

ment made no appropriation. Leading manufacturers of that republic have organized and appointed A. Thompson Rei to represent them as commissioner at Chicago. Mr. Rei was at headquarters recently securing space. He said the prospects for a creditable exhibit are good. In his application for space was included 2000 square feet for a nitrate exhibit.

The Exposition, probably, will not have an Eiffel tower or anything approximating it in height, except the elevation to which the captive balloons will ascend. There will be, however, three observation towers about 300 feet high for the accommodation of visitors, who want to take a bird's-eye view of the grounds and buildings. These towers will be of elaborate design and beautiful in appearance and will cost about \$200,000 each.

Dr. N. G. Blalock, president of the Washington State World's Fair board, announces that there will be celebrated at the Washington building a "water-melon day." He has set apart 100 acres to be devoted entirely to the raising of these melons, and he promises to take a trainload of them to the Fair and give them away with the purpose of convincing people that as a water-melon growing State Washington stands first.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is having an elaborate display made for the Exposition. It will include models of the rolling stock and motive power, showing its construction of the first fourteen miles, which were opened for traffic May 24, 1827, from Baltimore to Ellicott Mills, when strap-iron was nailed to wooden stringers, and the two or three open coaches, which were called wagons, were hauled by horses.

MRS. HENRY WEAVER is the deputy sheriff of Goodlands, Kan., and Jake Wilson is a Kansas desperado who for a long time has amused himself evading the authorities and disappointing people in rewards. The other day Mrs. Weaver heard that he was in a certain saloon. She secured a warrant, and going into the saloon, she tapped him on the shoulder, and while she told him he was under arrest, slipped the handcuffs on his wrists. He was too astonished even to reply.

Visitors to the exposition will be able to go comfortably and expeditiously from one part of the grounds to another and obtain advantageous views of the buildings. They may do this either in electric boats through the lagoons, or by the intramural elevated electric railway. The contract for the latter has been awarded. There will be five miles of double track and stations at convenient points. The route, as mapped out, runs from one end to the other of the grounds in a sinuous course. The fare will be five cents, and the capacity of the road about 20,000 an hour.

The New York World's Fair board has visited Chicago, inspected the Exposition grounds and buildings and inquired carefully into the progress of the work of preparation for the great Fair. The members of the board expressed their astonishment and enthusiasm over the magnificent buildings, and the vast amount of work that has been accomplished. They said that New York will now bend all its

energies to be creditably and splendidly represented, and that hereafter there will be no ground for accusing the state of lukewarmness.

Swiss women are now arranging to be represented in the Women's building at Chicago. They are desirous of giving careful information about the position occupied by their sex in education, industry, philanthropy, literature, and the fine arts. They will also describe the civil status of women, and send to the special exhibition of female work in the Women's building some objects of merit. The Swiss government has been consulted with respect to this undertaking, and has manifested the most cordial sympathy and a willingness to assist.

AMONG the four persons shot last Saturday from ambush in a Tennessee feud was one woman. Is this not an innovation in feud fighting? Among the 195 criminals executed by lynch law last year were six women, against one the year before. Woman's emancipation appears to be winning for all the privileges of the oppressing sex. Indeed, Miss Brunt of North Carolina, daughter of the Rev. William Brunt, will receive the \$300 reward offered for one Gilmore, an outlaw, who entered the house and made her prepare him a meal. As he retired, Miss B. brought him down with buckshot.

The *Warschawskij Dufewnik*, a paper published in Warsaw, Poland, describes a wonderful clock which will be exhibited in Chicago. The clock is the result of six years of earnest work by a watchmaker, named Goldfaden, in Warsaw. It represents a railroad station, with waiting rooms for travelers, telegraph and ticket offices, an outside promenade and a fountain in operation. Along side of the station are seen the tracks, with signal-booths, switcher and water reservoirs—in fact, everything belonging to a European railroad depot. In the dome of the central tower of the building is a clock showing the local time, while in each of two other towers there is a clock, giving the time, respectively, of New York and Pekin. In both of the towers, last mentioned, a calendar and barometer are seen. Every quarter of an hour it gets lively at the station. First the telegraph operator does his work—issues the telegram to signify that the track is clear. Then the doors of the building are opened; the station-keeper and his assistant appear on the platform, at the ticket office the cashier is noticeable; the guards leave the signal-booths and hold the barrier; a long row of passengers is observable in front of the ticket office; baggage is hauled; one of the guards rings the bell and a train runs into the station. While the whistle of the locomotive is blown, the train stops; a workman goes along the row of coaches and hits the axles with a hammer, while another one pumps water into the water tank of the locomotive. After a third signal with the station-bell the train starts and disappears in a tunnel on the opposite side. The station-keeper and his assistant leave the platform and the doors of the depot building are closed, the guards enter their booths and quiet reigns. After fifteen minutes the same trouble commences again.

RELIGIOUS.

Sunday Services.

Religious services were held at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, May 22nd, 1892, commencing at 2 p.m., Counselor Charles W. Penrose presiding.

The choir sang:

Praise ye the Lord! my heart shall join
In work so pleasant, so divine;
Now, while the flesh is mine abode,
And when my soul ascends to God.

Prayer was offered by Elder Andrew Jensen.

The choir sang:

Lo! the mighty God appearing,
From on high Jehovah speaks.

The Sacrament was administered by the Priesthood of the Thirteenth ward.

ELDER JOSEPH W. M'MURRIN

addressed the congregation. Following is a synopsis of his remarks: In order that instruction may be given it is necessary that the Spirit of God dictate the utterances of the speaker. It is a fact that Elders do not desire to hear their own voices before the people, for a spirit of timidity is felt by all such, no matter how much experience they may have had. This is the testimony borne by many prominent men in the Church, and if such is the case with these, it is more so in the case of those who have had little experience. This is not because of fear on their part regarding the truth of their religion, for the knowledge they have of this is a source of constant happiness, and has given them greater joy than anything else in their experience. It is not strange that these testimonies are borne to the people of the world when we consider the promises made in the Scriptures, which state that God has many times spoken through men by inspiration. Believing this, we can turn to the Scriptures of divine truth and find evidences to prove that a time would be when a proclamation should come to the people like that made by the Latter-day Saints today. The promise of our Savior Himself is given to substantiate this; for at one time when the Apostles were gathered around Him they desired to know when the things He had spoken of should come to pass, and what should be the signs of the end of the world. He enumerated to them many events that should transpire, such as wars and disasters, the sea heaving itself beyond its bounds and men's hearts failing them for fear.

Another very prominent sign of this event was to be the preaching of the Gospel to all the world as a witness, and then should the end come. Therefore, when the inhabitants of the earth had been left for a season without the Gospel a man was raised up with power to preach the Gospel again, as a sign to the inhabitants of the earth that the end of the world is near at hand.

It must have been necessary that the Gospel should be taken from the earth, in order that the preaching of it again might have any efficacy as a sign. The Latter-day Saints have made the announcement that the Gospel was taken away; has been restored, and is being preached in fulfillment of this promise and is a sign of the great event referred to. Joseph Smith made the declaration that the Father and the Son had