

passion to take possession of them, and because of some real or fancied injury justify themselves in deeds of violence. Let me say, whenever such a suggestion is presented to the mind, to entertain and give it place in one's breast is wrong, for it comes from the Evil One, it comes from beneath. It should be the prayer of every individual: God, preserve me from doing wrong to my fellows, and especially from shedding the blood of man. This latter is the most terrible crime man can commit. Life is sacred and we should seek to preserve it. God help us live so that we may avoid such things, and that we may exercise with that every event may be overruled for the glory of our God, the accomplishment of His purposes and the preservation of liberty to every human being upon this land. Let it come to this that in a free nation a ruling man cannot move out in safety unattended by guards? that we have to go back, in order to preserve the lives of leading men, to the practice of monarchies and empires, surrounding them with guards and preventing the people from having access to them? The thought is abhorrent to republican-ism. Let such deeds be repeated in England and what will be the result? It is dreadful to think about. Let God avert this, and I ask His blessing upon us, and especially I implore His blessing upon the fatherless mother, and upon the afflicted wife and children, that the gift of consolation and peace may be poured out upon them, in the name of Jesus, Amen.

The speaking having concluded, the choir sang the grand and patriotic anthem, "Nearer my God to Thee."

The benediction was pronounced by Elder John Nicholson.

God, the Eternal Father, who dwellest in heaven, having reached the conclusion of these memorial services, which have been held by assemblage, as a last tribute, of respect to the Chief Executive of the Nation, whom thou hast, in the name of thy Divine Providence, called hence to another sphere, we thank thee for that portion of thy Holy Spirit by which we have been comforted. We also thank thee for the words of consolation and instruction which have fallen from the lips of thy servants who have addressed

us, as much as thou hast commanded thy children everywhere to acknowledge thy hand in all things, and to bow in humble submission to thy will, we desire to do so in relation to the event that has caused the nation to mourn to be felt throughout the nation. Wilt thou, we pray thee, sanctify this seeming anomaly to the good of all people of this country and of the world at large. And may the life of James A. Garfield bear among those who peruse its pages, as he has manifested many of the noble traits of humanity, which cause mankind to grow nearer unto thy likeness, and having developed many of those powers with which thy children are endowed by thee, may, in these things, emulate his example. May this not be done for attainment of the objects of vain ambition, but to widen the sphere of individual usefulness. By means may there be an increase of those who will devote their power to the introduction of peace and the promotion of human progress.

O Lord, will thou cause that the removal of this nation, by taking away of its chief, may be a blessing to the people's charity. May we learn by this sad incident to emulate that which is good and to leave their fellowmen while they live, and not wait to acknowledge their noble qualities after their bodies are laid in the earth and their spirits have sped to the life beyond. We pray thee, O God the Eternal Father, that the time may finally come when, through the ministrations of thy providences and development of thy purposes, the nation may be cleansed of wickedness; that lying, deceptions and evil of every kind may be abolished and thy will be done from end of the land to the other. Thou, O Lord, pour out the oil of peace and comfort upon the afflicted family of the late President of this nation and upon the people generally. Dismiss us from thy presence with the presence of thy Spirit in our hearts, that we may be able to intelligently ponder

over thy purposes, and devote ourselves more exclusively to thy service. While these blessings are bestowed we will give thee the glory, through Jesus Christ, in whose name we ask them. Even so Father. Amen.

The services which were of a most interesting character, occupied about two hours and were listened to with marked attention by the vast assembly.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The fund for Mrs. Garfield is running up to high figures. The family of the dead President will not feel the grip of want if money can keep its bony hand relaxed.

He who acknowledges the hand of Providence in any calamity does not therefore rejoice in the event. Men, like boys, may weep over chastisement and yet recognize the justice of the infliction. To "kiss the rod" requires high principle. To see no God in mundane affairs argues fearful blindness.

Monday next will be a day of prayer and thought and quiet in Utah. The funeral of the great Garfield will be honored here as in other parts of the Republic. Business will be suspended, and sorrow will find appropriate expression, or exhibit itself in the silent eloquence that feels what it cannot make known in words.

In 1870 the total coal production of the world was 193,970,683 tons; in 1880 it was 294,468,000, an increase of 100,497,313 tons, or 50 per cent. Taking the growth of the total industry as a measure of a nation's industrial progress, Russia makes a very good showing, the percentage of coal output there having increased 275 per cent., and Spain makes a poor appearance, the percentage of increase being only 36 per cent.

The Philadelphia American sensibly remarks, on the subject of the reported Indian "massacre" in Arizona: "The newspapers, of course, begin to compare the supposed disaster with the Custer 'Massacre.' There never was any Custer massacre. The Sioux encountered Gen. Custer on the field of open battle, and, having overcome him by superiority of numbers, they put his command to death, in accordance with a rule of Indian warfare, which has been practiced by our own troops as well as by the Indians. It was a fair fight, in which General Custer foreknew the consequences of defeat; and such a fight is never a massacre."

In Louisiana jute is being cultivated with excellent success. A plot was planted with jute immediately adjoining a rice field, and has been subjected to the same treatment. When the rice was flooded, the jute was also covered with water. It has flourished under it, and within six weeks has grown to the height of five or six feet, and an enormous crop is now assured. This experiment demonstrates that land just reclaimed from the marsh, and a soil which, for a depth of eighteen inches, is a mass of roots that are difficult to destroy, can at once be seeded into jute and the growth of these plants will be so vigorous that they will supplant all other vegetation.

A proposal has been suggested to utilize the vast water supply of the extreme north of America by closing the northern valley of the Mackenzie River at the line of 68 degrees, and thus storing up the water of one million two hundred and sixty thousand square miles, to which could be added the waters of other large areas. This announcement is made in a number of English exchanges. The ingenious explanation of the engineering project is given as follows: A lake would be formed of about two thousand miles in length, by two hundred of average width, which would cover, with one continuous surface, the labyrinth of streams and valleys which now occupy the Mackenzie Valley. It would be a never failing feeder for the Mississippi, and would connect with Hudson Bay and the great lakes, and also with the interior of Alaska through the Yukon and its affluents. The connection of the Upper Mississippi with Lake Mackenzie would be a comparatively easy matter, and a vast amount of navigable waterway would be added to this river. The formation of Lake Mackenzie would also contribute to the proposed ship canal from Cairo to the Gulf of St.

Lawrence by the almost straight line which cuts the Wabash Valley, the Lakes Erie and Ontario, and the lower St. Lawrence. This renders the matter simple and easy, as may be seen at a glance.

Correspondence.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Sept. 8th, 1881.

Editor Desert News:

In reading about the works of certain would-be educators and reformers of Utah, my mind was led to reflect upon some of the advantages of education some people had who lived a thousand or two miles nearer the capital of the United States than Utah is. I have thought of school-houses without windows, without desks, and other school necessities. Have thought of children going to such places expecting to learn. Have thought of the care and anxiety of a sincere, earnest teacher with such facilities. And then I have thought of these things being in a land abundantly supplied with timber. Have thought how a little well directed skill would change all this condition of things; how that a little less than "\$500,000" spent would make many a young heart beat with pleasure, and all this could be done without resorting to calumny, without using lies in hypocrisy. I am reminded of the observation of a certain wise man, speaking of the tendency of a class of men who "step over a dollar to get ten cents away in the distance." Thus it is opportunities are continually being lost of doing good as also of making means. Methinks if those would-be reformers would exert their influence in districts of country nearer their own homes, what chagrin they would save themselves. But some men desire notoriety rather than doing good.

Elder Joseph L. Townsend and I made a short tour in McDowell County, West Virginia. Held several meetings with a very fair attendance. Had the privilege of attending to the ordinance of baptism for three adults. Distributed a number of tracts and otherwise sowed seed to be reaped by and by. People are generally more interested in temporal affairs than religious. Prejudice holds its own pretty well combined with ignorance.

Crops are poor this year on account of the dry season; not so poor, however, as localities east and south. The railroad excitement affects this part of our land also. Preliminaries are evidently longer under way than out west.

The political condition is one of interest to the looker on. The two great parties of this State—readjusters and funders—are preparing for an earnest and exciting contest this fall.

While excitement in religious and political affairs bears its sway, we are quietly endeavoring to promulgate the principles of peace, of life and salvation.

On the 23d, 24th and 25th insts. the Virginia Conference is appointed to convene in Burke's Garden, to which time we look forward as one of pleasure and instruction.

J. E. CARLISLE.

Items From Arizona.

MESA CITY, Maricopa County, A. T. September 7, 1881.

Editor Desert News:

Because of bronchial diseases and other bodily complaints, I thought I would try this climate for a change. On the 16th of November, 1880, I left my home in Richmond, Cache Co., Utah. Took train via the Utah & Northern, C. P. and S. P. R. R., to Maricopa Station, 30 miles from here, arrived at my son's, J. D. Hobson 18th of December, having visited 26 days with friends in Southern California. My cough continued bad for three or four weeks, then began to mend. Early in May I left me. To day I breathe the full and free, and am 50 per cent improved in health. To fulfil a promise to many friends and give my views and opinions of this country, I must say I like it well for its salubrious climate, its lovely breezes of rarified air, that give life and health to man and beast, excepting in the hottest summer months, from the middle of June till toward the last of August and even that is not so hot, but men of pluck and energy work at harvesting or thrashing fourteen hours per day, and stand it for two

full months. J. M. Lewis and D. P. Kimball have run a thrasher, working 16 men and 22 horses. They lift the grain on the tables with Derrick forks. Have only had to lay off two weeks on account of rain. They board their hands at the stack and work from 13 to 15 hours and thrash from 30,000 to 50,000 lbs. of grain per day.

I like this country for its perpetual mildness. Here in thirty-two degrees north latitude we can raise a variety of fruits, also cotton, sweet potatoes, Louisiana cane, sorghum and alfalfa do well; grapes do extra well. Both forest and fruit trees make a wonderful growth.

Our people are putting in liberally of grape vines and orchards that go on to bearing very quick. Cotton, sugar cane and rice are put in on a small scale enough to experiment on. The way they start shade trees here is to take stakes of cottonwood, English poplars, without limb or root and put them out along the water ditches. The first summer a lot of limbs shoot out from 4 to 6 feet long. But it is at great expense the water is brought out to make all the nice things grow. The heat of summer is past; now we have the most lovely evenings. During March and April last we had fine showers, and on July 3rd, 7th, 8th, 19th, 23rd and 24th. August 6th we had more rain with a heavy wind, which unroofed three houses and tipped over haystacks and such like. We had nice rains on August 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 21st.

When through the wise counsel, fatherly care and integrity of Pres. Macdonald the Saints co-operate in their finances and temporal labors, with the blessing of God upon them, the Mesa and Jonesville will be called the Mormon oasis—"a lovely spot in the midst of the desert," to cheer and comfort the hearts of all that chance to pass that way. Though seventy summers, with their wear and tear, have made an old man of me, yet I rejoice in the future prospects of Zion.

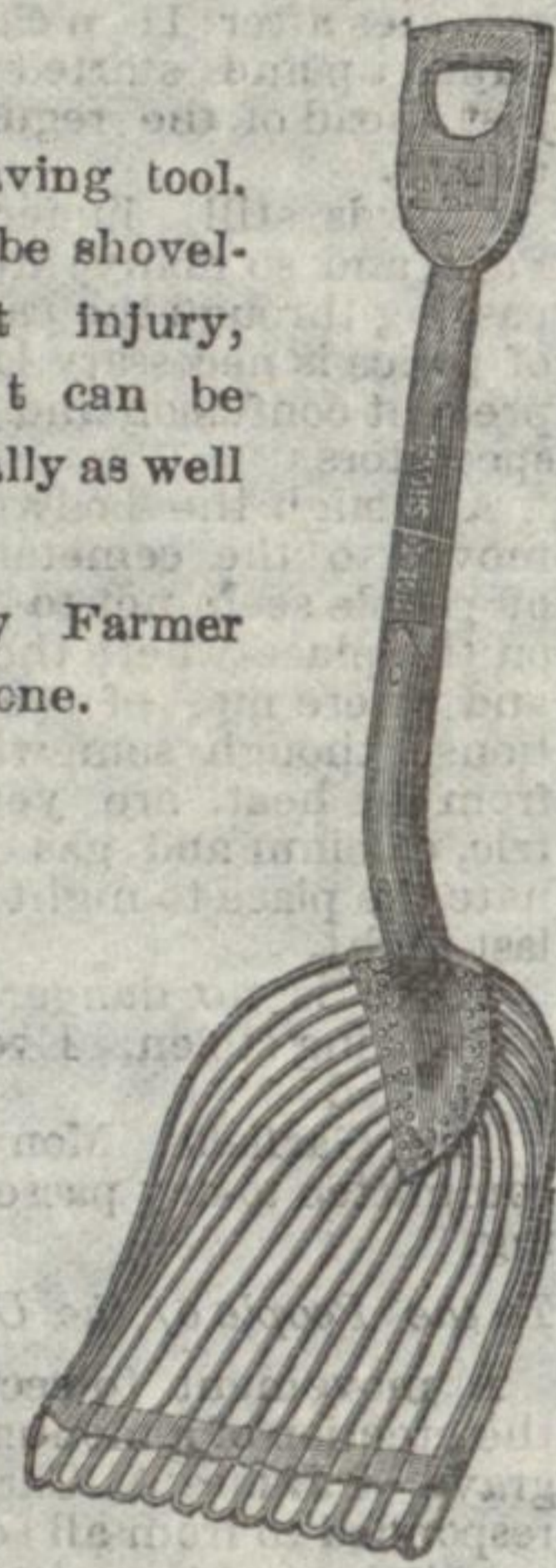
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Every Farmer should have one.

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Yours, etc.,

E. HOGAN.

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