

and navy officers, and the flowers, glittering jewels, decorations and lights were prominent features of a scene long to be remembered.

The President, after making the tour of the ball, returned to the reception room and for a little while received all who came in to pay their respects, but at half-past 11 o'clock he and his party left the building and Vice-President Hendricks and his party also retired.

Dancing continued until a very late hour. Ten thousand appears to be a low estimate of the number of persons present in the ball-room and balconies during the evening, among whom were many members of Congress and Government officials with ladies of their families.

The public celebration of the day ended with a display of fireworks. In character it was like all displays of fireworks, but in volume and variety it is said to have excelled any former pyrotechnical exhibition upon this continent. Withal, it was successful to the minutest detail. The scene of the exhibition was the White lot, an area of 200 or 300 acres, sloping gently away to the south. It fronts the Treasury, Executive Mansion and the State Department. Uncounted crowds began early to find their way toward the spot from every quarter of the city. For an hour or more they waited, commenting meanwhile upon the singular appearance of the monument, a hundred rods beyond the fireworks. The lower third of the shaft was not visible, but all above was dimly outlined like the ghost of itself against a black sky and reflecting to its peak the rays of the electric lights in the city, half a mile away. It seemed immensely higher than by daylight, and to have not the slightest relation to terrestrial things. When the preparations were complete, and the display had once begun, the people in charge had the good taste to leave no intermissions.

Jack o' lanterns danced from place to place about inclosures and wherever one paused, an explosion followed. Rockets, balloons, mines, fountains, bombs, batteries and shells were sent heavenward in volleys for half an hour, filling the air with showers of fire. Explosions, sometimes half a mile above the earth, took place, and constellations numbering thousands of beautifully-tinted stars floated away over the Potomac wafted gently by the northern breeze. Three "set pieces" of mammoth proportions were among the last and grandest features of the entertainment. The first was "Jefferson." There was a fizz and sputter audible a mile away as a jack o' lantern touched his torch to the piece; and then a mammoth face encircled by an oval frame in red, with banners in colors festooned gracefully about it, burst out of the darkness. It gleamed for a minute in full brilliancy; then an eye went out with an explosion, followed by a portion of the nose and last of all, the blue stars of the banners. The face of the titular patron of simplicity and unostentation was probably not recognized by the masses of the spectators, but when the letters of his name beneath were made out, his memory was honored in prolonged cheers. A large piece represented the national capitol, with excellent portraits of the President and Vice-President, flanked by mottoes and emblems. This piece was 160 feet long by 75 in height—the largest set piece ever fired in America. The flight of 50,000 rockets at once, forming a vast floral bouquet in the heavens terminated the display.

The voluntary dispersion of a multitude, when gathered in a park open on all sides, would seem to be a simple affair and easy enough of accomplishment, but the experience of this evening proved the contrary. Carriages became entangled with each other and pedestrians wandered about in bewilderment, trying to find their way around, through, or out of crushes, which occurred in a hundred places. No one was hurt so far as known, but many ludicrous episodes occurred. Family parties became separated; wives and husbands lost each other, and parents found themselves leading children not their own, and calls of one to another in the dark sometimes indicated distress or fear, but the people were, for the most part, exceedingly jolly, and laughed at themselves and each other as if it were a part of the programme.

About 8.30, just as the immense crowd was returning from the exhibition of fireworks at the White lot, the Flambeaux Club came marching in open order down Fifteenth street, between the Cocoran building and the Treasury department, in a perfect tornado of fire, accompanied by an incessant volley of explosives and a continuous hissing roar of ascending rockets. Every member of the club had slung over his shoulder a capacious white bag, filled with rockets, Roman candles, red and green fire, Catherine wheels, torpedoes, bombs and fireworks of every conceivable description, which were lighted on sheet-iron tubes with such never-slacking rapidity as to literally fill the street with a hurricane of fiery projectiles. And a dense cloud of smoke, through which could only be dimly seen the white spectral uniforms of the club. The marching was perfect in time and regularity, the incessant discharge of fireworks not being allowed to interfere in the least degree with their precision of movement. People in vehicles fled in terror before the advancing columns of smoke and flame, which was headed by two or three huge blazing wheels, and from every part of which burst fires and explosions. The club was constantly and skillfully sup-

plied with fresh ammunition from a large wagon, which followed it, and as it wheeled from Fifteenth street into Pennsylvania avenue, in the glare of red fire and amid the shouts of the vast multitude of spectators, it suggested a moving British square attacked on all sides at night, and defending itself with musketry, bombs, rockets and hand-grenades.

It was one of the most striking features of the whole pyrotechnical display, and the club was followed down Pennsylvania avenue by at least 10,000 people.

WASHINGTON, 5.—President Cleveland sent to the Senate the following nominations: Secretary of State, Thos. F. Bayard, of Delaware; Secretary of the Treasury, Daniel Manning, New York; Secretary of War, William C. Endicott, of Massachusetts; Secretary of the Navy, Wm. C. Whitney, of New York; Secretary of the Interior, L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi; Postmaster General, Wm. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin; Attorney-General, A. H. Garland, of Arkansas.

The Cabinet nominations were all referred to a committee. Senator Riddleberger objecting to the customary immediate consideration of the nomination of those nominees who were members of the Senate. Riddleberger made a few remarks, saying in substance that his objection to Bayard arose from the belief that he was un-American.

The Senate adjourned without confirming any of the Cabinet nominations.

NEW YORK, 5.—Dr. Douglas said last night that General Grant has had a red letter day for him. He has eaten heartily and been out riding, and seemed considerably improved. The condition of his throat is no better, however, and the progress of the disease has only been checked.

NEW YORK, 5.—3's, 4's, 11%; 4's 22; Pacific 6's, 25; Central Pacific, 34%; Burlington, 22%; Northern Pacific 17%, pfd, 42%; Northwestern, 93%; New York Central, 88%; Oregon Navigation, 65; Trans-continental, 13%; Pacific Mail, 58%; Panama, 98; St. Louis and San Francisco 19%; Texas Pacific, 12%; Union Pacific, 47%; Fargo Express, 10; Western Union, 59.½

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 4.—The Daily News says editorially: "President Cleveland will have the hearty sympathy of England. In is our desire that there should be perpetual peace, growing friendship and increasing commerce. Everything bringing us more nearly together in interest and feeling is a gain to both, and to peace and freedom throughout the world."

The Standard speaks of the inaugural address in a mournful tone. It says he carefully avoids ticklish issues. His speech was manly and sensible, but void of distinct declarations of the Democratic policy. There was nothing tangible in the address either to condemn or admire. The Standard thinks the outlook for Cleveland's administration gloomy, because he has no war record to back him.

The Times says the inaugural address is conceived in a worthy spirit, but throws no light upon the main question awaiting solution.

LONDON, 5.—A dispatch from Teheran states that insurgent native chiefs of India have already raised the cross and proclaimed in favor of Russia.

Supplementary provisions of the fiscal estimate provide an increase of 3,000 men in the military service and show the expenses of the Soudan campaign to the end of March 3rd, to be \$3,300,000.

Baron Mohrenheim, Russian ambassador, had an interview with Gladstone to-day and communicated the contents of a number of important dispatches received from his government regarding the Russo-Afghan frontier question.

ALEXANDRIA, 5.—Signs of discontent among the natives against the British rule are increasing. Threats against the life of Stephenson, the English commander are frequently heard in the streets.

BANNOCK STAKE QUARTERLY CONFERENCE.

REXBURG, Bingham Co., I. T.,

Feb. 23d, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

The Bannock Stake Quarterly Conference convened in the Rexburg meeting house, Saturday and Sunday, the 21st and 22nd inst.

Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, meeting was called to order by Prest. T. E. Ricks.

There were present on the stand Apostle John W. Taylor, the Presidency of the Stake, members of the High Council, Bishops of Wards and others.

President Ricks felt pleased to meet once more in a Conference capacity, announced that this morning's meeting would be devoted to hearing reports from the different wards, and wished the Bishops to state in connection therewith, the number of families that could conveniently obtain sufficient land to make comfortable homes in their settlements, independent of those already settled there; also to state the estimated cost of taking out the water.

The reports were excellent; a general good feeling prevailed and much interest was manifested in the prosperity of Zion.

It was reported that apple land was

still vacant for homes for a thousand families, besides the many thousands of acres now taken up that will eventually be divided among new settlers, as three-fourths of the men in the Stake now claim from 160 to 640 acres each.

The average cost of water per acre is estimated at about \$1.75 and can be obtained with little expense other than manual labor. Grain to the amount of about 25,000 bushels was reported to have been raised during the past season.

During the afternoon meeting the clerk read the Stake statistical report, showing the total number of Latter-day Saints to be 1,770 souls, consisting of 336 families.

The High Priests' and Elders, quorums, Relief Societies and Y. M. M. I. A. were very favorably reported.

Apostle Taylor then spoke upon the wickedness and abominations existing in the outside world, their incorrect systems of serving the Lord, the beauties of the everlasting Gospel and the necessity of the Latter-day Saints being more energetic in the performance of their duties, so as to retain the Spirit of the Lord.

During the evening a meeting of the authorities of the Stake was held and a stock association organized, with D. Robeson as president. Other business necessary for the temporal welfare of the Stake was also transacted.

On Sunday morning at 10 o'clock the conference reassembled.

Elder Watson spoke on the unity of the Saints, the dispersion of the tribes of Israel and the gathering in the last days; the opposition manifested towards us by the outside world; the prosperity of the Saints, etc. He exhorted all to keep the commandments of the Lord, and showed the absolute necessity of being diligent in officiating in the Temple, the benefits of the Melchisedek Priesthood, etc.

President Rigby felt gratified with the course taken by the Saints in this Stake, especially the young, who had been called to important positions; showed the folly and bad results ensuing from persons claiming too much land, and how it would retard the growth of the country, and spoke of the blessings of unity and co-operation in all our pursuits.

President Thos. E. Ricks advised all to prepare for spring work and make our calculations to farm as extensively as possible next season, and urged the necessity of a crop being raised for missionary purposes in each settlement.

During the afternoon meeting Prest. Thos. E. Ricks spoke of the evil measures taken by the anti-"Mormons" of this Territory, the absurdities of the late Territorial Legislature, the unconstitutionality of the laws they had enacted, and the disgraceful proceedings of appointing county and precinct officers in direct opposition to the desires of the public.

Apostle Taylor continued the same subject, said the Constitution of our land is being torn to shreds, and compared the persecutions to which the Saints are subjected to the awful oppressions and tortures that were anciently practiced by the Roman Catholic Church upon persons not of their faith. He portrayed the evil results of marrying persons not of our faith, the glories and beauties of celestial marriage, and the bad results of our young men going off to mining camps for employment—advising them to stay at home and attend their farms and build up and beautify Zion.

The remarks of the speakers were enjoyed and a good feeling prevailed. Conference was adjourned until the 16th and 17th of May next.

F. E. BASSETT,
Stake Recorder.

LIFE UNDER HIGH PRESSURES

ORGANIC LIFE AT GREAT DEPTHS IN THE SEA—INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.

The recent expedition of *The Tailsman* has furnished interesting proofs of the existence of organic life at great depths in the sea. Direct experiments have been made by M. Regnard with the press of Messrs. Caillet and Ducrétet, by which a pressure of more than a thousand atmospheres can be obtained, corresponding to a depth of water of more than 6,214 miles. Beer-yeast, when submitted to the pressure of a thousand atmospheres for an hour, and then placed in contact with sweetened water, appeared to be latent. After about an hour it revived, when fermentation began, and went on slowly. Yeast was afterwards left in sweetened water, under a pressure of 600 atmospheres, for seven hours, when no fermentation took place. The tube was then withdrawn, and after an hour fermentation began.

Under the pressure of 1,000 atmospheres, starch was transformed into sugar by saliva. Algae, when submitted to 600 atmospheres for an hour, were able to decompose carbonic acid under solar influence; but four days afterwards they were dead, and began to putrefy. Seeds of cress, after 10 minutes' exposure under 1,000 atmospheres, were swollen with water; and it was a week before they began to sprout. Stagnant water, swarming with infusoria, was subjected to 600 atmospheres. After a half hour's exposure, the animals seemed to be asleep; but after they were withdrawn they soon revived. Mollusca, blood-suckers and crustacea, though apparently asleep or dead under the pressure, revived more or less rapidly after being withdrawn.

Fishes without a swimming bladder can be subjected with impunity to the pressure of 100 atmospheres. At 200 atmospheres they seem to be asleep, but may be quickly revived. At 300 atmospheres they die. At 400 atmospheres or more they are dead and rigid; they putrefy even, without losing their rigidity.—*Popular Science News.*

Better for an individual to stick to that which he knows all about than to be tempted into an unknown enterprise by alluring promises of glittering gains.

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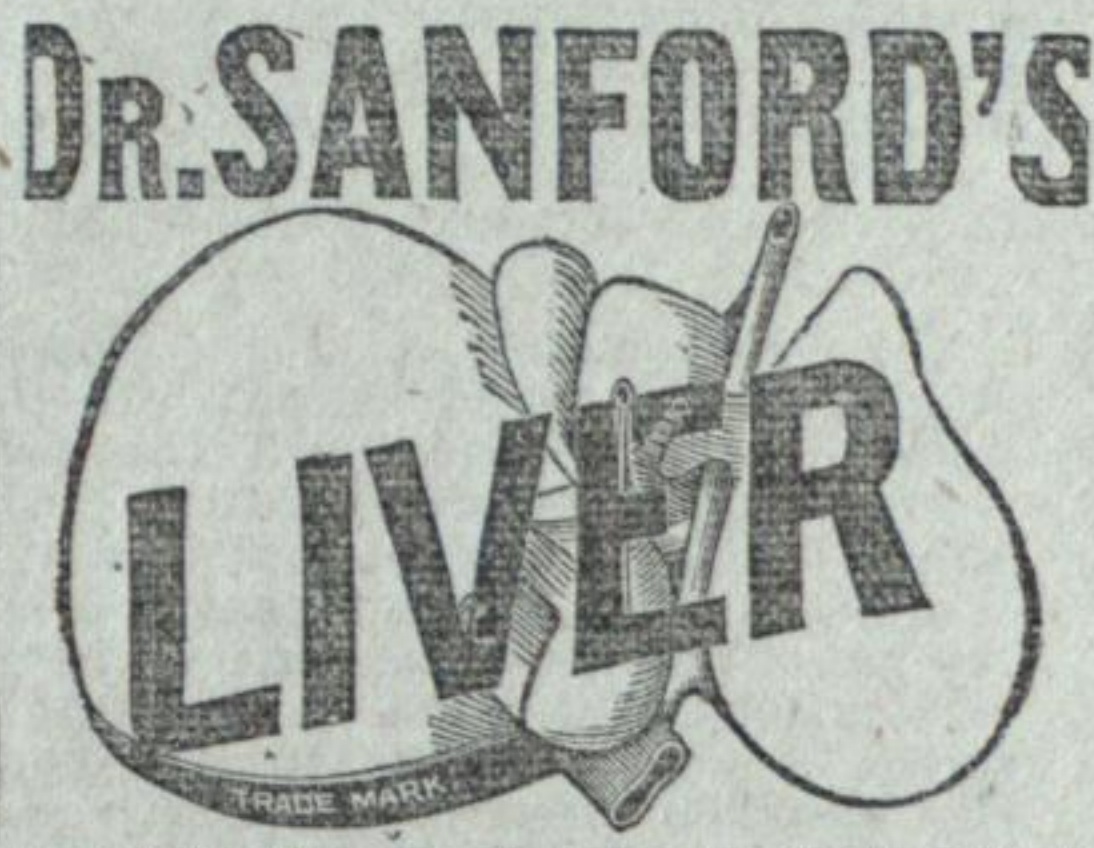
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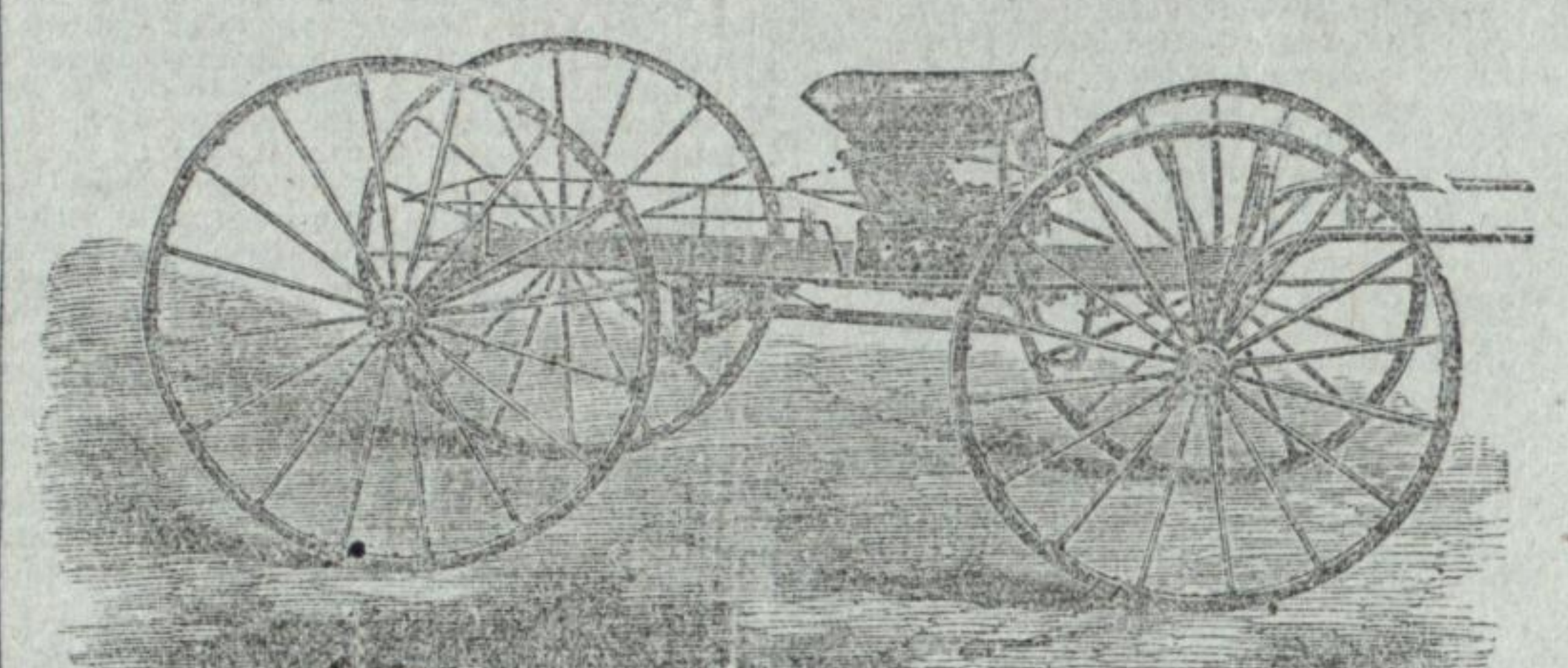
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