

## Y. M. M. I. A. CONFERENCE.

A general conference of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Associations will be held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Saturday and Sunday June 2d and 3d. Meetings will commence each day at 10 a. m., 2 p. m. and 8 p. m.

The general and local authorities of the Church are requested to promote the interests of this conference, so far as they are able, that it may be largely attended and productive of the utmost good.

A general invitation to the people is extended to be present.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,  
JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
MOSES THATCHER,  
General Superintendency  
Y. M. M. I. A.

## CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

## A Parallel Between Ireland and Utah.

## Editor Deseret News:

In a speech recently delivered before a select and representative audience in England, the Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, who is so well known in this country in connection with the fisheries treaty, drew a parallel between the cases of Ireland and Utah, in their respective claims for statehood, or "Home Rule," in which he said, that whatever might be the faults of the "Mormons," they had (or thought they had) divine sanction for practices which the law condemns, whereas no law, either human or divine, could be cited in support of the "plan" adopted by the Irish. He could not see how consistent Irish Americans in Congress could, while pleading the cause of Irish "Home Rule," oppose the admission to statehood of one of their own Territories, having all the constitutional requirements for recognition, their religion being the only barrier.

I wonder that it never occurs to those law and state makers that the percentage of Protestants in Ireland who are opposed to home rule is much larger than the percentage of Gentiles in Utah who oppose statehood. Let American legislators "cast the beam out of their own eyes, and then they may see the mote in ours."

This speech has created quite a stir in Irish-American circles, and more than one branch of the national league has had it under consideration already. It seems to be the prevailing opinion that Irishmen should no longer oppose themselves on account of religion to this or any other Territory, having the constitutional requirements, being added as other stars to our beautiful flag.

There are several old and respected citizens in our Territory today who can well remember the

## PENAL LAWS

in their own old land when, on account of their religion, they were disinherited and cast out as being unworthy to live in a Christian country. Their religion was pronounced idolatry and their beloved priests whom they would willingly have defended with their heart's blood were hunted down, and a price put upon their heads. The Pope, to whom they remained faithful through the darkest hours of their persecution, was preached against as the "Man of Sin," the "Scarlet Lady," etc., but now, thank God, all this is changed. England would be ashamed today to enact a law confiscating the property of a religious body, or in any way interfering with the liberty of conscience which should be the inalienable right of all mankind.

Mr. Chamberlain is a democrat in the truest sense of the word, and is perhaps one of the most powerful as well as the most progressive politician in Great Britain at this moment. It is a great mistake to suppose that he is opposed to home rule for Ireland. He certainly is not, but he is anxious to preserve the union, while giving to Ireland, and Scotland as well, the fullest measure of local self-government. In fact the clause excluding Irish members from representation in the imperial Parliament was the only one he opposed in Mr. Gladstone's bill.

AUTHENTIC.

## IN NEW ZEALAND.

The Saints and Elders have an Enjoyable Time.

NUHAKA, Waerua, New Zealand,  
March 28, 1888.

## Editor Deseret News:

On March 24th the Saints of the Mahia Conference assembled in the capacity of an annual conference at Nuhaka. There were present President William Paxman of the Australasian mission, Elder Moroni S. Marriott, president of this district; Elders A. Z. Stewart and J. T. Smellie, also President F. H. Wright of the Poverty Bay Conference, and President John Kalinamoku of the Napier Conference. At 10:30 a. m. meeting was called to order and the congregation sang a hymn in the native language.

Opening prayer by Elder William Paxman.

Elder M. S. Marriott explained to the Saints the nature and business of the conference.

The local presidents reported their respective branches, which were mostly in good condition.

Elder Paxman then spoke to the Saints, exhorting them to live in accordance with the principles of the Gospel, so that they may be found worthy to participate in the glorious future awaiting the faithful.

Benediction by Elder A. Z. Stewart.  
3:30 p. m.

## ELDER F. H. WRIGHT

spoke of the teachings of the Elders and the reward to be derived from obeying them. He portrayed the dream of Nebuchadnezzar, and said that the little stone was rolling forth and would soon fill the whole earth.

Elder A. Z. Stewart followed. He rejoiced to see the Saints attending to their duties, and showed the harmony between the teachings of Christ and those of the Elders. Elder M. S. Marriott spoke from Christ's sermon on the mount; also the bringing forth of the Book of Mormon.

Benediction by Elder F. H. Wright.  
Sunday, March 25, 10 a. m.; opening prayer by Elder John Kalinamoku.

Elder Wm. Paxman addressed the Saints on the divinity and personality of God, showing the difference between the belief of the Saints and the sects of the day.

Elder J. T. Smellie was the next speaker. He spoke on the parable of the "pearl of great price," exhorting the Saints to sacrifice all for the truth if necessary. He desired that all would keep in the paths of truth.

2:30 p. m. The sacrament was administered by Elders Marriott and Wright.

The authorities of the Church were presented to the people and sustained unanimously.

## ELDER JOHN KALINAMOKU

took great pleasure in meeting with the Saints of God. Said he was a servant of God sent forth to teach the principles of the Gospel. In a discourse full of power and the Spirit of God, he expounded the great and glorious principles of life and salvation, as contained in the Book of Mormon, and closed by bearing a strong testimony to the truth of that record.

In the evening President Paxman preached on the first principles of the Gospel, as there were a number of Europeans present who listened attentively.

Benediction by Elder M. S. Marriott. During the conference an excellent spirit prevailed. All feel built up and strengthened to go forth and perform their respective duties in this remote part of the earth, and among this peculiar people.

Your brother in the covenant,  
JOHN T. SMELLIE,  
Clerk of Conference.

## ATTRACTIONS OF ARIZONA.

Land, Climate and Other Inducements for Settlers.

NUTRISO, Apache Co., Arizona,  
May, 1888.

## Editor Deseret News:

Of all the locations of the Saints yet visited in this country of extremes, the pretty little village of Nutriso has the most pleasant combination of the picturesque and practical in nature. Its meadows, glades, parks, lakes and magnificent surroundings of rugged mountains, and rounded undulating hills covered with a growth of pine, cedar and juniper, make it a scene which, viewed from any point of observation, draws forth exclamations of admiration. As we look down the valley to the left a beautiful meadow spreads out before us, from the very turf of which suddenly rise the undulating hills covered with pine. To the right of the meadow lies the tillable land, the stubble showing the strength and kindliness of the soil, and beyond is the little village with its neat school house, frame houses and large barns, while in the background are rugged hills covered with a dense growth of forest trees. From the village, looking southwest, is Gobbler's Peak, (so named from the wild turkeys being found there so plentifully) and beyond a glade and park interspersed with trees, open up, on every hand, as far as the eye can reach. Both below and above the village the tillable and meadow lands extend for a long distance. The steam mill of the Brown boys, just behind the hill adjacent to the village, is quite a factor in the improvements made here.

Said Bishop Benjamin Brown: "We have more land now entered and filed upon than we individually can handle, and we are willing to divide; still there is plenty of land here yet that can be entered by new comers. We want some 'rustlers,' stirring men to come in here; we will divide with them our large tracts of land, and by building more reservoirs we can water more than as much again land than we already claim. It is here for ownership by compliance with the land laws."

The altitude is about 8000 feet, but being so far south, the winters are mild; the snow is never sufficient to make sleighing. While wheat yields fairly, the main crops are potatoes, oats and barley. The rich black soil, a sandy loam, tells plainly of the plentiful crop of last year, by the strong and thick-set stubble yet seen on its surface. In all this region the barley and oats are planted late, and with one watering mature. In the

## WARM, HUMID ATMOSPHERE

of the rainy season the crops grow

like magic, and are matured immediately after the cessation of the rains.

Nutriso will sustain a population of a thousand souls. It is 80 miles from railroad communication, but a party of surveyors from Silver City have surveyed a road adjacent to the village and possibly in the near future the gobbler of Gobbler's Peak will vacate in frigate at the snort of the iron horse. Below here 15 miles at Union or Springfield is a much larger scope of country awaiting the coming of young men from Utah, who wish to make homes for themselves. President Udall, of St. John, has recently purchased a large tract of land of a Mr. Huning, with grist and saw mills thereon. In the neighborhood are other large tracts that can be taken up or acquired.

While to the people of Utah, her soil and climate may be good enough for them, yet here in Arizona are many desirable locations and opportunities for energetic young men to become, after a few years "rustling," the owners of lands and homes that will yield them a living, and make them independent if not wealthy.

Arizona is a country of extremes. Here is a forest with trees, green and plant to the axe; here and there, with its long-ago fallen trees now turned to stone which is now being sent by rail in convenient blocks and sections to be worked into table and bureau tops. The wind today changing the face of the country by heaping the sand and soil into drifts, may tomorrow cease and, a rain descending, the surface runs shoe-mouth deep in water in less than ten minutes. But a change is coming; the waters increase; the climate modifies. And the present spring indicates one of the most prosperous seasons ever experienced by our people here.

The peach blossoms of Woodruff and Erasmus give promise of a heavy yield of fruit. And the inhabitants express their faith that the same power that softened the elements of now fair Utah, will answer their prayers and reward the brave, energetic efforts that they have made in the redemption of the waste places of Zion. Truly the people here have shown an indomitable will, energy and courage in their efforts to reclaim this once sterile soil, which now under their persistent labors and the blessings of the Lord, is yielding gratifying results, as shown in the many substantial improvements that are met with in all the towns and villages in this once desert land.

The occupation of Arizona by our people is evidence of the manifestation of divine power attendant upon the Saints, who live unharmed, though surrounded by hostile and fierce Indians. Their passions have been no little softened towards our people by the untiring energy of such men as Jacob Hamblin and Ammon Tenney, who have year after year labored to secure peaceful relations with the Lamanites.

In the politics of the country our people have figured but little, yet many political aspirants have wrecked their lives by falling on "the little stone." One Sol Barth, once the most powerful and influential man of Apache County, sought political power at the expense of his "Mormon" neighbors; and to his own sorrow he now languishes within the walls of Yuma penitentiary. We bear him no malice.

The ruffianism of the cowboy is becoming a thing of the past, and now under the rule of Judge Wright it is threatened with total extinction, he having announced his determination that

## LAW AND ORDER

must be maintained by all citizens, irrespective of politics or religion. He has the backing of efficient officers, notably among them the sheriff, Commodore S. Owens, who sometime back with his Winchester rid the county of three lawless men in less than sixty seconds.

While our people are not without their faults, on every hand is displayed the thrift and industry so characteristic of "Mormon" occupation, but which is not found among the lawless, the immoral and vicious of our race. Notwithstanding the large price paid by our people for their land here, and the outlay of labor in the construction of dams and canals, great progress is being made by the Saints in their redemption of the "waste places;" not only are they redeeming them in very deed, but are also surrounding themselves with the comforts and good things of this life. Many noble spirited men and women have resided in Arizona, who by their long and varied experience in frontier life, have thoroughly learned the fact that the work in which we are engaged has a divine power attendant upon it, more apparent in its manifestation, than possibly may have appeared to the eye of the more favorably located of their brethren.

Our settlements in Arizona invite the coming of our youth, offering facilities to them that cannot be obtained in Utah, in the possession of land, with wood saw timber at hand, and a range that is possibly unsurpassed on the continent.

Arizona, the once dry sterile waste, is yielding to the influence of Mormon enterprise, with the blessings of God and the strong energetic efforts of our people, is becoming a desirable place of habitation. I commend Nutriso and Union as worthy of the immediate attention of those wishing to possess homes and an estate that will yield them by a few years' toil, a competency for life.

## PERPETUAL MOTION.

A SYRACUSE MAN CLAIMS TO HAVE SOLVED THE PROBLEM.

For the last twenty years David Jennings of Oneida has been trying to solve perpetual motion. He has had his model in operation for several days in the Evans House. The workings of the machine have been witnessed by at least a thousand people, representing points as far distant as Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Chicago. At the time the *Herald's* reporter and artist visited Mr. Jennings at his model-room and workshop, he said he had numerous offers of fabulous sums for an interest in his invention.

In the center of the room, stands the ninety-seventh model that Mr. Jennings has experimented upon. The inventor was not loath to allow an examination of the machine, and he proceeded to set his motor in motion.

The machine is suspended in a wooden frame about six feet long, two feet wide and seven feet high, and is in the form of an endless chain which runs in the figure of a triangle over three pulleys, leaving three spaces or grades to pass over, one going down another up and a third about on a level. The line traversed is nearly like the framework of a harp standing upright. The down line of the chain is nearly as long as the other two. The links are about two inches in length, and are almost in the shape of a triangle. At the top of the frame is located the main pulley, over which the chain runs. It is attached to a small shaft which is geared to a fly wheel about three feet in circumference, and which Mr. Jennings said could be made to make about 1,000 revolutions a minute.

The links of the chain are so made with automatic working hooks that as they move over the wheel at the top and begin to descend the hooks catch up every other link and make a double chain of it. The links are held in place until each one begins to turn to go up, when the hook drops out and the chain moves by single links. Mr. Jennings says that the weight going up is only about half that wenging down. The increased weight downward serves to pull the single link chain up and around the two sides of the triangle, the inventor says. The main pulley wheel on top is composed of two disks, upon the outer edge of which rest the axes, which run through the links of the chain, and which it supports as the chain runs over the wheel. The chain must be properly hooked by hand before it can be started on its first perpetual motion tour, it is said. It is claimed that the machine now on exhibition is about one-tenth horse power.

To start the motor Mr. Jennings removed a small pin located on an upper corner of the frame, and apparently the chain started off on its triangular tour without any power, and gradually gained momentum. Mr. Jennings stepped to the opposite side of the frame and regulated the motion with a small brake.

"It has been twenty-one years since I built my first model to try and solve the perpetual motion problem," said Mr. Jennings, "and since that time I have spent more than \$40,000 in my experiments. I have built ninety-seven models, and experimented on more than sixty different principles."

In reference to securing a patent on his invention, Mr. Jennings said: "The papers are in Washington, and my Syracuse attorneys are hastening matters as much as possible."

## CHOICE RECIPES.

**TOMATO SALAD**—Select with care some large, fleshy tomatoes, fully ripe, and pare off the stem side before cutting them in thin slices. Arrange these slices in a salad bowl, season with salt, pepper, oil, and vinegar, and serve as cold as possible.

**RICE AND ASPARAGUS SOUP**—Wash well half a pound of rice and parboil it in water, cool in cold water, drain, and then cook it with a quart of beef broth. Put in at the last moment a pint of small cooked green asparagus tops boil a minute, and pour into the soup tureen and serve.

**BEEF BROTH**—Place in a pot four pounds of soup beef with two gallons of cold water and two tablespoonfuls of salt; let boil slowly, and after removing the scum add an onion, with three cloves stuck in it, a few carrots and turnips, a stalk of celery and a clove of garlic, and partially cover. From time to time add a little water to replace that evaporated, and let simmer four or five hours; color slightly with a few drops of caramel, skim the fat and strain through a napkin, and the broth is ready for the table. To save time and trouble and the risk of the broth being burned it may also be prepared by obtaining a jar of beef bouillon, which contains all the ingredients of a beef broth, and after heating one gallon of water, pour one jar of the bouillon in it, and when it is thoroughly dissolved boil for about five minutes and a delicious beef broth will have been quickly made.

**EPICURIAN OF LAMB WITH GREEN PEAS**—Pare nicely eight lamb chops, season with salt and pepper and dip them in melted butter, and after rolling in fresh bread crumbs at the last moment broil them a nice brown color. Then boil a breast of lamb in the stock pot, remove the bones, press, and let cool between two tin sheets with

a weight on top. Divide the lamb in eight pieces pare evenly, and roll them in flour and dip in beaten eggs. Roll them again, using fresh bread crumbs, smooth nicely, and fry to a brown color. Cook separately the quantity of green peas desired, when they are done drain and pat out the fire again with a piece of butter, and then they are done. Drain the chops in a circle alternating with the breast pieces, pour the peas in the center and a little tomato sauce around the chops. After garnishing with parsley the dish will be ready for the table.

## OBITUARY.

**TAYLOR**—Harriet Barnes Taylor, widow of the late Joseph Taylor, born in Murfield, Yorkshire, England, October 9th, 1803; died May 16th, 1888, aged 84 years, 7 months and 7 days.

She departed this life at the residence of her son at Pleasant Green Ward, Salt Lake County. She emigrated from England in 1835, in the ship *Elmira*, with Joseph W. Young as president, and crossed the plains the same year, in Cyrus M. Woodcock's company, arriving in this city October 6th, 1835. She lived and died in the hope of a glorious resurrection.

Funeral services will be held at her residence, Pleasant Green, May 17th, at ten o'clock a. m.

*Millennial Star*, please copy.

## DEATHS.

**MCQUEEN**—At Preston, Idaho, April 18th, 1888, of typhoid pneumonia, Edward McQueen, son of John and Lila McQueen; aged 1 year, 2 months and 6 days.

*Californian papers*, please copy.

**LEVANDER**—In this city, May 17, Mrs. Serafinia Levander; born in Gotland, Sweden, November 11, 1831.

**HILL**—In the First Ward, this city, May 15, 1888, of a complication of diseases, Ellen, wife of George E. Hill, of Rigby, Idaho. Deceased was in the 41st year of her age, leaves a husband and six children to sorrow her loss. She died a faithful Latter-day Saint.

**JULIAN**—On May 10, 1888, at the residence of his son-in-law, Thomas Harris, American Fork, Utah County, Wm. Julian, in his 33d year; born August 18, 1854, at Sheffield, near Nottingham, England. He leaves one daughter, twenty-eight grandchildren, and forty-four great grandchildren to venerate and hold in honor his name.—*OW.*

*Millennial Star*, please copy.

## ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One old roan plate MARE, branded on left jaw, also resembling SP on left shoulder, and O slanted, on left thigh.

If not claimed within ten days will be sold on the 25th day of May, at 2 o'clock p. m. in my corral.

T. W. CROPPER,  
Precinct Poundkeeper.

Deseret, May 18, 1888.

## ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION.



One bay MARE, 2 or 3 years old, with spot in face, left hind foot white, branded FE on right thigh.

If damage and costs on said animal be paid within ten days from date of this notice, it will be sold to the highest bidder at Wallburg estray pound, at 1 o'clock p. m., on the 25th day of May, 1888. Dated at Wallburg precinct No. 5, Salt Lake County, Utah, May 18th, 1888.

D. H. GREER,  
Poundkeeper of said Precinct.

## ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:


One brown 4-year old Horse, branded on left shoulder resembling  and  on right thigh.

If the above described animal is claimed on or before May 24th, 1888, it will be sold at public auction at the pound in Tooele City, at 2 o'clock p. m. on the 25th, 1888.

M. B. NELSON,  
Tooele City, U. T., May 18, 1888.

## ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One dark bay HORSE, about 3 years old, brand resembling  an anchor on right hip, left hind foot white.


If not claimed and taken away within 10 days from date, it will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Lehi City estray pound, on Tuesday May 22nd, 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m.

MICHAEL VAUGHAN,  
Poundkeeper.

Lehi, Utah County, May 11, 1888.

## ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One sorrel MARE, with sucking calf, and one hind foot white, scar on right shoulder, branded  on left thigh.

Also one young sorrel MARE, white in forehead, branded same as above, which appears to be her mother.

If not claimed before 6 o'clock p. m. Monday, May 24th, 1888, they will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

J. M. FISHER, Jr.,  
Poundkeeper.

East Mill Creek, S. L. Co., May 18, 1888.