

BEAVER STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Quarterly Conference of Beaver Stake convened in Beaver City at 10 a. m. of December 25th and continued on the 30th, 1883.

We were favored with the presence of President Joseph F. Smith and Apostle Francis M. Lyman. The presidency of the Stake, members of the High Council; also Bishops and counselors from all the wards in the Stake were mostly in attendance and a goodly congregation was assembled at the commencement.

The proceedings on Saturday morning after the usual opening ceremonies consisted of oral reports by the Bishops and their counselors of the several wards. These reports represented a marked improvement in the spiritual affairs of the people, with some little negligence on the part of a small minority in most of the wards. The Sunday Schools as a general rule are well patronized and punctually attended.

This was followed by remarks from Apostle F. M. Lyman, on the evident improvement and advancement of the people at the present time; the necessity of a closer union of effort in all the quorums of the Priesthood, as well as those of the local and society organizations; of members observing strictly the laws of God who are called to the position of presidents and counselors, also in the Bishopric. The duties parents owe to their children in their infancy; the more strict observance of the Sabbath day including the administration of the Sacrament of the Eucharist in the early days of the Church and its less frequency at the present time, and advised a more thorough and complete organization of the lesser Priesthood.

The remainder of the time was occupied by Brother Wm. Fotheringham, in a report of the Sunday schools throughout the Stake.

The afternoon was occupied by President Joseph F. Smith on the importance of our mission on the earth as a preparatory work to qualify us to become the sons and daughters of God and heirs of eternal life and an everlasting salvation with a continuous advancement and progression in the eternal worlds. In the course of his remarks he explained the omnipresent power of the Godhead, also spoke very plainly and pointedly on the necessity of faith, repentance and baptism for the remission of sins and the laying on of hands for the reception of the Holy Ghost, as the all important initiatory preparation for the higher ordinances, finally addressing himself to those who were addicted to attending places where evil inducements and intoxicating draughts are held out to them. He advised them to cease and let them alone, for those who indulged in these habits deprived themselves of the privilege to enter the celestial order of the kingdom of God.

An adjournment was taken until tomorrow, with the announcement of a priesthood meeting this evening; at which Apostle F. M. Lyman and President Joseph F. Smith occupied the time and gave much good and appropriate instruction that seemed to impress the audience very deeply.

The proceedings on Sunday morning, after preliminary exercises, commenced with reports of the High Priests' quorum, followed by the Elders' report, etc., which were fairly satisfactory.

President Joseph F. Smith occupied the time speaking on the importance of the Quarterly Conferences, their objects and necessity, giving instructions to Bishops and other officers how to proceed with the business in order that the true status and standing of all may not be misunderstood. He referred to the revelation in Doctrine and Covenants on Church government. His instructions were also extended to the presidents and members of the different quorums of the Priesthood. He advised that their meetings be a sort of school, in which the Scriptures and revelations should be read and discoursed upon in order to become more fully acquainted with them that all might become fitted and prepared to fill positions as Presidents, Counselors and missionaries, not having to learn their duties after being called to their positions.

Apostle Lyman followed with a strong testimony to the truth and importance of the instructions of the former speaker. He stated that it is first the duty of the President of the Stake to report the status of the Stake, to be followed by the High Council, the Bishops and others.

In the afternoon President Murdock made some appropriate opening remarks, fully endorsing all that had been said.

Apostle Lyman presented the names of the general authorities of the Church, and W. G. Nowers the local authorities, all of whom were sustained by a unanimous vote.

Remarks were made by Apostle Lyman and President Jos. F. Smith on the subject of the marriage covenants of the Latter-day Saints as compared with those of the Christian denominations; the true relationship and affection that should exist between man and wife, both during this life and the life that is to come; that all promises and blessings offered or held out to us would be fulfilled to the very letter in this life and after the resurrection, if we proved faithful on our part.

W. G. NOWERS,
Stake Clerk.

Hon. George A. Post is the youngest member of Congress. He is 29 years old. At 22 he was Mayor of Susquehanna, Pa. He is physically large and has a smooth face. He is a democrat.

WHAT GREW UP UNDER THE SHADOW OF THE CHURCH.

The would-be reformers of Utah who reside in the great cities of the East and West are advised to read the following statement which we clip from the *Saturday Express*, and which prints a picture of real life as it may be seen in any great centre of civilization in Christendom:

One day last week we had occasion to go to one of the railroad depots in the heart of this great city.

We were to meet there a friend who was to come on an afternoon train.

We walked from our office to the depot and finding it a full half hour to train time concluded to extend our walk beyond, and into a portion of the city with which we were unacquainted.

A very few minutes sufficed to bring us to a district of a character such as those of our readers who are unacquainted with cities, or whose acquaintance is limited to occasional trips to the principal centres of trade in cities, can have little conception of.

Every second building was a house of prostitution, as was clearly evinced by the number of young women standing at the doors or sitting idly at the windows gazing into the street.

The remaining buildings were occupied as saloons, dance houses, second-hand clothing stores, pawn shops, and an *oprasipe*, little looking grocery or

Squads of dirty children, from the little toddler of two years to the dwarfed and stunted child of six or seven, of both sexes, but all of them too young to be of service in the pursuits of sin and crime by which their parents obtain a living, were amusing themselves as best they could upon the sidewalk and in the alleyways.

Among them were many whose faces showed intelligence, but not one who was not filthy, few who were not ragged, while a portion were barefooted although it was in the first days of December and the writer was clad in overcoat and fur cap. Through this district and between the two rows of buildings devoted to such purposes and furnishing such a school for future citizens of the republic, flows a not inconsiderable tide of traffic; and laboring men, and possibly laboring women, must pass through it in going to and from their daily toil.

I have said that the buildings not occupied by saloons, rag-picking establishments, dirty groceries, pawn shops and the like—of each a few except the saloons, which were numerous, were houses of prostitution. With the latter I include the church which stands near the beginning of the row, and which, if sins of omission are to be taken into consideration, is largely responsible for the existence of the others.

Oh, no; the church was not built there for the purpose of carrying a knowledge of Christ to these sinful outcasts.

The church was built first, as was proven by the evident age of the structure, and by the fact that costly brown stone churches are not built in such localities or for such purposes.

No, the church was first built, and under the shadow of its steeple these pest houses of sin and iniquity have been established, and are now flourishing. This could not have been possible if the church had taught as Christ commanded, and this is why we say the church is the worst house of prostitution there.

And now to those who are tempted to condemn us for our saying we wish to put a question.

Do you believe that this state of things would have existed in that community if the church had taught, both by precept and example, the things which Christ taught?

Had the pastor of that church and its members not shown that they loved wealth and so-called "respectability" better than they loved their fellow men and women; had they in their daily business transactions practiced the great truths which Christ taught do you believe that their influence would have been sufficient to have kept that community pure?

If you do not, then have you less faith in the influence of Christ's teachings upon society and the hearts of men than has the writer of this article, for he believes that if the true doctrines of the Great Master were proclaimed from the pulpits of the land that no such plague spots would long exist anywhere, much less spring to life under the very shadow of the churches.

The church professes to teach righteousness, justice and mercy.

What it really does teach is vastly different.

Unrebuked of its pastors, and sanctioned by its teachings, the members of the church practice extortion without mercy and weigh justice by statutory enactments of which they have secured the passage by bribes.

For theft they have substituted usury and for highway robbery the safer crime of stock watering and corners on the necessities of life; and have built churches and paid pastors with the money of which they have thus robbed the people.

Do they think they can rob without impoverishing their virtues?

Do they expect those whom they have robbed and impoverished will respect the Christ who is preached of in churches built with the proceeds of the robbery?

Does the church think that the victims of such subtle schemes for robbing as usury and stock watering will not attempt to match the cunning which devised those schemes, with the

cunning of the pickpocket and sneak thief; the intellectual strength which has forced upon society the acceptance of those infamous schemes by the force of arm that wields the sandbag and the bludgeon?

Are they who have prostituted their souls to devising or upholding such schemes for heaping up riches beyond their needs, fit to preach repentance and purity to those who have prostituted their bodies in order to get bread?

The evidence in the case proves they are not.

It proves that the prostitution of their bodies by the victims of these unholy schemes for wholesale robbery is but the natural fruit of the prostitution of souls to the spirit of greed, upheld and made respectable by its alliance with the church.

Let the church seek as carefully to preach Christ's doctrines as it does to preach "respectability" and show as much love for the bodies and souls of the masses of the people as it does for the contributions of its wealthy members, and such districts as we have described will forever disappear from the face of the earth.

ABOUT NURSING.

TO YOUNG WOMEN.

As a nurse in the sick room you must cultivate observation. The value of your service will depend upon that faculty.

During the doctor's absence you are to note all the changes in your patient's condition, and carefully report to him. Has she been cheerful and quiet, or anxious and restless? Has she complained? What changes have occurred in the color or expression of the countenance? Have you observed any peculiarities in the positions or movements of the limbs? Has his skin been dry, or has he perspired? If the latter, when, and how much, and have you observed any peculiarity in the odor or otherwise? Has he coughed, and what is the expectation? Have you observed anything noteworthy in the character of the breathing? Has he changed his position in lying? It will be useful if you are able to report any changes in the rate or character of the pulse. You will, of course, be able to report in detail whatever occurred in her appetite, thirst, in the character of the urine and other evacuations, and as to the amount and character of her sleep.

Report all these symptoms; but, pray, don't be wise about causes and tendencies. While the doctor has charge of the case he is in supreme command. You are to watch and obey. It must be so. There is no more dangerous nuisance in a sick-room than an over-wise nurse. If she has seen other cases like this, and is given to gabble, she is almost sure to do mischief. If the case be rheumatism or typhoid fever, for example, it is pretty sure to linger and the attendants to be exhausted. Now, if the nurse has seen a patient "ten times as bad as this one cured at once by Dr. Smith," her indiscreet talk may kill this one. If the patient and his friends lack confidence in the attending physician, they are cowardly sneaks if they do believe. But until the change is made the nurse must enter heartily into this one's plans.

During the famous cholera years 1849 and 1851 I was practicing my profession in Buffalo, N. Y. That city was among the worst sufferers from the dreadful malady. In the two years I treated 104 cases of fatal cholera, and perhaps 500 of what was known as cholera. This fame of cholera was applied indifferently to the initial stages of true cholera and to the cases of colliquative diarrhoea which were very common while the cholera raged.

Among my patients with threatening cholera was a Mr. D., a very valuable citizen. He was of middle age, good constitution, and good habits, and this sort of person rarely died of cholera. There were three nurses, and among them an old woman, evidently a person of intelligence and force, but who was so obsequious to me that I at once suspected her of insincerity.

Overwhelmed with work, I had no time to displace her. But Mr. D. got worse and worse, and I became satisfied that there was something wrong in the nursing. I contrived that a young woman, who had nursed several cases for me, and who was perfectly true, should be employed in D.'s case. I explained my motive to her and instructed her to watch and promptly report. Two hours later I found her waiting in my office, with a full explanation of D.'s unhappy condition. The old nurse, with a *finesse* worthy of a better cause, had managed to poison the mind of the patient, and of his wife, with doubts of my skill, and with confidence in another physician, a particular friend of the nurse. Of course they were in an unhappy frame of mind. This was enough to turn the scales against the sick man.

I sent the young woman back to D.'s bedside, and in ten minutes turned the old nurse out of the house. The young woman was placed in command, and within two hours my patient happily changed, and soon recovered.

I could fill a volume with illustrations of the wretched influence of bad nurses. A nurse who is not true to the physician is a dangerous person. Of course, like all other physicians, I took great pains to cultivate the friendship of nurses; but an outside doctor, who is not busy professionally, may succeed in making some arrangement with a nurse which may do fatal mischief.

A good nurse is often more important than a good doctor. It is comfort-

ing to know that institutions for the training of nurses are beginning to furnish good ones.—*Dio Lewis' Monthly*.

MASS MEETING.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Mill Creek, North Jordan, Union and South Cottonwood Wards, held at South Cottonwood Ward House, Jan. 9, 1884. T. A. Wheeler was called to the chair, and W. G. Young, secretary.

The chairman stated that the object of this meeting was to take some action with regard to the great losses of life and property sustained by the people owing to the poison from the smelters in the neighborhood.

J. F. Snediker, Esq., stated that he thought we had some rights that should be respected, and moved that the chairman appoint a committee of five to draw up resolutions. The following gentlemen were appointed, viz: J. F. Snediker, Esq., W. H. Atwood, Chilli Miller, Wm. Park, and Levi H. Helman.

Before the committee retired several statements were made which established the facts pretty well to our minds, that \$100,000 would not cover the losses already sustained. While the committee were out there was much said which pretty well established the fact that the people are in earnest, and, at the same time all felt to respect everyone's rights. While the meeting was waiting for the committee to report Mr. Young called the attention of the meeting to the existence of a dangerous crossing on the county road at the horn Silver Smelter, by the U. S. R. R., and enough was said to establish the fact that from 50 to 100 teams have to cross there daily, and that many times teams have to wait a long time for trains to move, and the feeling was, that in justice to the public, the railroad company should build a bridge over the track.

The committee reported the following resolutions:

Whereas, a number of smelting or reducing works have of late years been established and operated in our district of country, whose poisonous fumes have been the means of injuring the health of the people, and destroying thousands of dollars worth of property in horses, cows, bees and other live stock, and in rendering almost useless those fields which lie adjacent to those works,

And whereas, the land in this section of country was reclaimed from its natural sterility, and by our industry, converted into prosperous homes for ourselves and families, many years prior to the establishment of these smelters. And now the permanency of our homes, the good health of our families, the safety of our live stock, and the prosperity of our vocation as farmers is seriously threatened by the continuation and probable increase of the evil.

And, whereas, these works may be so constructed and operated as to prevent almost entirely the escape of their poisonous fumes into open air, and that too, without causing any pecuniary loss to their owners.

Be it therefore resolved by the land owners of this district of country now assembled:

First—That the fumes from said smelters as now suffered to escape from the most of them into the open air is a public nuisance, and as such ought to be abated.

Second—That the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory, now about to convene in Salt Lake City, be petitioned to enact laws for the suppression of these nuisances, and for the proper redress of all grievances resulting therefrom.

Third. That a committee of five be appointed to wait upon the proprietors, agents or superintendents of said establishments and lay before them our grievances, and urge upon them the necessity of so constructing and operating their works as not to injure the health of our people nor destroy our property and our valuable homes; and that they be authorized to call further meetings of the people should they find it necessary, that in case all means of persuasion fail to accomplish the object above set forth, we continue, by a union of our means and labor, to seek redress in the courts.

Fourth. That the secretary of this meeting be instructed to furnish copies of the minutes of the proceedings of this meeting to the public papers for publication.

On motion, W. G. Young, Wm. Hill and H. W. Brown were appointed a committee to draw up a petition to present to the Legislature.

Meeting adjourned subject to call of committee.

TRACKING AN OUTLAW.

On the 5th inst. "Big Dan" Dowd, one of the murderers and robbers of some parties named Bisbee, reached Tombstone, Arizona, in custody of Deputy Sheriff Daniels, the following is the story of the pursuit and capture:

"On December 23rd Daniels learned in Bisbee, from some Mexicans just in from Sonora, that two men, answering the description of "Big Dan" and Billy Delaney, were in Bavispe, Sonora, satisfying himself that the information furnished by the Mexicans was correct, Daniels started on the morning of December 26th for that place. Accompanying the officer was a Mexican named Lucero, on whom Daniels knew he could rely as a guide and a fighter. On the morning of the 30th, after a ride of about 200 miles, Daniels and his two companions (he having picked up another Mexican at Frontera), reached

Bavispe. Additional inquiries elicited the information that Dowd had straddled the Sierra Madre for Janos, the State of Chihuahua, distant about 75 miles. The officer started in pursuit.

The route of travel led through the defiles of the Sierra Madre, by road and precipitous trails, and it was not until the morning of January 1st that Daniels reached Janos, where he learned, as at Bavispe, that the bird had flown, having left Janos a few hours ahead of him for Coralitos, distant about twenty-seven miles. Procuring fresh horses the posse started at once for Coralitos, which place was reached about eight o'clock that evening. Janos is the centre of a mining community and is composed principally of Mexicans, there being but half a dozen Americans in the place. The whole neighborhood, as described by Daniels, seems to belong to the Coralito Mining Company, of which Ad. Menzenberger is superintendent. Daniels went once to him, and communicating the object of his visit, learned that "Big Dan" had arrived a short time previously and was then in what was known as the house of the Americans. The superintendent, having learned the character of Dowd, was only too willing to assist in his capture, and under cover of darkness he and Daniels proceeded to the house. Prior to reaching it was agreed that the superintendent should enter in advance of Daniels in order to prevent any possible interference by the Americans, who were his employ, in the capture of Dowd.

As agreed, the Superintendent entered the room first, with Daniels at his heels. Dowd was sitting on a table facing the fire and the rest of the party were scattered about the room. The table was also a bottle of mesquite which had not been uncorked. Everything indicated that Dowd had no idea of the presence of an officer and was prepared for a jolly night with his companions. He did not even look around when the men entered the room, his first knowledge that he was in clutches of the law was when Menzenberger, who had reached his side, caught hold of his arms, and threw them above his head, said, "Throw your hands." Daniels, at the same time, with a cocked pistol in each hand made the demand to surrender. Word from the Superintendent to the Americans present showed Dowd, who was unarmed at the time, that he was powerless to escape, and he quietly submitted to being manacled.

HOW TO SPREAD THE TRUTH.

PAROWAN, Utah, January 7, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

In a late paper I noticed remarks of one of our missionaries, stating that good done by the DESERET NEWS, localities visited by Elders, also a suggestion that means be raised to enable the News to be sent abroad for circulation. This, I think, is a good plan if the Saints were to mail their "Mormon" papers, after reading them, their friends, what a vast amount of good may be done. Many do this, but not enough. I mail all mine, DESERET NEWS and JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR to six families in foreign parts; some are Methodists and some infidels, they seem to like them very well; said they were better than their papers, which is encouraging. Can't fail to do good, if not at once, at least, like bread cast upon waters. Each "Mormon" paper a missionary. It shows up the Saints' home, their virtue and industry, their principles as expounded by the ablest Elders.

The sectarians spend millions in circulating their journals and tracts, claim great good from it—that churches have been raised where missionaries were preaching by agency, and yet most of these tracts and religious journals are childish trash. Papers issued from the "Mormon" press are able, and contain so much argument, and cannot fail to lead to conviction to honest minds. There are probably ten thousand "Mormon" families taking "Mormon" papers. After being read they should be mailed to their friends. What power they will be for good! Weekly, dailies, semi-weeklies and semi-monthlies, would average perhaps five papers in a year to each family, or hundred thousand papers per year. Five hundred thousand missionaries for people will read a paper when they would not listen to a preacher. For the weakest can do this mite, and the powerful gospel sermons by semi-weekly papers; and every faithful man, woman, at a small cost of perhaps five cents per year in postage, can do good and spread the Gospel among Gentiles. These five hundred thousand missionaries in print, with hundred of faithful Elders with verbal instructions, will cause the Gospel trumpet to be sounded to all lands and the isle of the ocean, pointing the way to Zion—a covert of salvation from sin and spiritual death.

Yours respectfully,
A SUBS

FROM THE FOUR WINDS.

Brooklyn is to have elevated. It costs \$35,000,000 a year to maintain New York's vice affairs.

Edward H. Hall has been dismissed from acting as a pension agent.

He proposed his scheme for dealing with trouble in Washington.