

GLADSTONE'S ERRAND:

A TELEGRAM recently announced that Mr. Gladstone harbored a desire to have an interview with Leo XIII. This having reached the Vatican the Pope sent word to the statesman that he would be pleased to receive him, and the matter was arranged at once. Mr. Gladstone will make a quiet call but is to be received with considerable ceremony notwithstanding. The correspondent who furnished the above information also states that the desire for the meeting on the part of the Englishman is not so much to tender his respects as to arrive at an understanding regarding the Irish in Ireland. A pressure has been brought to bear upon His Holiness having in view his estrangement from the National Land League, and as his feelings naturally draw him the other way, he was of course glad to be able to discuss the subject with one so well qualified to give him accurate and truthful information. If the Pope were to become alienated from the vast section of Liberal supporters referred to, its effect at this juncture would be very disastrous to the cause the English ex-Premier has devoted so much time and labor to building up. It is an additional evidence of his earnestness and sincerity in that cause that he undertakes a self-appointed mission to Rome having in view not his own aggrandizement but the welfare of a whole nation which now recognizes him as its principal guardian.

BREVITY IS THE SOUL OF WIT.

In his annual message to the New York Legislature, on the 2d instant, Governor Hill began by announcing that it would be the briefest document of the kind on record, saying that his conclusion in that respect was reached, not because there was not an abundance whereof to speak, but because he fully realized that the one who gave suggestions with conciseness and brevity conferred a considerable gift upon business and active men in this active age; in addition to which the message is more likely to be read and thought over than if it were a long-drawn-out affair containing substantially no more. This was doubtless a welcome announcement to the assembled scribes, who up to that time had generally fixed themselves in their seats and "braced up" for an ordeal lasting a couple of hours at least, and to be strictly impartial, it is necessary to say that from no one have they suffered in that respect more than from the present executive, whose ample vocabulary, variegated experience, vigorous style and splendid education make the discussion of public topics a matter of comparative ease. The Governor admits this, and then, like a good and proper man, does not wait for the lash of public opinion or the protest of imposed-upon legislators before reforming; he takes the initiative upon his own motion and affords the desired relief in a way and at a time when it is most welcome—when the same old persecution is expected. He then proceeds with a condensed recital of the subjects requiring attention at the hands of the assembled representatives of the people, proceeding without unnecessary form or verbiage to state exactly what he thinks ought to be done or not done, as well as briefly pointing out some of the ways and means available, in relation to each subject; and when he has done this, without more ado, he drops it and in like manner takes up another, puts it through the same process, and so on to the end, which he reaches in less than three ordinary newspaper columns. Now the reader may think that even in that space, containing say 5,000 words, a great many wasted ones must be employed and that Governor Hill's work could still be improved upon, good as it is. Very likely; this is but the beginning, the first effort, and if the good work goes on, what is now performed is sure to be improved upon. But those who have looked upon a whole newspaper page of six or seven columns being occupied by this and other governors will say that the slight quality of prolixity in which Mr. Hill has indulged is not to be mentioned. Let the entire work be put together and applauded as a step in the right direction, especially when, as it appears to us from a hasty review, the document is a most able one, glowing with patriotic purpose, sparkling with good sense and bristling with fine points. There is a tendency on the part of a great many officials and others, to "spread themselves" over as much space as possible every time they have an opportunity to reach the public eye or ear. These are not peculiar to any class or community, but exist here, there and everywhere. Their fund of garrulity is very ductile and tortious—given an idea, or a mental birth called such (sometimes by courtesy) and it can be drawn out to as great a length as though it were golden, which it generally is not for anything like it; and if it occasionally diverges from the monotony of a walking match for a moment, it invariably gets back to its former shape and condition without apparent effort. This is all wrong, and if those who are thus afflicted

cannot, like Governor Hill, realize without being told in plain words that they have no right to make other people miserable when there is no corresponding good; they should be informed of it in a way that will make them remember it thereafter. Nor is it necessary to be concise to the point of abruptness or vacuity; let enough language be employed to fully, freely and fairly convey the idea, and when it is conveyed, cease speaking or take up another thought and treat it in the same way. Anything more is amplification resorted to in nine cases out of ten to show the victims how "long-winded" the writer or speaker is. This is a persecution which unfortunately cannot be reached by law, but it can be in the way herein suggested. In the language of an eminent editor, "Boil it down."

BISHOP W. H. HICKENLOOPER

Of the Sixth Ward, Passes to His Rest.

At a quarter past 2 o'clock this morning (Jan. 14) Bishop William H. Hickenlooper, of the Sixth Ward, breathed his last at his home in this city, at the advanced age of 83 years, 3 months and 23 days. The announcement of his death comes suddenly, even to his most intimate friends, the sickness which was the immediate cause of his demise having attacked him but yesterday morning. At the time of his death he was the oldest Bishop in the Church, and for over forty years he had held the position now made vacant. His long term of service, genial and mild disposition, kindness of heart, and the uprightness of his life, have won for him the love and veneration of those over whom he has exercised a father's care, and his absence will be keenly felt by the entire ward, and by hundreds of others outside of his family and relatives. Until about three years ago, he had enjoyed generally good health, but in the spring of 1885 he passed through a protracted sickness, from which he never thoroughly recovered. Again in 1886 and 1887 his health suffered, and for the past few months he has been failing physically, while his mind was more bright and active than might naturally have been expected. Up to Thursday evening he performed the duties of his Bishopric. On Friday, at about 3 a.m. he was the subject of a bilious attack, which so prostrated him that in the forenoon he was unable to bear his weight on his feet. In the afternoon it became apparent to those who were attending him that he was stricken with death, and he sank into a comatose condition, from which he never rallied.

The following biographical sketch of his life was written about three years since by a friend, the data being obtained from the Bishop himself: William Hainey Hickenlooper was born in Westmoreland County, State of Pennsylvania, Sept. 23, 1804. His father was Andrew Hickenlooper, son of Andrew Hickenlooper, who, with his wife, came to York County, Pennsylvania, at an early day, and afterwards moved to the western frontier of Pennsylvania, near the present site of Pittsburg; they were of German descent. His mother was Rachel Long, daughter of John (of Scotch descent) and Rachel Long. His father was a farmer and was a soldier in the Revolution, serving three terms of enlistment in the American army. William H. remained on the farm until he was about seventeen years of age when he started out to earn his own livelihood; he followed various occupations for a number of years. On the 29th of August, 1837, he married Sarah Hawkins, of Indiana County, Pennsylvania, (daughter of Caleb and Sarah Hawkins, formerly from Maryland) by whom he had three children—one son and two daughters. In the winter of 1838-9—William and family were then residing in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania—at the time the Latter-day Saints were being so bitterly persecuted in Missouri, rumors were current throughout the country that the "Mormons" were burning and pillaging the houses of the citizens in that State; these rumors having been spread by the enemies of the Saints to draw public attention from their own horrible crimes and provide a temporary excuse for the infamous treatment of the "Mormons." At this time many of the Saints who had remained in New York were emigrating to Missouri, going by raft down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, then traveling up to the gathering place. One of these rafts, containing three families, on its way down, was anchored on the Allegheny River for the night, about two miles from Williams' farm; that night it froze so hard that the raft could not be got loose, and the voyagers were compelled to land. Although many similar rafts passed down during the winter, this was the only one frozen in. Elder Freeman Nickerson, or Father Nickerson, as he was familiarly called, was the leader of the detained company, and he at once began to preach the new and everlasting Gospel to the people in that vicinity. One day, shortly afterward, William met Father Nickerson at a neighbor's house and invited him home, being anxious to see a "Mormon" a real, live "Mormon"—though he looked very much like an ordinary mortal and appeared to be an intelli-

gent man—and to learn of the principles of "Mormonism," about which so much was being said, and which many thought was a "Yankee trick." Father Nickerson accepted the invitation, and was introduced to William's wife and mother-in-law as a "Mormon" preacher. The whole family were of the Baptist persuasion. Supper was provided, and Father Nickerson, consented by the earnest request of William, to remain all night. When William asked what was the difference between the "Mormons" and the other religious sects, the Elder answered, "We believe the Bible, they do not." William disputed this, but was forced to yield point after point to his opponent, throughout a long argument. During the evening the remainder of the family treated the Elder so coldly that William felt ashamed, and when the latter went out late in the evening to attend to some outside chores, Father Nickerson departed, to the no little annoyance of his host. Shortly afterward the Elder called and told William that he was going to preach at a certain time and place, and gave him an invitation to be present. His wife objected, however, saying if he went his horse would fall and he would have his neck broken. The night before the meeting it stormed, and the road being so slippery, William decided to stay at home. Again Father Nickerson called, and announced another meeting, and William's wife insisting that if he attended she would go with him, they both went. Wm. took his Testament along, intending to expose every error, but found no use for it; she learned that the Elder was strictly truthful in his statements and correct in his references.

Father Nickerson's daughter, who had recently lost her husband, and was in mourning, exercised the gift of tongues in the meeting. This puzzled William considerably; at first he thought it ridiculous, but the more he reflected the more he was forced to the conclusion, by the appearance of the lady and other circumstances, that she was at least sincere, and there might be something in it after all. Mrs. Hickenlooper borrowed the Book of Mormon for a week, and William read it through to discover whether it was an imposition. When Elder Nickerson asked what he thought of it, he answered that if he was going to write a fraud he would make it more mysterious—the book was too plain. The Elder replied, "The Lord delights in plainness," which fact William had to admit. Mrs. Hickenlooper partially believed the first sermon she heard preached, but her husband had met with a number of impostures, and thought he would be wary. Mrs. Hawkins was at this time severely afflicted with rheumatism, and Father Nickerson, who made another visit to the family, told her if she had faith she could be healed, and after some argument, she began to think of the matter. One day the old lady was lying on the bed, fully awake; suddenly she sat up and began to repeat—William and family being present in the room, and bearing plainly every word—the fifty-fifth chapter of Isaiah. Going through the entire chapter, she followed with the chapter immediately preceding, and then with some from the Book of Mormon. William was greatly surprised at this, for he remembered the part which came from the Book of Mormon; he knew well the old lady had never read that book, or had any opportunity of learning its contents. When asked to explain, she declared she had had a vision; that the Bible had been presented to her, and she had read the two chapters in their order; that the Book of Mormon was also placed before her, and she also read from it; that the letters in the Bible were very plain and seemed as large as her thumb, while those of the Book of Mormon were much smaller and could not be seen so easily. She was a conscientious woman, and was very careful in her statements.

The next morning Father Nickerson again came to the house, and was told of the events of the day before. He knelt down with the family and prayed, then laid hands on Mrs. Hawkins, rebuking her sickness in the name of the Lord; the rheumatism immediately left her body, as did also a pain which she had felt for some time in her side. The old lady at once expressed a desire to be baptized. Mrs. Hickenlooper did the same; and William, who had by this time pretty thoroughly investigated the claims put forth, was convinced of the divinity of the message, and the following Sunday was appointed to attend to the ordinance in the Allegheny river, then frozen over. On going down to the river, where they expected to have to cut the ice on Sunday, they found that that very morning the ice had broken, and they, with five others, were baptized. This was in February, 1839. A branch of the church numbering about forty members was organized, and William was ordained to the office of an Elder by Elder Freeman Nickerson, March 24, 1839, and was appointed to preside over the branch, which shortly increased to about 100 members. A few days after this organization, the river opened, and Father Nickerson proceeded with his company.

In the year 1842 William paid a visit to Nauvoo, purchased a lot, and had a house built on it. Here he first saw the Prophet Joseph Smith. One day the Prophet met him and said, "You're the man I want to see. I want some money to send up the river for lumber for the Temple." William loaned the amount desired which was

all he had with him, and went off wondering how the Prophet knew he had any money. Some of the people tried to discourage him, saying he would never get it back, but it was returned according to agreement. In April, 1844, he moved with his family to Nauvoo, and was there at the time of the martyrdom of the Prophet and Patriarch and during the eventful scenes that followed. On the 2nd of November, 1844, William was ordained a Seventy, and was a member of the fifth quorum. August 31st, 1845, he was ordained to the office of a High Priest, at Yelrome, or what was generally known as the Morley Settlement, and was made a member of the High Council of that Stake, of which Solomon Hancock was President. In the following spring he was driven with the Saints into Nauvoo, twenty-eight miles, leaving house, lot, farm and all. He left Nauvoo for the west in obedience to President Young's instructions, and was about thirty miles distant at the time of the battle of Nauvoo; passed through Garden Grove, Mount Pisgah, and crossed the plains in Daniel Spencer's hundred, Ira Eldredge's fifty, Samuel Ensign's ten, and reached the Great Salt Lake Valley, then in Upper California, on Sept. 22, 1847,—his forty-third birthday. He built a log cabin half a block south of the Old Fort, near his late residence, into which he moved with his family.

At the time of the organization of the Forts into five wards, William was appointed to preside over what was then called the Fifth, having been previously ordained a Bishop by President John Smith—in 1847—by direction of the High Council, with Joseph Stratton and Jacob Houtz as his counselors. In 1848, President Brigham Young organized the city into wards, commencing at the First, as at present, and William was appointed to preside over the Sixth. That season, when the destitute members of the Mormon Battalion arrived in Great Salt Lake Valley, he went around among the people to gather something for their relief; some gave a pint of wheat, and a few gave more; but the people were very poor, and provisions scarce. On the 9th of November, 1850, in Salt Lake City, he married Sarah C. Ward, daughter of Wm. and Susanna Ward, of England, by whom he had one son and three daughters; she was born July 8th, 1810, in Keyham, Leicestershire, England; emigrated to Utah in 1850. On the 16th of November, 1856, in Salt Lake City, he married Ann Ham, daughter of John and Sarah Ham, of England, by whom he had three sons and two daughters; she was born Jan. 1, 1825, in Dunkswell, Devonshire, England; emigrated to Utah in 1856; crossed the plains with Captain Ellsworth's hand-cart company. On the 20th of March, 1866, Sarah, his first wife, died. On the 9th of July, 1860, President Young directed Bishop Hickenlooper to take charge of the Fifth Ward also, Bishop Winter having resigned; he did so, and presided over both wards until June 12, 1877, when the Fifth Ward was reorganized, and Richard Brimley, then his second counselor, was chosen as its Bishop. His present counselors are James C. Watson and Jesse West.

At the time of his death Bishop Hickenlooper's living posterity numbered twelve children, thirty-six grandchildren and fifty-two great grandchildren—100 in all. The funeral services will be held on Monday, Jan. 16, commencing at 11 a.m., in the Sixth Ward Meetinghouse; the cortege will leave for the cemetery at 1 p.m. This hour has been selected to give an opportunity for his family to reach this city from the various parts of the territory where they reside.

The Maricopa Stake.

Our correspondent at Zenos, Arizona, writing under date of January 9, 1888, says: The quarterly conference of the Maricopa Stake was held on the 7th and 8th inst., at this place, with a full representation of stake and ward officers present. We were favored also with the presence of our esteemed ex-president, A. F. Macdonald, and Elders A. M. Tenny and P. Christofferson, of the Snowflake Stake. The reports as a whole were quite encouraging. Many and important were the topics treated upon by the Elders. The Gospel was taught in plainness and simplicity, the Spirit testifying of its truth. As our stake has been quite recently reorganized, a list of its officers, as sustained yesterday, may be of interest, hence we submit the following in regular order: Stake Presidency—Charles I. Robson, Henry C. Rogers and Collins R. Hakes. High Council—Chas. Peterson, Chas. H. Allen, Henry W. Brizze, Hyrum S. Phelps, Alvin F. Stewart, Daniel P. Jones, Lyman Leavitt, Neils Peterson, Jno. M. Lewis, James R. Turman, George W. Serrine and Wallace A. Macdonald. Alternates—Harvey J. Harper, Chas. G. Shill, Henry J. Horne, James F. Johnson, Alma P. Spillsbury and Wm. N. Standage. Patriarch—Benjamin F. Johnson. Presidency of the High Priest's Quorum—Charles H. Allen, Henry J. Horne, Jno. M. Lewis. Presidents of the 90th Quorum of Seventies—E. Pomeroy, W. S. Johnson, George W. Lewis and Nathan H. Terry.

Presidency of the Elders' Quorum—Mahonri Stewart, Willard Mortensen and Philip M. Coleman. Mesa Ward—Elijah Pomeroy; Bishop; Wm. Passey and Wellington Richius, Counselors. Lehi Ward—Thos. E. Jones; Bishop; Ed. E. Jones and James Mortenson, Counselors. Alma Ward—Oscar M. Stewart; Bishop; Conrad Kleinman and Alex. Hunsaker, Counselors. Papago Ward—Daniel P. Jones, Bishop; James L. Patterson and Geo. M. Tiffany, Counselors. Presidency of the Relief Societies—Elizabeth G. McDonald, Susan Savage and Ellen Morris; Sarah M. Pomeroy, Secretary. Presidency of Y. M. M. I. A.—James F. Johnson, James L. Patterson and Wallace A. Macdonald. Superintendency of Sabbath Schools—George W. Lewis, George F. Ellsworth and Wm. J. LeBaron with Ben. F. LeBaron Secretary. Presidency of the Y. L. M. I. A.—Addie Passey, Mary J. Spillsbury and Sarah McDonald; Mamie Hawley, secretary. Presidency of Primary Association—Sarah E. Russel, Lucretia Phelps and Lucretia Jones; Mamie Hawley, Secretary. Stake Chorister—Benjamin J. Johnson. Stake Clerk—George Passey.

Painful Operation. Last Tuesday evening a young man named W. H. Shaw, was brought in from Almy, Wyoming, where he resides, and placed in the U. P. Hospital. He had just met with a severe accident and was brought to Ogden for treatment. While working in a mine at Almy a blast was sent off without warning, and Shaw who was standing near by, was struck on the left leg with a piece of coal. A terrible fracture of the limb, midway between the knee and ankle joints, resulted from the accident, both bones being broken in several places. A portion of one of the bones protruded through the flesh of the leg and caused an exceedingly painful wound. On the evening mentioned Dr. Perkins, assisted by Mr. Johnson, who is in charge of the hospital, performed a difficult operation upon the limb, after etherizing the patient. An incision, reaching to the bones, was made, and four small pieces of bone were taken out. It was found that the end of the bones lacked two inches of meeting each other. Square cuts were made; holes were cut in the four ends and fastened securely with wire placed through the holes in the bones. The flesh was sewed up, and it is thought that the bones will now grow together. Should this be the case the wire will be taken out, and the leg will doubtless become sound, though it will be shorter than the other leg. If the bones do not become welded, the limb will probably have to be amputated.

Young Shaw, who is only 15 years of age, has born the affliction with great bravery, and is feeling well considering the pain through which he has passed. His parents came to Ogden to attend him during the sickness.—Ogden Standard.

Park City Etiquette.

About the middle of the week two First warders left their angry passions rise, and the result came nearly being fatal. It appears that David Laird's cow trespassed on M. J. Hall's premises and not only did some damage but once, about a week ago, came home with a pitch-fork hole in its side. This displeased Laird, but he concluded, after a threat from Hall, to pay the damage and made preparations to that end. Meanwhile Laird had occasion to pass Hall's house, when a couple of barking dogs jumped out at him, whereat he pulled out his little pistol, and fired at the curs. The shot came pretty close to Hall, who was in his stable and thought he was being made a target. Laird went up to Hall's house to pay the damage bill, and Hall had in the meantime got indoors without saying a word. He was in the act of loading up his gun, with blood in his eye, when Mrs. Hall rushed out and warned Laird to leave. Laird at once "tumbled" to the racket and hurried to his own house, followed by Hall, who, however, dropped the chase when a neighbor met and gave him a piece of good advice. There the trouble ended, and fortunately too. Laird then had Hall arrested on a charge of assault with intent to take his life, and pending the examination he was held in \$500 bonds by Justice White which pledge also requires him to keep the peace.—Park Record, Jan. 14.

A dispatch dated Chicago, January 7, says: The Chicago Postal Telegraph Company, an Illinois corporation, which took out a charter about a month ago, has notified the Federal authorities at Washington of its acceptance of the terms of the Act of Congress passed July 24, 1886, by which any telegraph company giving preference to Government business dispatches, at a rate fixed by the Postmaster-General, has a right to build and operate wires on any post road over which the United States mail is carried. Several routes have already been projected, one of them being from Chicago to Duluth, and another through Illinois and Iowa and thence via the Union Pacific road to San Francisco. The company will cooperate with the Mackay-Bennett system.