

ings, chairs, life preservers and other articles belonging to the steamer's outfit, and many of them stamped *Allentown*, have been seen in the breakers, on shore, and found scattered along the water front. This wreckage tells too plainly that the fine iron steamer *Allentown* has been broken up on one of the huge sunken ledges at this port, always a terror to mariners. Captain Nathaniel W. Treat, one of Cohasset's oldest seafaring men, and from whom the first intimation of the disaster came, said in his opinion the vessel foundered either on the sea ledges or on the grampus, which are long sunken ledges lying about three miles from the nearest point of the mainland. If such is the case the vessel must have gone down with all on board within a very few minutes after striking.

Since the early reports of the

SUPPOSED CATASTROPHE

many villagers have been seen, and they say they distinctly heard the steamer's whistle shortly after noon Sunday, repeated at brief intervals for an hour or more, as if signaling for assistance or a pilot. It was so thick at the time that nothing could be seen at so great a distance from shore, and even if any observation could have been made no boat could have lived in the tremendous sea then raging.

The schooner *Lassonsa*, before reported as stranded on Pleasant Beach, has gone to pieces. Her deck was lifted clear off the vessel and piled in a confused mass on the beach beside the hull of another schooner.

Summer cottages and similar structures on the water front are wrecked and their ruins line the beaches. Many of the beautiful drives to the summer residences are washed away and gutted or covered with wreckage. There was

GREAT DAMAGE

to land property along Crescent beach between Green Hill and Gum Rock. Along this stretch is a line of from twenty to thirty small summer cottages averaging in size about twenty to thirty feet. There is not a single one of these that does not bear marks of the terrible force of the storm. Some of them were lifted from their foundations and carried back several feet. The total loss to property on the beach will reach many thousands of dollars.

At the Hotel Nantasket, the covered promenade connecting it with the Rockland Cafe was partly destroyed by the wind.

The road-bed to the Nantasket Beach, a branch of the Old Colony Road, is entirely washed out from the Hotel Standish to a point half a mile northwest of the Ocean House.

The wrecked brig *Alice* is rapidly breaking up, and has been stripped of everything portable.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—The steamer *Allentown*, reported lost off Cohasset, had a crew of 17 men commanded by Capt. Odorne.

The vessel is one of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company's line of colliers.

TWELVE DROWNED.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A dispatch from Whitby says a lifeboat upset there today and twelve persons were drowned.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 27.—The beautiful brown stone church of the First Congregational Society at Northampton was ruined by fire this afternoon. The building was new and cost \$65,000; insurance \$50,000. George W. Cable, the novelist, joined the firemen in their work, and was one of the most active and efficient men on the scene.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The village of Vanuacourt, near Nancy, has been destroyed by fire. Thousands of persons are without shelter.

CLEARING UP.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 27.—The storm has abated and the sun is now shining brightly. A survey of the situation shows that no such destruction to property on this coast has been known since the incorporation of the city. Hundreds of property owners from Philadelphia and other localities have come down, fearing their property would be

SWEEPED AWAY

last night. The tide receded today and the sea, under the influence of a northwestern wind, was beaten down, but the result, especially in the lower portions of the city, is one of almost complete destruction. The work of the waves was quick and complete and the individual losses are numerous. In the excursion house district the destruction of property is as enormous as it was unexpected, as a survey shows that for twenty years the beach in that section has changed but little, and danger from storms was not anticipated. The beach today is lined with thousands of residents and visitors, including photographers and artists sketching the ruins. Many sufferers of the storm are people of moderate means, and their losses will be severely felt in the coming winter.

IN THE SNOW.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The steamers *Hans and Kurt*, *Arizona*, *Galia* and *Wyandotte* were the only vessels to reach port today. All report having been caught in the storm, but so far as known, the first named was the only one that sustained damage, and that only about the decks.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Nov. 27.—Half the village was inundated yesterday. The Nassau House, the principal hotel, has been unable to serve its guests with meals since Sunday, the kitchen being under water. More than half a mile of the Long Island railroad track in this village was washed out. For

the first time within the memory of the inhabitants the tide water from the Atlantic reached Peconic Bay. The heavy seas and high tides forced a channel through the outer beach to Shinnecock Bay and caused the bay to rise over six feet and the tide to flow through the canal to Peconic Bay.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 28.—There were rumors last night that articles for a meeting had been signed by representatives of Kilrain and Sullivan. Kilrain, this morning, denied that articles were signed, but admitted there was some foundation for the rumors; and said the fight, if it came off, would occur within ten days for two weeks, near Chicago.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The destruction by the storm on Coney Island will not be covered by \$200,000. The sea broke with relentless force, and scattered piers, bath houses and summer hotels like egg shells.

All doubt concerning the loss of the steamer *Allentown* is dispelled this morning. A visit to North Scituate beach shows the shore covered with wreckage marked "Allentown." No bodies have yet come ashore.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 28.—The jury found a verdict of guilty on all six counts against Gardner, chief of the opium smugglers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Killing frosts are reported from western Florida and southern Alabama.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Surgeon Porter, of Jacksonville, Fla., has telegraphed Surgeon General Hamilton that as two frosts have occurred, the restrictions on railroads to the city will be removed so as to permit persons to leave the city, but that unacclimated persons will not be allowed to return until after disinfection.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Mrs. General William T. Sherman died at 10 o'clock this morning at her residence, 75 West 71 Street.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Evidences by Which the Church of Christ may be Known.

Religious services were held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, Nov. 25, 1888, commencing at 2 p.m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding. The choir sang

The great and glorious gospel light

Has ushered forth unto my sight.

Prayer by Elder John Cottam.

The choir sang:

O Jesus! the giver

Of all we enjoy.

The Priesthood of the Eighth Ward officiated in the administration of the Sacrament.

ELDER JUNIUS F. WELLS

Was the first speaker. He said he had learned early in life that it was vain for a person to endeavor to address the saints to their edification except he was inspired by the Holy Ghost. It is promised that where the Saints are assembled in the name of the Lord he will be there to bless them. It is a source of gratification to see the many assemblages of the Saints, where they are gathered to worship God. They approach Him in confidence, understanding the relationship which exists. It is a marvel, in the midst of professed Christendom, to meet one who is an exemplar of the doctrines of the Lord Jesus, who accepts all the truths and is governed by the precepts which He taught, who truly exercises faith in Jesus as the Savior of mankind, and trusts in Him for salvation. The professors of so-called Christianity will admit that the power of faith does not exist among them as it did with the members of the primitive Church. They accept the Bible closed, and believe it in part only.

More than half a century ago, Joseph Smith, the Prophet, declared that professed Christianity had gone astray, and the world was without authority to administer in the name of the Almighty. Joseph was called to be the instrument in the hands of the Lord for the restoration of the everlasting Gospel, with all its gifts, powers and blessings. He filled this mission, but the divine truths which he taught are rejected by the world at large. It is no belief in the principles of truth which will bring condemnation upon this generation. The light is presented to them, but they reject it, and draw to the Lord with their lips, while their hearts are far from Him.

The religion of the Latter-day Saints enters into their everyday life. It is to them dearer than all else in mortality. Without it their life is a blank. The duty that rests upon them makes their whole existence a mission for the establishment of the truth. The speaker knew by his own experience that this was the noblest life—where all was devoted to the kingdom of God. The practical workings of the Gospel had marked the Saints as a peculiar people. The cause of this was that all the actions of those who kept the faith bore the impress of the glorious principles they had espoused. This course had caused many of the world to declare that the Latter-day Saints were not Christians, notwithstanding their belief in Christ and all the principles which He taught. But those who pride themselves in being called Christians are frequently found doubting many of the teachings of the Savior.

The Saints have no doubt of the virtue and efficacy of strict obedience to the laws of the Gospel. They believe it necessary that all of those laws should be conformed with in order

that the Holy Ghost may be enjoyed. And nowhere outside of the organization of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints can be found the gifts of the Spirit; among no other people does the spirit of union so exist for the cementing the people into one. This is because they have the Gospel, which will make of one heart and mind all who obey it.

It is exemplifying in their lives the principles they profess that gives power to the Saints. By this course of life they receive the ministrations of the Holy Spirit, which bestows upon them a never-failing testimony of the correctness and safety of their position. If we examine the effects of the Gospel upon the Saints, we will better understand the magnitude of the work they are accomplishing, and the steady advance they are making. This improvement is especially noticeable in the case of immigrants, by observing them when they arrive in Utah, and then in a few years. At the latter time they will be found to be head and shoulders above their former stature. In virtue, honor, integrity, and the love of God. They grow to be leaders, compared to what they were before, and when duty calls them to go among those who were their former equals and associates, they tower above them as giants in intelligence and all the virtues.

The Latter-day Saints have devolved upon them the duty of establishing the kingdom of God, which shall never be thrown down. In proportion to their faithfulness, the powers of the heavens abide with them. It is vain for men to contend against the principles the Saints have espoused, for man cannot prevail against God, and He is with His people. May He make us exemplars of His truths in all things.

ELDER WM. M. PPLMER

next addressed the congregation. He said that if all Elders felt as he did, they truly felt their weakness in speaking to the people, and desired their prayers. John the Apostle says, "Whosoever transgresseth, and abideth not in the doctrine of Christ, hath not God. He that abideth in the doctrine of Christ, he hath both the Father and the Son." How are we to judge whether or not professed Christians are preaching the doctrines of Christ? Isaiah says, "To the law and to the testimony; if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them." Then if professed ministers of Christianity speak not according to the whole law and testimony, they cannot be accepted as orthodox. If they do not conform to the standard given by the Savior, they cannot be His disciples. It is through the principles he taught that salvation comes to us. He proclaimed faith, repentance and baptism for the remission of sins, and the bestowment of the Holy Ghost by one having authority. The Latter-day Saints proclaim the same doctrines, and present the same claims to divinity that the Savior did anciently for the laws which he revealed. This is because they are the same doctrines, revealed anew by the Lord Jesus. Any departure from the plan that He has laid down brings with it condemnation.

It is vain for sectarians to say that the ordinances are not necessary to salvation, for the Lord has plainly declared that without them mankind could not be saved. The position assumed by professed Christianity shows that they are without God and Christ, for they deny the power that attends those who have authority to act in the name of the Lord. They assume that Jesus has done all for our salvation, but reject an essential feature—the ordering of our lives in harmony with the principles of truth, upon which the Lord based His promise of salvation.

Jesus and His Apostles in ancient times required the people to have faith; to repent of their sins and to be baptized for the remission of their sins. Being thus prepared, they bestowed upon them the Holy Ghost, declaring that they "should observe to do all things whatsoever He had commanded them." This, then, was the plan of salvation—faith exemplified by a zedly life.

The speaker quoted liberally from the Scriptures in proof of his declarations, and cited the examples recorded in the New Testament of the manner in which the Lord and His Apostles administered in the ordinances of the Gospel. Upon the Latter-day Saints had been bestowed the authority to officiate in the name of the Lord. In the latter days there was no other people divinely commissioned to officiate in the ordinances of the Gospel and proclaim it to mankind. They had the organization of the Church, instituted by the Almighty, as He had done anciently. Every test could be applied to them, and the closest investigation would prove that they were the Church of Christ. At the head of the Church stood Apostles, in the place where God had appointed them, and all other officers in their proper order. The helps, governments, diversities of tongues, miracles, and all the operations of the spirit were present to testify of its divine origin and power. None of the features which characterized the Church anciently are lacking today, as the Gospel has been restored in its fulness. Elder Palmer bore a strong testimony to the restoration of the Gospel, and exhorted the Saints to live closely to its precepts.

The choir sang the anthem:

Hear my prayer.

Benediction was pronounced by Elder H. P. Richards.

CURRENT TOPICS IN EUROPE.

Attempt on the Czar's Life.—Cause of Nihilism.—The Pope's Discontent.—Russia and France Reforms in England.—Shakespeare in Paris.—Rev. George Washington.—King Milan's Divorce.

The startling news that the Czar of Russia had a narrow escape from assassination was flashed over the wires on Oct. 28th. His majesty, with the Empress, has been making a grand tour in the southeastern part of his dominions, bordering on the Black and Caspian seas. The official preparations were so complete that all other traveling was practically suspended in order to secure the safety of the Imperial tourists. Notwithstanding all these arrangements, an assassin dogged the footsteps of the Emperor, and at the little city of Kutais was arrested barely five minutes before the Emperor arrived. The assassin is by birth a Kouban Cossack, the tribe which occupies the strip of territory at the European side of the Caucasus, and bordering on the Black Sea. He was expelled some years ago from his university for "imaginary political offenses," and then became one of the founders of the South Russian Revolutionary Society. At the time of his arrest, he was standing in the crowd disguised as a Cossack officer. The prisoner will be forwarded to St. Petersburg, and dealt with "administratively," that is tried privately and of course condemned.

It now appears that this presumed assassin was originally a harmless university student, wrongfully accused by blundering or malicious spies, and refused all opportunity of proving his innocence. In Russia the official classes have it all their own way. They are answerable only to the Czar, and his eye cannot be everywhere. In Russia there is no free press or public opinion to check wrong doing. Under these circumstances it is always possible that cruel wrong may be inflicted on private men through the ill will or stupidity of subordinate officials. In Russia expulsion from a university on suspicion of political offenses is a death-blow to a young educated Russian. He is refused admission to all other universities; he is debarred from all professions; he is ineligible for any official post.

It is rather startling to find the infection of regicide extending to the foot of the Caucasus, and the life of the Czar endangered, not by the nihilists of Cracow or St. Petersburg, but by one of the tribe, on whose blind and barbaric loyalty the Emperors of Russia have long relied. Even during the present tour, one of the incidents was the traditional ceremony of tossing their "Ataman," or chief, in the air, by the Cossacks of the party. Their present chief is the Heir Apparent, and the young Grand Duke had to submit to the custom with as much composure as he could command.

There can be no doubt that the nihilism, discontent, and political crime of the empire have their origin, as a rule, in the centres of education. When a young Russian finds the horizon of his thought enlarged by contact with the great thinkers of the world, he feels that the career opened to him in his native land is narrow and confined; and he naturally expresses his discontent. This leads to repression, punishment, and in some cases expulsion. In France, the Communists are almost all mechanics or workers in the factories who on account of the many hours of service have little opportunity for improvement, or they are half-educated lawyers or journalists using those workmen as tools for their own advancement. In Germany the Socialists are men of the lowest laboring class, and in Italy the "Reds" are the dregs of the populace. But in Russia men and women of good education, and high station, are fierce and unreasoning Nihilists. They throw themselves into revolution because there is no safety valve for their pent up energies. Thus the class who should furnish political leaders only furnishes those who by striking at the life of the Czar hope to upset the institutions of the country.

The results of Emperor William's visit to Rome are one of the principal topics in political circles. The present Pope is a marked contrast to his predecessor Pius Nino, who was of a hearty and almost jocund bearing, while the present incumbent of the Vatican is a man very retiring in his nature and dignified in his demeanor. Slightly built, frail looking and exceedingly grave in manner the sovereign Pontiff has in repose an aspect of profound and rather mournful contemplation. Sometimes his face is lighted up with a peculiar bright and kindly smile, but even then the observer is aware that beneath the pale brow of this old man of eighty years there works a powerful mind, well acquainted with all the passions and foibles of humanity, and all the arts of government and diplomacy, as well as a will which possesses the strength of steel, in addition to its elasticity and polish. With all his culture and gentleness the Pope's own words indicate a feeling of chagrin and disappointment from the recent visit of Emperor William to the Vatican.

"The Emperor's object in coming was favorable not to us but to our adversaries. He came to see me; it was an act of courtesy, and I was glad to

receive him. I had much to say to him, but just as I was beginning my discourse he interrupted me by calling in his brother in order to present him to me. After that I had no further opportunity of speaking privately with him."

In these words there is a touch of chagrin—a voluntary lifting of the veil of European politics.

The political consequences may be very grave. The Vatican, disappointed and offended, will now turn to France and Russia for support. Its influence will now be on the side of France, and the rousing into activity of the large Catholic population of Italy. During the past week the tone of the leading French journals has become decidedly favorable to Russia and the marked civilities shown to Russians and Russian officers in Paris lately are but "signs of the times."

From one end of England to the other the people are engaged in preparations for elections of the utmost importance to themselves, although but little is heard of them outside the country. The whole system of local government has been changed by the act of last session, the main object being to place more power in the hands of the rate-payers, and to render them more directly responsible for the management of their own affairs. For this purpose county councils are set up, on which men of all shades of opinion may be represented, and which will eventually manage all the business of the districts where they exist.

The magistrates of England have hitherto had almost everything relating to county—that is rural—business in their own hands. The magistrates will henceforth have very little more to do than to exercise their judicial functions. The other duties which have hitherto fallen upon them will now be entrusted to bodies elected under popular suffrage. At first the magistrates looked upon this change as little better than a revolution. But they are already reconciling themselves to it, and have made up their minds in most places, to seek the votes of the people as candidates for the county councils. Something of their old-fashioned dignity they will have to sacrifice if they mean to have a voice in county business. They must be content to stand with or against the local butcher or baker, and throw aside class differences. They will have to canvass the electors, and put themselves upon an equality with many upon whom they have hitherto looked down as from a lofty eminence. Better to do that than be deprived of all influence, in the counties where they were once supreme.

Be the result what it may, the broad fact remains, that Privilege and Caste have received another ruinous blow, and the people have made another great stride towards victory, all along the line.

The new county councils will be erected on tolerably broad foundations. Householders may vote for any candidate, and unmarried women who pay local rates will have the same privilege. Peers may undoubtedly become members, and what is more, many of them—dukes, marquises and earls—have resolved to come forward as candidates.

The City of London will be made into a county by itself, the Lord Lieutenant to be nominated by the Crown. The Duke of Westminster has been chosen as the first to fill this office, probably because he is the largest land owner in London. The most important change made is the abolition of the Metropolitan Board of Works, together with all the joggery and corruption associated with its history.

The most notable incident in Paris lately is the unveiling of the statue of Shakespeare. Among the speakers on the occasion were M. Porel, M. Fourmer, Paul Mounet, Emile Olivier and M. Mezieres, the orator of the day. The great actress, Sarah Bernhardt, said "Whenever a modern playwright exceeds himself he is likened to Shakespeare. To equal Shakespeare is the grandest homage that can be rendered to any mortal."

The Rev. George Washington, who for the past ten years has been chaplain to the British embassy in Constantinople, has lately taken up his abode in Paris, having been installed as the pastor of the English church in the Rue de Bassius. Mr. Washington is about fifty-five years of age, and is the oldest representative of the family that gave America her national hero. Mr. Washington preserves the original coat of arms of the family—a raven with outspread wings, above a shield bearing three stars and two stripes, with the well-known motto below, "In cruce gloriatur." This coat of arms is believed to be the origin of the present American flag. Mr. Washington's son now in England is said to be an almost perfect likeness of the original George.

King Milan of Servia seems to have read the history of the English Tudor kings to some purpose. His treatment of Queen Natalie is in some respects like Henry the Eighth's treatment of Queen Catherine. Each appealed to an ecclesiastical tribunal for a divorce, and each broke with that tribunal when it showed signs of resistance. King Milan indeed has not, either a servile clergy or the opinions of several great universities in his favor, but he has a fair representative of Craumer in the Archbishop of Belgrade. What differentiates the case, from the old one most obviously is the absence of anybody who fills the role of Anne Boleyn, and M. Ristich is a very poor representative of Cardinal Wolsey.

Europe, Nov. 5, 1888.