ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL.

The Corner Stone of the New Structure Laid Last Evening.

LIST OF DEPOSITED ARTICLES.

A Historical Paper by Ex-Mayor Scott—Size and Capacity of the Building.

A large throng of people attended the services connected with the laying of the corner stone of St. Mark's new hospital opposite the Warm Springs, last evening at 7 o'clock. Bishop Leonard conducted the exercises. After the reading the Bible in the church for such occasions, had been observed and the "Christian Soldiers" had been sung Bishop Scott read the list of articles deposited in the casket in the recepticle in the corner stone. It was as follows:

LIST OF CONTENTS.

History of the Hospital.
Names of all active trustees.
Names of present officers and trustees.
Names of architects.
Names of contractors, workmen and superintendent and building committee.
Photographs of the hospital.
Photographs of deceased trustees of the board—Joseph Lawrence, Dr. Hamilton, Gov. Eli H. Murray.
Photo of Bishop Tuttle, a former president.
Photo of the Sunday and present pastor.
Copies of the Deseret News and Salt Lake Tribune.
Copies of the Daily Herald and Herald of July 31, 1892.
Copy of the Salt Lake Book of Common Prayer and Hymnal.
Order of services used on this occasion.
Copy of the programme for July 31st, 1892, and the Church Times for June, 1892, and the Pacific Churchman for June, 1892.
Bishop of Nevada and Utah.

THE STONE LAID.

The box containing the above articles was then placed in the 10 inch cubical space cut for it, and the cap stone of stone sealed in the place and cemented down over the box. On the stone is cut "St. Mark's Hospital, 1892."

The Bishop then officially laid the stone.

REPORT OF THE HOSPITAL.

Ex-Mayor Scott then read the following historical paper:

The history of St. Mark's Hospital is briefly told. Its origin dates back some twenty years. After a dinner party given at the residence of Bishop Tuttle, the importance and necessity of such an institution were discussed by Major L. Willcox, the Rev. H. M. Kirby and Dr. J. F. Hamilton. At that time, although an important company, nothing was in its infancy in this Territory. Major Willcox was employing quite a large force of men, however, in the Mine mine, and the famous was a noted one in the Territory. Maj. Willcox had noticed the evil effects of laid upon men who engaged in the production of silver bullion, and was anxious that something should be done for their relief. Accordingly it was resolved to make the inquiry and study a hospital. A building was rented on Fifth East near Fourth South, and one or two beds were provided, and these were soon increased to twenty.

Among the early friends of the hospital, besides those already mentioned, were Mr. Thomas Kearns, who was always ready and willing to aid this or other deserving public enterprises with his means and counsel.

As the medical staff is as follows: A. C. Standart, M. D., medical director; A. C. McLean, M. D.; T. B. Beatty, M. D., surgeon; F. S. Bascom, M. D.; J. C. Ellis King, M. D., gynecologist; G. W. Foster, M. D., Lorin Hall, M. D., general practice; G. E. Pierce, oculist and aurist.

ANOTHER BEAR ADVENTURE.

A Son of President Seegmiller Has a Narrow Escape From a Violent Death.

(Correspondence of the DESERET NEWS.)

Scarcely had the sad news of the death of young Negale in Mexico, by the embrace of a bear, passed from our minds than the information comes of the hairbreadth escape from a similar fate of a son of President Seegmiller of Service Stake, Sevier County.

Last Saturday night, the 23rd inst., the young man and some others were at Pine Lake, Sevier County. The father of young Seegmiller had cautioned the lads to see to their animals at night and in the early morning, lest they should lose them to the high mountains. Lately in the evening the others declining to accompany him, young Seegmiller took his departure, passing through the timber to where the ponies were hobbled. Just as he came from the timber he heard a noise resembling moving to thunder, close by him.

Supposing it to be one of the horses he pointed it with his shotgun. It was a bear! which instantly "sloped" him in the face, scratching the flesh, tearing his shirt and other clothing, and wounding his breast. The visitor very quickly jumped behind a tree. The bear loved him, however, with paw and teeth and got a second in rear. Young Seegmiller states that the Mexican corner pawed like a panorama before him. He realized that something concrete must be done, and that quickly. The only course he had with him was in his gun, and that was three shot. He aimed right into the bear's mouth. No doubt the bear knew his foe was no easy a time, for he retreated—and so did the boy with the horses to camp. Mr. Brown had started on his track again, and fortunately he had reached camp without further harm. But he took only one inch nearer when he stuck the muzzle in the face he would doubtless have been in the bear's stomach.

EDWARD STEVENSON.

Salt Lake City, July 29th.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Elder B. H. Roberts on the Subject of Capital and Labor.

Religious services were held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, July 31, 1892, commencing at 2 p. m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir sang the hymn

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

Prayer by Elder Aurelius Miner.

The choir sang the hymn beginning:

Though storms rage while they lour me,
Yet in peace my soul is at rest.

The Fourteenth of the Twenty-third Ward established in the exercises of the Sacrament.

ELDER B. H. ROBERTS

addressed the congregation. He said that the Gospel of Jesus Christ was very limited in subject matter, and the current history of the world—with which we might make ourselves acquainted through the medium of the press every day—brought forth ever evidence that the world was busy in hand with the work of preparing for those for whom the saints who are afflicted, and which, in truth, nothing was the only remedy for the evil of which men complained. The other day a noted public speaker made the assertion that over the counties of the 24,000 saloons in the United States there passed last year, in round numbers, $1,500,000,000, and when we were acquainted with facts of that kind, it seemed to him pretty clear that the world was in need of that part of the Gospel known to the Latter-day Saints as the Word of Wisdom. The direct evil of the Lord was that to the strong drinks were not good for the children of men. But this was not the only item of the very long list of evils that the Gospel of Jesus Christ would eventually cure.

Of late we had had many manifestations of a very serious character in the body politic of the United States. The speaker here reflected in the labor troubles in Idaho and Pennsylvania, and said that these were symptoms of the great disease which was rankling out the vitals of one of the greatest States that had been brought into existence in modern times. If there was one thing more than another for which our age would be memorable employed, was, perhaps, the rapid accumulation of wealth in the hands of the few. The fortunes of many of the private citizens of the United States far outstripped the wealth possessed by princes and kings in former times. Many of these vast possessions had been obtained within the last quarter of a century; and this wealth brought power with it, as we had seen by recent events in Pennsylvania—such power that its possessor might pass by the constituted authority of the State and employ what was equivalent to an armed military of men, and by such force guard that wealth they had accumulated. On the other hand, the masses—men who were compelled to earn their livelihood by the sweat of their brow—were to be observed organizing labor societies and creating a bond of sympathy, that they might not be completely at the mercy of this aggregated wealth. On their part was seen a very unwise disposition to resort to violence in order to feel what they conceived to be the pressure of capital upon labor, and unless some fortunate circumstance should arise to restrain both these forces in the resistance of each other, this generation was promised a conflict with which the great revolution of a quarter of a century ago would be, by comparison, a summer breeze to a tempest. The people who were thus arraying themselves so either side had need of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. This great conflict between capital and labor confronted the statesmen of our age and sorely perplexed their wisdom. It had been beyond the power of the philosopher to grapple with it, so far, or to give us any satisfactory solution of the problem presented.

Those who had already undertaken to alter societies, France and England, to cope with the difficulty had failed in the accomplishment of their good designs. They seemed to have forgotten that it was a world that had gone wrong, and that it would need the wisdom of a God to set it right—that these problems were too much for human effort. The socialists and communists could settle the difficulty by changing conditions. They believed that all the evils which exist had grown out of our social conditions, and that if these were changed the result would be changed also, making the world if not absolutely good at least much better.

In his humble opinion, these men working from the outside, through their organizations, had begun at the wrong end; he believed that the Gospel presented to be much more successful, for the reason that while it did not entirely ignore the influence of conditions upon the children of men, it realized the fact that the most begin with man himself instead of at the conditions which surround him. If the men who are crowded into these conditions would regulate themselves so as to merit with if the man reformed and changed it would be found impossible to create the conditions unstable.

The Gospel of Jesus Christ began by correcting the evils which exist in the world by teaching each individual repentance of his sins and transgressions, by undertaking to make him righteous, and to surround him with the influence of God, and to surround with the influence of God, that should cause to our now through now time the conditions would gradually change for the better. It just only to see the effect of this followed the night that if the individuals in a community or in a nation became righteous, then the nation their world become so. He believed that the ancient Prophet understood the value of righteousness when he said that it exalteth a nation, and that sin is a reproach to any people. If half the inhabitants of the United States were righteous, and were not proud, humble, modest, slow to anger, desirous of more than hosts of God—if they lived justice and truth, and possessed the great virtue of charity and brotherly kindness—would it be found that there is anyone who would be in need of relief? Would the question of the remuneration of labor, that labor, on its part, would be willing to act for the advantage of those who employed it, that there would be no friction between the two forces—no need of strikes on the one hand and lockouts on the other. If each man loved his neighbor as himself, and each one sought his neighbor's good rather than his own—the high standard of morals which was contemplated in the Gospel of Jesus Christ—then those conditions which now oppressed great evil to the subjects of which we formed a part would not prevail. That prophet of ancient times was very wise who said, "Make me not rich lest I be proud and high-minded; make me not poor lest I be tempted to steal"—recognizing that between these two extremes was a happy mean that was desirable for the children of men to attain.

"Mormonism," as it was called by the world, was no dead religion dwelling upon the problems of past ages, but had in it those principles which should operate for the redemption of mankind from the evils by which we were surrounded. We were given to understand that our Heavenly Father had provided abundantly for His children, but that in the distribution of the gifts and resources which He had placed upon the earth there was something fundamentally faulty. In one of His revelations to His Church He said, "There is abundance in the earth, and to spare, for the wants of men;" and yet we found the necessaries and accumulations of wealth in one hand and the direst poverty on the other.

The solution offered in the Gospel began at the beginning by making the Author of the earth and the Possessor of it, and that which he held was merely a stewardship of those things committed into our care. In the course of that stewardship intentionally was to be preserved. It was not intended that a man should use his money as in the scheme conceived by communists and socialists, but that the stewardship should be given to him and he be held responsible to God for its management. There should be something higher in view than mere personal aggrandisement.

The principle of refraining mankind and a wider application than they had yet given to it. It would not only reach men in their social conditions, but it would reach those that occupied thrones, but even in the sphere of civil government. The fountain of righteousness was the power that should make the gentiles kind which now treated us.

We talked sometimes of centralized power in government and the dangers which were threatened from it. Indeed the experience of the world read as a sad chapter upon that subject. But if the evil could be secured always of righteous kings, ministers and judges, it would make no difference how much power should be centred in them. Dwelling upon the Angelic Ministry which he thought this subject was about to advocate a change in the form of the Nephite government from a kingdom to a republic, that he, "If a people should have righteous kings, then it would be meet that you should have a king to rule over you." But as recognized the difficulty of securing righteous men to rule, and therefore it was his judgment to put it out of the power of a king to do the personal evil. He said advised the people to do away with a kingly form of government and establish instead a government of laws, made by themselves. If righteousness prevailed over the earth it would matter but little what form of government was adopted. But the difficulty was that men were not righteous, that kings would constantly seize their power, that classes would take power and grasp it wherever they might, and that legislation would be made by those who were at their disposal. He—or it was—necessary that this power should be restricted and circumscribed, that they should be demanded, remain within constitutional lines, that the liberty of the people might be preserved. The Prophet Joseph Smith recognized the value of that principle when he said, "Let a government by good men live for ever," because in a government of that kind the rights of the people would be secured, the authority of the government would be respected, and there would be no evil that should come upon the people.

The chief corner-stone of the edifice of peace and good will should be the principle of righteousness. The difficulties of labor were necessary in the working out of problems in the future as they were in the present and had been in the past. The principles of facts and repentance were eternal, and, clinging to these, let us go on into perfection.

The choir sang the anthem "Awake my Soul."

The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Albert H. Davies.

Court Notes.

An Englishman of good family, named Frederick Bittel, whose father, now deceased, was at one time a commodore in the English navy, was arrested on Saturday afternoon on a charge of stealing four horses belonging to General Fred Solomon. He was taken before Justice of the Peace Lochrie, who placed his bonds at $500, and fixed the preliminary hearing for Tuesday next.

H. D. Solomon, an employe of the Rapid Transit Railway Company, went before Commissioner Greenman on Saturday afternoon on a charge of embezzling. He alleges he is supposed to have been committed with Susie Hewitt. The hearing was set for tomorrow, the defendant's bond being placed at $500.

Detective Dan Cahoon, charged with connecting in lying about the selection of the jurors who were summoned, as stated in Friday's NEWS, will have a preliminary hearing next Wednesday. Commissioner Greenman has fixed his bonds at $500, which he is supposed to have been released. Deputy Marshal Clawson arrived from Eureka on Saturday afternoon, bringing with him Peter Nelson, who was accused of complicity in the affair.

The case of Lydia L. Duncan vs. the Riverside Canal Company has been set for hearing in Judge Zane's court next Tuesday. The suit is brought to recover $200 damages from the latter for injuries the latter is a cross-complaint alleging that they have been damaged by the plaintiff in a like sum and pray that the said amount be awarded to them.

Personal.

Dr. G. H. Fennimore, of Beaver, is at the Walker House.

John Doughton, of Minneapolis, Minn., is at the Cullen.

W. F. Casey, of Kootenai, Idaho, is registered at the Walker.

Joseph Kinney, of Rock Springs, Wyoming, is in Salt Lake on business.

P. S. Tosh and wife, of Clifton, Iowa, are guests at the Cullen.

Wm. H. Seaman and daughter, of Shelbyville, Washington, are spending a few days in Salt Lake en route to the coast.

W. E. Warner, a Spanish Fork business man, accompanied by his wife, is in the city on business.

HOW TO RAISE SILKWORMS.

A Profitable Industry That May Be Carried on in the United States.

Persons good sandy land, plant mulberry trees (the black species is the best) and have cocoons spun. The worms are placed on shelves under cover and require hardly any attention except a supply of mulberry leaves. About a month after being hatched the worms spin his cocoon in a day, when he is stifled in steam or by the use of a few drops of essence and the cocoon is soaked in water for a few minutes to dissolve the glue. Thousands of silk usually sell the little balls to dealers who convert the thread by mechanical means. Cocoons bring from $3 to $5 to a pound, and Hoston has contracted from no acre of mulberry trees. Trees are propagated from the cuttings by allowing them to grow until they bend and of the shell and cuttings into a tender which lays eggs. The eggs are hatched in a temperature of about 70 degrees. Children and women can easily attend to this work.

How a Series in Public Speaking Should Proceed.

Be careful to avoid excessive exertion. At facing the audience draw a deep breath, stand very straight and remain perfectly silent for a few seconds. Nineteen times out of twenty the audience will become equally silent. This begin very slowly and so as for a time that the audience have to strain their ears to hear. The first flush of nervousness will pass away, and you will be listen, and then you can safely warm to the subject and raise your voice.

How to Clean Paint and Glass.

Boys will remove the paint, so we tell little of it. Paint is the best paint for cleaning varnished paper, window panes and mirrors. A sharp piece of soft wood is indispensable for cleaning out corners; a piece of sifted ashes should always be at hand to clean an varnished paint that has been lightly smoked; it is better than soap. Never put soap upon glass unless it can be thoroughly rinsed off, which can never be done to window glass. Wash off the panes with warm water and rub the panes dry; then make a paste of whiting and water and put a little in the center of each pane. Take a dry cloth and rub it all over the glass, and then rub it off with a chamois skin or flannel and your windows will shine like crystal.

It is announced that a company has been organized to take refuse sugar and turn it into refine sugar. Good gracious! If we must have whisky, isn't three days hence enough in the Union to make it out of? Next, probably, somebody will be making stuff called whisky from ensuitable potato parings, as they do in Germany.

AMUSEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE

Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 2 & 3

BIG BILLOWS OF LAUGHTER!

FRANK .·. DANIELS

AND HIS

BIG COMEDY COMPANY.

LITTLE PUCK!

Sharpe! Sensation! Fun! Roars!

Popular Prices—25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00.
Sale of seats begins Friday, July 29.

Next Attraction!
NELLY McHENRY!
Friday and Saturday, August 5 and 6.

Wednesday, AUG. 10
Cache, Bear Lake and Snake River Valleys.
LOWEST RATES ever made to the
NORTH

KIRK'S
AMERICAN FAMILY
SOAP
A LAUNDRY SOAP, PURE AND SANITARY
DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP.
HEALTHFUL, AGREEABLE, CLEANSING.
Class Cleanser Hands, Wounds, Sores, Etc.
MANUFD AND PREPARED BY KIRK'S

R. K. THOMAS
THE SILK HOUSE
26, 28, 30, 32 EAST FIRST SOUTH STREET.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!

4 GRAND BARGAINS IN 4
SUMMER
SILKS

45 Cts. 55 Cts. 75 Cts. 95 Cts.

Our Entire Line of 60c PRINTED CHINA This Week 45c.
Our Entire Line of 75c PRINTED CHINA This Week 55c.
Our Entire Line of $1.10 REAL SENNOSHI This Week 75c.
Our Entire Line of $1.25 PRINTED INDIA This Week 95c.

ANOTHER IMPORTATION OF
SURAHS,
All Colors, 25 Cts. Per Yard.

SILK GRENADINE.
BLACK SILK GRENADINE, worth $1.50 for 95c.
BLACK SILK GRENADINE, worth $1.00 for 75c.

White .·. Goods.
200 Pieces Assorted WHITE DRESS GOODS; Piques, Marseilles, Lace Stripe Organdies, Polka dot Lawns, Etc., Etc., worth from 35c to 50c per yard. Your Choice This Week for 20c.

WHITE EMBROIDERY FLOUNCINGS
We have, undoubtedly, the Finest Line of DRESS EMBROIDERIES ever shown here, both in White and White with Colored Work.
THIS WEEK VERY CHEAP.

.·. LADIES' SUMMER BLAZERS and WAISTS. .·.
We Place on Sale This Week an Elegant Line of BLAZERS and WAISTS.

WASH .-. GOODS,
We are showing more WASH GOODS than all the rest of the City together. This week We are Making Great Reductions in Prices.

Shoe .·. Departmnet.
Our Shoe Trade has grown to such proportions as to cause an extension in that department. We have lately added several new lines of Ladies' and Misses' Shoes, and are now in a condition to supply and satisfy Everybody that wear Shoes.

100 Different Styles of MENS' SUMMER SHIRTS—The Largest Stock in the West. Special Prices for This Week.

BOYS' WAISTS and KNEE PANTS.
Come to us for your Boys' Knee Pants, 1000 pairs just opened.
Boys' Waists, 20c, 30c, 35c and 40c, worth double.

R. K. THOMAS