

of the people and such an answer is often responded to with: "Come to my house, and preach all you please." So we announce our meetings from one house to the other.

At the close of one of our meetings a gentleman arose and desired the attention of the audience. He wished to impress upon their minds the value of our teaching, and warned them all to profit by what they had heard, for said he: "I know they are true servants of God and that they are preaching the Gospel of Christ." We all rejoiced together for we had a goodly share of the Holy Spirit. The Lord favors us so greatly on these occasions that the barriers of prejudice melt quickly away, leaving the field clear-ready for something better. We feel to rejoice, for there are at this writing four Mormons in sunny Southampton instead of two, and by the help of the Lord there will be more. We realize, however, that the enemy is continually sowing tares, and that many of the good Gospel seeds fall by the wayside; but we have the assurance that the honest in heart, and those who are earnestly seeking for truth shall be filled and all the powers of Satan combined cannot catch away seeds which fall upon such soil as that. That spirit which prevails in our meeting carries conviction to almost every heart but in an instant Satan comes along with his basket of tares and they are sown in the hearts that were once susceptible to the truth. The tares sometimes prove themselves to be stronger than the truth by virtue of their long establishment and are soon master of the situation.

We often see the wisdom of God in taking care of us and it gives us great joy in our work. We know that He will shield and protect us. We made an appointment a few weeks ago at the residence of one of our friends where we met a good attendance and spoke to them on the first principles of the Gospel. At the close of the meeting we both retired to an adjoining room where the old folks had gone, and began singing the songs of Zion to them. On other occasions we had remained with the audience and answered the questions which were asked, but it was different on this particular occasion. We both felt prompted to retire as they seemed to be rather boisterous and were regarding us with a more too friendly looking eye and some of them kept running out and in. Two weeks afterwards we were in the same locality revisiting some of our old friends, true and tried, who had requested us to pay them another visit, when they informed us of the intentions of the men. They had not gathered there for the purpose of hearing the Gospel. That was foreign to their natures but they had the pleasure or perhaps displeasure of hearing some of it anyway. They were there for the purpose of doing us personal injury and our sudden exit from the one room into the other was just the thing to do exactly and at the proper time, though at the time we were not aware of their real intentions. By this means their plans were thwarted and they were not allowed to molest us. May this always be the case, especially when God's Holy Priesthood and those called to bear it are concerned. May the schemes and the plots, conceived by the wicked and ungodly for the purpose of impeding the progress of the work of God, the

spread of truth, fall upon their own heads.

W. W. HUFFAKER.

THOMAS C. ROMNEY.

### ECCLECTICS IN MEDICINES.

CINCINNATI, O.,

February 1st, 1896.

On the 9th of September last I left my home at Payson, Utah, and on the 13th of the same month matriculated as a student in the old Eclectic Medical Institute of this city. As it appears that some have a rather vague conception regarding the meaning of the term eclectic as applied to medicine, for the word is often incorrectly written electric, electric, etc., perhaps it would not be amiss to say a few words on the subject. In medicine there are three schools, viz., the allopathic, the homœopathic and the eclectic. Each of these schools insist on its students taking practically the same thorough courses in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, hygiene, etc., but each differs, to some extent, from the other in adherence to and application of therapeutics or remedial agents. The term eclectic is from the Greek "eklegein," "to choose, select." As applied to this school of medicine it signifies that its disciples declare themselves at liberty, independent of any code of ethics or time-honored usage, to choose such remedies for the cure of disease or amelioration of suffering, as experiments, observation, progressive science and common sense have convinced them of being beneficial. Moreover, they hold that diseases should be treated according to indications rather than according to name; and, further, that certain indications are counteracted by certain remedies; this accounts for their introduction of "Specific Medication." Though there are a great many colleges of the eclectic school of medicine in America, the Eclectic Medical Institute of this city is the oldest. It is this year celebrating its sixtieth anniversary—having been established in 1836. There are at present about 200 students attending this college; all sections of the country are represented—from Michigan to Florida, from Minnesota to Texas, from New York to Utah; yes, and even Canada.

Being naturally a lover of home and attached to Utah and her people, I felt exceedingly lonesome, and even downcast at times, when I first came here, alone and a stranger—and I have not even yet, since leaving home, seen a former acquaintance. But God has blessed me; He has raised up friends unto me; and it affords me great pleasure that my teachers, the professors, and my fellow students have treated me most kindly.

School takes up at 7:30 a. m., every day except Sunday, and the last lecture closes at 5, or late at 6 p. m., with one hour and a quarter for dinner; so it can readily be seen that the student has not much to spare time for nonsense. The different drills are very thorough, and every lecture commences with a "quiz" on the former. The professors often inject into their didactic lectures real and original gems of thought, many of which I have taken down and copied in a book for future reference. The advice given by our preceptors is to work earnestly; to seek diligently for knowledge; to shun vice; to cultivate good habits; to seek good company and innocent amusements; to be gentlemanly

in language, appearance and demeanor; to leave off the use of tobacco and not to drink the first glass of liquor. Many of my associates evince an interest when the conversation is turned on Utah and the Mormons. I realize, of course, that I am here as a student, but I am not afraid to let anybody know that I am a Mormon, or, if needs be, to tell them the reason why I am one.

The DESERET NEWS is kept on file in the public library, this city, and I read it with great interest. Its bold and fearless stand in favor of "Truth and liberty" is admirable; it invigorates the lover of right and inspires the honest in heart to renewed determination to defend the cause of God.

CHARLES L. OLSEN.

### FAIRVIEW, WYOMING.

FAIRVIEW, Uinta Co., Wyo.,

February 3rd, 1896.

I think it no more than right that the public in general should know there is such a place as Fairview and that about fifty families reside here. It will compare favorably in good qualities with any people in any place in the mountains. We admit that we are isolated from the lovely vales of Utah, but are also away from sins of the world, and are living amidst snow six months in the year. There are eight or ten settlements in the Star Valley Stake of Zion, and not one liquor saloon in either of them. This proves to be a very great blessing to all concerned, and we hope, as our much beloved president, George Osmond, stated in our Priesthood meeting one month ago, speaking upon this subject, that if such a thing ever comes into our midst, we will not patronize it, and it will soon sicken and die.

This is a good place to raise Latter-day Saints. The people as a rule are very neighborly and kind and give a helping hand to any who are in need. Nearly three months ago Elder John Henry Smith, together with Elder George Reynolds, reorganized and set in order all the wards that were disorganized. Our ward was one of these; they gave us a new bishopric, Charles Porter, as bishop, and Milton Tollman as first, and Ezra Brown as second counselors. Ever since that time to the present they have been well sustained by the people. The Priesthood and all other meetings are well sustained by old and young and eagerly sought after.

A few words concerning our winter. Snow covered the ground on the 15th of October last and there has been sleighing more or less ever since. Since the 25th of November last we have seen two feet of snow. About the 5th of January it began to thaw for several days, which diminished the beautiful to twelve inches. January has been a lovely month here, with snow now ten inches deep.

On the 15th and 16th will be our quarterly conference.

Ever praying for the welfare of Zion and all her inhabitants, I remain yours in the Gospel of peace,

WILLIAM PEAD.

The San Bernardino, Cal., trustees have ordered the electric light and power company to remove its poles from the street of the city because the company has no franchise. The company announces that it will resist the order and test its rights to maintain its poles in the courts.