1886. 1887.

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EVENING NEWS.

Saturday - Jan. 15, 1887

CORRESPONDENCE.

PREACHING IN THE BEAR LAKE COUNTRY.

LAKE TOWN,
Bear Lake Valley,
January 11, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

Bishop Orson F. Whitney and Elder Charles W. Stayner arrived here today at noon. They were met at Evanston by several of our Stake brethren and taken to Woodruff and Randolph, at both places holding meeting with the Saints who turned out *en masse* to hear them.

They started from Randolph this morning and had a rough time reaching here. A furious breeze from the southwest blew all last night and continued pretty much all day to-day. But they got through all right, thanks to some of our expert and experienced teamsters, and in time to dine and warm up for meeting. President Budge and Bishops Dairymple and Kimball and Elder B. H. Alred escorted them through our steep and narrow cañon, which, in the midst of all the terror of a genuine Bear Lake blizzard, is not the most charming place in the world, as you will doubtless be informed by an abler pen than mine.

By 2 p.m., the time set for meeting, notwithstanding the tempest, our meeting house was literally crowded. The burden of Bishop Whitney's remarks was, first a brief tribute to our blizzard experienced for the first time by him. He then showed the almighty power of God's Spirit as the medium of revelation to us, in searching all things and the comforting influences thereof. He likened mankind, and notably the Latter-day Saints, to a tree, the growth and progress, and fruits of which depended largely on sunshine, his simile for God's Spirit, cultivation (our development of the intelligence God bestows upon us and our watering the roots) in other words the necessity of our seeking for the stream of truth to help us to grow in grace and in the knowledge of truth. Contrasted the tree raised under those influences and agencies and these reared without them. Showed that, while the former would produce fruit rich and luscious, the product of the latter would be stunted, shrivelled and sour. And yet both trees would have come from the same nursery. So we had all come from the nursery of God and our life and progress and eternal destiny depend largely on the measure of application we make of the agencies He has instituted for the instruction and salvation of man. The speaker reiterated the parables of the vineyard and the talents and explained them, showing that great trusts are imposed upon us and that indeed there is naught we possess that we can call our own but the Lord has made us His stewards, for which stewardship we shall be called to account. This he argued would apply to all our relations in life, whether as husbands, wives, parents, property possessors, teachers of the people or anything else. We will be required in the day of judgment to show to what use we put our gifts and privileges and possessions. In this connection the speaker emphasized by demonstration the fact that the proper training of our children will be among the chief things that will be brought before us. He drew a pleasing picture of the delight of the man who could boldly say that he had done his very best in this regard and of the great glory and praise from the Lord awaiting him. While on the other hand he showed in equally telling language the ignominy that awaits the man who, by precept and example, not only drags his own soul, but the precious souls of his family, down to perdition. That our condemnation will consist in knowing how to do right and doing it not; that man's glory hereafter will be according to his capacity to receive it, and his work here on earth; that whatsoever intelligence we gain here will rise with us in the resurrection; that we should acknowledge God's hand in affliction as in prosperity, manifest self-sacrifice and place all we have on God's altar, be ever reliant to all, and above all be humble and submissive to God's will.

We should not despise or ridicule a man because the world does so. Men and their motives are not always understood. Because of this Jesus Christ and His Apostles were put to death, and previous to His birth and since His death many martyrs' graves have been filled.

And in our own day Joseph Smith, although the recipient of many precious revelations from the Father of Light, whereby he he could establish Christ's church, restore the Gospel, the glorious accompanying gifts and blessings, the everlasting Priesthood, with all the keys appertaining to all former dispensations, and could confound the mighty and learned professors of the age, dedicating his life to the service and enlightenment of mankind, he not being appreciated or known, was put to death in the prime of his life as a martyr by the truth.

The speaker admonished his hearers to be faithful to their trusts and to lead such lives that their posterity will do well to imitate, and thus so live that the world, seeing their good works may be led to glorify God.

In the evening the people again crowded the house and Elder Stayner occupied most of the time. He did not feel that there were among our little community any gross sins to reprove. Realized that all are capable of improvement, however. There were things to omit on one hand, and greater diligence necessary upon the other. He was opposed to hobbies or in going to extremes on anything. The great object of the Gospel is the glory of God through the salvation of mankind. It embraces and involves preaching upon many subjects. The consistency and common sense character of the gospel was elaborated upon. We should develop all that will enlarge our conception of God and Godliness. Our progress in this learning must be graded, here a little and there a little, etc. We should meet often with the Saints and embrace every opportunity for our edification. In listening to the elders we should take that which fits us and try to improve by heeding the admonition. The gospel has always been consistent to the temporal and spiritual constitution of man. To properly understand our duties is the foundation of our salvation. Without system a building could not well be erected nor could God's superstructure be built without the Gospel and officers who could execute its laws. All the ordinances and requirements thereof are for a purpose. The efficacy of baptism and its essentiality and purpose were explained as an example in support of this assertion. The poetry and imagery of the Bible were chosen to be its most instructive features, as for example, the vision of Nebuchadnezzar, as interpreted by Daniel, in which the whole subsequent history of the world to the latest time was epitomized in one short chapter. Prophecy by God's mouthpieces, is but history reversed and has been perfectly fulfilled though infidel, blind logic has dared to question the authenticity of God's word. All types must be like the original from which the type is drawn. Thus sprinkling, pouring etc., is not baptism but immersion, thus typifying the burial and resurrection of our Lord.

The Church likened to a body was another of the poetic ideas of Holy Writ. All the officers are essential for the perfection of the Saints, the work of the ministry, etc. We should be wise in placing responsibilities on members, not placing more than the capacity or strength will bear, for if one member suffers we all suffer.

The necessity of the gifts of the Gospel were next affirmed. They were promised in Christ's commission to His disciples and restored with the dispensation to Joseph Smith. All cannot receive the same gifts, but they are distributed according to the will of God's Spirit. As God does nothing for show, so none of these gifts can be dispensed with.

The use of the gift of tongues and interpretation of tongues was shown by several noted examples cited by the speaker. But Paul could not cast off the serpent and come off unharmed by its venom by either of those gifts. He had to have the gift appropriate to the occasion. We should seek in humility to have such gifts conferred upon us as our circumstances would require and live so that we may always be properly guided in the use of our God-given gifts. In administering to the sick we should be governed entirely by the dictates of the spirit and not give promises or use language utterly our own for the purpose of gratifying the friends of the sick. He instanced two cases, one that of a young woman apparently healthy and with a long life before her; while administering to her he was led, to his great astonishment, to ask the Lord that if it was His will to take her that she might pass peacefully away. When he entered he could have said the girl would recover, but on leaving he told his wife the girl would die and she died within 24 hours. The other case was that of a liberal walking corpse, an old man. In administering to him he was led to promise him that he would recover and do a worthy work in the Church of Christ. This was fifteen years ago and the man still lives in Salt Lake City.

These were altogether contrary to his natural expectations, but evidences of the necessity of the injunction: "Quench not the spirit."

In conclusion, we should cultivate faith, consistency and wisdom, and walk in the light of the Gospel and apply its principles to our lives.

After a few encouraging remarks by President Wm. Budge, the meeting was dismissed. J. I.

THE RECORD OF THE YEAR.

SOME OF THE MORE IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

JANUARY, 1886.

1—Burmah was annexed to the British Empire by proclamation.

D. M. Ferry & Co.'s seed establishment in Detroit Mich., was destroyed by fire. Loss, $1,500,000.

2—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the ascension of Emperor William to the throne of Prussia was observed.

4—Announcement of aggregate fire loss for 1885 in the United States and Canada of $94,200,000.

Gen. Crook relieved of his command in Arizona by Gen. Nelson Miles.

5—Four hundred and six thousand European immigrants arrived in United States during 1885.

7—David S. Terry, ex-Chief Justice of the Sureme Court of California, and Sarah Althea Hill were married.

12—The President's position on the silver question was attacked in both House and Senate.

14—The entire orange crop of Florida was killed by frost; loss estimated at $1,000,000.

16—Miss Kate Bayard, daughter of Secretary Bayard, died suddenly of heart disease.

18—Exploring engineers report the Hudson Bay railroad scheme as entirely feasible.

29—Victoria summoned Mr. Gladstone to form a Cabinet.

31—Mrs. Bayard, wife of the Secretary of State, dies of grief over the death of her daughter.

FEBRUARY.

5—Snow fell on the table lands of Mexico.

The Gladstone ministry was completed with the appointment of Earl of Aberdeen Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Government received an official account of the death of Capt. Crawford, killed by Mexican troops, exculpating the Mexicans.

9—Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock died at 2:5 p. m., at the age of 62.

12—Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour died at 10 o'clock, being 75 years of age.

18—The House passed the Fitz John Porter bill by a vote of 171 to 113.

John B. Gough died.

27—The 84th anniversary of the birth of Victor Hugo was celebrated in Paris.

MARCH.

3—Commissioner Sparks issues an order abolishing "squatter sovereignty."

4—Great strike among the street car employes in New York City.

Labor troubles assume a serious aspect at many prominent points.

8—Senator John F. Miller, of California, died at Washington, D. C.

14—The Cunard steamer Oregon, run down and sunk, causing a loss of $1,500,000.

15—Congressman Michael Hahn, of Louisiana, found dead in his bed.

18—The Government expedition sent to investigate the navigation of Hudson Bay and straits, make an unfavorable report.

19—Vice-President Hoxie, of the Missouri Pacific, refuses to arbitrate on the strike question.

Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard nominated by the President as Gen. Pope's successor.

22—Emperor William's 89th birthday.

23—A Missouri Pacific freight train wrecked by strikers.

28—Powderly and Gould order the strikers to resume their places, complaints to be submitted to arbitration.

Northern Pacific Railroad shops burned at Brainerd; loss, $2,000,000.

29—Gould and Powderly have a misunderstanding, with a consequent delay in the adjustment of the strike.

30—Bills for the admission of Washington and Montana Territories introduced.

APRIL.

1—Col. Thomas H. Ruger and Col. Joseph Potter nominated by the President for Brigadier Generalships, vice Generals Terry and Howard promoted.

3—The bill for free coinage of silver defeated in the lower house of Congress by 37 majority.

Debate in the English Parliament on the Gladstone Home Rule Bill.

12—The $25,000 bail forfeited by Hon. Geo. Q. Cannon, paid by his boudsmen at Salt Lake City.

14—St. Cloud, Sauk Rapids, Buckman and Rice's Station, Minn., razed by cyclone; 75 persons killed, double that number injured, and $300,000 loss.

25—The floods at Montreal, leave homeless, 7,422 families, and damage property $,785,000.

The late George L. Lorillard's racing stable sold at auction.

21—Over 525 bills passed by the United States Senate between the hours of 1 and 4 p. m., the greatest number ever passed in a day by a legislative body.

26—The Oregon House, Butte, Montana, burned by iccendaries, and the 4-year old son of Mrs. Lizzie Lee perished.

Geronomi's band sacked the Mexican village of Costia, killing 16 persons.

29—The United States Senate rejects the nomination of Judge Pollard as Associate Justice of Montana.

30—Twenty-five thousand workingmen on a strike in Chicago for eight hours.

MAY.

13—Indiana and Ohio were visited by heavy and destructive rain storms. A number of lives were lost at Xenia, O.

14—The trial of Alderman Henry W. Jachne for bribery began in New York; found guilty 15th.

A tornado tore up Southern Ohio.

16—The 77th anniversary of Norwegian independence was celebrated by that nationality in the United States.

18—W. L. Maxwell confessed the killing of C. A. Preller at St. Louis, but claimed it was accidental and not murder. The celebrated trial began.

22—Gen. Durbin Ward of Ohio died.

24—Queen Victoria's birthday.

JUNE.

1—John Kelly, the Tammany leader, died at 3:20 p. m. He was born in New York City, April 20, 1822.

2—President Grover Cleveland and Frances Folsom were married at the White House in the presence of the members of the Cabinet and their wives, by Rev. Byron Sunderland.

Herr Johann Most, the anarchist, was sentenced to the New York Penitentiary for one year.

5—The Chicago grand jury found true bills against Samuel Fielden, Adolph Fisher, George Engle, Louis Lingg, August Spies, and Michael Schwab for throwing a bomb which caused the death of several policemen.

8—The pre-emption, timber culture and desert land law repeal bill passed the House, 183 to 40.

9—Mme. Adelina Patti and Signor Nicolini were married at Swansea, Wales.

10—The Minnesota Episcopal Diocesan Council elected M. N. Gilbert Assistant Bishop of the State.

14—King Louis, Bavaria's lunatic king, drowned himself in a lake, by Berg Castle, Munich. His physician lost his life in an attempt to save his patient.

15—The Senate passed a bill forfeiting the Northern Pacific lands, from Wallula Junction to Portland, 224 miles.

The Priscilla won the Atlantic Yacht Club's race, defeating the Atlantic and the Puritan.

The city of Vancover, B. C., was laid in ashes, with a loss of $1,000,000. A dozen lives were lost.

17—The House, by a vote of 157 to 140, declined to consider the Morrison tariff bill.

19—The sloop Puritan beat the Priscilla, Mayflower and Atlantic at New York.

Hobart Pasha, Marshal of the Turkish Empire, died.

The 49th anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession was celebrated.

21—President Cleveland vetoed 15 pension bills; on the 23d, 9 bills, and on the 24th, 30 pension bills.

The Senate passed the pre-emption and timber culture repeal bill.

25—The Fitz John Porter bill passed the Senate; yeas 39, nays 17.

Ex Senator David Davis, died at Bloomington, Ill., at the age of seventy-one years.

JULY.

8—Congressman W. H. Cole, of Maryland, died.

14—The House of Representatives passed the Morrison surplus resolution, 207 to 67.

AUGUST.

4—Samuel J. Tilden died at Greystone, of paralysis, at the age of 72 years.

6—Congress adjourned after a seven months session.

20—The seven Chicago anarchists, Fielden, Schwab, Spies, Parsons, Engle, Lingg and Fischer, were found guilty and sentenced to death, and the eighth (Neebe) to 15 years' imprisonment.

21—The Russian steamer Vera, plying on Volga river, burned, with a loss of 200 lives.

23—Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, was deposed by a Russian conspiracy.

28—Two villages in Greece, were destroyed by an earthquake and 300 people perished.

SEPTEMBER.

1—Beach, the oarsman, defeated Teemer on the Thames for the championship.

Earthquakes at Charleston, S. C.; nearly 100 lives lost. Loss on buildings estimated between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000.

Geronomi surrendered with his band, numbering 40 squaws and papooses.

4—A third earthquake shock suffered at Charleston, S. C.

7—The Mayflower defeated the Galatea (British) in the first of the international yacht races.

11—The yacht Mayflower, won the second and deciding race with the Galatea for the American cup.

17—The Governors of the thirteen original States, met in Philadelphia to arrange for the centennial of the adoption of the Constitution.

OCTOBER.

4—The tenth annual session of the Knights of Labor began at Richmond, Va.

13—The remains of Chief Justice Chase were removed from Washington to Cincinnati.

The New York boodle aldermen were rearrested and put under heavier bonds.

14—Eastport, Maine, was nearly destroyed by fire.

The town of Sabine Pass, Texas, was inundated, and 100 people drowned.

25—Jim Cummings robbed the Adams Express car near Pacific, Mo., of $50,000.

The President suspended W. E. Benton and M. H. Stone, United States District Attorneys, for making campaign speeches.

28—The Bartholdi Statue of Liberty was unveiled in New York Harbor.

NOVEMBER.

2—Elections were held for members of Congress in all the States, and for local officers in about twenty States. The Republicans gained several seats in the House, and elected Governors in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. Abram S. Hewitt was elected Mayor of New York by 20,000 plurality.

7—Lawrence Donovan jumped from the Brooklyn bridge, a distance of 190 feet, without injury.

8—Fred Archer, the famous English jockey, suicided while delirious with fever.

13—Twelve thousand people saw John L. Sullivan knock out Paddy Ryan in three rounds at San Francisco.

18—Ex-President Chester A. Arthur, died at his home on Lexington Avenue, New York, at 5 o'clock a. m., at the age of 56 years.

21—Charles Francis Adams, Sr., died at Boston, at the age of 80.

Over 100,000 Socialists paraded in London.

25—Judge Scott granted a supersedeas in the Chicago Anarchists' cases, delaying the execution at least four months.

28—George Hazlet and Sadie Allen went through Niagara rapids in a barrel, unhurt.

DECEMBER.

3—The United States Treasurer's report showed net receipts of the Government to June 30, 1886, $336,439,727; expenditures, $242,483,138.

6—The short session of the Forty-ninth Congress began.

Congressman W. T. Price, of Wisconsin, died of a cancer.

7—John E. Owens, the veteran comedian, died at the age of 64 years.

13—Lord Tennyson published a poem entitled "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After."

15—Stocks went down on Wall Street to the lowest point known for years, and money for a few hours commanded 186 per cent. a year, or ½ per cent. a day.

16—Judge Gresham appointed Judge Thos. M. Cooley, of Michigan, receiver for the Wabash Railroad.

17—Ex-Alderman Arthur J. McQuade, of New York, on his second trial was convicted of receiving a bribe in the matter of the Broadway Surface Railway franchise.

The Senate passed a bill to repeal the tenure of office act.

18—The House refused to consider the Morrison tariff bill by a vote of 149 ayes to 154 nays.

20—The jury in the Campbell divorce case found Lord and Lady Campbell both innocent.

Boodle Alderman McQuade was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $5,000.

23—Lord Randolph Churchill resigned from the English Cabinet.

25—Albert Schock rode 1,504 miles in 144 hours on a bicycle, breaking the world's long-distance record.

26—Gen. John A. Logan died at Washington of acute rheumatism and fever. —*New Northwest.*

Ancient Methods of Measuring Time.

No wonder the ancients didn't get along in the world as well as the people of to-day—they lost too much time. And the reason they lost time was because of their imperfect ways of measuring it. They had to depend on the sun dial for the most part. A sun dial might be very useful when there was any sun, but it was entirely useless on cloudy days and during the night. In the latter case the truant husband, inclined to hang out late, profited much. It might be two o'clock in the morning when he crept in, but he could swear it was only ten, and his poor wife had no way of proving that he was lying. It removes much of the bitterness of a life when you can't prove it on a fellow.

The Greeks and Romans, of whom we have occasion to speak occasionally, although this is not a strictly classical journal, had an improvement on the sun dial, which they could resort to when the sun dial was on a strike for eight hours as a day's work. It was a large jar filled with water, and a hole was made in the bottom through which the water could escape. The flow of the water told off the hours. It was called the clepsydra, which means "The water steals away."

Sometimes an old Roman who had been drinking a good many Roman punches before going to bed would wake up in the silent watches—we mean sun dials—of the night, parched with thirst. No other liquid being handy he would drink the contents of his clepsydra. That stopped the clock, of course, and he would everlastingly lie abed waiting for morning to come. He would never miss the water till the clepsydra was dry.

King Alfred burned candles to tell the time by, each candle lasting two hours. A dozen candles would make one day, though he got a little confused when the grocer, in order to hold the royal patronage and advertise himself as the special candle maker for the king, gave him thirteen for a dozen.

There are few kings since Alfred's time who could make note of time in that manner, because so many of them were in the habit of burning their candles at both ends.—*Texas Siftings.*

The New York theatrical manager who endeavored to banish the tall bonnets from his theatre got a Christmas present of 30 tall bonnets, with a gentle admonition to "pull the string." This is biting sarcasm!

The Philadelphia *Record* says: Let there be monuments to Logan, but let no monument fund be started in New York. The New Yorker is patriotic from the top of his head down to the flap of his trousers' pocket, but his patriotism goes no deeper.

The plea for taking taxes off from alcohol, on the plea that it is "taxed extensively in the industrial arts," while allowing the heavy duties to remain on the prime necessities of life, is a pretty clear case of stealing the livery of revenue reform to serve the protectionists in.

While confederate heroes yet speak for almost every southern State in the United States Senate, it is remarkable that the next Senate will have very few, if any, of the great warriors of the North. There is not a Republican soldier Senator from any of the States of the Pacific slope, and the three soldier Senators of the North who achieved national fame as warriors are about to end their terms with no certainty of the re-election of either.

Mr. Murky Pops the Question.

"She's consinted at last! Fur two years I'd thocht a dale ov Nellie McCusker, only I had nothin' ov an Irish bye's bouldniss to up and tell her that same! But yisterday, sez I to mesilf: 'Pat Murky, now's yer toime, or niver!'

"Nellie was in the pantry washin' the dishes an' sumthin' shouted: 'Ax her! She's too busy to look at yez ony way.'

"So I starts on wid: 'Troth, Nellie, it's a bad loife fur a byt to be livin' alone.'

"'Yis,' sez she, wid nary a twinkle, 'Mike Ryan, that's just been sint to prison, is in a bad way, intade.'

"'Och,' sez I, 'there's many a bye that's lonely livin' rite wid his friends and naybors. Sure an' I'm lonesome, mesilf.'

"'How can I b'lave that,' says she, 'whin ye've a fiddul?'

"'Fidduls,' sez I, 'are cheerin', but I've got me two eyes sot on sumthin' cheerier.'

"She forgot to ax me what that sumthin' was, so I trotted off by another road, sayin':

"'Faith, Nelly, I'm going back across the pond in Marchuary.'

"'Indade!' sez she, flurtin' the dish-rag. 'An' it's a pity ye iver cum over.'

"'Yis,' sez I, 'Jane sed that same in her last letther.'

"'An' who's Jane?' axt Nellie, gettin' red loike the crabs on the table beside her.

"'She thinks a power o' me,' sez I, onheedin'.

"'Shure an' that's square. Is she young es me?'

"'Yis.'

"'An' bether lookin'?'

"'Paple moight think so.'

"'An' is she waitin' fur ye?'

"'Yis.'

"'She'll be changin' names, sure, I reckon?'

"'Yis.'

"'Wat's her name now?'

"'Jane—Murky!' cried I wid delight.

"'Thin she's your sister,' sez Nellie, cross ez her mistress. 'Well, it ain't much matter seein' ez how I've got a bye watchin' fur me over in Ballycoran.'

"'Wat's his name?' axt I, turnin' hot an' cold to waust.

"'Barney Flynn,' sez she.

"'About me size?'

"'Yis.'

"'An' does he luv ye?'

"'Nixt to the Vargin.'

"'Is he comin' to Americky sure?'

"'No.'

"'Why not, bedad?'

"'Och, Pat, he's married alriddy!'

"'The spalpeen!' says I.

"'Don't give him hard names,' says she. 'Barney Flynn's me stip-bruther.'

"Then she lafft that purty laff o' hern an' I wint up close.

"'Nellie,' sez I.

"'Wat, Pat?'

"'Cud ye luv a bye loike me?'

"'Troth an' I wudn't, thry.'

"'Why not, darlint?'

"'Faith, I was niver axt to.'

"'Then I'll ax ye now.'

"'Don't do it,' sez she. 'I'm that full o' work I couldn't raply fur a month,' an' the dishes flew'd in ivery way ez she said it.

"'But I'sat down on the stip.

"'I kin wait,' sez I.

"'The mistress wull cum an' foind you here.'

"'I'd be plazed to mate her.'

"'I'll tell her ye're a robber.'

"'Begorra, that's just what I am, fur I'm afther Nellie McCusker's heart!'

"'Ye'll be arrested.'

"'I've bin alriddy, an' yer blu' eyes did it,' sez I. 'Cum, Nellie, lock me up inger warm heart foriver.'

"'Och, it's boulted and I've lost the kay.'

"'Thin I'll cloimb in at the winder.'

"She hung her curly head fur a minit, and while she locked up I axt her to be me woife.

"'I'll guv ye foive sockings, sez I. 'Ef ye will, just fotch me the big pewter spoon ye've bin wipin'; ef ye won't, thin put it back in the drawer.'

"She peeped at me over the top av it.

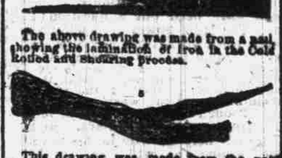
"'D'ye mane what ye say, Pat?'

"'Yis, darlint,' sez I.

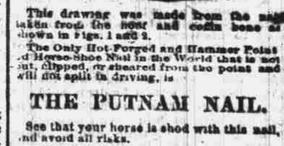
"'Thin here is the spoon!'"—*Boston Herald.*

LOOK WELL TO YOUR

Horse's Feet.



The above drawing was made from a cast, showing the laminations of frog in the Coffin Boxed and Shoeing Process.



This drawing was made from the same hoof and coffin bone as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

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