

and malls for about a week. The Casas Grandes river overflowed the farm lands along it, and even a part of Dubkan, where two or three adobe buildings collapsed.

Considerable damage was done in Colonia Juarez. J. C. Jackson's mill race was filled up in places with debris or washed entirely away, and W. R. R. Stowell's mill race and dam were much damaged, the dam, an expensive one, being washed away. Crops in the bottom lands also suffered and a few head of horses and mules were drowned.

Colonia Juarez has been blessed with a wonderful crop of fruit this season, the like of which I have never seen in Utah. Arizona or California, either in regard to quantity or quality. Much of it has wasted from inability to take care of it, although much has been shipped to El Paso and Ciudad Juarez, much sold to Mexicans about here, and many thousand cans put up in Bishop J. C. Bentley's fruit cannery. Scores of trees have broken down with their weight of fruit.

J. C. Jackson's new wood-working factory, 40x80 feet, three stories high, with machinery of all kinds in operation, will be of great benefit to our colonies in Chihuahua and Sonora, supplying furniture, doors, sash and many other kinds of wood-work at reasonable rates.

The Juarez academy building is a credit to our Stake, and was declared by our governor, Col. Ahumada, the best school building in the state. A large number of pupils are being instructed by Guy C. Wilson, principal, assisted by S. C. Richardson, D. E. Harris, Mrs. Sarah Clayton, Miss Larsen and Miss Pearl Thurber, the latter as teacher of music. All these are of approved experience and merit.

Intelligence of the departure of our beloved President, Wilford Woodruff, caused universal sorrow, but not as the world sorrows, for we know he has gone to his exaltation. Memorial service was held Sunday, 11th inst., the house being full to overflowing. Instructive remarks were made by Presidents Ivins and Eyring, and by Brother Holt, who was among the first baptisms by Elder Woodruff in England, fifty-three years ago. Truly "blessed are the dead who die in the Lord and their works do follow them."

J. H. MARTINEAU.

#### A COMMENDABLE EVENT.

The Relief Society of Mill Creek ward, this county, have just completed a substantial wheat bin with the capacity of 1,500 bushels, at a cost of about \$200. The bin is situated at Bishop James C. Hamilton's.

The members of the Relief Society, their husbands, the officers of the Young Men's and the Young Ladies' associations, also Bishop John R. Winder and wife and Patriarch Alexander Hill were invited to assemble and dedicate the same last Tuesday. Bishop Hamilton placed his fine residence and grounds at the disposal of the society and the following program was rendered:

The choir, under the leadership of Brother Richard M. Horne, sang Praise Ye the Lord. Prayer was offered by Patriarch Hill. Another song was rendered by the choir and an essay on wheat was read by Secretary Frances H. Hanson. Brother Edward White sang a song.

Those present then repaired to the bin, and as many as wished inspected the same. Bishop John R. Winder then offered the dedicatory prayer. It was a very imposing ceremony, and all seemed to feel that it was a step in the

right direction. The audience returned to the lawn and the choir sang, We have thought of Thy Kindness. Counselor Mary B. Hamilton recited a selection, The Curse of the Dram Shop. Sister Sarah F. Boden sang, Do They Miss Me at Home. Counselor J. R. Miller, Brother R. M. Horne, Bishop J. R. Winder and Bishop J. C. Hamilton each spoke in reference to the storing of grain by the Relief Society. President Elizabeth Hill, in a few chosen words, thanked all those who have assisted in making the undertaking a success. One hundred and thirty persons then sat down at one long table arranged across the lawn, and loaded down with the bounties of the earth. The young ladies who acted as waitresses, also the committee on arrangements deserve special mention. After supper, there was music and singing. It was an occasion long to be remembered, and the unity which prevailed caused all to return home well satisfied with the day's proceedings.

#### SUNDAY SERVICES.

Elder Joseph E. Taylor of the Stake presidency presided over the services at the Tabernacle Sunday afternoon, Sept. 25, 1898.

The choir sang the hymn:

Softly beams the sacred morning,

Of the great millennial morn.

Prayer was offered by Elder William Coray.

The choir further sang:

Lo, the mighty God-appearing,

From on high Jehovah speaks.

Elder Joseph Coulam first addressed the congregation. He stated that for two years and a half he had been laboring in the state of Texas, where he as many supposed and believed, a class of men and women to the very contrary. He had had much joy in his labors promulgating the principles of the Gospel, and knew that God was with His servants, especially when they labored as he had done, without purse and scrip. The speaker bore testimony to the divinity of the Gospel. He had tested it and found it to be all that was claimed for it. The words of the Prophet had been fulfilled in his behalf many times, and friends had been raised up to him on the right hand and on the left. Elder Coulam reported the humble missionaries energetic and full of the Spirit of God. They were awakening the people to a knowledge of the Gospel and giving them the benefits of the same through baptism and the imposition of hands for the reception of the Holy Ghost.

In conclusion the speaker exhorted the young men of Zion to prepare for the ministry. They were expected to take upon themselves such a responsibility, and could not successfully do so unless they put themselves in a position to be led and guided by the Spirit of the Lord.

Elder Ben. Goddard was the next speaker. There was a power, said he, in the Gospel of Jesus Christ as restored to earth in these latter-days. Its restoration was but the fulfillment of prophecy, and through it, many had been brought to a knowledge of the truth which had made them feel to thank God for the blessings bestowed, as it had given them peace, happiness and contentment of mind, inasmuch as they endeavored to live up to its principles. The healing of the sick through the power of the Priesthood had given unto many of the young people of Zion a testimony of the work in which they were engaged, and they were confident that blessings would follow them if they would but do that which is right.

The teaching of false doctrines among

the Saints was referred to by Elder Goddard. This was a day in which the very elect were to be deceived, and therefore it behooved all to be on their guard. It behooved the Saints to live near unto the Lord. The Priesthood of God was for the guidance of the people, and if they would listen unto those clothed with it, they would be rescued from all the powers of darkness.

President George Q. Cannon was the closing speaker. He expressed his pleasure at hearing the testimonies of the Elders, and spoke of the power of the Priesthood which accompanied them in their work in the ministry. President Cannon referred to the marvelous work accomplished by the Church and its people in opening up this section of country, and attributed the same to the blessings of the Lord and the unity of feeling and action caused by the Spirit of God. All were striving for a common purpose and in its accomplishment they were in full accord with each other. If this Spirit were enjoyed by all people, the Millennium would soon be ushered in and Christ again reign on the earth as King of Kings and Lord of Lords. President Cannon spoke of the readiness with which the aborigines of this continent received the Gospel. It seemed to be instinctively suited to them, as it was to the Polynesians who were also prone to embrace its principles.

The choir sang the anthem:

Glory to the Lord, our deliverer.

Benediction was pronounced by Elder Brigham Young of the Council of Apostles.

#### ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

We Americans are a fairly capable and adaptable race. Some few things we can teach the world; nay, we have done it already. But some other things we are not so good at. England could give us points on municipal government; our cities are scarcely so well managed as Manchester and Birmingham. England prepares her diplomatists by natural selection and systematic training; we trust the fitness of ours to luck. She has standards of public character and conduct in office; it is questionable whether we have any. She cultivates and defers to expert opinions on finance, political economy and the like: we hold "professors and theorists" in some contempt, and consider one man's notion as good as another's. When new dangers and duties confront us, our happy-go-lucky temper recalls the man in Dickens who "supposed" he could play the fiddle; he had never tried.

Now Britain can as a rule rely on the qualities needed in any of her public servants. It is not that Englishmen are naturally better or brighter than Americans; they and we are built on the same foundation; but they are trained for their work—they have to be. It is not so long since appointments with them came by patronage and "pulls," much as with us now; but they found it expedient to substitute a merit system. That system has had a good deal to do with England's prosperity and progress, with her recent strides toward widened empire, with her present isolated greatness.—Frederic M. Bird, in September Lippincott's.

All arrivals from Dawson during the past month have reported the health conditions in Dawson as something most deplorable, and a death rate ranging from five to seventeen per day. It is estimated that about 9,000 people joined the rush to Stewart river. Nearly every foot of available ground has been prospected, but no gold was found.