

for his use by citizens of Elberfeld, writes a letter stating that the sympathy extended him shows that the German nation sees the danger of majorities which are only united in opposition to measures proposed by the government, and which collapses when called upon to form or support a government. He will make proposals respecting the disposal of the fund, as he considers it impracticable to apply it to provide himself an assistant in the foreign office, for whose salary the Reichstag refused to grant credit.

Prince Bismarck has handed to the Bundesrath six petitions from the Agricultural Association for the protection of Egyptian farm produce, demanding that the duties on corn, cattle and wool be increased fourfold, and that the gold monetary standard be abolished. The decision of the Bundesrath is awaited with interest.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., 2.—During the late Orange demonstration at Harbor Grace an Orangeman discharged a gun at Dr. McDonald, Roman Catholic Bishop. By a quick side motion the bishop escaped the shot. An arrest was made and Judge Bennett took the sworn testimony of Bishop McDonald.

LONDON, 2.—A dynamite explosion occurred at the underground railway between Gower street and King's Cross station at 9.30 this evening. The windows of a passing train were shattered and the gaslight extinguished. Beyond this there was no damage done. The passengers were greatly terrified, but no one hurt. The train resumed its journey after a delay of twenty-five minutes.

DUBLIN, 2.—There was the usual banquet in honor of the inauguration of the Lord Mayor held this evening. The toast of the Queen was received with applause mingled with hisses. The toast to the health of Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant, was omitted. Brooks and Lyons, members of Parliament for Dublin City, were unable to respond to the toast of "Irish Members" on account of the storm of hisses and groans with which they were received. O'Kelly and Mayne, members of Parliament, afterwards responded and were warmly applauded.

PANAMA, 24.—On Sunday last about 60 thatched huts were burned at Gorgona, a small village on the line of the canal works.

Some heavy fighting has taken place in the State of Santander. The rebels commanded by Gen. Fortunato Berral, were defeated with severe loss. The federal troops sided with the government and thus secured the victory.

Isidor Vilel met his death in this city a few days ago under the most peculiar circumstances. Feeling a pain in the chest, he rubbed himself with alcohol, and then poured some of the spirits on his undershirt. Wishing to smoke a cigarette, he struck a match, which inflamed the alcohol on his undershirt, and in one moment the man was in a blaze. He died next day.

LONDON, 3.—Gladstone is slightly better to-day. He will retire to Hawarden Castle, after attending the cabinet council this afternoon, and will remain there until his health is restored.

## A ROUGH EXPERIENCE.

IN A STORM AT SEA.

Through the kindness of Sister Marian R. Pratt we have been permitted to publish the following letter from her son, Milson R. Pratt, who is now on a mission to India. It is dated—

No. 12-40 STREET, RANGOON,  
B. Burmah,  
November 4th, 1884.

My Dear Mother:

Through the blessing of the Lord I am having the privilege of writing to you, whom I ought to remember upon this day more than upon all others. Twenty-five years have passed away since I first beheld the light of day. I am now in Sister Cooper's house in Rangoon, and Brother Willis is lying down to rest a little after writing a letter to his wife. I have this day received a great blessing under his hands. I have also assisted in blessing Sister Cooper and her son Arthur, and we are enjoying our privileges in the Church as well as we can in this heathen land. We mean to exercise the power we have within us to bless and be blessed, according to the spirit of the Lord. I wrote just before leaving Calcutta, and I stated that I was coming to Rangoon, but I did not say that I was going to have such

## A TRYING AND DANGEROUS VOYAGE

as I have had. But now it is all passed, and I am here in safety.

We left on Thursday morning and got down the river and a short distance on the Bay of Bengal before evening. We passed a very pleasant night. This bay is noted, however, for being always in a state of fermentation in some part or another, and as I was taking a bite of breakfast, the wind began to blow and the rain soon began to fall. The weather got worse and worse, until late in the afternoon, and the native passengers were nearly all crowded down below and the hatchways closed over them. The storm got worse as darkness came on, and the ship pitched and rocked dreadfully, scaring the poor natives down in the hold almost to death, and they made a rush to come out trying to force the hatchways, which they could not do. Nearly all on board were very sea sick and their prayers and callings and moanings were most pitiable. The awnings were

torn off and ripped by the wind; an iron chain to which they were tied was broken in two places, and the iron railing around the ship was also broken. The waves washed onto the deck almost knee deep, and the luggage was sliding from side to side on the ship as she rocked and pitched about like a little toy on the angry waves. The fact is, there was

## A HARD LOT OF PEOPLE

on board, who would not receive the Gospel, because I had distributed tracts to nearly all of them and they had set their hearts against the truth. There were bad women and a bad man taken into the cabin, but I was not offered the least assistance although soaking wet from head to foot, and all my things as well, and my food lost.

Well, every movable thing was lashed down to the sides of the ship. Two guards or beams (spars) by which the cargo is taken from the hold, were thrown down in the fore part of the ship, and killed quite a number of sheep and goats; many died also from being thrown about by this violent tempest, which was

## A REAL CYCLONE,

and into which we were going deeper and deeper, when the captain ordered that the ship's course be changed.

I think the storm softened many hearts. I was not sea-sick, but I was wet and cold and weak from fasting, and had also done considerable praying that the Lord would be merciful unto the poor wretches who really did not know what they were doing by rejecting his truth.

I went about 9 p.m. to the engineer and asked him if he could not do something for me. He took me into the engine room and gave me a cup of tea and a few crackers, and a place to sleep. I began to have more faith and hope, spent most of the night in prayer, and the storm began to abate; and I went to sleep for a few hours.

I felt to thank God when the fury of the storm began to cease, and I thanked and praised Him in my prayers for His long suffering and kindness. It must have been a little before, or about this time that

## THE SHIP'S COURSE WAS CHANGED.

The next morning I was told by the spirit that it was through me or my faith and prayers that the ship was saved. It was a great blessing from the Lord. I thought that whether I got anything to eat or not I hoped that the Lord would take the ship safely into port. In conversation with the chief engineer he told me about the captain changing the course of the ship, saying if she had gone on into the centre of the cyclone, she would not have stood it. I asked him if it was often they met with such weather, and he replied "No; probably once in two or three years."

"How did the captain know which way the cyclone was going?"

"Oh, by some calculation of his own."

But I gave the credit to the Lord, and not to the captain so much, although I did not tell him so.

About noon I was sitting about the bow of the ship with Hans Paulson, a Danish missionary, when his dinner came which he could not eat, and was about to send back, when I asked him to let me have it, for I was needing it, and he gave it to me; while he went to the side and good naturedly tried to

## THROW UP HIS BOOTS.

I demolished his dinner with relish. I made the acquaintance of Mr. Ellis later on, and he very kindly took me down into the second cabin and gave me a part of his supper, and the next morning part of his breakfast; but the waiter made a fuss and told the captain that I was down in the second cabin, and I was soon ordered to leave it. Mr. Ellis felt very sorry and said if he had the money he would pay for me, but he had not. He advised me to go and see the captain and I went accordingly, and I told him that I was sorry that there had been any trouble with Mr. Ellis on my account, that I had the misfortune to lose my food during the storm, and he had kindly shared his own with me; that I did not stay in the cabin, but on the deck, and did not wish to impose upon the ship. He asked: What are you doing out here?

I told him, and then he said in a half-joking, half-sarcastic way, "Did you ever hear the story of Jonah? He was fleeing from judgment. He was overtaken by a storm, when the barbarians cast lots and he was found out, and confessed, and they

## THREW HIM OVERBOARD."

I said, "He went and fulfilled his mission, though."

He replied "yes, but went in a different way from what he expected. Now, if we had thrown you overboard we might not have had such a storm."

I remarked: "If it had not been for me you might not have such pleasant weather now."

He then ordered the waiter to give me some sea biscuits, but I told him I was not hungry and he need not bring them, or be in a hurry to do so, as I thought I could get along until I reached Rangoon.

The captain then said, "Oh, your friends have been regaling you again, have they?"

I replied, "No, sir, they have not. Mr. Ellis gave me my breakfast."

He said, "Perhaps Mr. Ellis meant to pay for you?"

I replied, "Oh, no, he is a poor man." And he continued:

"Well, he was giving you what did not belong to him."

I said: "He is unacquainted, like myself, with the strict rules of your ship. I thought he, the Captain, was no gentleman, or he would or could not have found any fault under the circumstances. I told him I was not a beggar and did not wish to impose upon the ship."

He said, "Well, you are the next door to it."

I felt that I was, and although his words cut me, I was willing, if necessary, to be one for the Lord's sake even all my life; and I went and prayed that I might be useful in His hands in bringing many to the knowledge of the truth.

When evening came the Captain sent my supper to the second cabin, and I took it, thinking that he did not mean to offend me, and that perhaps he was not a very bad man at heart.

Well, my dear mother, I hope and pray that the Lord may continually bless and provide for you and all my father's family, and I now feel that he is doing so and will continue to forever.

Your affectionate son,  
MILSON.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE WARD,  
Bannock Stake, Idaho,  
December 26th, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

Our festivities began here at 10 a. m., December 25th, 1884, according to previous arrangements. A Sabbath school entertainment was given by the children and teachers of the Lewisville Ward. The exercises consisted of singing songs, jubilee, sentimental and comic, short speeches, dialogues, recitations, and instrumental music; which embraced a great variety of subjects and sentiments and made the entertainment a very interesting and enjoyable affair. The people turned out en masse, and the meeting house was literally crammed, but everybody appeared to be happy. At the close of the entertainment candy and nuts were distributed among the children, and a juvenile dance was given in the afternoon for the encouragement of the Sabbath school children. At night there was an adult dance to complete the festivities of the day.

The weather was propitious, the roads were in good condition and all who had sleighs cheerfully used them, there being just enough snow to make it good sleighing. All passed off peacefully, and all appeared to tend to make it a merry Christmas.

Respectfully,  
HENRY STOKES.

### The Indians of Arizona.

MOEN KOPI, YAVAPAI Co.,  
Arizona Ter., Dec. 11, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

On the 12th of Feb., 1876, I left my home in Ephraim, Sanpete County, for this mission in the South. Up to April 26th, 1876, I never had seen a Navajo, and only a few Moquis once in St. George, while working on the Temple, so I knew nothing of their languages nor customs. Since that time I, for one, have learned to talk Navajo pretty well, and Moquis somewhat—enough to get a fair understanding, as neighbors in farming, stock raising, wool trading, etc., it has been quite uphill business—learning new languages and performing the labors necessary in making a new home; however, there is quite a change since we first met, when there was no way of communication and not much confidence, as we had no acquaintance. Now we eat, drink and sleep in peace, and there are fewer misunderstandings; and the traditional hatred of the Indians towards the white man is giving way, at least to some extent.

There are a great many polygamic families among the Navajos. Some men have as many as seven wives and thirty-nine living children, and the peace and love and good order that prevail are remarkable and praiseworthy. Had their children the advantage of schooling that we have, you would find intelligences among them hard to equal among the white race. These are our immediate neighbors; they are in a prosperous condition in their families and in their flocks and herds.

Those Indians located around the railroads, drinking saloons and soldier posts are in a more deplorable condition than those who live in the more unsettled portions of the country, and there are more widows, more orphans, more bastards and general distress there. There is also a disposition among some of the young to gamble at cards and Mexican games. Such are generally very poor, and they sometimes go to stealing. The Indians have no way of punishment among themselves for these characters, but a general shame and disapproval is shown by all influential chiefs until they either reform or turn out to be the outcasts and renegades of the nation. They manifest a good deal of pride even in their folly and they are glad they are Navajo's. There is more confidence prevailing between the different tribes than there has been; at least, there are not many murders committed, yet some minor depredations are still heard of, such as the proud Navajo stealing peaches from the poor, defenceless Moquis, or riding his poor horse, and that too when he pleases; but in all these matters they are growing better. It takes

a long time to learn to combat all the evils that prevail in the human family, the Indians of Arizona not excepted. But there is reason for joy in the prospective redemption of Israel, and the Lord of Hosts will soon show the inhabitants of this little world that the remnants of Israel will come in remembrance before him, for surely all flesh is before His face, and He is no respecter of persons, but salvation is unto all men who will repent and obey the plan of life and salvation.

Your Brother in the Gospel,  
C. L. CHRISTENSEN.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION AT CHESTER.

Editor Deseret News:

We had a most refreshing time in the re-organizing of the Sunday School in this place. Conspicuous among the remarks of the speakers on given questions were:

"The relationship of the Sunday School to the Church," by Supt. Candland.

"The duties and obligation of the local Priesthood to the Sunday School," by Christian Christensen.

"What are the characteristics of a good teacher?" by W. D. Candland.

On the 24th inst., we held a Christmas celebration. Nearly 100 little folks gathered around the tree brilliantly illuminated with wax candles, Chinese lanterns, etc., and though pleasing and most appropriate lessons were had, remarks, hymns, etc., yet the eager expectancy was almost too great to keep the "best crop" in wholesale restraint, for the tree, if it could have groaned, would have done so under its load of the sweetened and tempting goodies.

The distribution over, the absent ones and our worthy Bishop (now suffering from a recent accident) were duly remembered. Those not of us who see Christ not as we do, were recipients of the presents, "peace and goodwill." The cheering strains of the violin set us all agog and in the midst of blunders, fantastic gyrations and good humor, the "merrie dance" went on and the children said "the hours were too short."

I have sometimes wished there existed here, as at Dr. C. Cook's, Chicago, a Sunday school supply house, with a catalogue of goods and prices issued. We, in the country, know only of the books and the *Juvenile Instructor*, but those well digested auxiliaries in making up a Christmas or an Easter doings we know not of. These doings are the picture books of the little ones never forgotten.

Chester, Dec. 26, 1884.

TOOELE CITY, Dec. 31, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

The long-expected snow has come at last, and over two feet deep at that; in fact, it is the heaviest snowstorm that has been seen in Tooele since 1864. Although the snow is so deep, yet we can enjoy ourselves in the dance and in our evening meetings. The Y. M. & Y. L. M. I. A. hold their meetings regularly every Saturday evening, and they are well attended by the young people. Our Sunday school is well patronized, and is conducted in a very interesting manner by Supt. G. Atkin and his aids. Our day school closed on the 19th inst. by having a dance for the primary pupils in the day time and the adults in the evening. Brother D. D. Houtz, the principal, has gone to spend the holidays in Springfield and Provo; the school will be resumed on the 5th of January next.

Christmas has passed very quietly, notwithstanding we have those in our midst who sell wine. The city fathers seem to be afraid to tackle the wine sellers, but when we had a saloon here they soon dug the foundation from under it, and the wine-selling place should share the same fate. B. D. J.

HARRISVILLE, Garfield County,  
Utah, December 29th, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

Thinking a few words from this place might be of interest to some of your many readers, I will take the privilege of writing a few lines, hoping you will allow them space in the columns of your valuable paper. The people of this place have lately been blessed by a visit from Apostles F. M. Lyman and George Teasdale, who, in company with our Stake President, Brother Crosby, visited us and blessed us with much good counsel and instruction. Our Ward for sometime has been without an organization, but the above named brethren re-organized the Ward, calling and setting apart Brother Wm. J. Henderson as Bishop, and Brothers Daniel Goulding and Edmund H. Thompson Counselors, and Brothers Jno. Goulding, Jas. B. Thompson, Abraham A. Stephens, Wm. S. Thompson, Joshua Jones, Henry Barney and David O. Littlefield as Ward Trustees.

The people are trying to live in accordance with the instructions and counsel given by the Apostles and Prest. Crosby, that they may bring down the blessings pronounced upon this place if they are faithful in keeping the commandments of God.

The people are enjoying their usual good health. There is a chance here for a few more families to make themselves homes, providing they are not afraid of a little hard work.

W. S. THOMPSON,

## CONFERENCE IN ARIZONA.

The Eastern Arizona Stake Quarterly Conference convened at Snowflake on Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 13th and 14th, 1884.

Besides the local authorities, S. B. Young, of the Presidency of Seventies, was present.

After the usual opening exercises the forenoon was occupied by Counselor Oscar Mann, Bishop John Hunt and Brother Hamilton. Their remarks were such as to encourage the Saints to keep the laws of God and not become discouraged by persecution, but rather press forward with renewed determination to live up to every requirement of the gospel.

In the afternoon the Bishops reported their several Wards, showing that the people were striving to live pure lives, and that persecution only tended to strengthen their faith and stimulate them to renewed diligence.

On Sunday, at 10 a. m., the general and local authorities were presented and sustained, and the statistical reports of the Stake were read by the clerk, after which Bishop D. K. Udall and Brother M. P. Romney, who had just returned from Prescott, gave a detailed account of the trial and conviction for polygamy of Brothers A. M. Tenney, P. J. Christofferson C. I. Kempe, W. J. Flake and J. N. Skousen. As near as they could tell, witnesses, judge, jury and citizens were all on the prosecution, and a deep and determined effort is being made to crush out polygamy and discourage emigration into this Territory.

In the afternoon after the sacrament was administered, Prest. S. B. Young occupied the time, encouraging the Saints to maintain the Kingdom of God and to stand out boldly for their rights and not surrender one inch of the ground they now hold, but to contest to the last, and if the courts will not give us our rights, force them to deny us. If we live pure lives we must suffer persecution, and we rejoice together to-day that we are worthy to be persecuted. At present it looks dark for the Saints in this Stake, but soon the clouds will be lifted, and you will build beautiful cities, towns and happy homes. Respectfully,

JOHN R. HULET,  
Clerk pro tem.

## Eczema.

Eczema is one of the ugliest and most troublesome of all blood diseases. It proceeds from humors in the blood which are sometimes very difficult to eradicate. For five weary years Mr. J. D. Rodefer, of Greendale, Va., suffered terribly from this disease. He writes: "Finding no relief in the many medicines till I used Brown's Iron Bitters, I purchased three bottles; from the use of which I have obtained almost entire relief. I recommend it to every one in my neighborhood for any disorder of the blood and as a general tonic."

**ROYAL**  
FULL WEIGHT  
ROYAL BAKING POWDER  
ABSOLUTELY PURE  
**BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.  
Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 196 Wall Street, New York.

**OPIUM** & WHISKY HABITS  
cured with Double  
Chloride of Gold. We  
challenge investigation.  
\$10,000 Cure.  
Books free. The  
LESLIE E. KEELEY CO.  
Dwight, Ill.

**4% LONG LOANS.**  
Principal need never be repaid

so long as interest is kept up. Personal security only for interest. Honest poor or men of moderate means can send 6 cents for particulars, loan forms, etc. Address T. GARDNER, Manager Palace Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.