SUNDAY SERVICES.

Interesting Reports of Returned Missionaries.

Religious services were held at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, yesterday January 30th, 1892, commencing at 2 p. m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir sang the hymn commencing:

How are Thy servants blest O Lord,
How sure is their defense!

Prayer was offered by Elder H. P. Richards.

The choir sang:

Lord, Thou art near me when I pray!
I am forever Thine!

The Priesthood of the Eighteenth Ward officiated in the administration of the sacrament.

President Angus M. Cannon introduced Elders Heber S. Cutler and O. B. Romney who had just returned from a mission to New Zealand and Australia.

ELDER HEBER S. CUTLER

then addressed the congregation. He realized, he said, in standing before the Saints, that he had received many blessings from the Lord, inasmuch as he had been preserved on his long journey and were permitted to return in safety to the Saints in Zion. He desired the faith and prayers of the congregation, in order that he might be enabled to say something of interest concerning the work in which we are engaged.

Having received a call to go on a mission, he left his home on April 6th, 1891, and arrived in New Zealand on April 30th. He was met by President Wright and a few days later attended a conference in Napia. There he met nearly all the Elders in the mission in that country, and about 90 native Saints, residing in that locality. He had a peculiar reception, one to be always remembered. The Book of Mormon had just been translated into the Maori tongue and the first printed copies were to be distributed among the people. This event was looked forward to with great interest and pleasure by the Saints, and an extra demonstration had been prepared on that account. When we arrived, hundreds of native Saints gave us a dance, and the course that commenced it almost made the earth tremble. The just arrived Elders were then placed in a row, and the natives formed a line marching toward us. We did not know why this was done, but we should soon learn. The Maoris greet their friends by rubbing their noses, and we soon had the pleasure of performing this ceremony.

The conference lasted for three days, and then the Elders were appointed to their various fields of labor. The speaker was appointed to teach school in the Taupo district, which is situated in the central part of the country. There had been no school in this part before, and it was now started chiefly as an experiment. It was not well attended at first owing both to the difficulty in getting a place and lack of means. But after it had been kept for about three months the Saints bought some books and the children made rapid progress.

It was remarkable to see how easily the children acquired knowledge of the English language. By the time the speaker left, most of them had gone through the First reader, and many had progressed well in arithmetic. It seems to be natural to them to write, and many of the little ones learn it very fast. The school was left in charge of Brother and Sister Dalford and was attended by children from surrounding districts.

Having been appointed to labor in the Bay of Islands, Elder Cutler left the Taupo district and traveled to the new field, where he remained for eighteen months. There had been many baptisms in this district before his arrival and the work was therefore moving only slowly as regards new converts; yet the work is in steady progress.

The Maori people have many peculiar habits which the Elders have to acquire. It is necessary that they should make themselves as similar to the people as they can, in order to gain their respect and esteem. The native chiefs are well aware that they cannot provide for the Elders the comforts which they had in their own homes, but they freely offer what they have. The Elders appreciate this and enjoy, or at least the people, using their best judgment. The missionaries have to eat with the natives and often stay in the same room with a family of seven or eight members, or more.

There is some difference in this respect in the various districts. In the northern part of the country, the people are not well off. In the southern part, many of the Saints have large estates and considerable means. Here the Elders are given the best of everything. However, the variations in temporal circumstances do not affect the Elders. No matter in what locality they are placed, they endeavor to have the Spirit of God with them and to apply themselves to the work of doing good.

There are now about 1000 native Saints in that land. Many would be willing to emigrate to Zion. But the circumstances with which they are surrounded in their native country have had the natural effect upon them of making them to a certain degree unfit for a cooler climate and the pursuit of our avocations of business. It would therefore probably not be wise to encourage emigration to any large extent. The probability is that they would become miserable with their changed circumstances, and this would produce a bad effect in several ways. But when the time comes which the Lord may have appointed for their gathering, all this will be managed.

Having labored in this district for fourteen months, Elder Cutler was called to go to Australia. He arrived in Victoria January 20th, 1891. From there he went to Queensland where he met Brother Young. As it was very hot at the time they could not travel, but they had some tracts printed for distribution as soon as the weather should permit them to take up their travels. Eight months were spent in this field of labor.

The work of preaching the principles of the Gospel in Australia has attended with a great deal of pressure, although there is much indifference among the people to all kinds of religion. They do not desire to hear the Gospel in any form. There are now four Elders located there, in that country. There are four large cities, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide. The treatment which the Elders receive is generally kind. There is no persecution. Several converts were made, and the speaker left the field with fair prospects of more work to be done.

The speaker remarked that it seems as if the world had departed from the ways of truth and righteousness. People do not have much desire to associate with the servants of God, religiously. There is a great deal of sin committed in the large cities and it is hard to induce the people to reform their position. They are doing very little to prepare themselves for the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ.

To us it is a great pleasure to reflect on the fact that we are living in an age that is near to the coming of the Son of Man, for we can tell what is now as regard for it. The signs of the times indicate that great changes are taking place all over the world. There is a state of confusion everywhere, and people seem to close their ears to the testimony of truth. But we know that if they do not respect and turn to God, they will have to suffer the consequences. We know that it is necessary for all to embrace the Gospel and follow its precepts. We know that those who are truthful, both the living and the dead, will meet the Savior at His coming. The Elders are labored in their work notwithstanding the difficulties they have to meet. There is joy in endeavoring to save souls, and it is a work that is not lost but will yet shine in a glorious result and bring great reward.

ELDER O. B. ROMNEY

was the next speaker. He remarked that it was with peculiar feelings he rose before the congregation, but he did so relying upon the assistance of the faith and prayers of the Saints.

He went on his mission over three years ago, on November 11th, 1888. This was his first departure from Utah. On entering San Francisco, the largest city he had ever seen at that time, he was struck with the wickedness that could be seen in that place. He did not stay long there but soon found himself on board the "Alameda" en route for his mission field. On reaching the Sandwich Islands there was an opportunity for him to partake of a banquet at the royal palace, but instead of availing himself of this, he attended a meeting of Hawaiian Saints. The stay at this port was very brief, and after a voyage of two weeks he landed in Auckland. He was appointed to labor in the Bay of Islands district and fell in the next day for his field where he met his brother George.

The reception was similar to that described by the previous speaker. The Elders have to do as the native do, or else they can have no influence with the people. The customs which at first seem very strange, soon lose their appearance and it becomes as natural to rub the noses as to shake hands.

Elder Romney's labor in this field was very successful. Many converts were made. He remained here for fifteen months and was then called to labor in Waipa, a district situated in the central part of the country. He was always treated kindly. The missionaries are looked upon as the servants of God. Times were had so many converts made in this district, but here the speaker had received a testimony in his soul to the truth of the Gospel to be never before had received it. He had witnessed numerous cases of healing of the sick through the power of God, and he could bear the testimony to the world that God lives and is establishing His work among the children of men.

His last appointment was the district of Waikrapa, in the extreme south of the island. There are some wealthy Saints who are faithful and help the Elders in various ways. While there he had the privilege of speaking to several Europeans, there being a European branch. Eleven souls were baptized in this place and added to the branch and this was the means of producing a revival or a forward movement which caused the speaker to rejoice exceedingly.

He felt glad that he had been permitted to return to the people of God. He hoped that we would all serve the Lord and do His will, that one might be set out and grow up and be led to glorify our Father in Heaven.

Elder Romney concluded by addressing a few remarks to the congregation in the Maori tongue, which he subsequently translated.

ELDER SOLOMON SANDERS

who translated the Book of Mormon into the Maori tongue was next called to the stand. He would add his testimony to those already given as to the blessings to be enjoyed in serving the Lord.

Two years ago he returned from a mission to the Maori land. He had been abundantly blessed in his efforts as a missionary in that country. The hearts of the people had always been turned towards the servants of God with good feelings. The language is a difficult one, but God assists His servants in overcoming all difficulties. It is the testimony of the Elders, and it is generally admitted that our missionaries make wonderful progress in their studies. The speaker had labored for four or five weeks, when he had occasion to baptize some converts, and he could then use their own language in performing the ceremony.

They had given eight months to the work of translating the Book of Mormon and few more months to the work of revision. This was done with the assistance of Elder Hulmeste from Farmington and native Elders appointed for that purpose. The natives testify that God helped us to complete this work, whereby they could obtain some knowledge of the history of their forefathers.

The speaker closed by bearing his testimony to the truth of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

The choir sang the anthem "Lord, to Thy blessing so parting we upon us."

Benediction was pronounced by Elder Wm. McLachlan.

Gold is so very tenacious that a piece of it drawn into wire one-twenty-fifth of an inch in diameter will sustain a weight of 500 pounds without breaking.

Its malleability is so great that a single grain may be divided into 2,000,000 parts, and a cube inch into 2,000,000,000 parts, each of which may be distinctly seen by the naked eye.—Exchange.

Weight of Water at Niagara.

It has been estimated that 10,000,000 feet of water passes over Niagara falls every minute. Allowing 62½ pounds to the cubic foot, the water which flows over the falls weighs hour weights and less than 22,272,000 tons.—St. Louis Republic.

A LITTLE FAMILY DIFFERENCE.

Two Old Ladies Discuss Over a Small Matter and the Elder Dies.

Up on the Delaware and Hudson railroad the other day two women and ladies chatted on board the south bound train at Green Point. They were of the sturdy, broad faced Dutch stock, and both of them were prominent church members. Incidentally the topic turned to their respective pastors, and the talk waxed hot. They finished into a sort near the line, evidently prepared for a long journey. When the train came into Albany and these ladies leave of Brooklyn they were still at it, hammer and tongs, talking and doing it in earnest, much as if pulled on one string.

Beyond a vigorous attack on the Brooklyn school board later, they quietly discussed their situation in the morning and in Albany was reached in the line there. That being the terminus of the road, the passengers started for the out door as the train stopped, but there they were, the two women still at it, and seemed to be more intent than ever on the difficulties. It wasn't just exactly a fist fight it was the twenty million dollar Green Point.

Equipped with umbrella, the third man of the party had been trying to bend in some time, but had lost the opportunity to the door, but had succeeded in getting to further, as the train had run into the station to a middle track, and they stood and argue on which side of the car to get off.

"I tell you, Janet," said the old lady with the first sage, with much dignity, "that this is the proper side. It is nearer the depot, and no doubt our train is there by. Come, don't be obstinate, Janet," she added persuasively.

"I will not leave the car on that side," declared the other, folding up the shawl box and both umbrella as if for a hurried exit, which indeed she intended, when the car thought quite capacious. "If you think I am going to cancer across three tracks," she continued emphatically, "in front of moving locomotives and rush cancerous and that precious bird, then I am, Hannah, you have lost your senses, that's all."

"You seem to forget that I am older than you, Janet," replied the elder with offended dignity.

"They all do, but little good it's done. You would have established the whole family at Green Point Sage's funeral up at the Corners if I had not interfered."

"Why?" "What's the matter?" "Shake it up!" "Hit off!" came in a chorus from the impatient young people.

"Sakes alive!" ejaculated the indignant Janet, for the first time observing the presence of the young people, "I am ashamed of you, Hannah," pushed the other.

"I won't."

"You much! I won't," cried the elder stepping firmly down to double the number. Then was no further choice for argument, already the other passengers were pushing out. So with an expression of annoyance and haste, the second old lady hurried joined the other and the two rushed across the track and before waiting locomotives toward the station. They reached there at length, but it was apparent that something had happened.

"I tell you so! I told you so!" almost screamed the younger sister as soon as she could catch her breath.

"You say you dropped it!" asked the other in troubled tones.

"Yes, that horrid engine let off steam and I jumped. I suppose I dropped it then. Why can't engines hold their steam till they get out in the country. I'd like to know?"

"Well, never mind, Janet, we can get along," said the other soothingly.

"But I do mind. I suppose, Hannah, I ought to be thankful that you and the bird are safe, but look ye think," she added, with sudden ask, "the whole of Aunt Lucinda's sponge cake gone, and we've only got to Albany."

And sure enough, some Hibernian up the second track, repeating proverbially on the spot, lay the bandbox, whose contents of the last time he—New York Tribune.

The Bold Compliment.

A bold man to obtain favor by means of a compliment was that Irish lady M. de Maupertuis, who, when a prisoner in Austria was presented to the emperor, who said to her, "You know the queen of Sweden, then is talking of Prussia?" "Yes, madame." "I am told that she is the most beautiful princess in the world." "Madame," replied the countess, "I am sorry to be compelled to tell your majesty's well to lie." The man so disposed to all the words and wishes of the Marquis Dedoza, a Spanish nobleman.

Queen Elizabeth, who had been sensitive to her decline, and complimenting him on it, of the same time wished to know who possessed the heart of so accomplished a cavalier. "Madame," said he, "I have risks too much to ask an audience but your majesty will be kind enough to tell me, I will be bold to say, but request your majesty's acceptance of her portrait." He sent her a looking glass.—London Standard.

The Craze for Souvenirs.

The popular craze for souvenirs which now prevails among persons who have money to spend is spreading in various directions. Formerly the silver spoon held undisputed sway, but now there are souvenir bonbonières, souvenir napkin rings, souvenir buttons and souvenir fans. The souvenirs are kept busy getting up new and novel designs, and each jewelry store of any importance has its souvenir department. Specimens of course are still in the greatest demand. One young married woman in this town, who is an ardent collector of souvenirs is the proud possessor of nearly 100 spoons, each representing a city or village that she has visited.—New York Times.

Japanese is the work among their ears men. They also together and make great purchases of coal, machinery and goods. They unite into farmers' exchanges, sell their crops cattle by the their backbones to the stockyards, sell fruit in the same way, and divide among themselves the profits usually charged by commission men. One cooperative farmers' live stock company last year imported 10,000 train loads of animals which returned more than $2,500,000. Even when agriculturists have borrowed money to engage in these cooperative enterprises the interest has to most cases paid them handsomely. Farmers will yet live to learn the hard lesson that half of their business difficulties are the result of competition.

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A Warning

To Horse-Owners.

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