

souls across the street, and gave their teacher a kiss that I know she will never forget. The reward was gained; the efforts of a few short months of loving, patient labor were amply repaid. What unbounded influence could such a teacher have over the children! What power example has in such cases, either for good or evil!

The cry all over the land today is, "We lack good, efficient, faithful teachers!" Why is this? Is not this grand labor of love worth the expenditure of time and means, a strong effort, a great deal of self-denial? Is not the consciousness of duties well performed, of the pure love of innocent childhood, and, above all, the approbation of God, ample reward for any sacrifices we may make? Let not the children suffer for that spiritual nourishment so much needed in their growth, but feed them, nourish them, that you may carry a clear conscience in your daily life, and present a worthy record to the Father in the day of judgment. God bless you, fellow laborers! I am with you in heart and sympathy, if not in person. Your brother in Christ,

RICHARD S. HORNE.

ELDER J. M. SJODAHL

delivered an instructive and interesting lecture upon "The Land of Palestine." From the time, he said, when Apostle Orson Hyde dedicated the Holy Land anew for the gathering of Israel, a very marked change is gradually taking place not only in the bettering of its government under the Turks, but in the climate and fertility of the land. In fulfillment of prophecy, the "early and the later rains" are becoming more regular, and the land, although decidedly mountainous, is becoming more fertile, and the descendants of Jacob are flocking in crowds to the ancient home of their fathers.

In visiting the different inheritances of the tribes of Israel, the speaker testified to the peculiar home-like influence which he and other missionaries felt among the mountains and valleys of Ephraim, attributing it to the fact that he was a descendant of that tribe.

Reference was made to the isolated position of the ancient land of Canaan, protected on the west by a harborless coast and on the east by sandy deserts, a spot so secluded in which the Lord could preserve the truth and the true knowledge of heaven, uncontaminated and unmixed with the traditions and errors of the heathen nations.

Events now point to the rapid growth and development of that country, which will sooner or later make it among the first countries on the earth in commercial importance. Already the chief cities were being connected by railroad, which would sooner or later be extended to other lands.

The speaker, while laboring as a missionary in that land particularly enjoyed his associations with some descendants of the ancient Jews who preserved in remarkable purity the ancient traditions and forms of worship. Their keeping of the Sabbath was one instance of this. The speaker further dwelt upon the work done by Mahommed, who was raised up to perform a great mission among the descendants of Ishmael. The modern Mahommedans had,

however, departed in many instances from the teachings of the founder. In closing, the speaker said the time was near when the land and the people would be redeemed, and the people of the Latter-day Saints, in the hands of God, would probably be the instruments of bringing about that happy time when the knowledge of God shall prevail again in the land.

ELDER T. C. GRIGGS

referred to the Sunday school lesson cards, which were exhibited at the last meeting. A committee were now at work perfecting a plan for a series of lessons which would be ready at an early day and meet the requirements of all the grades, and which would be a very material aid to all teachers in instructing the young, and in training them to become good and virtuous men and women.

Quite a number of the annual reports were still wanted and those who had not sent them in were requested to do so without delay.

The Sixteenth Ward Sabbath school was requested to furnish the musical exercises and two ushers for the next meeting.

Elder D. M. McAlister offered the benediction and the meeting adjourned for one month.

JOS. HYRUM PARRY, Sec'y.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT HAYES.

FREMONT, O., Jan. 17.—Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes died at 11 o'clock tonight of neuralgia of the heart. Information of his death was not obtained for some time later as everything was kept exceedingly quiet in the vicinity of the Hayes mansion. The early report of the condition of the ex-President, who was said to be improving nicely and resting easily, allayed suspicion, so the sudden announcement by Webb Hayes that his father had just died, proved a shock to all. From Mr. Hayes it is learned that the condition of his father took a sudden change early in the evening and rapid dissolution followed.

Mr. Hayes had been watched during the day and evening by Dr. Hillish and friends, and, as is usually the case, many conflicting rumors were afloat, but an interview early in the evening with Webb P. Hayes appeared to reduce the facts to the statement that his condition was practically unchanged.

The members of the family had spent the day quietly at home, and nothing seemed to indicate that the death of the general was expected. Webb Hayes went to the bank where he is employed as usual this morning. The family has all along been reticent concerning the ex-President, and the attending physician has followed the same course. The exact seriousness, therefore, could not be ascertained. As stated in these dispatches last night, however, there seemed to be a great deal of anxiety expressed by friends of the family as to the true condition of the patient.

Webb Hayes, late this evening, said his father had passed a comfortable day, and had rested quietly and seemed in a most cheerful mood. Miss Lucy Elliott Keeler, a relative of the Hayes family, spent several hours with the ex-President during the day.

An Associated Press correspondent interviewed a personal friend of the family, who said that the ex-President was seized with a cold in Columbus last Saturday while driving to the Union depot, and asked for stimulants. This so revived him that he insisted on returning home, saying, "I would rather die in Spiegel Grove than live anywhere else." After boarding the train he was seized with violent pains in the chest which lasted until after his return home. He was treated for angina pectoralis, and while relieved of the distress his heart never recovered vigor and his life was suddenly terminated by paralysis of the heart.

While lying in his room he frequently referred to a visit made to his wife's grave on the preceding Sunday, and spoke of the quiet beauty of the snow-covered scene. He said he almost wished he was lying there, "and yet," he said, "my life is exceptionally happy." His last words were: "I know I am going where Lucy is," spoken to his family physician with the utmost earnestness. He passed quietly and painlessly away at 10:45 in the evening, surrounded by members of the household.

The funeral service will be held on Friday, and General Hayes will be placed beside his beloved wife in Lakewood.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Rutherford Burchard Hayes was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4th, 1822. His father died previous to his birth, leaving the widow in easy circumstances, enabling her to give her son an education at that time far beyond the ordinary. He first attended the common school and early in life began the study of Latin and Greek under the tutelage of Judge Sherman Finch. He took a course at the academy at Norwalk, O., and in 1837 went to Isaac Webb's school at Middleton, Conn., to prepare for college. In 1838 he entered Kenyon College at Gambier, O. He graduated in 1842 and was chosen to deliver the valedictory. He entered the law office of Thomas Sparrow at Columbus, and in 1845 finished his studies in law at Harvard University. He was admitted to the bar the same year and established himself at Lower Sandusky, now known as Fremont, and formed a partnership with Ralph B. Buckland, then congressman. In 1850 he established himself in Cincinnati. In 1852 he married Lucy, the daughter of James Webb of Chillicothe. In 1856 he refused the nomination for common pleas judge. In 1858 and 1859 he was city solicitor at Cincinnati.

Hayes always voted with the Whig Party, and upon the birth of the Republican Party he allied himself with that organization.

At the first outbreak of the war he attended services and was appointed major of the twenty-third regiment, Ohio infantry. He was later appointed judge advocate of the department of Ohio. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel and a year later made colonel as a reward for bravery.

To Hayes is largely due the credit for routing Morgan's band and compelling the surrender of the noted guerrilla. In 1864, Colonel Hayes commanded the brigade that cut the principal line of communication between Richmond and the Southwest.