

effort to protect the people from the ravages of those who appropriate the property of others to their own use. He also spoke at length on the subject of marriage, and recommended our young people to step forward in this direction, and so live that they can obtain a good recommendation from their Bishop, that when they are prepared, this ordinance and others can be performed in the Temple, thus beginning life properly and in accordance with the spirit of the gospel.

2 p.m.

The Sacrament was administered. Bishop W. D. Johnson, Jr., read the statistical reports of the Stake, and of the several societies and Sunday schools.

President Nuttall presented the general authorities of the Church, and of the Kanab Stake, all of whom were unanimously sustained.

Elder Charles H. Oliphant was appointed a member of the high council, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Brother John Oakley, now engaged in filling his mission to Arizona. Allen Frost was appointed stake superintendent of Sunday Schools, in place of Elder J. L. Bunting, now on a mission to Europe. A Stake organization of the Relief Society was effected and sustained, with Sister Elizabeth Nuttall as president; Sister Harriet Bunting, first counselor; Sister Lucy A. Johnson, second counselor; Sister M. E. Little, secretary; Sister Lavina A. Johnson, assistant secretary; Sister H. D. Solomon, treasurer.

Joseph W. McAllister was appointed and sustained as Stake clerk. Twenty brethren were sustained as home missionaries. President Nuttall spoke on the several duties of the priesthood, read from the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, pertaining thereto. He instructed the home missionaries in regard to their duties. Bishop Seth Johnson, of Hillsdale, addressed the conference, and bore a faithful testimony to the work. Bishop W. D. Johnson, Jr., made a call for ten men and teams to plow for the Indians, so that they can assist in raising their own support, which was promptly complied with.

Conference was adjourned till Saturday, September 7, 1878, at 10 a.m., to meet at Orderville.

President Nuttall pronounced the benediction.

A priesthood meeting was held in the evening, at which much valuable instruction was imparted and steps taken for future usefulness.

On Saturday evening the Kanab choir gave a sociable, to which all were invited, and a good time was had.

JOS. W. McALLISTER,
Stake Clerk.

INFIDELITY.

BY CHAS. W. STAYNER.

Chapter VI.—The Image of Nebuchadnezzar—Comparison—Historical Description and fulfillment of Prophecy.

The prophet Daniel possessed the gift by which dreams are interpreted, and on one occasion the King Nebuchadnezzar imposed a still further duty on him, that of relating the dream itself, for the king had forgotten it, and threatened death to all the soothsayers and astrologers among the Babylonians and Chaldeans unless they could remind him of the dream, as well as give the interpretation. But none could tell the King, so Daniel prayed to the Lord and "then was the secret revealed unto Daniel in a night vision." So he came before the King and said unto him, "There is a God in heaven that revealeth secrets, and maketh known to the King Nebuchadnezzar what shall be in the latter days." "He that revealeth secrets maketh known to thee what shall come to pass." "Thou, O King, sawest and beheld a great image. This great image whose brightness was excellent, stood before thee, and the form thereof was terrible. The image's head was of fine gold, his breast and his arms of silver, his belly and his thighs of brass, his legs of iron, his feet part of iron and part of clay. Thou sawest till that a stone was cut out without hands, which smote the image upon his feet that were of iron and clay, and brake them to pieces. Then was the iron, the

clay, the brass, the silver, and the gold, broken to pieces together, and became like the chaff of the summer threshing floors; and the wind carried them away, that no place was found for them: and the stone that smote the image became a great mountain, and filled the whole earth.

This is the dream, and we will tell the interpretation thereof before the King.

Thou, O King, art a king of kings, for the God of Heaven hath given thee a kingdom, power, and strength and glory. And wheresoever the children of men dwell, the beasts of the field and the fowls of the heaven hath he given into thine hand, and hath made thee ruler over them. Thou art this head of gold.

And after these shall arise another kingdom inferior to thee, and another third kingdom of brass, which shall bear rule over all the earth. And the fourth kingdom shall be strong as iron; for as much as iron breaketh in pieces and subdueth all things; and as iron that breaketh all these, shall it break in pieces and bruise. And whereas thou sawest the feet and toes, part of potters' clay, and part of iron, the kingdom shall be divided; but there shall be in it of the strength of the iron, forasmuch as thou sawest the iron mixed with miry clay. And as the toes of the feet were part of iron and part of clay, so the kingdom shall be partly strong and partly broken. And whereas thou sawest iron mixed with miry clay, they shall mingle themselves with the seed of men, but they shall not cleave one to another, even as iron is not mixed with clay, and in the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom, which shall never be destroyed, and the kingdom shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand forever. Forasmuch as thou sawest that the stone was cut out of the mountain without hands, and that it brake in pieces the iron, the brass, the clay, the silver, and the gold; the Great God hath made known to the king what shall come to pass hereafter, and the dream is certain, and the interpretation thereof sure.

We have given this prophetic dream and interpretation in full, so that they might be immediately under the observation of the reader, where he can contemplate the concise but positive language of the prophet. On reference to the vision given to Daniel, described in the last chapter, it will be perceived that the beasts there mentioned correspond with the various parts of the image described in this dream. The first, which was a lion with the wings of an eagle, is the kingdom represented by the "head of gold," namely, the Babylonish or Assyrian Empire.

The second beast, which was like a bear, corresponds with the breast and arms of silver, which is the metal next in value to gold; this was the Empire composed of the Medes and Persians, which, under Cyrus, conquered Belshazzar, the last Babylonish monarch, and established its government at the Babylonish capital, in the year 538 B. C. (See Lyman's Historical Chart, and Rollin's Ancient History).

The third beast which had four wings and four heads, corresponds with the parts of the wings composed of brass; this was the Macedonian Empire which bore rule over all the earth. The Macedonians under Alexander the Great conquered and succeeded the Persians. One author says the Macedonians used so much brass on their armor that they were known as the *brass soldiers*. These the prophet said were to bear rule over all the earth, which history endorses, for is it not proverbial that Alexander "conquered the world?" But this beast had four heads, what do they represent? History tells us that when Alexander died, the Empire did not pass to his relatives, but was divided between four of his generals who each took one-fourth of the territory and dominion. (See Rollin). For a prediction of this event see Daniel, chap. 8; 21st and 22nd verses. "And the rough goat is the King of Grecia (Alexander became King of Greece one year before his victory over the Persians,) and the great horn that is between his eyes is the first king. Now that being broken, four kingdoms shall stand out of the nation, but not in his power."

The last beast mentioned in Daniel's vision was diverse from the rest

and "exceedingly strong and had great iron teeth." This corresponds with the iron legs of the image which were to "break in pieces and bruise."

Then was fulfilled the Roman Empire, which succeeded the Macedonian, and was truly an *iron kingdom*. Roman nature was stern, cruel and unyielding. Read the history of Nero, who covered the Christians with inflammable materials and used them by hundreds for torches to light the gardens, and destroyed lives by the thousand just for amusement. This powerful government was divided into the Eastern and Western Empires, forming the two legs of the image. Constantinople being the capital of the East and Rome of the west; the ten horns on this beast correspond with the ten toes of the image, and are ten kingdoms springing out of the Roman power, the same as are predicted by the angel who visited St. John after the crucifixion of the Savior, "And the ten horns which thou sawest are ten kings, which have received no kingdom yet; but receive power as kings over one hour with the beast."

Further comments on these kingdoms and the rest of the prophecy must be deferred, and made the subject of another chapter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Fourth at Ogden.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH,
July 4, 1878.

The celebration of the one hundred and second anniversary of the Independence of the United States in Ogden passed off very orderly, cheerily and quietly; although yesterday it was feared the weather to-day would be unfavorable to the day's enjoyments, as on the 3rd it commenced early in the morning to blow strongly from the south. As the day advanced it increased almost to a hurricane; and continued until about six o'clock in the evening, when it entirely ceased to blow.

This morning the sun rose calmly and majestically over the eastern mountains, and gave promise of a day of perfect weather, which has been fully realized. At early dawn the flag of our Union was run up to the head of the liberty pole on the Council House block and floated proudly in the mountain breeze. A number of other flags on the Court House and other buildings soon thereafter unfurled for the day. Salutes were fired from the guns and sweet strains of music from the bands were wafted on the morning air to the ears of the inhabitants of the city and suburbs.

At nine o'clock this morning the fireman's procession was formed on Union Square, under the direction of Richard Douglass, Esq., marshal of the day. It was headed by the Ogden Brass Band, and paraded in full splendid uniform, not only through the principal but a number of other streets, which was appreciated and acknowledged by the residents of those localities.

At Fair's grove the celebration proper was conducted. After the usual opening exercises Mr. F. A. Shields read the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Scipio A. Kenner, orator of the day, delivered an eloquent oration, which was followed by music by the brass and string bands, sack racing, wheelbarrow racing, climbing greasy pole, quoits, croquet, and a variety of other amusements as the inclination of those interested dictated. At two o'clock dancing commenced, was continued until all were satisfied with "tripping of the light fantastic toe." No accident that I have heard of up to this writing (10 p.m.) has occurred to mar the day's enjoyment. It has been one of the most orderly and peaceable celebrations I have witnessed during my residence of more than twenty-two years in this county.

I must not close without noticing a new feature of the celebration which was introduced by the firemen on the night of the 3rd—a torchlight procession. It was a grand, if not an imposing affair for this place. The procession was led by the Ogden Brass Band. It started from the Council House and proceeded up Fifth, along Main, down Fourth, Franklin and on to Main again. The citizens turned out *en masse* to witness the event, it being the first of the kind that had occurred in this city.

I will just add that the Salt Lake

City, Tenth Ward Brass Band contributed much to enhance the pleasure of this Fourth of July. They deserve the appreciation of this community.

Yours, SEMPER.

Nephi.

NEPHI, July 5th, 1878.

At daybreak a salute of 13 guns informed the inhabitants of Nephi another anniversary of the nation's independence had dawned upon the nation.

At sunrise another salute, the hoisting of the national flag and the stirring notes of the brass band, under the leadership of Captain John S. Hawkins, filled the air with melody and joyous sounds.

At 9.30 the county officers and citizens were formed into procession, headed by the brass band, by David Cazier, Esq., marshal of the day, marched from the Social Hall to the meeting house, Timothy B. Foot, Esq., an old veteran, aged 79 years, who had fought under Col. Forsythe in the revolution, marching at the head of the procession.

At the meeting-house the marshal called the assembly to order. The choir, under the leadership of Professor James B. Darton, sang a hymn.

Prayer by the chaplain of the day, Patriarch Jacob G. Bigler, Sr. Music by the brass band.

The reading of the Declaration of Independence by Thos. Ord, Esq. A song, "For all and forever the flag of the free," by Mrs. E. Grace; an oration by the Hon. Joel Grover, the orator of the day. The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by Mrs. John Andrews, full chorus by the band and choir; followed by music from the band. A song from George Kendall, Esq. (encored); a stirring recitation, "My own, my country's flag," by Mrs. John Andrews; a duet, "Beautiful Gates Ajar," by Mrs. C. Adams and Bird. A speech from George Teasdale, Esq. "The blessings of freedom;" a stirring song, "The Valley for ever," by Mrs. E. Grace; followed by toasts and sentiments. Mrs. John Andrews sang a comic song, "Father will settle the bill."

A vote of thanks to the committee, Messrs. Knud H. Brown, Samuel Cazier, David K. Udall and John B. Smith, to the marshal of the day, the band, choir and all who had taken part in the celebration, and the vast assembly was dismissed by the chaplain.

A dance for the children in the afternoon at the Social and Nephi Halls, and one for the older folks in the evening, was the way "Independence Day" was celebrated in Nephi. We had a good day and enjoyed ourselves well.

ASHER.

Tooele City.

TOOELE CITY, July 5th, 1878.

The Fourth passed pleasantly off with us, with less drunkenness than has been for a good number of years. The ice cream saloons were more patronized than the liquor saloon. We used to have three saloons in this place, now it is a hard matter to keep one going.

We had one birth, which gladdened the heart of one family in our midst, viz. F. M. Lyman's.

We had also one death, viz. the wife of Bro. John Shields, sr. Sister Shields had been suffering for some time with a cancer in her breast, and desired that death would relieve her of her sufferings, which was granted to her yesterday. She lived a faithful Latter-day Saint, and bore a strong testimony of the truth of the Latter-day work.

On the 3d of July the wind rose until it blew a hurricane, and has damaged the fruit to a considerable extent. One-half of the fruit is on the ground.

The people of this county are now all looking to see the result of the new election law, and how it will do with us, but until the result of the registration is posted up we are unable to judge of the result.

T. O. C.

Santaquin.

SANTAQUIN, July 5th, 1878.

At the break of day the inhabitants were aroused from their peaceful slumbers by volleys of musketry and startling peals of our imitative artillery. The national flag was then hoisted, accompanied by sweet strains of music from the brass

band, and before "old sol's" life-inspiring rays gilded the eastern sky all nature seemed to be astir ready to celebrate our glorious Fourth.

At eight o'clock the firing of musketry, etc., and ringing of the meeting-house bell signaled the time for meeting on the public square, for procession, in which the "Hope of Israel" formed the most conspicuous part.

The programme for the exercises at the meeting was singing by the choir; prayer by the chaplain, F. D. W. Clark, sr.; reading the Declaration of Independence by Hon. Eli Openshaw; oration by our beloved Bishop, George Halliday, in which he set forth very forcibly, in his usually eloquent and happy mode of delivery, the excellencies of our constitutional government; the degeneracy of the nation; and the final triumph of righteousness. Mr. Abel Butterfield made a brief speech on the behalf of the revolutionary fathers.

The exercises were pleasantly varied by interspersions of vocal and instrumental music.

The afternoon was devoted to out-door sports and the evening to dancing. So varied were the means of enjoyment during the day, that every eye beamed with joy and every countenance bespoke freedom from the perplexing cares of life.

W. C.

Brigham City.

BRIGHAM CITY, July 5th, 1878.

The Fourth of July was ushered in as usual by the firing of cannon, at sunrise a salute of 33 guns, hoisting of national colors, music from the bands.

At 9 a.m. a large procession was formed by the marshal of the day, which marched to the newly-erected woolen factory. Passing through the building while the machinery was in motion; all were pleased to witness the fulfillment of the prediction of our respected President L. Snow at the conflagration of the factory, December 21, 1877, that on our national birthday, 1878, our factory would be rebuilt and machinery in motion. It is now completed, with a large extension and upon an improved plan, with improved machinery. The building is now sufficiently large to hold one or more sets of machinery, which it is hoped will be purchased soon. In the vacant space the large assembly were seated and called to order at 10 a.m.

After a glee by Professor Fishburn's choir, President L. Snow offered a dedicatory prayer; "The Pilgrim Fathers," by the choir; Declaration of Independence, read by Professor E. A. Box; lines for the occasion by J. Burrows; oration by W. L. Watkins, Esq.; patriotic tunes by the brass band; comic song, etc.; another by the choir; benediction by President O. G. Snow.

A variety of amusements and exercises were enjoyed in the afternoon. A social party at the Social Hall at 6 p.m. The day's exercises wound up by the display of fireworks at the pond, where the brass band were in a boat, and played lively tunes and the landing of Columbus was represented.

C. Kelly, R. L. Fishburn and David Booth, committee of arrangements; John Burt, marshal of the day.

THOMAS H. WILDE, Clerk.

Chester.

The due and proper observance of the auspicious day, the Fourth of July, was fittingly celebrated here. Many visitors from adjoining settlements attended. Messrs. Bagley, Hans Nielsen and Joshua Judkins were the efficient committee of arrangement, whose well-prepared programme was carried out by young Mr. Harry D. Candland as marshal of the day. The oration was worthy of the day and orator.

The ladies of the Relief Society prepared a regular down-east Chester dinner, free to all comers and ages. The youngsters, after the tables were removed, went forth in the mazy dance; the usual evening ball wound up the day, affording pleasure unalloyed to all. With that fatherly care peculiar to our bishop, he presided, watching that all freely enjoyed the day, the fun and the viands.

Dor.

A handful of good life is better than a bushel of learning.