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EVENING NEWS.

Saturday · February 27, 1886

"THE SILVER LINING,"

OR,

SHADOW AND SUNSHINE.

A Lecture delivered by Elder Charles W. Stayner, delivered in the Tabernacle at East Bountiful, on the evening of Sunday, February 14, 1886.

DOUBTLESS, you have all heard the saying that "the darkest cloud has a silver lining;" but I propose to show, this evening, while I may be privileged to stand before you, that not only is there a silver lining to the cloud, but, that the cloud itself is absolutely necessary.

It seems to be the common lot of humanity for clouds to rise in the horizon of life, and some that settle down upon us are so dark and overwhelming, that they seem like the very pall of death descending upon us. This is true both in an individual and in a collective capacity. But it is equally correct that the cloud itself not only conceals a silver lining, but is designed of Heaven as a blessing—one which subsequent experience frequently shows could not have been bestowed in any other way. That not only does God hide the smiling face of reward behind the frowning providence of trial, but the very trial itself is designed by Providence to accomplish a wise and beneficent purpose. The biographies of great men show this to be true of individuals, and history illustrates its applicability to national experiences. The correctness of this view is apparent when we look beneath the surface of life, and get down to the actual causes of things. In these researches we find that the experiences of individuals have a wider and more universal importance, than merely that which relates to themselves and their immediate kindred. The object of providential fatality, if it may be so termed, is to be useful to the human family at large. The intent of the Heavens is to bless the whole world, and we are daily taught by our observations that man's aim should be of this same noble character. And it is my opinion that we contribute more toward this desirable end, than is sometimes imagined or conceived of.

God once raised up a man named Samson, to scourge the Philistines, who were the enemies of his chosen people. He was a son of promise. An angel came to his mother and predicted his birth, and instructed her to drink no wine, nor strong drink. He also informed her that this child would be a Nazarite, or one set apart to the service of God, and that no razor should come upon his head. You have all heard of the strength of Samson,—and it seems that in order that he might perform the mission of vengeance God had designed upon the Philistines, Samson was led to do what would otherwise be regarded as a very foolish thing. He fell in love with a woman of the Philistines—an alien, an enemy to God's people.

We read that one day as Samson was going down to visit this young woman, a lion roared at him, but the Spirit of the Lord came upon him, and he grasped the animal by the jaws and rent him asunder, and left his carcass by the roadside.

After some days Samson was traveling the same road, and being hungry he went to look at the carcass of the lion, which, having lain some time, was beginning to smell rather strong; and to his surprise, he found a bees' nest in the lion's body, and he helped himself to the honey and took some home. So, when Samson gave his wedding feast of seven days, he invited thirty young Philistines; and in order to help start his housekeeping, he propounded a riddle to the young men, with the proposition, that if they guessed the riddle he would supply them with thirty sheets and thirty changes of raiment, and if they could not guess the riddle, they were to furnish him with this supply. The riddle was this: "Out of the eater came forth meat. Out of the strong came forth sweetness." This riddle, with the subsequent slaughter of Philistines, which was almost directly traceable to the riddle through the treachery of Samson's wife, are excellent examples of the subject before us. On the answer being given, "What is sweeter than honey, what is stronger than the lion?" Samson went [illegible] thirty Philistines to get the changes of raiment and thus met his self-imposed obligation. And his anger at the daughter of the Philistines for betraying his secret, caused her father to give her to another man. This increased his fury, and resulted in the destroying of their fields of grain and other property. So great was the hate engendered by these experiences, that Samson was always devising some punishment for the people whom God had ordained him to scourge. They fell by thousands, smitten by his hand; and at the time of his death, in his desperation he pulled down the immense building upon the heads of his persecutors, slaying an immense number, while crushing out his own life.

Men are sometimes martyrs to their ruling passion. Some are devotees to art and others to science. And while they are striving to benefit themselves they bring benefits to society. We are often made unwilling sacrifices at the shrine of progress, but God has ordained that principles and truths shall outlive their martyred discoverers, for the enhancement of the race. A man may be inspired with an idea—an inventive thought—and although he fails to practically perfect it, and dies, perchance, in want and distress and comparative disappointment; his idea is caught by some other great mind, in the same or a subsequent generation, and the originator's ideal is finally realized by a grateful public. And it is surprising to note how many times we have been able to recognize the hand of God in our past sorrows. A little reflection will recall to most of us that our troubles have been "blessings in disguise." Some of our most friendly and estimable experiences, have approached us concealed behind the mask of misfortune.

Nearly all the most useful inventions have been hewn out of the rock of necessity. And, permit me to add my belief, that there is no rock in the hill of history, which has assayed so much wealth to the world, as this same rock of necessity. Out of the womb of want, have been produced the treasures of art, which beautify and enrich the nations. The necessities of the world have fired the brain of discoverers and inventors, and the necessities of his nature make man work out a fulfillment of his theories. Universal needs often make intelligent men think, but individual needs always make them work.

Many an otherwise indolent nature, has been urged into activity and consequent excellence, by the sharp spur of circumstance. And some men have been actually kicked from the shores of obscurity, out on to the wave of popular favor, by the boot of adversity.

Then we can see too, how the circumstances attending the childhood and youthful days of certain men, contributed to make them what they afterwards became. While their experiences in more mature years affected subsequent generations.

George Stephenson, who was the practical inventor of the locomotive—although not the author of the original idea but the one who matured and made available, this great design,—was trained to this class of thought, when a boy, by having to watch a stationary engine, of which his father was the fireman. It is true he possessed the qualities which were so well developed by his training. Some boys—and men too—might have watched that engine till they were grey or bald, and yet, never minutely observe the intricacies of its mechanism, so as to make it applicable for another purpose. But this inventor not only possessed ingenuity, he also had another very essential element of character, without which, perhaps, the locomotive might still be practically, in embryo, and that was determination. He evinced this characteristic in a remarkable degree when building the Manchester and Liverpool Railway. The surveyed line ran across Chat Moss—a seven mile swamp—which was supposed by some, to have no more bottom than some of our roads and streets out here in America. But the Directors had so much confidence in his judgment and ability, that notwithstanding the adverse opinion of others, they permitted him to undertake the work of filling this immense British bog, and of making a road-bed across it.

After piling tons of dirt into it, and spending a large sum of the company's money, with about as much apparent success as one might have in trying to fill the "bottomless pit; he was told to halt, and the Board held a meeting. The abandonment of the swamp scheme was agitated, and another route proposed, but Stephenson remained firm and unshaken in the enterprise. All other engineers ridiculed the idea, and tried to discourage the Directors, but Stephenson's mind was so sanguine that the Directors again agreed to let him proceed. This he did, and in six months from the date of the meeting alluded to, an engine and carriage conveyed the Directors and party across Chat Moss to Manchester, on as solid a read-bed as any English heart could desire.

The effect of a man's nature and experience on posterity, is well illustrated in the life and labors of Robert Stephenson, the son of George, and also those of Alan Stephenson, his grandson, who built the wonderful Skerryvore Lighthouse, on a dangerous rock off the coast of Argyleshire.

John Harrison, the inventor of a correct time keeper, for taking the longitude of the earth, was taken very sick when a child, and his mother amused him by laying a watch beside his pillow, with the works exposed. When the British Government offered a reward for discovering the longitude, he adjusted a clock in such a manner as not to be subject to the irregularities usually caused by the motion of a vessel, and received an award of five hundred pounds sterling. But he afterwards constructed a pocket watch, which enabled his son to correct the longitude so as to come within the limits required by the government, and he obtained the full reward of a hundred thousand dollars.

The smallness of Lee's salary as a minister, causing his wife to knit stockings as a means of support, drove the poor parson into the field of invention; and he produced the stocking frame, which I doubt not, benefited the world fully as much as his sermons.

An accident—the turning over of a spinning wheel—gave to Hargreaves the idea of the spinning jenny. He noticed that when the spindle assumed a perpendicular position it did better work than when horizontal. He was so much persecuted by the factory men of his time, that he gave the invention away and died in want. But his ideas remained and were utilized in the factories, till superceded by the invention of Crompton. This Crompton, when a boy, was compelled by poverty to perform a task of spinning every day with the spinning jenny, and if he failed to do the full amount of work his mother would whip him when she came home from work. The machine being imperfect, the threads would break and detain him, so that to avoid his almost daily punishments, he studied in his spare time how to improve the machine, which resulted in what is known as the "Spinning mule." His knowledge of Hargreave's experience, prevented him from making it public for some time, until the beauty of his yarn attracted the attention of the trade. Every conceivable device was instituted to ascertain his secret. Spotters climbed on to his roof and peeked through gimlet holes into his garret. At length, seeing he was about to lose the benefits of his invention, he obtained the written obligation of a number of well-wishers of the trade, to pay him the sum of a little over seventy-two pounds. This was less than the cost of the machine itself which he turned over to the subscribers. Even this small sum he never got, as many of the parties who signed the paper refused to pay the money. Now, naturally, this looked like calamity, a very unfortunate circumstance, but it turned out to be the very best thing that could happen to him. Sympathy was aroused for the man who had set nearly five millions of spindles working, for the support of over half a million operatives, who in some way or other derived their daily bread from the machinery his skill had devised. And on Stanley's motion, twenty thousand dollars was voted by parliament, as a reward for the benefits derived from Crompton's genius.

Ferguson the astronomer, acquired not only his taste for the stellar combinations, but much of his knowledge of their motions, by being compelled when a boy to herd sheep, and it was while lying on his back at night that he observed the planets in their course through the midnight heavens. Although he afterwards received the assistance of friends in his studies, this curious experience of his youth was probably the primary cause of his making a mark as a practical astronomer.

Poets and artists have been proverbially cradled in poverty, and nursed in sorrow. Most of them were ever pursued by the wolf of want which drove them into excellence. Stung by jealous ridicule, goaded by the cruel barb of sarcasm, Byron soared aloft into the realms of poesy and song. He mounted on the elastic wings of his own fanciful inspirations, until like a proud eagle he arose above the clouds and perched on the topmost pinnacle of poetic greatness. So severely was his first poem attacked, that he left England. But he carried with him a determination begotten of his adverse fate. It was to not only excel himself, but to be the superior of all other poets. He soon gave to the world his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers,"—a scathing reply to the *Review's* criticism on his "Hours of Idleness,"—and followed it with "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage" a poetic novel of acknowledged dramatic merit. His other writings are so familiar that they need not be specially mentioned.

Shakespeare was for ten years in abject poverty. One of his greatest plays would scarcely sell at that time for as much as we would now pay for a box at the theatre to witness a good representation of "Hamlet" or "Shylock." This condition of his finances doubtless compelled him to write more plays than he would have done in affluence and popularity, and as a result, he is recognized as the greatest playwright of any age.

Burns was of plebeian birth. He learned much like Shakespeare, from the greatest books ever written—the book of nature and the book of man. He studied behind the plough what he put into his poetry. He infused human nature and human experience into all the productions of his pen, and thus his experience gave tone to his genius, and completed what his birth began—it made him the poet of the people.

Now the life of Congreve shows that on the other hand the glare of the sunshine of prosperity did him great injury. Having written several pieces of merit, his admirers being influential, obtained for him several lucrative positions, from which without much labor he drew about six thousand dollars a year. He at once retired from professional life, and prided himself on living like a gentleman. When Voltaire called on him out of respect to his literary genius and referred to his works, Congreve replied that he regarded them as mere trifles which were beneath his dignity, and suggested that he wished to be visited simply as a gentleman. Whereupon Voltaire said, "If you had been so unfortunate as to be nothing but a gentleman, I should never have visited you."

Wycherley, the author of the "Plain-dealer," was another singular example of the disadvantages of prosperity. One day he was in the shop of a bookseller, and the Countess of Drogheda came and asked for the Plain Dealer, whereupon the bookseller pushed Wycherley over to her, and said "there he is." Compliments passed between the two, and on his return to London he sought out the lady and married her. She had money, and some would say, "what a lucky event." Not at all; for the lady was very jealous, and Wycherley did not live happily with her. Then she died and left him her wealth, but he became so involved in a law-suit over its possession, that he was arrested and suffered seven years' imprisonment, in consequence.

Milton's blindness may have been a misfortune, but who can say it was not the principal cause of his giving us that greatest of all English poems—Paradise Lost?

Hogarth, the painter, established a reputation as a wit as well as an artist by a singular circumstance. A nobleman, of no great personal attractions once came to him, and engaged a portrait of himself. When it was completed, the likeness was so true to nature that the nobleman refused to pay for it. He resembled some persons of our time who go to get a photograph taken. Unless the wrinkles and other natural defects are pencilled out of the negative they declare it is "not a bit like them." Just as though the artist and the camera had entered into a "conspiracy" to slander the subject of the sun-sketch by giving him or her a "pug" nose instead of an aquiline, and substituting a sinister squint for the usual candid expression upon the countenance of beauty. But Hogarth was too jealous of his art and reputation to flatter "my lord" as he desired, and doubtless was willing to pay for. So after sending repeated calls for payment, he enclosed a final appeal substantially as follows: "Mr. Hogarth's dutiful respects to Lord Blank; finding that he does not intend to have the picture drawn for him, he is again informed of Mr. H.'s need of the money. If his lordship does not send it in three days, it will be disposed of, with the addition of a tail and some other little appendages, to Mr. Hare, the famous wild-beast man, for exhibition as a curiosity." As may be surmised, the money came at once, and the too truthful portrait was committed to the flames by its disgusted owner.

But history shows us that national, no less than individual adversities intended for some wise end. The world at large has been benefited by the fall as well as the rise of empires. If Babylon had not fallen, that profligacy which prevailed among her chieftains would in time have spread wherever the Babylonian sceptor was swayed. Debauchery and drunkenness revelled in the capital, and their influence was fast being felt in the other cities under Babylonish control. The preservation of universal man was more essential than the political life of an empire. Heaven has always manifested two objects in its dealings with mankind—purification and progress. Purity of morals, and progress in all that makes man civilized—to enhance these has been the fundamental cause of those national eruptions which have shaken the world and made kingdoms totter. Humanity was not harmed by the breaking up of Babylonish rule. "When the wicked rule the people mourn." And God relieved an oppressed and down-trodden community from the yoke of a cruel monarchy, by smiting Belshazzar and his wicked court, and giving the reins of government into the hands of Cyrus and his uncle. The Jews were soon after liberated from their seventy years' captivity, and under the laws of the Medes and Persians the general public were more happily governed. The discipline of the Persian army, the abstemiousness and consequent wisdom of the king, courtiers and officers, each worked its silent good among the conquered inhabitants. The government had been changed but the PEOPLE were still there. Afterwards, when the Persians themselves became enervated by luxurious and dissipated habits, another change of controlling influences became necessary. Alexander, with his hardened soldiers, came up to usher in the Grecian idea of government, and to infuse Grecian learning, arts and discipline into the society of a fading commonwealth. To learn the superiority of the conquerors, we have but to read of their victories gained with a small army against the effeminate hosts of the puny Persian king, who went to battle 600,000 strong, but fell an inglorious prey to Alexander with his handful of determined and disciplined soldiers. Humanity again came out of the struggle happified, enlightened, and elevated in the scale of national existence. The new government gave better protection and more wholesome laws; arts flourished, learning increased, and the Democratic tendencies of the Greeks began to prepare the people for a more settled national progress towards popular freedom and popular sovereignty.

Again, there came the time when Alexander's power was too great for the general good, and mankind must be relieved from it. It was assuming too much of a centralized form. Flushed with frequent victories, and surfeited with that pride which "goeth before destruction;" like some of the modern magnates he began to think that the strength was in himself instead of the Providence that had caused him to prevail. He began to feel that he was more than the instrument through whom the heavens executed their supreme will. And notwithstanding the direct prophecies concerning the fate of Babylon—that it should never be rebuilt, as it was to be a type of the great modern Babylon which is to fall and rise no more—he determined to rebuild that city, and conveying to it his panoply of State, establish it as his capital. "Man proposes, but God disposes." At a banquet given to his nobles, his appetites so got the best of him who had conquered a world, that he took a fever of which he died in about three days. This blow benefited man perhaps as much as any that had previously been struck at any government, for his four generals, not being able to decide by lot or otherwise who should be king, sensibly decided to divide the empire between them. This broke up the centralization of the governmental power. The divided kingdoms quarreled and fought occasionally, and in proportion as the ruling powers weakened the people got more of their political rights.

But after a while, another great government was needed, under which the scenes of the crucifixion and persecution of the early Christians were to be enacted. Rome at the time of Daniel's prediction concerning it, was only a town of 5,000 inhabitants—not nearly so populous or important a place as Ogden—but in time it became through the aggressiveness of its inhabitants, and the favor of circumstances, the ruling power over a hundred millions of people.

Under this government much good was accomplished. A more consistent and harmonious system of legislation was inaugurated. Britain was brought under its civilizing influence, and settled by those progressive and country so successful. Britain which would probably never have in its savage state, been anything more than a forest, has become a progressive nation, controlling as many people now as Rome did in her palmest days.

But if clouds have been blessings to other nations, what shall we say of America? If it had not been for the oppression of the colonies by the mother country they would probably have remained docile and loyal. It was the tyranical display of Britain's power, that produced the revolt against British authority. It was this oppression that caused the founding of the American Government. The British blew up a thunder cloud with the winds of their persecutive policy, but they did not suspect that the lightning was going to strike themselves. If this cloud had not settled down on the colonies at that time, the subsequently moderated views of the English people would perhaps have precluded the possibility of such a crisis in the future; and in this event, we might to-day have been paying humble tribute to the Government of Great Britain, as all well behaved and orderly conducted colonies should do.

Now, in view of the many illustrations in past history, may we not reasonably expect that the sorrows which are now being almost daily inflicted upon the Latter-day Saints, for their religious convictions, will in time prove beneficial to them. As the clouds are wafted over to these valleys, by the unpleasant gusts of wind which blind our eyes with dust for a time, yet send us refreshing showers to saturate the soil, washing the face of nature and causing all vegetation to flourish; even so will the sad experiences of the Saints be the means of growth and development among them. There is nothing so well calculated to purify the people as the crusade which now prevails, and self purification is a great step towards universal progress. The cleansing of the Church is always a benefit to it.

The tests of faith and principle to which the people are being put, resemble a sudden frost in a tropical country. Take for instance any of the places where, according to the pictures, the people recline at leisure in easy hammocks, and loll in the delightful shade of prolific orange trees, where perpetual summer reigns, and tropical foliage luxuriates in never ending verdure. And there is the place where you find the slimy snake, the festive crocodile, the amusing alligator, the lively scorpion and the irrepressible centipede. There you have fine feather-legged tarantulas in your flower beds and gay cockroaches in your cupboards. But let a sharp and sudden frost settle down upon the scene, that drives the lounger out of his hammock into the house for shelter, and the tarantulas turn up their toes, while the snakes and the lizards glide noiselessly away for more congenial climes. The country is none the worse for the change, and the people are not injured.

So it is with us. The Saints were enjoying the sunshine of prosperity, they reclined in comparative ease, and during the years of quiet and comfort, there had been growing up among them a class which was anything but desirable or advantageous. Now a cold wave of persecution has struck us, and you will soon see the snakes and the lizards glide away, leaving nothing but their slimy trails behind them.

Every persecution the Church has had was a blessing in disguise. The Saints left New York State to build the Temple in Kirtland, Ohio,—a temple where some of the most important keys were bestowed by angels, who had dwelt on the earth as prophets in former ages. When the Saints left Ohio, it was to build a temple in Nauvoo, a city governed by themselves. They went to Missouri to lay the foundation of the center city of Zion and consecrate the site of its chief temple, preparatory to a triumphal return therein in a coming day. They came to the Rocky Mountains to build up a commonwealth, and in time, much as they are now maligned, to be the political saviors of the Constitution and the Republic.

Shall we then falter because a cloud hangs over us for a little season? Difficulties which to the weak are stumblingblocks, to the courageous are simply stepping stones to success and victory.

Like flowers we cannot thrive in perpetual sunshine. Our natures require some shade. The threatening cloud is as necessary to our growth as the golden sunlight. And when in the not far distant future, we find that we have survived the storm; that we are refreshed by its salubrious influence; that we are in every respect the better and holier for our experiences, we shall thank God, who is the author of our destiny, that we were worthy to be tried, and that being tried were found faithful. And while contemplating our own victory, we shall rejoice if through our assistance or encouragement others, perhaps less favored than ourselves have been enabled to look upward through the dark mists to the silver lining beyond; and taking courage from our example, have reached the shining gate which opens into the future of eternal happiness and peace.

Honey as a Medicine.

A writer in the *Bee-keepers' Magazine* speaks in praise of honey as a medicinal agent. Honey is not only a welcome addition to the food of the healthy, it is also a welcome medicine to the sick, or rather a vehicle. How many sufferers have not already been freed in the simplest and most welcome way from a worrying cough, from pain in the chest, from sore throat, and many other complaints, by means of a spoonful of honey? To how many elderly persons, who suffer from asthma and have often at night a most violent attack of this complaint, has not a teaspoonful of warm honey brought immediate relief?

It is a matter of congratulation that in recent times scientific and accomplished physicians lay themselves out to order this most precious product in many diseases. In "The Bees and their Management," a professor of medicine has lately spoken of the use of honey as a medicine in a distinguished article, in which is forcibly shown what a noble product we have in pure honey, and how foolish it is to believe that it can be replaced by various kinds of sugar. "Honey," this physician affirms, "disturbs the formation of fungoid growths, and has therefore been of great use as a preservative in thrush, in babies. Worked up into an ointment with flour it is the best remedy for boils. Used immediately, honey cannot be too highly praised; by its use, incipient coughs, colds and catarrh, quinsy in its earliest stages, diphtheria in the embryo stage, are destroyed by it, and bacteria as well as fungoid growths. For diseases of the palate, throat and breathing organs, pure flower honey, has proved itself to be infallibly of use, especially when used continuously and with a corresponding diet. When a teaspoonful of warm honey is taken every fifteen, twenty or thirty minutes, it has a surprising effect on catarrh, and many a consumption of the lungs would be hindered by its use, as well as stomach complaints. Every family should have a glass of pure honey in their house, in order at once, after catching cold, to be able to use some. Many a valuable human life would be preserved thereby."

SOME FACTS ABOUT TOBACCO.—Whatever honest difference of opinion may exist about the ethics of the tobacco question, there can be no doubt that the consumption of the weed in its various forms lays an enormous burden on the people of this country in money expenditure. The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the last year, indicates that about 3,300,000,000 cigars, 1,000,000,000 cigarettes, and 170,000,000 pounds of chewing tobacco were consumed in the United States in the single year 1884. A writer in the *Inter-Ocean*, from which we take these statistics, calculates that it would take one man 40,000 years simply to count one by one, the cigars smoked in that year. The estimate would allow twenty-four pounds of tobacco a year to every family. When we consider that a fifteen-cent cigar represents about two cents' worth of tobacco and one cent's worth of labor, and that the total tobacco bill of the country amounts up to nearly $500,000,000, it is not to be wondered at that the economist should exclaim in amazement at the waste, and wonder if the alleged "soothing and tranquilizing" influence is worth what it costs.

NAMES

OF

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OF THE

Organized Stakes of Zion.

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Paris, Second Ward,......Robert Price
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Brigham City, Fourth Ward,......John Welch
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Grouse Creek,......C. Kimber
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Three Mile,......O. A. Perry
Washakie,......I. D. Zundel
Willard City,......George Facer

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Neeleyville,......Wm. Neeley
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Logan, Sixth Ward,......A. L. Skanchy
Logan, Seventh Ward,......Isaac Smith
Mendon,......Henry Hughes
Millville,......G. O. Pitkin
Newton,......Hans Funk
Paradise,......Samuel Oldham
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Richmond,......W. L. Skidmore
Smithfield,......G. L. Farrell
Trenton,......J. B. Jardine
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Farmington,......J. M. Secrist
Hooper, South,......Edwin Parker
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Amity,......A. N. Holden
Erastus,......S. E. Johnson
Heber,......G. C. Williams
Meadows,......Peter Isaacson
Navajo,......Ernest Teitjen
Nutrioso,......Benjamin Noble
Omer,......J. T. Eager
Show Low,......Hans Hansen
* Snowflake,......John Hunt
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Taylor,......J. H. Standifird
Woodruff,......J. C. Owens

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Moab,......R. H. Stewart
Molen,......L. S. Beach
Muddy,......Casper Christiansen
Orangeville,......Jasper Robertson
Price,......George Frantzen

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WARDS. BISHOPS.
Eureka,......John Beck
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Levan,......Neils Aagaard
Mona,......J. W. Haws
* Nephi, First Ward,......W. H. Warner
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Factory,......Thomas Stalworthy
Glendale,......R. J. Cutler
Johnson,......W. D. Johnson, P. E.
* Kanab,......R. S. Robinson
Lee's Ferry,......W. M. Johnson
Moccasin,......Alvin Heaton
Mount Carmel,......H. B. M. Jolly
Orderville,......H. W. Esplin
Pahreah,......T. W. Smith
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Apache County, Arizona.
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John Bushman, T. W. Brookbank, } Counselors.

WARDS. BISHOPS.
Moen Coppy,......A. L. Farnsworth
St. Joseph,......J. H. Richards
* Sunset,......P. W. Nelson
Tonto Basin,......Rial Allen
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Maricopa County, Arizona.
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Alma,......O. M. Stewart
Lehi,......T. E. Jones
* Mesa,......E. Pomeroy
Papago,......C. S. Peterson
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Deseret,......J. S. Black
* Fillmore,......Thos. C. Callister
Holden,......D. R. Stevens
Kanosh,......A. A. Kimball
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Meadow Creek,......H. B. Bennett
Oak Creek,......Peter Anderson
Scipio,......Thomas Yates

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Enterprise,......J. K. Hall
Milton,......Eli Whitear
* Morgan, North,......O. B. Anderson
Morgan, South,......Charles Turner
Peterson,......James Carrigan
Porterville, East,......J. R. Porter
Porterville, West,......Samuel Carter
Richville,......A. D. Dickson

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Oneida County, Idaho.

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Cherry Creek,......J. D. Jones
Clifton,......Harvey Dixon
Fairview,......Heman Hyde
Franklin,......L. L. Hatch
Malad,......George Stuart
Mink Creek,......Rasmus Rasmussen
Preston,......W. C. Parkinson
Riverdale,......Peter Preece
Samaria,......Jonah Evans
St. John,......J. P. Harrison
Weston,......A. A. Allen

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Chesterfield,......P. P. Willey
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Mormon,......J. R. Thatcher
Mound Valley,......H. H. Williams
* Oxford,......N. R. Lewis

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Escalante,......A. P. Schow
Hillsdale,......Seth Johnson
Marion,......Culbert King
* Panguitch, First Ward,......J. C. Davis
Panguitch, Second Ward,......H. S. Church

Piute County, Utah.
Kingston,......William King

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Iron County, Utah.
THOS. J. JONES, President.
Edward Dalton, Morgan Richards, Jr., } Counselors.

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Kanarra,......Wm. P. Willis
Paragoonah,......Wm. E. Jones
* Parowan, First Ward,......Wm. C. Mitchell
Parowan, Second Ward,......Jno. E. Dalley
Summit,......S. C. Hulet

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J. E. Taylor, C. W. Penrose, } Counselors.

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WARDS. BISHOPS.
First Ward,......Joseph Warburton
Second Ward,......Samuel Peterson
Third Ward,......Jacob Weiler
Fourth Ward,......Harrison Sperry
Fifth Ward,......S. M. T. Seddon
Sixth Ward,......W. H. Hickenlooper
Seventh Ward,......Wm. Thorne
Eighth Ward,......E. F. Sheets
Ninth Ward,......S. A. Woolley
Tenth Ward,......Adam Speirs
Eleventh Ward,......Alexander McRae
Twelfth Ward,......H. B. Clawson
Thirteenth Ward,......Millen Atwood
Fourteenth Ward,......Thomas Taylor
Fifteenth Ward,......Joseph Pollard
Sixteenth Ward,......Frederick Kesler
Seventeenth Ward,......John Tingey
Eighteenth Ward,......O. F. Whitney
Nineteenth Ward,......James Watson
Twentieth Ward,......John Sharp
Twenty-first Ward,......W. L. N. Allen

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Big Cottonwood,......D. B. Brinton
Brighton,......Frederick Schoenfeld
East Mill Creek,......John Neff
Farmers,......L. H. Mousley
Granger,......Daniel McRae
Granite,......S. J. Despain
Herriman,......James Crane
Mill Creek,......J. C. Hamilton
Mountain Dell,......W. B. Hardy
North Jordan,......Samuel Bennion
Pleasant Green,......L. M. Hardman
Sandy,......Ezekiel Holman
South Cottonwood,......J. S. Rawlins
South Jordan,......W. A. Bills
South Willow Creek, (Draper)......I. M. Stewart
Sugar House,......A. G. Driggs
Union,......Ishmael Phillips
West Jordan,......Archibald Gardner

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CANUTE PETERSON, President.
Henry Beal, John B. Maiben, } Counselors.

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* Ephraim, First Ward,......L. S. Anderson
Ephraim, Second Ward,......C. C. N. Dorius
Fairview,......Amasa Tucker
Fayette,......John Bartholomew
Fountain Green,......James Yorgason
Gunnison,......C. A. Madsen
Indianola,......John Spencer
Manti, North,......Wm. T. Reid
Manti, South,......Hans Jensen
Mayfield,......C. C. Olsen
Moroni,......J. W. Irons
Mount Pleasant, North,......N. P. Madsen
Mount Pleasant, South,......Wm. S. Seeley
Pettyville,......J. L. Peacock
Spring City,......J. A. Allred
Wales,......J. E. Reese

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Burrville,......W. H. Clowerd
Cainsville,......G. S. Rust, P. E.
Elsinore,......J. W. Sylvester
Glenwood,......A. T. Oldroyd
Gooseberry,......A. J. Russell, P. E.
Greenwich,......Geo. Hatch, P. E.
Inverury,......B. H. Greenwood
Joseph,......G. A. Murdock
Monroe,......D. L. Harris
Redmond,......John Johnson
* Richfield, First Ward,......Paul Poulson
Richfield, Second Ward,......J. S. Horne
Salina,......Jens Jensen
Teasdale,......Geo. Coleman, P. E.
Vermillion,......Peter Gottfredson

Piute County, Utah.
Blue Valley,......Henry Giles, P. E.
Fremont,......E. H. Blackburn
Grass Valley,......J. H. Wright
Thurber,......Geo. Brinkerhoff

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Henry Eyring, D. D. McArthur, } Counselors.
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Duncan,......D. B. Ott, P. E.
Grafton,......A. H. Russell, P. E.
Glen Edwin,......Edwin Hamblin, P. E.
Gunlock,......J. S. Huntsman
Hamblin,......G. O. Holt, P. E.
Harmony,......W. D. Pace
Harrisburg,......O. B. Adams, P. E.
Hebron,......T. S. Terry
Leeds,......G. H. Crosby
Middleton,......Thomas Harper, P. E.
Mountain Dell,......Wm. Isom, P. E.
Pine Valley,......F. W. Jones
Pinto,......Robert Knell
Price,......N. R. Fawcett
Rockville,......C. N. Smith
Santa Clara,......J. G. Hafen
Shonesberg,......Oliver Demill, P. E.
Springdale,......Squire Hepworth, P. E.
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St. George, Second Ward,......Walter Granger
St. George, Third Ward,......C. A. Terry
St. George, Fourth Ward,......D. H. Cannon
Toker,......W. A. Bringhurst
Virgen,......John Parker
Washington,......Marcus Funk

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Bunker,......Edward Bunker, Jr.
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Eagle Valley,......J. E. Hammond, P. E.
Overton,......Isaiah Cox
Panacca,......M. L. Lee
Spring Valley,......Artemus Millet, P. E.

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* St. David,......M. H. Merrill, P. E.

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Curtis,......M. M. Curtis
Graham,......Jorgen Jorgensen
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Henneferville,......Charles Richens
Hoytsville,......Alonzo Winters
Kamas,......S. F. Atwood
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Parley's Park,......G. M. Pace
Peoa,......Stephen Walker
Rockport,......J. M. Malin
Upton,......Jno. Clark
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E. T. City,......W. F. Moss
Grantsville,......Edward Hunter
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St. John,......G. W. Burridge
* Tooele City,......Thos. Atkin, Jr.
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Utah County.

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Cedar Fort,......Eli Bennett
Goshen,......Wm. Price
Lehi,......T. R. Cutler
Payson,......J. S. Tanner
Pleasant Grove,......John Brown
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Provo City, Second Ward,......J. W. Loveless
Provo City, Third Ward,......Myron Tanner
Provo City, Fourth Ward,......J. E. Booth
Provo City, Fifth Ward,......Peter Madsen
Salem,......C. D. Evans
Santaquin,......George Halliday
Spanish Fork,......G. D. Snell
Spring Lake,......Samuel Openshaw
Springville,......Nephi Packard

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Pleasant Valley,......David Williams

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Charleston,......N. C. Murdock
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Heber, West,......Henry Clegg
Midway,......D. Van Wagoner
Wallsburg,......W. E. Nuttall
Woodland,......Henry Moon

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Huntsville,......David McKay
Lynne,......D. F. Thomas
Marriott,......James Richie
Mound Fort,......David Moore
North Ogden,......Thos. Wallace
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Ogden, Second Ward,......Robert McQuarrie
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Ogden, Fourth Ward,......Edwin Stratford
Plain City,......G. W. Bramwell, Jr.
Pleasant View,......E. W. Wade
Riverdale,......Sanford Bingham
Slaterville,......J. A. Allred
Uintah,......Pres. Elder
West Weber,......[illegible]
Wilson,......G. H. Bingham