

CONFERENCE FIFTY YEARS AGO.

(Continued from page nine.)
that he wants them to do. As for revelation, some say it has ceased; it has not. I could give you revelation as fast as a man could run. I am in the midst of revelation. Do you want

more revelation written? Wait till you obey what is already written.

MUCH WORK AHEAD.

"The last two years of Joseph's life, Joseph laid out as much work as we can do for twenty years. I have no disposition to seek for more until I see these we have, obeyed. * * * My feelings are the same as they were when I was baptized, to do the will of my God. When we have the Spirit of the Lord, we work together in oneness,

and we shall accomplish the design sooner or later. Joseph used to say: 'Do not be scared, I have not apostatized yet.' and he did not. I saw brethren I have not apostatized, and there are a good many who have not. We have got to gather Israel, and see the redemption of Israel, and if I do not live to accomplish it, I shall come back to enjoy it. I saw some of the Elders of Israel and preach the mysteries of the kingdom. When a principle comes to your understanding, it is no more a mystery; but, behold, the mystery has flown, and all things are easy to be comprehended; all is simple; all is child-like; and all is God-like."
SENT ON MISSIONS.

During the conference there were two announcements of the selection of missionaries. The first one is chronicled in the Star of September 1st and is as follows:

Moved that George Pitkin, Alvarus Hanks, Thomas Tomkins, Julian Moses and Joseph Busby, go to the Society Islands, to the assistance of Addison Pratt, and preach the Gospel; carried.
Moved that Robert Campbell, John O. Angus and James Works go to England and preach the Gospel, under the direction of the presidency there; carried.

Moved that Hyrum Clark and William D. Huntington go to California, to assist Amasa Lyman and Charles C. Rich. Carried.

Moved that Jesse Molan go to the States on a mission. Carried.

Moved that Claudius Spencer take a mission to England. Carried.

Moved that Simon A. Dunn and Uriah B. Powell go to the Society Islands. Carried.

President H. C. Kimball inquired if it was the feeling of the people to continue the conference another day, it was his feelings that we should stay here a few days. On motion the conference continued another day; carried.

The second announcement of the missionary call was as follows:

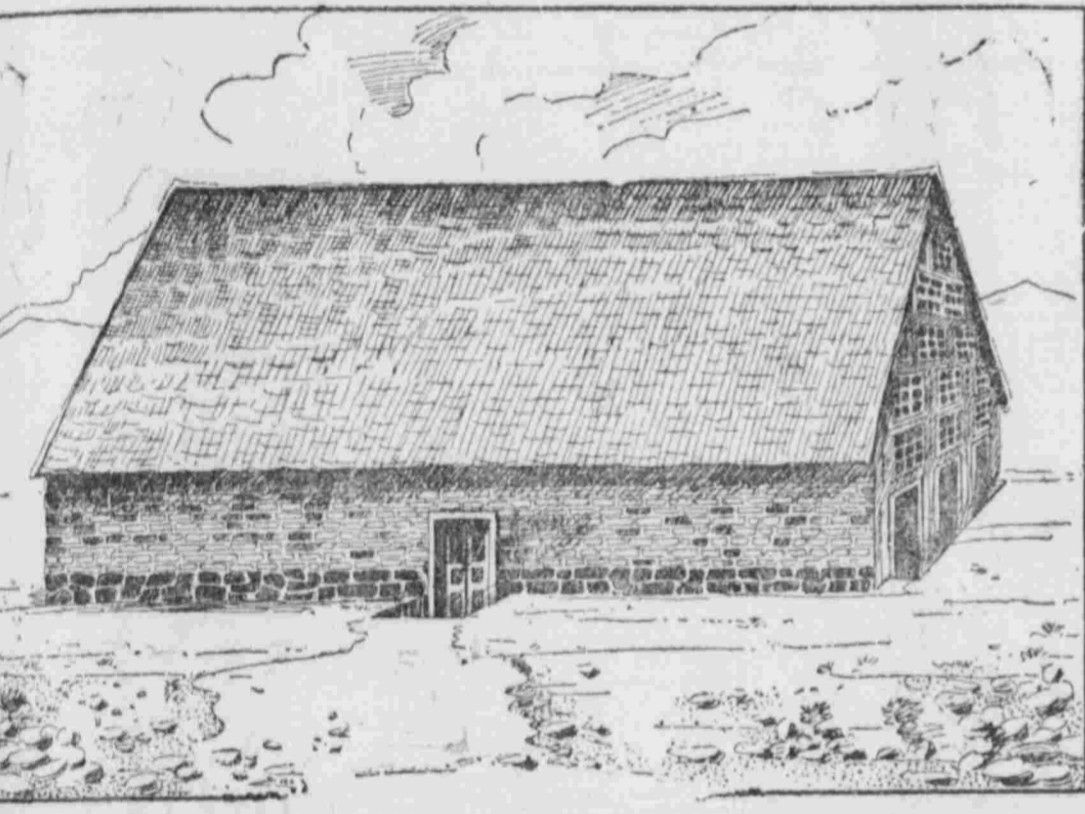
Moved that Isaac C. Halght, Moses Clawson, Appleton M. Harmon, Jesse Crosby and William Burton go on missions to England, to preach the Gospel. Carried.

Moved that Jonathan Crosby go on a mission to the Society Islands, and James Bay to Ohio. Carried.

President Kimball gave them some instruction, and advised all the Elders when they start on missions, to leave their families at home, and then their minds would be more free to serve the Lord.



PRESIDENT SNOW AS HE LOOKED FIFTY YEARS AGO. President Snow was about 36 years of age when this picture was taken.



OLD BOWERY WHERE CONFERENCE WAS HELD APRIL 6, 1850.

So far as known there is no photograph of the Old Bowery in existence but the picture shown above is from a rough drawing made by Bishop A. H. Raleigh, superintendent of the public works of the Church in early days, and perfected by a "News" artist. The

structure was 100 feet long by 60 feet wide. Its walls were supported by heavy posts set nine feet apart, the intervening space being filled by adobes of the regulation size of that day. It had huge doors and windows at the north and south ends and one door

without windows upon the west. Its roof was of rough boards and was shingled. Altogether it was a very comfortable meeting place for Pioneer gatherings, and had a seating capacity of between two and three thousand.

The Bowery, as here reproduced, it should be borne in mind, is not the original bowery constructed by the Pioneers. That was built by members of the Mormon Battalion under Captain Brown, soon after their return from California, after their memorable march across the continent and part way back again. In fact, its construction took place on July 31st, 1847, two days after the Battalion boys had joined the Pioneers in Salt Lake City, who arrived five days before them.
This primitive structure, says Historian Whitney, was the first building of any kind erected by the Mormons in the Rocky Mountains. It bore a striking resemblance to the boweries built by them at a number of places between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. Crude posts were set in the ground and upon them long poles were laid and securely fastened with wooden pegs or strips of rawhide. This framework overlaid with timbers and brush formed an umbrageous if not a very substantial roof, a good shelter from the sun and a fair though insufficient one from the wind and rain. Its dimensions were 49 by 28 feet—large enough to accommodate the assembly of the entire camp.
At one end of these boweries it was customary to erect a platform and stand, well boarded in at the back, for the use of the presiding officers, and speakers; a space in front being reserved for the choir. At first seats would be improvised from whatever ar-

ticles came handy, but in due time rude benches would follow, resting upon a floor of the ground; the character and extent of the improvements would largely depend upon the permanency of the settlement of which the bowery was the center of worship, social amusement and gatherings. In general, though tops and side were well covered and closed in, the meetings held in such buildings would be virtually in the open air, and during bad weather would have to be suspended and in the winter time discontinued. Until the "Old Tabernacle" was built—the forerunner of the present Tabernacle—these boweries were the only regular places of public worship in Salt Lake Valley.
Concerning the brush boweries of early days in Salt Lake, Bishop A. H. Raleigh of the Nineteenth ward gives some interesting information. Mr. Raleigh has kept a daily diary almost ever since his entrance into the valley and he now finds it replete with much valuable data that would otherwise be difficult to obtain. In conversation with a representative of the "News" one day this week he detailed clearly and interestingly the manner in which these rude buildings were constructed. He said they would sometimes be built in a single day. President Young would call upon the Bishops of the various wards to furnish a specified number of men and teams each to go into the canyons and cut the brush in the early summer season—just as soon as it was in full foliage, and haul it on the Temple block grounds, which would almost be covered with it. There would be a hundred or

more of these teams, each of which would haul from two to four trips a day. Scores of other men remained on the grounds to set the posts, tie the poles, lay the brush and build the roof. By nightfall a very substantial bowery would be erected, and on the Sunday following Sunday the Saints would meet in worship beneath its welcome shade. It would then be used for that purpose until the winds of autumn would gradually dissipate its sun burned leaves, and by reason of the cold weather, render it too uncomfortable for another year, when its walls would be removed, the debris burned and another structure of similar character take its place.
This continued until the old bowery, as shown above, was erected. Like its less substantial predecessors it was used for religious worship and public gatherings in general until more suitable buildings took its place. It was then converted into a theater, the original temple of the drama in Utah where performances were given by the Musical and Dramatic company, and its successor, the Deseret Dramatic association, both of which sprang into existence about the year 1851. This building was the celebrated "Old Bowery," in which so many meetings of interest and importance to the early settlers of Utah were held, and which was entirely razed to the ground, much of its material being used in the construction of the "Old Tabernacle," which was built upon the southwest corner of the temple block on the site now occupied by the Assembly hall.

SETTLERS ON NAVAJO LANDS.

Bill in the Senate—Objection to Blackburn—The Quay Case.

Washington, April 6.—When the reading clerk of the Senate had read today that part of the minutes of yesterday's session which related to the presentation of the credentials of Mr. Blackburn as a senator from Kentucky, Mr. Deboe (Ky.) said:
"I was not aware that those credentials were presented. I want to know now if they are subject to reference. If so, I desire to have them referred to the committee on privileges and elections."
"I suggest," said Mr. Jones (Ark.), "that Senator Deboe will have no objection to the motion going over."
Mr. Deboe withdrew the motion for the present.
Mr. Spooner, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution providing that the rules of the Senate be so changed as to provide in event of the death of the vice president that the President pro tempore may designate in writing some senator to preside over the Senate in the absence of the president pro tempore, and that the senator so appointed in open session another senator to preside for one day.
The resolution was adopted. Mr. Allison, from the committee on appropriations, reported the District of Columbia appropriation bill and gave notice that he would call it up at the earliest possible time.
Mr. Pettigrew (S. D.) made a statement in which he said he was reliably informed that the dispatch from Havana of which Senator Butler and himself complained yesterday, was not sent by the Associated Press, as stated yesterday.
The Senate agreed to a conference on a bill authorizing the adjustment

of the rights of settlers on the Navajo Indian reservation, Territory of Arizona.

Senators Shoup, Stewart and McClaurin were named as conferees for the Senate.

Mr. Thurston (Neb.) called up the Indian appropriation bill but yielded to Mr. Sullivan who addressed the Senate in support of Mr. Quay's claim to a seat in the Senate as a senator from Pennsylvania. He maintained that both as a matter of policy and as a matter of justice to the State the governor should be conceded and should exercise the authority to name the senator in event that the legislature for any reason should fail to elect. For these reasons he declared his intention of voting for the seating of Mr. Quay.
At the conclusion of Mr. Sullivan's speech consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was begun.
The measure as reported to the Senate carries \$4,012,641.

MORE PAY, LESS WORK.

Excitement Caused by a Strike in Connecticut—Trouble Feared.

Greenwich, Conn., April 6.—There is much excitement in Greenwich today over possible serious developments of the strike in the building trades. The trouble has been precipitated by Italian laborers who have seized this opportunity to press their demands for more pay and less work. They promised respectively and by force of argument induced a few workmen to join them.
The town authorities, in response to repeated protests from citizens, issued an order prohibiting parades or other demonstrations.
The strikers have announced their intention of parading today, despite the prohibition of the authorities. The latter summoned High Sheriff Hawley

from Bridgeport. He arrived with a posse of 60 men at 10 o'clock, and they marched to the town hall, where they awaited the strikers, who were reported gathering in Port Chester.

Pickets were put out and preparations made for meeting at least 100 strikers.

WANT FOOD AND WORK.

Appeal of Puerto Rican Poor—Political Bosses at Work.

San Juan, April 6.—Delegates representing the country poor arrive at the palace almost daily. They tell the usual story of starvation and want, and they ask for food and work. Two important delegations have put in an appearance this week, the latest being from Agus Buenos, consisting of one hundred men and fifty women in procession, headed by two ten-year-old girls carrying black flags to signify that they were in mourning for existing conditions.
Although the situation is certainly very bad, it is the opinion of many in authority that in some instances the applicants for relief are really directed by political bosses, who hope to secure road work. Five thousand rations have already been issued weekly at Agus Buenos for the last three months.
Further material relief will follow from the recent granting of road-making contracts involving an outlay of \$500,000, although the authorities have not announced whether they propose to distribute the appropriation.

Gen. Otis Coming Home.

New York, April 7.—According to the Washington correspondent of the Herald Gen. Otis will leave for the United States in April.

Truthful Advertisements Draw Crowds.

BABY CARRIAGES.

Now is the time to give the babies the benefit of the spring air and sunshine. We've a grand line of Buggies to show you. Carriages like cut, nicely upholstered, with rubber tire wheels.

NEXT WEEK \$10.00.

Go-Carts.

Our line of Go-Carts is larger than that of any other house in Salt Lake. They are all New, Stylish and Up-to-Date Goods. Go-Carts, like cut, sleeper back with rubber tire wheels—

Next Week \$7.25.

Extension Table Bargain.

Here is a Big Extension Table Bargain. Six-foot, nicely finished, worth \$10.00—

Next Week \$6.30.

Bedroom Sets.

We have reduced the price this week on fifty different styles of Bedroom Sets. Here is a Handsome, Solid Oak, Polished Finish Set, worth \$38.00—

Next Week \$25.00.

Sideboards.

Sideboards, Solid Oak, Large Mirror, hand carved and elegantly polished, worth \$20.00—

Next Week \$14.25.

CARPET BARGAINS.

Put it down as an absolute fact that Madsen's will save you considerable money on your spring Carpet purchases. We mean it. We're ready to prove it to your complete satisfaction. For example what do you think of this.

Ingrains.

Best Wool Ingrains, made laid and lined for—

69 cents.

Brussels.

Good Brussels Carpets, made, laid and lined for—

65 cents.

Axminsters.

Finest Axminsters, made, laid and lined for—

\$1.25.

Oil Cloth.

Oil Cloth one yard, one and a half and two yards wide, Next Week, per square yard—

33 cents.

Half Wool Ingrains, made, laid and lined for—

45 cents.

Best Brussels Carpets, made, laid and lined for—

95 cents.

Wilton Velvet.

Wilton Velvet Carpets, made, laid and lined for—

\$1.15.

Linoleum.

Linoleum, two yards wide, laid, Next Week, per square yard—

49 cent.

FREE! All Advertised Carpets will be Made, Laid and Lined Free of Charge.

Lace Curtains, per pair, Next Week, 90 cents.
Portiers, per pair, Next Week, \$2.75.

SEE OUR SPRING LINE OF WALL PAPER!

CASH OR CREDIT. MADSEN'S FURNITURE STORE.

51-53-55-57 EAST FIRST SOUTH ST.

"A TRAINING IN CLEANLINESS IS A FORTUNE." COMPLETE YOUR EDUCATION WITH SAPOLIO

WESTERN DENTAL CO.
ROOMS 31-32 EAGLE BLK. 73 WEST SECOND SOUTH STREET.
FIRST DOOR TO RIGHT. SECOND FLOOR.
BEST SET OF TEETH \$8.00.
WORK GUARANTEED—FIRST CLASS. CROWNS AND BRIDGE WORK SPECIALTIES.
TEETH EXTRACTED POSITIVELY WITHOUT PAIN.
"VITALIZED AIR."
WM. BROADBENT, D. D. S., PROPRIETOR.

A FINE BUGGY \$20.00 CASH

and \$15 a month. The regular price is \$100, but we bought them at the right time before the price was raised by the trust. We will sell them for \$85 and on the easy payments above mentioned. These buggies are new goods, built on very graceful lines, piano finished box, real leather top, patent leather dash, upholstered in broadcloth, durability guaranteed. This price includes a lap robe and fine driving whip. Never before did the Salt Lake public have a chance to buy so good a buggy as cheap.

UTAH IMPLEMENT CO.,

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