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THRESHERS, ENGINES and SAW-MILLS.

GILPIN SULKY PLOW

THE ONLY SINGLE LEVER SULKY PLOW MADE.

Gale Manufacturing Co.

CHILLED PLOWS AND HORSE HAY RAKES.

In addition to the above goods, we sell the Peerless Reapers and Mowers, California Concord Harness, Buffalo Barbed Wire, also a great variety of Farm and Garden Hand Implements, consisting of Rakes, Forks, Hoes, Lawn-Mowers, etc., etc.

The Mitchell Farm and Spring Wagons and Road Carts are manufactured expressly for the Utah, idaho and Montana trade, of the very best material that money can buy and under the superintendency of Henry Mitchell, a practical wagon manufacturer of over fifty years experience. We personally cuarantee that they are first class in all respects, and second to none in the market.

The Walter A Wood's Harvesting Machines are absolutely unequalled for strength, Durability, Easy Running and Simplicity. Read the following record of machines made and sold by the Wood Company i. e 1880-27,903; 1881, 40,413; 1882, 44,226, 1883, 45,032; 1884, 48,315; nothing but the superiority of the machines could possibly cause such extensive and constantly increasing sales. The above degree analytic property of the above degree analytic property of the above degree analytic property and the above degree analytic property and the above degree analytic property. sales. The above figures speak londer words of praise than anything we could possibly say. They have enlarged their factory so as to be able to fill increased orders for 1885.

The John Deere Plows have a world-wide reputation for excellence The fact that Deere & Co. have the largest steel plow manufactory in the world is sufficient guaranty of the superiority of the goods they manufacture.

Russell & Co's Threshers, Engines and Saw Mills, are fast taking the lead, and in the near future will stand without a rival A person that has ever used a Massilion Thresher will never use any other. Every Machine we have sold has given the most perfect satisfaction.

The Glipin Sulky Plow is the only single lever sulky plow made. The "Gilpin" to-day stands without a rival for strength, lightness of draught, chaplicity and quality of work. No person having any regard for horse flesh win purchase any other sulky plow after using the one-lever Gilpin.

The Gale Manufacturing Company spare no expense to make their Sulky hake superior to any in the market. Call and examine their goods, and be convinced of the superiority of their Rakes also of their Chilled Plows.

GRANT, ODELL & CO.

PAPER! PAPER!

Manufacturers and Dealers in

NEWS PRINT, BOOK

MANILLA AND STRAW

PAPERS

Parties desiring any of the above, are in-

vited to call and examine our Stock and Prices
before purchasing elsewhere.

No person visits England without being deeply interested in her schools for technical or industrial education. This is comparatively a new matter with her. At her great exposition in London, in 1863t, largely the result of Prince Albert's foresight and energy, and doubtless in machinery. Eleven years later, at a second world's fair in London, she discovered that the outside world was making great product.

No person visits England without come done to us. But we are told that gentleman gave the bell-handle a vigorous pull. What was his amazement to see the boy jump from the steps and shifted and in twelve hours as forty men. Another had devised and put up a water mill for roping and spinning. The boy had scarcely disappeared combed wool and flax. A third had invented a candle machine, had made contents of a bow of and warmly praised in a long mentior. There is one man in Chelsea who

THE NEW ENGLAND PRIMER.

BOOK WHICH TAUGHT OUR FORE-FATHERS SPELLING AND THEOLOGY AT THE SAME TIME.

The horn-book, which was the simplest form of the primer, was in use in New England down to the time of George II., and it is but reasonable to grims brought over their horn-books with their other scant paraphernalia of

But the printing press that was set up in Cambridge in 1639 was too busy in producing books to allow the single page of the horn-book to hold its place as the chief source of the elementary knowledge of the English language and the primer-or pri-mer, as the people of New England used to call it and as many of the people of old New England call it still—soon came in to take its place. There was then no education of children of the kind that is now called secular, for the little learner took in his literature and theology at the same time, for the creed was printed alongside of the

alphabet.
The New England primer was the legitimate successor of the primers and grandfathers to remote generations had studied in Old England. No one knows when the first New England knows when the first New England primer was published, or by whom it was compiled, or by what artist it was first "adorned with cuts." There is a single copy extant of the Indiau primer, in the Natick language, compiled by John Eliot, and printed at Cambridge in 1869, and the contents of this, Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull thinks, "are substantially the same as those of the earliest New England those of the earliest New England primers in the English language before they had been 'enlarged' or 'improved' or 'adorned with cuts.'" The Indian primer gives the first six pages to the alphabet, and reading and spelling lessons, the words being divided into syllables, and then come the Lord's prayer, with an exposition in the form of a catechism; the Apostle's Creed, with a catechetical exposition; Christian Duties for Second States, collected out of the holy Scripture; the Large Catechism; a Short Catechism; the numeral letters and figures, the names and order of the books of the

Old and New Testament.

The oldest known fragment of a New ingland primer consists of four leaves binding of a book printed by William Bradford, 1688. These were discovered by Dr. Trumbull, in 1881, and he is of opinion that they came from a Phila-delphia reprint of a Boston edition of the primer, which must have been pubished at least as early as 1687. In Newman's Boston Almanac for GI, is the following advertisement:

There is now in the press and suddenly t There is now in the press and suddenly to be extant, a second impression of the New England Primer, enlarged, to which is added more Directions for Spelling; the Prayer of King Edward the oth, and Verses made by Mr Rogers, the Martyr, left as a legacy to his Children. Sold by Benjamin Harris, at the London Coffee House.

No copy of this edition is supposed to be in existence. The "Verses made by Mr John Rogers, a martyr, in Queen Marie's reign," had already been printed in Boston in 1685. They were, in fact, written by Robert Smith, a contemporary of Rogers, and later a contemporary of Rogers, a martyr, in Queen 200,000, pays an income-tax on \$45,000, -000. The Prince and Princess of Wales had come from London by special and com martyr, also. Dr. Trumbull says he prayer of Edward VI., but suggests that it may have been "a prayer to be that it may have been "a prayer to be said by children, before they study their lessons at school," which was first printed in English, at the end of King Edward's Short Catechism, in 1553. It was omitted from subsequent ditions of the primer.

So far as known, the oldest copy of the primer that has been preserved, was printed in Boston, by Thomas Fleet, in 1737. It is entitled "The New England Primer Enlarged. For the More Easy Attaining the True Beading of English. To Which is Added, the Assembly of Divine's Catechism." On Assembly of Divine's Catechism." On the inside of the first leaf, before the title, is a woodcut "of King George the Second:" on the reverse a ghastly image labeled, "The Pope, or Man of Sin." The book contained "The Great Capital Letters," "The Small Letters," "Easle Syllables for Children," "Words of One Syllable," and upwards to those terrible "Words of Six Syllables," beginning with "A-bosix Syllables," beginning with "A-bomi-na-ti-on" and ending with "Qual-i-fi-ca-ti-on." Then come the chief attractions of the primer, the rude woodcuts and their associated rhymes,

"In Adam's fall, We sinned all, Down through the slphabet to "Zaccheus he

Did climb the tree Our Lord to see." These are followed by "The Dutiful Child's promises," which in later edi-tions are omitted to give room for the "Who was the first man?" Then come an "Alphabet of Lessons for Youth" in verses, or parts of verses, from the Bible; the Lord's ? rayer, the Creed, the Ten Commandments, texts showing the "Duty of Children To-wards Their Parents," and two pages of verses, a portion of which every child was directed to "learn by heart." One of these was the familiar little

"Now I lay me down to sleen

I pray the Lord my soul to keep; If I should die before l wake, I pray the Lord my soul to take," Which every child did learn by heart and it became more familiar to English-speaking Protestants than any other prayer in the language, the Lord's Prayer only excepted. Only a hort time before his death, the venerable John Quincy Adams said that he had never laid his head upon his pillow without saying this prayer as his mother had taught him to do in child-

After the short verses, prayers a lying down and for the morning follow the "Names and Orders of the Books of the Old and New Testaments," "Verses for Little Children," begin-

"Though I am young, a little one," And the hymn:

"Lord, if thou lengthen out my days." Turning the leaf, we come upon the rude type-metal cut of Mr. John Rogers being burnt at Smithfield, "his wife with nine small children and one at her breast, following him to the stake. This statement as to the martyr's progeny is not quite correct, whether the youngest child be reckoned as included in the nine or in addition. The true number, verified by the genealogical record, is given by Foxe, who, in 1562, published the first account of the martyrdom in his "Acts and Monuments." He says that Mr. Roger's "wife and children being eleven in number, ten able to go, and one sucking at the breast, met bim on the way as he went toward Smithfield." Mr. Rogers was not "burned at Smithfield February 14, 1554," as the primer has it in every one of its innumerable editions, but on February 4, 1555. The verses accompanying the illustration are the same mentioned in the adverare the same mentioned in the advertisement of the edition of 1691. remaining half of the primer of 1737 is great.

occupied by the Assembly's Shorter Catechism.

Between this time and 1768, when the next edition of which we have any knowledge was printed, the great revival of religion had taken place in New England and the primer became distinctly evangelical, rather than sion should be final. There ought to be an appeal. Jefferson combated this, some of the original foundations, consisting of rock in which holes were drilled and afteward plugged with the Secretary of State alone. He was forbidden to this day. Scientific American. anti-papal. Every couplet was made to have a Biblical or doctrinal refer-hurtful to the interests of the people, ence. "The cat doth play and after slay" became "Christ crucify'd for sinners dy'd;" "a dog will bite a thicf at night" was exchanged for "the deluge drowned the earth around," that Congress was again forced to inat night" was exchanged for "the deluge drowned the earth around," and the decidedly old English suggestion that "nightingales sing in time of spring" gave way to "Noah sid view the Old World and New." Another reminiscence of the mother country under O—"The royal oak it was the tree that saved his royal majesty"—gave place to the more serious reminder that "Young Obadias, David, Josias, all were pious."

gress, and at the exposition in Paris in by the President of the Agricultural thinks that he will not help any more Logan, Seventh Ward. 1867 she found herself outdone by Society of New York. A fourth had little boys pull their neighbors door.

French and German looms and by the discovered a way of turning iron into bells—at least until after he has asked iron and steel industries of Belgium steel A fifth had encased himself in a few questions.—Youth's Companies.

Strange apparatus, had surprised the and Berlin.

At once she sent an investigating dishermen of New London by going committee to the continent, who down in four fathoms of water, had found technical schools at every large walked upon the bottom, and had come industrial center, supported by state up after being three minutes in the or city. There every boy or girl could sea. A sixth took out a patent for a

learn the theory, or the practice, or hoth, of the trade or profession to be followed for a livelihood. Paris had nearly 100 free art schools for adults. "The inventor was Whitney, and the machine he called a cotton gin." most of the pupils being workingmen. The College de France and the Conser-vatoire des Arts et Metlers were

thronged by workingmen and women. Sorghum Sugar in Kansas and New Nature's teaching that leads to disease eager to hear the free lectures in

social and physical science, biology, mathematics and languages. A large amount of money was given for workshops in connection with primary schools. The committee found another admirable thing, viz., that in French schools of every grade corporal punishschools of every grade corpor ment is absolutely unknown.

Since 1867 Paris herself has made 300 tons of sorghum cane." By an easy dead man, got judgment, issued an exgreat studies in industrial education. In the primary school of the Rue Tournefort, the children begin to learn drawing, carving, joiner's or smith's work, from their 6th year. The school hours are from eight to six4 in the shops higher classes the work in the shops was over 200 hundred pounds sugar per not apprised-and it was a just retrihigher classes the work in the shops consume eighteen hours per week. On leaving school the pupils can earn SI a week. Twenty-three primary schools have workshops attached, and twenty-two others are in preparation for combining mental and manual instruction. The latter is results or the state of New Jersey While several tors of

The latter is usually optional, given tory of New Jersey. While several before and after school hours. Several of the municipalities of sugar have been annually extracted from the sorghum stalk, the average apprenticeship schools, where children, vicid was only about one and one-half after leaving the primaries, can receive per cent. A bounty was granted by the practical instruction in the trades for State on every pound of sugar made. three years, besides advancement in other branches. In the summer they visit industrial establishments and give descriptions of them in writing. At the beginning of the second year of some unfortunate disease. What is to the course they select their trade. be the ultimate utilization of this plant, They enter school at 7 s. m. and leave upon the growing of which several at 7 p. m., six hours in workshop and hundred thousand dollars have been four in school, with two for dinner and recreation, usually in gymnasium. On leaving, the pupils can earn from \$1 to ance of sugar manufacture after 1886

\$1.50 per day. Paris has found that There might be here a nucleus for a money spent to make men and women beet sugar factory—in all cases the self-supporting is a safeguard against question is worthy of consideration. crime. As the trades will not usually We were much amused some time receive young learners, Paris has since, in reading an account of a speech solved the matter by her excellent of a would-be sorghum sugar manuapprenticeship schools.

The trouble in our own country has sugar entering this country be declared been that our technical schools, pro- worthless, it containing a parasite of vided through private gifts generally, are not free, and therefore cannot reach those most needing assistance. The state must eventually take the matter in hand, giving us not only free.

a most objectionable character. This absurd and wicked proposition is supposed to be a retaliation for the German attack on American pork.

The truth, however, is that hundreds schools, but free books, and free of sorghum growers now commence to opportunities to learn how to earn a realize that the great Northern sugar producer of the future is the beet, and facts and more in Germany and not the sorghum cane, as they have Switzerland, and profited by them. In 1874 she established Yorkshire col- of despair they wish to suppress the iege at Leeds, with classes in mathe- | e

living. England ascertained all these

dyeing, etc., with evening schools and

I was fortunate in being present at

station the platform was draped wit

crimson cloth, surmounted by a beau

parliament, trade societies, cavalry

Various guilds contributed large

to the building fund, while wealth manufacturers gave plants of machinery and scholarships. Besides a public

nall, the building contains an indus

spinning, weaving, and dyeing. - Con

The Beginning of the Patent Office

"While one part of the community

dly adding to that splendid series o

inventions and discoveries which n American should contemplate without

feelings of peculiar pride. The United

"The glory of it belongs to Jefferson

been reached this ratio will have been

State, the Secretary of War, and th

Attorney-General a board of commis-

sioners, and bade them examine the

claims of inventors, and grant patents

"So rigorously did the board con-

most care.
"If they thraw out the claim, the decision was final.

"If they determined that a paten

should issue, the paper was signed by the President and the Attorney-Gen-

"For receiving and filing the petition

chines and crude devices had been

"The power of the board was too

terfere. Five months later, December 15, the Post Office building was burned

thrown out raised a great clamor.

'The inventor had no appeal

ncreased two-fold.

to the deserving.

small fee.

to the ground.

the hundreds of thousands of models know by experiment that its influence

there displayed, it seems scarcely to be is not due to its power as a counter-believed that when 1800 came one man irritant. We, however, know that it

did all the clerical labor, and a dozen does act, and if we do not clearly see

pigeon-holes held all the records of the in what way it does act, that is no more office. For each of the patents which than can be said of several other reme-

States patent system had begun.

regationalist.

titul canopy of flowers. The procession of lord mayors, members

with a population of a little

the country.

entire beet sugar importation, forgetmatics, languages, chemistry, geology, engineering, coal mining, weaving. cition of the colonial cane sugar We, on the other hand, would prefer popular lectures for the people, at the low price of 4 cents each. Weaving schools were begun at Huddersticht and Glasgow, and mechanics' histitutes were opened in various parts of the country. a high tariff and encouragement of the Southern sugar interest. If beet sugar enters our ports in preference to cane drar, and is consumed by our people mmunity that beet sugar is a realizale fact, and that it will possibly prove great savior of our nation .- Sugar

the grand opening of Bradford tech-nical school, June 23, 1832. Braford is the center of the woolen trade, and A Valuable Remedy for Headache. We desire to call attention to a simle, and at the same time wonderfully efficient freatment for headache. We arches spanned the roadway. At the know who the originator was, but havnany cases with remarkable results, we artillery, and infantry made an imposing pageant. The prince opened the
door of the elegant school building,
Italian in style, with great central
tower, with a key of gold and silver
nearly a toot long, bearing his arms
and the words, "Labor omnia vincit." and desire to make it more generally known. The remedy is nothing more nor less than a solution of the bi-sulphide of carbon. A wide-mouthed, glass-stoppered bottle is half filled with cotton or the sponge, and upon this, two or three drachms of the solu-tion are poured. When occasion for ts use occurs, the mouth of the bottle s to be applied to the temple or as lear as possible to the seat of pain, so closely that none of the volatile vapor may escape, and retained there four or trial museum where the products of the arts and trades are shown five minutes, or longer. For a minute or so nothing is felt, then comes a sense chemical laboratory, library, art de partment and model manufactory, exof tingling, which in a few minutes— three or four, usually—becomes rather severe, but which subsides almost im-mediately if the bottle be removed and hibiting all the processes of combing, any redness of the skin that may occur will also subside. It may be reapplied, if necessary, several times in the day, and it generally acts like magic, giving immediate relief. We believe this was the basis of a once popular nostrum. In the second volume of McMaster's "History of the United States," the fol-lownig Interesting historical particu-seems to be specially adapted is that lars concerning the American Patent which may be grouped under the broad term of 'nervous.' Thus neuralgie, periodic and hysterical headaches, are was expending its ingenuity in adding almost invariably relieved by it. True, new words and phrases to our tongue, the ingenuity of another part was rapthe relief of a mere symptom is quite another thing from the removal of the cause, yet no one who has had the distress, and even agony, caused by severe and frequent-recurring headaches (and who has not seen it?) but will rejoice to be able to afford relief in so prompt and simple a manner; besides, it is sure He inspired it, and long took so deep to secure the hearty gratitude of the an interest in its workings that he may patient if he has suffered long. As to well be called the founder of the the modus operand we have nothing American Patent Office. The growth more definite than a theory to offer, and of it is marvelous. To one who wan-ders through the corridors of that through the skin, produces a sedative magnificent building, and beholds the effect upon the superficial nerves of army of clerks and draughtsmen, and the parts to which it is applied. We

then existed a thousand have since dies which are firmly established in been issued; nor does lit seem too favor and confidence.—Phsicians' and much to say that before 1600 shall have | Surgeons' Investigator. "The law of April 10, 1790, estab-lished the office, made the Secretary of The First Kailroad in America. In the course of a paper read before the Franklin Institute, bearing the title "Transportation Facilities of the Past and Present," Mr. Barnet Le Van corrects the commonly received statement strue the law that, in 1790, but three were issued. In 1791 the number rose to thirty-three. The next year it fell to eleven.

"In 1793, when Jefferson went out of office, twenty were sealed. The moment a claim came into the Depart—
that the Granite Railroad, built at Quincy, Mass., in 1827, by Gridley Brytant, for transporting stone for the Runker Hill Monument from the granite quarriles of Quincy, was the first railroad built in the United States. On this point he presents interesting testiment of State, Jefferson would sum- mony to prove that, far from being the mon Knox and Randolph. The three first, the Granite Railroad was really would meet, go over the application most critically, and scrutinize each point of the specification with the utthat portion of the paper relating to the subject as follows:

'Railroads were also first introduced in Pennsylvaula. In September, 1809, the first experimental track in the inited States was laid out by John Phomson (the father of John Edgar Thompson, who was afterward Presieral, and the inventor paid down a dent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Civil Engineer of Delaware County Pa., and constructed under his direcfifty cents; for filing specifications, ten cents per hundred words; for making out the ratent, two dollars: for affixing delphia. It was 180 feet in length, and the great seal, one dollar; for indorsing graded one and a half inches to the yard "It was a long document, for which the patentee was charged four dollars with a loaded car was so successful that Lelper in the same year caused the track that Lelper in the same year caused the track practical railroad in the United first practical railroad in the United States to be constructed for the transportation of stone from his quarries on Crum Creek to his landing on Ridley Creek, in Delaware County, Pennsyl-"It was outrageous that their decision should be final. There ought to continued in use for nineteen years.

A Benevolent Old Man.

Just as evening was closing in, a curly-headed little boy was standing on tiptoe on the doorstep of a house in Chelsea, trying to reach the door-bell. Just then a benevelent old man passe "With it went the seven thousand models of the Patent Office, by far the poblest collection the world could then "My son, that boor-bell is a little be-

models of the mother country under 0—"The royal oak it was the tree that saved his royal majesty"—gave place to the more serious reminder that "Young Obadias, David, Josias, all were pious."

There were many later editions of the primer at Boston, Concord, Providence, Newburybort, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, extending from 1770 to 1846, but several of the later reprints have been rather for the satisfaction of the curious than for any serious use.—Detroit Free Press.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

models of the Patent Omce, by 1st the poblest collection the world could then show. When the next fire occurred, forty-one years after, the Patent Office had obtained a building of its own, and the seven thousand models of 1836 to become two hundred thousand in 1877. It is deeply to be lamented that, of the many thousands destroyed in 1836, so few have ever been replaced. Not even a complete list of them can now be had. Yet, most happily, it is not impossible to form from the fragments of information gathered elsewhere, some conception of the ingenuity of our countrymen.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

No person visits England without being deeply interested in her schools with his reaper, one man could cut five believe the bell-handle a vigorous pull. What was his amazement with his reaper, one man could cut five to constitute the poyen reach, isn't it?"

"My son, that boor, that boor about the beody yond your reach, isn't it?"

"Ah," continued the old gentleman, musingly, "it is a fit symbol of the striving of youth after the unattainable. How often in this world the striving of youth after the unattainable. How often in this world the striving of youth after the unattainable. How often in this world the striving of youth after the unattainable. How often in this world the striving of youth after the unattainable. How often in this world the striving of youth after the unattainable. How often in this world the striving of youth after the unattainable. How often in this world the five had been any thousands destroyed in 1836, so the win

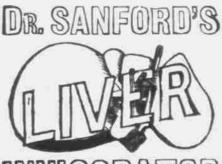
ATTENDING TO DETAILS. - The Herald of Health suggests that health, like success in life, is to be gained by pay-ing attention to details. It is better to try to keep from catching cold than to be always trying to avoid infection. More can be done to check cholera by keeping houses clean than by using tons of disinfectants. Nature gives health It is man's perversity in departing from Jersey.

Nature intended all to have fresh air, sufficient plain food, uncontaminated water, and exercise. Let us accept

A Wheeling paper says that "West

Man and Beast,

Mustang Liniment is older han most men, and used more and



Is just what its name implies: a Purely Vegetable Compound, that acts directly upon the Liver; curing the many diseases incident to ti at important organ, and preventing the numerous ailments that artic from its deranged or torpid at 'on, such as Dyspepsia, Jaun-di, Biliousness, Costiveness, Ma-Sick-Hea dache, Rheumalar

etc It is therefore a truism that I have Good Health the Liver must be kept in order." DR. SANFORD'S LIVER AVIGORATOR Invigorates the Liver, Regulates the Bowels, Strengthens the Cystem, Purifles the Blood, Assists Di tion, Provents Fevers. Is a Hour old Need. An Invaluable Family addicine for common complaints.

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J. E. Taylor, Counseiors.

SALT LAKE CITY WARDS.

BISHOPS.

Joseph Warburion
Samuel Peterson.
Jacob Weiler.
Harrison Sperry.
S. M. T. Seddon.

Edward Dalton, Morgan Richards, Jr., | Counselors.

.................. L. Hareh

Morgan County, Utah.

WARDS.

Reading Creek,

rierrille, West,

herey Creck ...

ranklin.

irerdale

Marsh I alley ..

WAHDS.

annonville ...

Second Ward,
Third Ward,
Third Ward,
Fourth Ward,
Fith Ward,
Sixth Ward,
Soventh Ward,
Sighth Ward,
Ninth Ward,
Tenth Ward,

Marion,

E. B. Tanner

Illedale,....

Kanush ..

Millard County, Utah.

Thomas Vates

BISHOPS

ST. JOSEPH STAKE.

SEVIER STAKE.

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Mineral Colors, 15 M

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ST. GEORGE STAKE

SUMMIT STAKE. W. W. CITTE Interest

Untab County, Wyoming. John Hopkins Green River County, Wyoming. Charles Turner. .James Carrig .n. J. R. Porter

TOOELE STAKE. H S GOWANS, President.

F De St Is at
Wm Lee
W F Moss
Liverd Hunfer
Moses Martin
G W Burndge Fernon ... UTAH STAKE,

ord,....J. C. Davis, Spring Lake ... Emery County. Pleasant Valley, David Williams. Kingston, William King.

Wassich County, Vint ABRAM HATCH, President. T. H. Giles, H. S. Alexander, Counselers. WARDS. Cedar City. Henry Lunt.
Kanarra. Wm. P. Willin.
Paragoonah. Wm. E. Jones.
Parowan, First Ward, Wm. C. Mitchell.
Parowan, Second Ward, Jno. E. Dalley. .. R. S. Duke D Van Wagoner W. E. Nuttad Wallsburg 8. C. Hulet ... Henry Moon Uintah County.Jeremiah Hatch......Thos. Bingham Solt Lake County, Utah. *****

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