

Mr. Parsons said he would like the Council to hold a session on Friday evening, to deal with the Rapid Transit Company franchise. The Council thereupon adjourned until Friday evening.

A BOMB.

Last night the people in the vicinity of the Clift House were started by a loud report of an explosion of some character which for a time kept every one in a state of suspense as to the cause of the same. A crowd was seen issuing from the alley-way in the rear of the Colorado sample room, No. 266 south, Main Street, with shouts of "Shoot him; kill him!" without knowing who they were going to shoot or kill. The idea was that some shooting had been done in the keno rooms at the back of the saloon. The police were soon on the grounds and on explanation it turned out that someone had fired off a Chinese or torpedo bomb in the alley-way and it simmered down to the supposition that some one who had lost heavily at the roulette wheel had taken this method of having his revenge by throwing the bomb into the window just over the wheel. But it missed its mark. One thing, however, it did accomplish, and that too, much more speedily than the police could have done it, which was to empty the gambling room with as much speed as the lightning express. No one stopped to pick up his chips or to find who had called "keno." The cards were left to fix up themselves and the dealers at large grabbed the bank without looking for splits. In a short time, however, the excitement cooled down and games went on as before.

One point, Mr. Editor, in passing: We were promised a number of reforms by the Liberal party, and one was that gambling was to be suppressed. Is this one of the modes of suppression or are the people taking this method themselves because the police are useless to interfere? A little light on this subject would be agreeable to

MANY CITIZENS.

Salt Lake City, April 4th, 1890.

ABOUT MUSIC.

Please allow me a few lines of your valuable space for the presentation of some remarks on the subject of music. Congregational singing is finding many advocates at home and abroad and is a practice to be pressed upon the attention of our community, whereby the general interest of our religious gatherings may be increased. "The Latter-day Saints' Psalmody," published by you, is a work of great value for this purpose, embracing as it does a tune for every hymn in the L. D. S. Hymn Book, and its introduction cannot be too strongly urged, so that it may be freely scattered from Canada on the north to Mexico on the south, and from Wyoming to Nevada. Our outgoing missionaries should take it to earth's

remotest bounds as they are taking the Gospel, for the hymns of the Saints, sung by the spirit, have ever proven a valuable auxiliary to the preaching of the Word. The Psalmody, in workmanship, quantity, quality, interest and price will successfully compare with any musical publication imported from abroad; while it has the further advantage of being specially prepared for the service of the Latter-day Saints.

Leading men attending Conference, encourage your choristers and singers by taking home with you a plentiful supply of this useful book, and many a hard working choir leader will feel a new impetus from your considerate attention, while his choir will obtain new life from the food furnished by this mark of your appreciation, in some cases, perhaps because unexpected. Presidents of quorums, mutual improvement associations, relief societies, also superintendents of Sunday schools, procure copies for your several organizations. Let the Psalmody be in the households of the Saints that the members thereof may become familiar with the songs of Zion.

I hope Mr. Editor, you will not be too modest to blow your own trumpet in this case, but let musical Israel know what you have for them.

PETO

SALT LAKE CITY, April 5.

IVORY FROM ALASKA.

Geologists tell us that at one time the frozen tundras of Siberia and the vast steppes of Alaska, where the ground never thaws at present more than a couple of feet below the surface, were covered with a bountiful growth of plants, grass and trees. On these the mammoth lived and reared his young, while beside him, and ever at war with him, primeval man flourished, and, for all we know, may have built cities and made some progress in the arts of civilization. But at one time the last great ice drift started on its voyage from the realms of the pole toward the equator, and the life of Northern Asia and Northern America expired in its frozen grasp. The mammoth, shielded by his long hair, existed for awhile, but at last he succumbed, sometimes so suddenly that his tissues had not time to decay, and today we find him standing erect in the morasses where he lived and out of which his legs, frozen for ages, have to be chopped with axes.

Professor Davidson, a high authority on such questions, scouts the idea that ivory in considerable quantities may be taken from Alaska. But there appears no reason for supposing that the mammoth abounded more on the west side of Behring Straits than on the eastern shore. In fact, mammoths have already been discovered, as Professor Davidson admits, in portions of Alaska; and news comes that a syndicate has been formed for the purpose of procuring their great ivory tusks, which are now of great value, and which will undoubtedly continue to become more valuable as

the elephant is being exterminated. For about 1,000 years Northern Siberia has exported a large amount of ivory to Russia. And at present it is estimated that not less than a hundred pairs of tusks are found every twelve months and shipped to the Czar's commercial centers. In fact, the miserable people who exist on the tundras of inhospitable Siberia depend, to a great extent, for their subsistence upon the discovery of entombed mammoths. The bodies of these monsters, encased in the icy shroud in which they have remained for thousands of years, are found, it is alleged, all the way from the mouth of the Obi to Behring's Straits.

The wisdom of purchasing Alaska has long since been demonstrated, and many are those informed upon the subject who state that our vast territory of the north-west is destined to play an important part in the drama of American civilization. It would, indeed, be a triumph should Alaska add to her production of fish, seals and mineral wealth that of considerable quantities of ivory, which many people believe lie buried in the ice, only waiting to be found and transported to the greedy market.—*Philadelphia Press*.

HOME AGAIN.

Among the Elders who returned with the last company of immigrants from the Southern States were Brothers Henry Fairbanks, of Payson, W. T. Monk, of Spanish Fork, and D. H. Ensign, of Ogden.

Elder Fairbanks left his home March 25th, 1888, and was assigned to the South Carolina Conference, where he labored as a traveling Elder for a few months. He was then made president of the Conference, and continued in that position till released to come home. He was generally well treated by the people.

Elder Monk left for his field of labor on March 26, 1888, and for the first year the North Carolina Conference was his field. Then he was transferred to Virginia, where he completed his term. He received good treatment, as a general rule, from the people, though he was threatened several times and mobbed once, but was not injured.

Elder Ensign left March 27, 1888, and went to the Maryland Conference, where his whole time was spent. He found the people hospitable, but generally indifferent to the Gospel. He was threatened on a number of occasions, and in July, 1889, he and his companion were fired upon as they were traveling along the road. About 15 shots were fired, the balls going all around them, but they were not hurt. They were also stoned by a mob of 80 to 90 men. This took place in Virginia. Brother Ensign was president of the Maryland Conference, which is now attached to the Virginia Conference.

All of the brethren had good health, and were greatly blessed in their missionary labors.