

As the meetings in the Tabernacle are discontinued for the present, and the meetings in the various wards are held at different hours, we think it will be useful to our readers and the public generally, if we publish the time of holding the different meetings on Sunday. We also include the home missionary appointments to the various wards for the Sunday immediately following the appearance in the News of this notice about the time of meeting.

FIRST WARD—Meetings are held at 2 and 4 o'clock.

SECOND WARD—2 and 4 p. m.

THIRD—2 and 4 p. m. Elder G. G. Bywater in the evening.

FOURTH—2 and 4 p. m.

FIFTH—2 and 4 p. m.

SIXTH—2 and 4 p. m.

SEVENTH—2 and 4 p. m.

EIGHTH—2 and 4 p. m.

NINTH—2 and 4 p. m.

TENTH—2 and 4 p. m.

ELEVENTH—2 and 4 p. m.

Twelfth—2 and 4 p. m.

Thirteenth—2 and 4 p. m.

Fourteenth—2 and 4 p. m.

Fifteenth—2 and 4 p. m.

Sixteenth—2 and 4 p. m.

Seventeenth—2 and 4 p. m.

Eighteenth—2 and 4 p. m.

Nineteenth—2 and 4 p. m.

Twentieth—2 and 4 p. m.

Twenty-first—2 and 4 p. m.

Twenty-second—2 and 4 p. m.

Twenty-third—2 and 4 p. m.

Twenty-fourth—2 and 4 p. m.

Twenty-fifth—2 and 4 p. m.

Twenty-sixth—2 and 4 p. m.

Twenty-seventh—2 and 4 p. m.

Twenty-eighth—2 and 4 p. m.

Twenty-ninth—2 and 4 p. m.

Thirtieth—2 and 4 p. m.

January 31—2 and 4 p. m.

February 1—2 and 4 p. m.

February 2—2 and 4 p. m.

February 3—2 and 4 p. m.

February 4—2 and 4 p. m.

February 5—2 and 4 p. m.

February 6—2 and 4 p. m.

February 7—2 and 4 p. m.

February 8—2 and 4 p. m.

February 9—2 and 4 p. m.

February 10—2 and 4 p. m.

February 11—2 and 4 p. m.

February 12—2 and 4 p. m.

February 13—2 and 4 p. m.

February 14—2 and 4 p. m.

February 15—2 and 4 p. m.

February 16—2 and 4 p. m.

February 17—2 and 4 p. m.

February 18—2 and 4 p. m.

February 19—2 and 4 p. m.

February 20—2 and 4 p. m.

February 21—2 and 4 p. m.

February 22—2 and 4 p. m.

February 23—2 and 4 p. m.

February 24—2 and 4 p. m.

February 25—2 and 4 p. m.

February 26—2 and 4 p. m.

February 27—2 and 4 p. m.

February 28—2 and 4 p. m.

February 29—2 and 4 p. m.

February 30—2 and 4 p. m.

February 31—2 and 4 p. m.

February 32—2 and 4 p. m.

February 33—2 and 4 p. m.

February 34—2 and 4 p. m.

February 35—2 and 4 p. m.

February 36—2 and 4 p. m.

February 37—2 and 4 p. m.

February 38—2 and 4 p. m.

February 39—2 and 4 p. m.

February 40—2 and 4 p. m.

February 41—2 and 4 p. m.

February 42—2 and 4 p. m.

February 43—2 and 4 p. m.

February 44—2 and 4 p. m.

February 45—2 and 4 p. m.

February 46—2 and 4 p. m.

February 47—2 and 4 p. m.

February 48—2 and 4 p. m.

February 49—2 and 4 p. m.

February 50—2 and 4 p. m.

February 51—2 and 4 p. m.

February 52—2 and 4 p. m.

February 53—2 and 4 p. m.

February 54—2 and 4 p. m.

February 55—2 and 4 p. m.

February 56—2 and 4 p. m.

February 57—2 and 4 p. m.

February 58—2 and 4 p. m.

February 59—2 and 4 p. m.

February 60—2 and 4 p. m.

February 61—2 and 4 p. m.

February 62—2 and 4 p. m.

February 63—2 and 4 p. m.

February 64—2 and 4 p. m.

February 65—2 and 4 p. m.

February 66—2 and 4 p. m.

February 67—2 and 4 p. m.

February 68—2 and 4 p. m.

February 69—2 and 4 p. m.

February 70—2 and 4 p. m.

February 71—2 and 4 p. m.

February 72—2 and 4 p. m.

February 73—2 and 4 p. m.

February 74—2 and 4 p. m.

Among the leading citizens present were

Mayor D. H. Wells, John Taylor, Joseph

Hyde, Orson Pratt, John Taylor, Joseph

F. Smith, and Bishop Edward Hunter.

Superintendent of the Col. J. C. Little,

at the American Hotel, and the excellent

quality of the viands was shown in the

appreciation manifested by the guests in

leaving them to disappear with commend-

able celerity.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 24th,

Editor Deseret News:

An erroneous idea has largely obtained

among nearly all classes of people with re-

gard to the intellectual business of adobe

making. For a young man to become an

efficient editor, collar digger, architect,

hand-carrier, or carver, it is generally con-

ceded that a certain amount of training is

necessary, and to gain a knowledge of any

of the foregoing pursuits, young men have

to give a large portion of their time for lit-

erature or no remuneration, and services are

considered about equal in point of in-

trinsic value to the information they ac-

quire. Now the adobe making talent ap-

pears to be rather scarce in this Territory,

although most people imagine that if they

could only get the role of adobe making

ment, how many cubic inches of adobe

they are capable of making. This ridiculous

notion bears an absurdity on its face, and the sooner this

misleading notion is removed from the opin-

ions of the general public the better.

In view of the preceding facts we would

advise a number of juvenile specimens of

the genus home, who may be endowed with

superior mechanical tastes, to make im-

mediate application at the principal adobe

yards in this city, for the purpose of offer-

ing their services to the proprietors of these

establishments for a given length of time,

their remuneration to be the information

they shall gain.

In conclusion, I may say that the fact

that nearly every young man considers

himself qualified, without previous train-

ing, to make adobe, is a sad evidence of the

lack of common sense, and the otherwise

tragic condition of the minds of many of our

adolescents.

Yours respectfully,

A. VOICE FROM THE ADOBE YARD.

BY TELEGRAPH.

EASTERN.

NEW ORLEANS, 24.—The *Picayune*, in

an editorial on the political ap-

plications, says, "For relief we look

to the plain, palpable, unmistakable

evidence of the radical party, which is

an issue for the country on the

Louisiana outrage, and to make it

shoulder the burden of his illegal

iniquities, and thus relieve General

Grant and party from the responsibility,

to set aside the injunction, withdraw

the U. S. troops, and allow the people

of Louisiana to have their own govern-

ment, and to manage their own affairs

under their form of government, which

has long since been pronounced, and is

indisputably, republican.

HAYDEN GRACE, Md., 24.—A family

of nine persons have just been re-

scued from Kern's Island, opposite this

place, where they had been driven by

the waves. They were nearly dead from

exposure.

AUGUSTA, Me., 24.—The snow storm

reported from the west last night,

reached here at 9 a. m., accompanied by

a high wind.

BALTIMORE.—The National Prison

Reform Congress, to-day, designated

St. Louis as the place for the next an-

nuual meeting. The Congress decided

that any person may become a member

of the assembly by sending ten dol-

lars to the President, ex-Governor Sey-

mour, of Utah, N. Y.

WASHINGTON.—The President has

signed the bill abolishing the grades of

admiral and vice admiral in the navy.

At the sittings of Poland's Credit

Moblier committee, this a. m., repre-

sentative Kelly, of Pa., cross-examined

Oakes Ames. The witness reiterated

his testimony, that he held the prop-

erty of Kelly's ten shares in the Credit

Moblier stock. They became Kelly's

property in '68. Besides the Credit

Moblier stock, witness holds for Kelly

forty or fifty shares in the Credit

Moblier stock, and some income bonds.

Kelly then examined witness, and asked

if he could furnish the committee a list

of the property he held for him, Kelly.

Witness, "Yes sir, I think I can by

to-morrow."

"How did I pay you for the Credit

Moblier stock?"

"In the first place you were to pay

me \$1,000 for the stock and interest."

"Did I ask you for Credit Moblier

stock or did you ask me to take it?"

"I do not remember now, but I know

you took it."

"How soon can you deliver my ten

shares in Credit Moblier stock and di-

vidends?"

"I can deliver them to you by to-mor-

Moblier stock, and he asked Colfax if

it was not so. The latter denied it.

Ames said he was sorry to hear him say

that, and if he denied it, he did not

want to ask him any more questions.

Colfax questioned Ames as to the dis-

crepancy between his recent testimony

and that first given to him. Ames re-

sponded that he had refreshed his mem-

ory from his books and those of the

sergeant-at-law, and he added, "I

don't think you can swear hard enough

here to get out of it either. I remem-

ber all now and I have the vouchers."

Colfax, to Poland, "I rest the case,

sir."

Before the Wilson committee, to-day,

Oliver Ames testified that \$128,000 was

set apart by the Union Pacific company

for special legal expenses. He did not

know how it was applied, but he sup-

posed money was furnished for the pur-

pose of obtaining favorable legislation.

He did not know who paid it or who

received it. The entire control of the

Union Pacific railroad company was

turned over to the Board of Trustees of

the Credit Moblier.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, 24.—Governor Archibald,

of Manitoba, takes his seat in the Do-

minion Cabinet. Secretary of State

Howe will be appointed Lieut.-Govern-

or of Nova Scotia.

WESTERN.

SAN FRANCISCO, 24.—Men from the

scene of the Modoc fight say the squaw

took part in the battle. One soldier

was killed by a squaw. Col. Perry was

shot while rolling down a hill at the

top of which he was surrounded by In-

dians. Most of the Oregon soldiers

have gone home. Capt. Fairchild

thinks that California should furnish

one hundred and fifty volunteers to

serve for six months, for the immediate

protection of the citizens of California.

He persuades Governor Booth for not

having responded to the appeal for help

when first made. It is thought by the

people of California that the soldiers

raided through the Battle Creek and Little

Shasta Valley settlements, despite the

forces now in the field. General Whe-

ston announces his purpose to build for

the howitzers, and to fight Captain

from Tule Lake instead of by land.

Camp Grant and Crittenden, in Ariz-