A REAL HEROINE.

Account of Her Eventful Career and Recent Demise.

Elder Deseret News.

Seems to me though it would be doing an injustice to many friends (who reside in Utah, adjoining Territories and the balance of the worthy dead, not to make it known through the columns of the News, of the demise of Susanna Young Jones, who died on the 20th of last January. She was born May 20th, 1818, in Greene county, Ky. In the fall of 1831 she moved to Morgan County, Illinois, where she became acquainted with Lorenzo H. Adams, to whom she was married on the 29th of March, 1835. In the fall of the same year she settled in Hancock County, Illinois, where she, in connection with her husband, embraced the Gospel in the spring of 1841. In 1842 she went to Nauvoo, where she lived until 1846. Then she started west with her husband, crossed the Mississippi River on the 6th of June, and arrived at Council Bluffs on the 10th of July. There she and her husband volunteered in the United States Army to go to Mexico to defend the rights of their country. Her wish was to make that you might share his fate and share his glory, but the Lord willed otherwise. Her husband was detained, and she packed up the wearing apparel she had in a wagon, and started on that 800 miles journey through a wilderness alone. With but two quilts for bedding. Without a mirror she waited upon the sick, administering to their comfort to all around her. On the 15th of October she arrived at Santa Fe, ended a few days, and, being ill by the early body of the Battalion with those who were enumerated unable to pursue the journey to California, took up her lots of merely sufficient to Pueblo, where she remained during the winter. In the spring of 1847 she arrived at Fort Pueblo, with Lorenzo. There it was ordered that the Pioneers were a few days ahead. Following their trail for 340 miles, her company reached the valley. Just in sight and within three miles of the Pioneer camp they had quite a time of sighting. Traveling down to City Creek, a short distance from the Pioneer camp, she pitched her tent on the 24th of July, 1847, thinking (not in the name of the desert, and not considering it a consolation for the long toil and proceeding care she had endured, during her weary travels with the families and into the valley.

She was prepared to continue her labors in connection with her husband, as the servants of God might direct. In the October following she made enough of wheat, which was much appreciated by her, having tried the first winter and spring on onions and greens.

They now made a home on Mill Creek, where they lived quite comfortably until December 1851. Then they moved to Iron county, where they settled in Iron City. In the third time, she has her name enrolled as a member of the Relief society, having been a member of that organization in Nauvoo and also in Salt Lake.

In 1861 she was set apart by Apostle G. A. Smith to wait upon her son in sickness. For 30 years she honestly passed her case of life in the same place, filling her trust in that, the situation of the health of those with whom she stood, bringing peace, joy and good cheer to all among whom she administered.

In the fall of 1875 she moved to Harrisburg, Washington County, Utah, in which society was organized in that year, and she was chosen president and acted in this capacity till 1877, when she resigned on account of ill health, and the frequent calls from the sick. In 1883 her health was somewhat improved, and in March of that year she was chosen by Sister E. Levy as her first Counselor. She had that position up to the time of her death, which occurred at 10 a.m. on the 23rd day of January, 1892, at her residence in Harrisburg, Washington County, after a protracted illness. With but little pain or suffering she passed away without a struggle.

She leaves a husband, one daughter and mother and an adopted son, twenty-three grandchildren, five great-grandchildren besides three orphan children that she reared and a host of friends to mourn her departure.

The previous to her departure from this life, she called her children by name, and impressed upon him the necessity of directing by example and strength of her grandchildren in those ways that would best prepare the inhabitants of the worst of God, to which cause she had labored, nothing doubting, for nearly fifty years.

Funeral services were conducted at the Leeds meeting house, where the largest gathering that has met there for years, assembled to pay their last respects to the one they loved so well. Touching remarks were made by Counselor Leatham and Elders Steele, Dye and Sylvester.

Allusions to the highest terms of her many virtues and unswerving integrity for the cause of truth. L. W.

Sunday School Gathering.

The Latter day Saints of Pocatello are, generally speaking, enjoying good health and a goodly portion of the spirit of the Gospel, as manifested to day by the large gathering in our commodious meeting house, on the occasion of the Sunday school jubilee, held as a token of regard to our so Superintendent David Williams, who has been called to fill a mission to Great Britain and is about to depart for his field of labor. The Bishop having given his permission, the entire day was occupied by the Sunday school exercises, which commenced at 10 a.m. and consisted of recitations, essays, songs and duets, interspersed with instrumental music ably rendered by Sister Jessie of Lacan.

Brother Webster, Stake superintendent of Sunday schools, said he was thinkin' pleased with the programme received and all present endorsed his remarks that it afforded great credit to the past management of our Sunday school.

Brother Wm. Webster of the Stake Presidency of Mutual Improvement, spoke interestingly of the pleasure and benefits derived by attending the Sunday school.

Brother Allen, home missionary from Weston, gave a short testimony, after which Brother Bevid Williams rose for a few moments, expressing his willingness to perform the labors assigned to him. We have the school great for a time. T. D. SHEEN.

Pocatello, Idaho, Feb. 14th, 1892.

CONVERSATION A LOST ART

People Nowadays Appear to Want to Do Almost Everything but Talk.

When are conditions of persons able to continue for social purposes sometimes they form a club. The club, however, is by no means a social organization. The present is some sort of mind culture, or drama for the discussion of some subject. Shakespeare's plays, Browning Bands, the stage, the dance, the change of topics, or if nothing better offers, the members set up a club of cigars and take place at him, gave of to billiard game of Aunt Sally.

The latter is to be commended with such clubs. They are expending dancing and the natural diversions in the young and conversation and music of the more mature. The common phrase is nothing not whether to good or bad, but only day to longer exists. Nor have the social affinities that tend to be found in the church and in the mission school any remaining power of social cohesion. It is a curious fact, by-the-way, and it is true, that in a whole thousand state science people from other parts of the country who have come here to live, and said and seems for social organization only in the church, and in the Relief Society, the conversation of people. As interest coming to know and to commune about Plato or Rousseau or art will furnish a perfect for social intercourse that no one can be found to take part in the social intercourse of any other social organization. When a sufficient number of persons with a kindred object is one, and an enterprise has been placed in process in one or two years, the social work ceases. This situation of affairs, means of circulars, familiarity with our mother's surroundings and entertainment before and cups of his after the main business is concluded. Formals are all and so quickly to the books as to unfitted by society in any of its older forms.

The right to that conversation, the pleasant, the most spiritual, exhaustive, the most agreeable of all arts, has no greater chance in the mind culture than elsewhere. Where discussion and information finish the Rome of society, when the mother would rise, to speak, or there is a tradition or practical use things to the main issue, or with great indication affects each person three minutes, which is the time to speak. Conversation is not a lost art, but it is a lost art for many with us in our course.

The reaction has long since been driven from more intellectual pastime where will, wisdom and reputation are not all at stake. Mere talking is not by the "income" equal to listen to the song or story of the professional entertainer, and where the people think themselves more of they are not bound into social intercourse, which is the place. Conversation is no longer permitted except at the dinner table, and then the amateur or professional very often is apt to have the floor left, and people may be pounds for the time, yet be be broad behind for place over itself.

Hence, however, is only a faint sign for the decay of last year. The wise person does not quarrel with what is but seeks to have it perfect. Conversation, or the result of tendencies can with cooking or cookery for us to grasp. If we are all under the pressure of mind culture, it is a tendency for some of us to be a little of everywhere the more familiar wagging of our tongues is checked there are passages of scripture that will arise in explanation and consolation to the silent member.—New York Evening Sun.

Ought to Have Known Each Other.

It was quite late and the two young men were strolling along a side street, suddenly one of them asked:

"Don't that Willie?"

The other one looked in the direction indicated and said that it was.

"Is it the dude fellow of the bedding," said the first, "and we'll scare the life out of him."

A moment later the innocent young man gave a war whoop and rushed out of the sidewalk upon Willie, wildly waving his arms. Willie jumped about five feet and then—

"Hold on!" cried the innocent young man as he tried to struggle out from under.

"I am," responded Willie as he pounced the young man's head on the pavement.

"Willie! Willie! Don't you know me?"

Willie let go of the young man's ears and said:

"Oh, it's you, is it?"

"Yes, I thought I'd scare you, but you didn't seem to know me."

Willie brushed the sort off his clothes, helped the young man to his feet and returned:

"You ought to have known me."—Chicago Tribune.

A Singular Dual.

A singular duel arising out of an election squabble took place recently in the J. Barrington, in which sounds as well as the principals fought. They stood at right angles, ten paces distant, and all twelve firing together on a signal from an umpire. At the first the two principals were touched at the exact both seconds and can principal disguised out of their places. They were well "hit," but no lives lost.—Louis Mercury.

Egyptian Kings.

Very beautiful rings have been handed down to us—the Egyptian, of pure gold, heavy but simple; to be worn, some in glass and pottery, the Babylonian, cylindrical, yet from some hard substance like crystal, and perhaps from cut in seal, so that they could be broke along the back. The Egyptian make rings are more quaint and curious than beautiful.—Cassell's Family Magazine.

How to Tell Good Eggs.

To tell good eggs put them in water if the large ends rise up they are not fresh. This is an infallible rule to tell the difficult a good egg from a bad one.—New York Journal.

Why They Are Close Together.

He once it has been considered a mystery why two such important holidays as Christmas and New Year's come so close together. It is plain. The reasons of Christmas put the population in the humor of making good resolutions for the coming year, and it is necessary that New Year's be close at hand, else they'd be broke before the resolutions were recorded.—Denver News.

The Fallen of Nature Gas.

For three years the territory from which natural gas has been drawn has been monthly enlarged, and except in the new fields no ground was for manufacturing was closely discussed. There certainly could be no force that would venture well because when art. But we are inclined to think that the present tendency is merely a lull of energy, and that the natural gas has come to stay. Just now the wells are merely suggestive of the future.

It brings to no fuel in the most economical form—the refined mineral fuel from down, weight, liquidity, and transportation, and has an inside patent upon the ground which it has cleared two per cent. If natural gas is to be power upon to furnish it, itself made we must undertake to make it or some other nature thousand out of coal or oil.

American women who have been engaged and comes on the stage, not omitting Miss Anderson, are Mrs. Bloodgood Lora and Clara Morris, and Miss Mary Anderson. Any theatrical star can get no money, nor few have the talent for acting and investment equal to the time before time.

Chili is certainly plucky in holding out against the United States, and long for equal and without making any apology or explanation. The point is impossibility force for some revolution but. There can apparently be any one explanation of it for has been expert as to no doubt course against the United States to the private approval and cooling of European who hope to make trouble, international and otherwise for the United states.

Probably the best military weapon is one to the small bore Mauserbore rifle, with which smokeless powder is employed. The smokeless powder is a more powerful explosive than the old fashioned black powder, forty grains of it being equal to sixty grains of the black. It may be amusing to know that the Chilian army is fully equipped with the Mauserbore rifle, while our army is still using the old fashioned gun, 45-100 of an inch calibre, with the black powder. Most of the European armies use the new small bore magazine rifle, 30-100 of an inch calibre.

Silver's Premiers.

He will make an eloquent orator that the long distance with liquid the noise is done without smoke, or the cannon and be stove, rate will fly away with lock overhead wires and storage battery.

He will ride a city at sea to telegraph to another fifty miles away without any connection between the two except of the sun and ocean. He will make a telegraph operator and hand a true moving fifty miles an hour to telegraph to another train moving at the same rate. A little strip of air upon the outside of the car conveys the message to the wire along the line by induction. Edison found this out simply by "guessing" the tail of an everlasting scientific train.

Probably by the same kind of catching we have an invention which will admit of sampling all the iron ore the United States needs for centuries. He will extract magnetically the small particles of iron ore from the primal rock of New Jersey to-night.

Finally, if the Chilians or any other foreign people catch up to attack a fort of United States soldiers, he will run a wire into the ground and put a charge of electricity 20,000 volts strong into a quantity of water, then turn that water through a hose pipe on the advancing enemy and spray them over dead in more quicker time than a potato bug's dropping off when it has been dusting with paris green.

The British Crown.

Many centuries ago the British parliament claimed the right to regulate the succession to Ireland. It passed from time to time acts which remain in force and set the succession to the throne in it. Parliament would undoubtedly exercise the right to change the law of succession should bad made, if it saw fit. By acts passed in Queen Anne's reign the crown cannot pass to a person not a communicant of the established church. No member of the royal family can marry without the consent of the sovereign. The acts of parliament provide that the throne shall pass to one heir after another to the exclusion of age, but one family must be exhausted before another enters on the throne.

At the death of Queen Anne, daughter of James II, the crown fell to the son of Princess Sophia, wife of the Duke of Brunswick and great-granddaughter of Mary Stuart. This son was George I, founder of the Hanoverian dynasty. Queen Victoria is therefore a direct descendant of Mary of Scotland. George III had nine sons. The eldest, George IV, succeeded him. He died without children. The eldest immediately following George IV had died before him, also without children. Consequently the succession fell to the second son of George III, who became King William IV. He died and left no heir. At the time of his death three were three sons of George III still living. But the brother next younger than William was Edward, duke of Kent. He had married and died, leaving a daughter, Victoria. To her therefore, as next in succession, the crown fell, passing over the heads of her uncles. So the children of the Prince of Wales will be heirs to the throne, one after the other in his order of age, before any of Queen Victoria's other children.

If Prince George should be king and die without heirs, then the succession would fall to the next younger of the Wales children, Louise of Fife, or her children, in case she died before them. The Fife succession is what the nobility of England most pray to be delivered from. They are so jealous of one another that they would almost rather see Queen Victoria's children on the throne of Great Britain than even a dozen lazy of one who had no end in their circle.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Hints on the Subject of Feeding and Maintaining Fowls.

L. E. P.: If you select a bird well which is in good condition, look clean and all, making the points about the size of bantam, it is advisable to feed it well for a time; it is just as well to feed it so in the winter.

There are two schools of feeders, from each of which sufficient opinion would be given, to fill quantities. Some study the individuality in the use of food in the intention good. I think it probable that source but the best results, especially in fowlness of fowls, can be obtained by starting the fowls with a good, wholesome food and gradually discontinuing that use by changing to corn and soft food. Very few fowls are so constituted as to be allowed the set feeding process in a reasonable time, and, therefore, and taking into consideration, together with the other end for preparation of food in this direction, I believe that most fowlers had better not study the dry process, and, if they do, it is not to be carried out so far as to be stuck by our correspondent, can produce an actual fowl in a very satisfactory manner. I do not believe it will pay for the time to adopt the dry process in the case of a hen. I do merely mention the process food will have little or no effect. The animal can do it cheaper and feed as intelligently by going to the nearest grocery. Bones, I think the other will like the dry food better than when water water has been poured over it.

I would not think of feeding such food, believing that there is no evidence at hand to show that exercise fowl would be paid for by such a process. If possible one fowl or three pounds of all wood a day, which will have a very excellent effect on the fowls, and also affording a large amount of entertainment.

W. H. H.: "I am feeding some chickens which weighed four pounds from grain three months ago. I have had them now three months and expect them to weigh 5,000 pounds dec. 1. Now can I get on 5,000 pounds of fowl to be ready for the market and so can I with the fowls and can I with the fowls? Or can I get a very good fowl for the last two months. Of course there will be some loss, but I want to know from the grain made of fowl. The advantage to fowling in the income in the amount of the whole income. The change from which corn to cottonseed meal is made gradually and not sudden. Fowls take to no day relish the quantity of grain consumed. The best attempt I have it will not corn fodder, but be any course feed at this time, for I do not think the corn will take the place of the fowl. Fowls will take to cottonseed meal after having corn fodder to which corn. Keep the cottonseed meal in a tub or themselves. Mix all meal or bran or with with the meal. All the cottonseed meal or bran and all meal I have not seen of fowl, being governed largely by the choice of the owner themselves. A good ration for a 1,000 pound steer would be two pounds of bran with three or four of fowl meal and fourteen or twelve of cottonseed.—Professor Henry in Breeder's Gazette.

Tree Professor Dead.

We reproduce from The Hotel New Yorker the above fine illustration as rep

Well, that or something more, matching the ideal head of the beautiful Yorker in hotel.

The mighty remains of the work and tenor are particularly noticeable.

Breeding and Lines.

The lines of stock and reputation are increasing. Breed will be the only open question. Breed and Clydesdale association after 1892 will moved to make that does not show four crosses of registered sires and no stallion that does not show five such crosses. This will effectually keep unknown eligible to breed in the South and West. It is a sharp advance of the standard and means that the transition period is passing.

And now comes the American Clydesdale Stud Book association with an adoption of the following rule:

"This society will not accept for registry after the closing of volume 3 of its stud book any animal showing a direct theoretical cross that is, whose sire or dam is sired by a thoroughbred horse."

This draws the line at most of the Yorkshire coachers which have heretofore been admitted to the American Cleveland Bay Stud Book.—Breeder's Gazette.

In Montana and adjacent portions of the northwest horses, cattle and sheep are unusually free from disease, particularly horses, which are in good shape and in good condition. Cattle and sheep are also in good shape and in good condition. Cattle and sheep are also in good shape and in good condition. There are no horses in these private stables of the west, which stars by the thousand, good report and well report, thousands, and horses and well report, who is always pleasing, cheerful and sympathetic.—Mrs. Jodie Sherwood in Breeder's Gazette.

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