

the banner of the golden rule, and each side do to the other as it would like to be done by!

ONLY FIFTEEN thousand dollars per month—that's what the *Congressional Record* costs. As it runs no paid advertisements and has but a small list of paid subscribers, Uncle Sam must keep his pet periodical a-going just for the fun of the thing.

THE FIVE-MINUTE rule having gone into effect for the silver debate in the House, it remains to be seen how many Congressmen will have the temerity to claim that five minutes is not time enough for them to tell all they know.

THE RUMOR that Mrs. Vanderbilt paid \$150,000 for a dog collar has stirred up popular ire, which pictures the good "that amount of money would do if put in circulation." People seem to think the putting it in a collar to go around a dog's neck is not something in the direct line of circulation.

THE HARD times affect all classes of salaries, big and little. Here's Mr. Frick, manager of the Carnegie Steel works at Homestead, Penn.; if any man ever earned his wages Mr. Frick does; yet he has been cut down 30 per cent and now has to get along on \$35,000 per year.

ONCE MORE the scared depositor: A Jersey City woman drew all her money, amounting to \$400, from the savings bank, put it in a mattress on her bed; the house took fire, she forgot all about her money, it burned up, and now she is penniless. Moral: Savings banks are safer depositories for money than old mattresses.

SECRETARY CARLISLE quotes figures to show that it would cost the country \$112,866,321 to adopt free coinage of silver at a changed ratio. In the sum total are included many million dollars' worth of new bullion, cost of transportation, etc. Now, for somebody to give in figures how much the profit would amount to! Perhaps he outlay would be a good investment.

"THE MONSTROUS doctrine of monometallism," as it is called by a recent silver champion, the *New York Recorder*, was not declared by the Republicans at Minneapolis nor the Democrats at Chicago; it was not avowed by the People's party at Omaha, or by the Prohibitionists at Cincinnati. The anti-silver crusade seems to have been an afterthought.

RICHES AND poverty in the greatest extremes bowl along side by side among savages as well as among civilized folk. Recent statistics show that probably the richest people in the world are the Osage Indians, who number 1614 and own 900 acres of land for every man, woman and child in the tribe. In addition to this every Osage has between \$6000 and \$7000 in cash in the United States treasury, upon which sum he receives \$239 interest annually. The poorest tribe of Indians in the country are the Poncas, who live just across the river from the Osages and subsist chiefly on carrion.

IF BREVITY is the soul of wit, some of the gents' bathing suits seen at the Lake this year must be excruciatingly funny.

## RELIGIOUS.

### Sunday Services.

At the services in the Tabernacle yesterday, Sunday, Aug. 27,

ELDER JAMES L. BROWN

was the first speaker. He had just returned from a mission to the South Sea islands, where he had spent about fifteen months in missionary labor. He gave a brief account of the origin of the mission in these islands in 1843, and related some interesting incidents in its history. In 1844 the first person was baptized. The missionaries left after the Saints had been expelled from Nauvoo. In 1850 Elders again visited the islands, but found the French having established a protection and showed considerable jealousy towards the missionaries. Later a great many were baptized and persecution followed. The Lord, however, blessed the labors and added converts to the Church and worked wonders through the faith of the members. The priests spread many wild rumors about the missionaries, among whom was the speaker. It was said that he was a government agent sent to the place to create rebellion among the natives. He was their arrestee and exiled to a little island. But even there he succeeded in organizing a branch. Soon he learned that the mission was to be abandoned and returned home. The field was then unoccupied for over forty years and left to the management of the native Elders. Persecution raged, Mormon meetings had to cease. If anybody was heard singing a Mormon hymn he was arrested. The children were compelled to go to the Catholic schools and if the parents resisted, persecution followed. Several Mormons were executed and many others died in prison. They had no other alternative than death or denial of the faith. Still a remnant was faithful and prayers were constantly sent up to heaven that Elders should come again and teach the principles of the Gospel. But at last the Saints became scattered both through dissensions, persecutions and epidemics till finally of the four thousand there remained not more than a little over a hundred. In this condition the people were found by recent missionaries. The speakers with others had been called to go and see what could be done. He had found that there was a terrible influence against the Mormons but he had also met many Saints who recognized him since his former visit and they were anxious to hear about Salt Lake City and the Temple of God. He had found several women who had held out faithfully, telling the Saints that if they would be faithful, the Lord would send His servants to them. The speaker had also had many encouraging experiences. Many persons had been baptized; the testimony had been rekindled in the hearts of many and they had pledged themselves to stand faithful, whatever might come. The speaker further related his experiences in various places. When he first visited the islands the people were cannibals; now they were civilized. They exhibit great faith and earnest-

ness in their religion. Their greatest desire is not to be left without missionaries from Utah. Now there are ten elders there, all in good spirit and learning the language with astonishing rapidity.

ELDER ABRAHAM CANNON,

of the council of the Apostles, next addressed the congregation. He said he had listened with great interest to the previous speaker. He realized that the Gospel has to be preached in every land before the end shall come, in order that no people shall be left without excuse. A great work is yet to be done in the South Sea islands. What has been done in the Sandwich Islands is an instance of what will be done in other groups. The people in those parts are of Israel and have many promises. The blood of Israel flows to a greater extent in their veins than in ours. They will be made a glorious and mighty people at last, and if the Elders go for help to them with sincerity they will find as much, if not more, joy than by going to the more civilized nations. True, there are peoples in Europe—in Germany and Russia, for instance—to whom the Gospel has hardly yet been preached. There is a vast work to be done. Besides, we have the continents of Asia and Africa, Australia and South America. To all these countries the Lord will yet send His servants, and the work rests upon the Saints. Should they fail in this, the disapproval of God will fall upon them. The Lord is working through His Spirit, and the nations of the earth will see the power of God. It is well for the young men especially to consider the work that is before them if they remain faithful. Opposition they will meet, but the Lord will be with them, and they will gain eternal exaltation.

## DEATHS.

DAVIES.—At Provo city, August 23rd, 1893, the infant daughter of Mary E. Brown and T. T. Davies; was born August 15th, 1892.

EDWARDS.—In Salt Lake City, August 26th of consumption, Joseph Benjamin Edwards in the thirtieth year of his age.

SIDDOWAY.—In the First Ward, Salt Lake City, August 14, 1893, Robert Siddoway, after an illness of one year; the deceased was in his fifty-sixth year.

PETTY.—At Luna, New Mexico, Aug. 7, 1893, Bertha, daughter of John Henry and Emma J. Brown Petty. She leaves a twin sister, Belle, and was born June 20, 1893.

HAGMAN.—In the Twenty-second ward, this city, August 25th, of rheumatism of the heart, Ella M., youngest daughter of John and Ingre Hagman, born March 11, 1888.

WRIGHT.—At Murray, Salt Lake county, August 21st, 1893, Lucy, the infant daughter of William and Ruth Wright. Born January 3rd, 1893.

*Millennial Star*, please copy.

OVIATT.—In Farmington, Davis county, Utah, August 15, 1893, at 9:30 a. m., Ruth F. Oviatt; aged 84 years, 10 months and 17 days.

The funeral was held at her residence today at 3 p. m.

Her husband, Ira Oviatt, died July 1st, 1868. The family came to Utah in the fall of 1851 wintered in Centerville, and settled in Farmington in the spring of 1852. During the summer and fall of 1852 Brother and Sister Oviatt taught a Sunday school in a log school house which had been erected in the fall of 1849, under the hill a little west of the present residence of Jesse W. Smith. This was the second Sunday school established in Utah. On account of the log school house being torn down before the new adobe house was finished, no Sunday or day schools were taught during the winter of 1852-53, and the Sunday school was not revived until 1854.—[Com.]