

them music, it will be worth more to them than anything they learn in days of carelessness, rich estates or broad dominions.

J. S. GEDDES,
President South Alabama Conference.

FROM INDIAN TERRITORY.

CAMPBELL P. O., Cherokee Nation.—Thinking that a few words from the land of the Lamanites would be of interest to the readers of your interesting and valuable paper who are also interested in the cause of salvation. I will endeavor in my humble way to give to its readers some facts concerning the progress of the Elders, laboring in this part of the Vineyard. The health of the Elders generally is good. Some have had a little spell of sickness, but not of long duration, and, not of a character to confine them long from their labors, although at this time of year, we are unable to do much traveling on account of the hot weather. We put in our time visiting our friends and conversing on the principles of life and salvation, a subject, which is of the greatest importance to the present generation. Our labors in earnest, will commence about the first of September, and we look for good results therefrom this coming winter, for we expect a good supply of Elders from Zion about the first of September.

Elder Gheen and myself are visiting the Cople settlement where we have about thirty Latter-day Saints who are firm in their faith and are trying to live in such a way as to claim the blessings promised to those who serve God in spirit and in truth. The more educated class of people in this country, are beginning to see the position they hold in this life, and after we can get them to read the 16th chapter Matt., from the 13th to the 20 verses, they can see that there is something wrong, and out of the one thousand and six denominations that now exist in the world, one thousand and five must be wrong. We have more calls for our reading matter, and the people generally give more attention to our meetings than they have in the past. There seems to be a spirit of investigation among the people.

The condition of the people in this country, in a religious sense is far good. They have been carried about by every wind of doctrine, until many do not believe there is a Supreme Being. They have become hardened infidels, and nothing but patient labor and the Spirit of the Almighty will break through the cloud of darkness that is slowly but surely covering them. The majority of the people in this country are in darkness concerning the Scriptures. In asking some as to whether the Bible is a good book or a false book or is it God's book or man's book, they will tell you that it is a good book, but there are others just as good; that is the condition in this wild and unsettled country. I sometimes think our young folks at home do not realize the importance of acquainting themselves with the Scriptures, especially our young men who are living with a view of filling a mission. From experience, I find they have the same old excuse, lack of time; but if they chance to pick up a novel, they will generally find time to look at the first two or three chapters to find out who is the hero, then run through to the last chapter and learn who was killed, who was hung, and who was

married; and then they can pretty well guess the rest, for there is usually about so much sawdust put in the middle for stuffing; why will they not do that much for the Bible? In that book, God declares the beginning to the end. It is not only a chart which guides each weary pilgrim towards eternal rest, but is a record of the great plan and purpose of the Almighty, concerning the world which He has made and the Church which He has redeemed. It unfolds God's everlasting purpose as manifested in Jesus Christ. If my young brethren will read the first three chapters of the Bible, then turn and read the three closing chapters, they will be struck with the correspondence which there exists; and when we get the plan of this Holy book, we will find that it is more than a book of detached sentences, good maxims, comforting words. It is a book which upholds the divine purpose, and not only reveals the way of salvation, but it marks the pathway through this world of trouble, revealing into the destiny of the world which God has made, and the Church which he has redeemed. This book comes not from the empty heart, but springs from the eternal depths of divine wisdom, love and grace.

PHILIP H. MARGETTS.

BINGHAM'S THIRD FIRE.

BINGHAM, Utah,
August 25, 1895.

Bingham was visited by another fire last night, August 24, at about 10:30 o'clock, and for a while threatened to be the most disastrous fire that ever struck Bingham. The first the people of Bingham knew that they were in danger was the rattle of horse's hoofs galloping up and down the canyon, ridden by Mr. Freddie West Clark, of C. H. Lashbrook's dry goods and general merchandise store, hollowing at the top his voice as he rode, "Fire! Fire! Fire!" reminding one of the famous Paul Revere. The people had just retired from a three days' excitement over the past fire, and hearing the cry of fire, jumped out of their beds in their night dresses to inquire where the fire had again struck them, and before they could get an answer their inquiries were stopped short by seeing the mountains and heavens lit up as bright as noon-day, telling them plainly that the fire was in the neighborhood of the Rio Grande depot, which proved to be true, as the car workshop and blacksmith shop of Standish & Jemison was on fire. How the people saved the other buildings is a miracle, as the lumber yard, coal depote, dwelling houses, freight and box cars, large stables, Lashbrook's large merchandise store and huge mining timbers were piled around it almost within twenty feet, which, had it caught fire, would have caused one of the greatest conflagrations that ever happened in the Territory. It is useless to describe with what pluck and energy the citizens worked to save those buildings, men hauling and handing water in their night clothes, women screaming and children crying. Added to this, about 100 head of tramway and ore hauling horses and stock were turned loose to stampede, all going to make the night a terror.

The Rio Grande office in the city was telegraphed to send out an engine

to move its rolling stock in the yards, which they sent out on the double quick, making the run in a comparatively short space of time, but on arrival found the fire had been extinguished.

It is believed there is a "fire bug" amongst us.

LEO.

UTAH SEPTEMBER WEATHER.

U. S. Department of Agriculture Weather Bureau, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 24th, 1895.

The chief of the weather bureau directs the publication of the following data, compiled from the record of observations for the month of September, taken at this station for a period of twenty-one years. It is believed that the facts thus set forth will prove of interest to the public, as well as the special student, showing as they do the average and extreme conditions of the more important meteorological elements and the range within which such variations may be expected to keep during any corresponding month.

Temperature.—Mean or normal temperature, 64 degrees; the warmest September was that of 1888, with an average of 70 degrees; the coldest September was that of 1889, with an average of 59 degrees; the highest temperature during any September was 98 degrees on September 6th, 1875; the lowest temperature during any September was 35 degrees on September 25th, 1889; average date on which first "killing" frost occurred (in autumn), October 12th; Average date on which last "killing" frost occurred (in spring), April 1st to 5th.

Precipitation (rain and melted snow).—Average for the month, 0.83 inches. Average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 4. The greatest monthly precipitation was 3.15 inches in 1878. The least monthly precipitation was trace inches in 1890. The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any twenty-four consecutive hours was 1.84 inches on September 1st and 2nd, 1886. The greatest amount of snowfall recorded in twenty-four consecutive hours (record extending to winter of 1884-5 only) was none inches on —.

Clouds and weather.—Average number of cloudless days, 19. Average number of partly cloudy days, 8. Average number of cloudy days, 3.

Wind.—The prevailing winds have been from the southeast. The highest velocity of the wind during any September was 38 miles on September 29, 1891, and September 12, 1894.

J. H. SMITH,
Observer, Weather Bureau.

SHELLEY ITEMS.

SHELLEY, Idaho, Aug. 22, 1895.—The last few days the heat has been intense. Nights have been very warm. But on Tuesday last old Pines gave this section of country a tune—I think it was the tail end of a cyclone—but it did much good, cooling the air.

Everything is well with the folks. The whooping cough among the children, I think, is finished.

Messrs. Joseph Crawford and Stephen set their brick kiln burning last night with about 150,000 bricks, mostly all on