

bring us back into His fold. We also should be kind to our children and teach them the principles of the Gospel by precept and example, and when they go astray, reason with them and plead with the Lord to bring them back to the path of rectitude again. He also spoke of the order of prayer and urged attention to it. He reminded the Saints that each one is making a record for him or herself, and counseled them to be sure and make such a record that they can look back upon hereafter with satisfaction and that will be approved of God.

Elder W. R. R. Stowell made a few instructive remarks and the meeting closed with benediction from C. F. Middleton.

After the opening exercises in the afternoon, prayer was offered by Bishop B. McQuarrie.

Elder Middleton was the first speaker. He referred to Elder Richards' remarks in relation to the necessity of building a new tabernacle. He said all present fully appreciate the great need of this. Many are asking President Smith if when we are got to get a new building to meet in. The speaker said we can have one just as soon as we can and will furnish the means to erect it, or he said it will require money to purchase material and to pay mechanics and others who will be required to engage in the work. He said we are looking for great blessings in the future world, but be assured his hearers that we will receive glory and exaltation only in proportion to our good works in keeping the commandments of God, for all blessings are predicated on obedience to the laws of God.

Elder George Teasdale then delivered another impressive address. In discussing the remarks of Elder Middleton, he said if all present will follow this counsel we will soon have a tabernacle large enough to seat all who desire to come to it. He then spoke at length on the law of tithing and consecration. We must consecrate ourselves to the building up of the Kingdom of God. We must do this in faith. Faith is sanctioned fear—the fear of the Lord. He read from the Book of Doctrine and Covenants showing what the law of consecration and tithing is, and said this is a requirement of God from us, and not of man, and urged a strict compliance with it; and urged all the Saints to comply with it fully as a secure the blessings of obedience to this command. He also spoke at length on the family relations of the Saints and the sacred ties that bind the hearts of children and parents to each other, and urged upon parents to cultivate a degree of that love for their offspring that He has exhibited to us as His children. This appeal was earnest, fervent, eloquent and impressive, and was listened to with deep attention and interest by the vast audience.

After an anthem by the choir the benediction was delivered by Elder F. D. Richards.

This closed two days of the most interesting conference meetings that have been held in Ogden City.

JOSEPH HALL.

OGDEN, UTAH, APRIL 22, 1895.

THE CHINESE have been able heretofore to run fast enough to save themselves, but they are in a fair way to lose their tails now.

ABOUT SPRAYING.

A friend of the News, speaking the other day of spraying trees and the extermination of the coiling moth, said that years of experience had taught him that the pest must be fought on several lines simultaneously if success is to be achieved. For one thing, he said, people generally eat the sound part of a wormy fruit and throw the remainder on the ground, leaving the little pest free to develop for mischief another season. Why, he asked, are the worms not killed before thrown away? In the second place, the winter season, when the trees are dormant and the sap has not been enough to hatch the eggs that may be deposited in the creases of the bark, is an excellent time for spraying. There are then neither buds nor foliage to be injured and a strong solution can be used without much danger. For winter spraying the gentleman says he knows of nothing better than concentrated lye in the proportion of four ounces to fifty gallons of water. This he claims is strong enough to kill any parasite living on the trees and to destroy the eggs that may be deposited on it for hatching in the spring, without hurting the tree itself, at that time of the year. Spraying with so strongly poisonous substances at other seasons, he claims, is likely to be but partially successful, because if the solution is weak, many of the insects will survive the bath, while if it is too strong, it will certainly injure the tree.

The suggestions are submitted for what they are worth and should receive consideration from those interested in the important question.

"JACK THE RIPPER."

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 24.—Dr. Howard, a London physician of considerable prominence, was the guest of William Greer Harrison at the Bannerman club recently. The Englishman told a singular story to his host and vouched for its correctness in every particular. It related to the mystery of "Jack the Ripper," which the physician declared was no longer a mystery among the scientific men of London, or the detectives of Scotland Yard. He said this assassin was a medical man of high standing and extensive practice. He was married to a beautiful and amiable wife, and had a family. Shortly before the beginning of the Whitechapel murders he developed a peculiar, and to his wife, an applicable mania—an unnatural pleasure in causing pain. She grew so alarmed that she became afraid of him, and locked herself and children up when she saw the mood coming over him. When he recovered from the paroxysms and spoke to him about it he laughed at her fears. Then the Whitechapel murders filled London with horror. The suspicious of the wife were aroused, and as an assassin's attention succeeded the other, she noted with heart-breaking dread that at the periods when these murders were supposed to have been committed her husband was invariably absent from home.

At last the suspense and fear of the wretched wife became unbearable and she went to a few of her husband's medical friends, stated the case, and

asked their advice and assistance. They called the Scotland Yard force to assist them, and by adding one fact to another the chain of evidence pointing to the doctor as the author of the murders, became complete. The physician visited the murderer and told him they wished to consult him about a remarkable case. They stated his own in detail and asked him what should be done with the case. He replied that while the unmistakable insanity of the person who could commit these crimes would save him from the halter, he should certainly be confined to a lunatic asylum. Then they told him that he himself was the maniac who had done the fearful acts. He declared the impossibility of the accusation, but confessed that of late years there were gaps in the 24 hours of which he positively had no recollection. He said he had awakened in his room as if from a stupor, or found mud upon his boots and stains of blood upon his hands. He had also scratches upon his face, and his amputating knives had shown signs of use, though he could not recall having assisted at any operation. The doctors then assured him that there could be no doubt of his identity with the Whitechapel assassin. They made an exhaustive search of the house, led by the accused, found ample proofs of murder, and the unhappy man, whose mind at that moment was in its normally clear condition, begged to be removed from the world as a guilty and dangerous maniac. The necessary papers were made out and the irremovable murderer was committed to an insane asylum. In a month or so he lost all semblance of sanity and is now the most intractable and dangerous madman confined in that institution.

THE COMPETITION for the place of holding the next national conventions of the great political parties is becoming interesting. Of the combined Democratic chairmen of state committees and members of the national committee it is stated that there are ten in favor of holding the convention in Chicago, five for St. Louis, four for New York, three for San Francisco, one each for Denver, Omaha, Washington and Louisville. The Republican national committeemen and the Republican chairmen of state and territorial committees favor the various cities as follows: Chicago 9, New York 4, St. Louis 4, San Francisco 3, Denver 3, Cincinnati 2, Philadelphia, Tacoma, Nashville, New Orleans, Milwaukee and Salt Lake City each. The Salt Lake support is but small, but is notable from the fact that it is the first instance where a city in a prospective State has been suggested as the meeting place of a presidential nominating convention.

MAYOR SWIFT, the newly elected executive of Chicago, is said to be not only a good Scotchman himself, but also a great admirer of his countrymen. Hence the "Jannys" ones are occupying the front seat in the municipal congregation just now. The privilege has long been enjoyed by the Irish in some cities and by the Germans in others. If it's a good thing, there's no reason why it shouldn't be passed around.