

AN UNCOMFORTABLE THEORY.

A NEW ENGLAND GIVER, Professor Loomis, of New Haven, begins to consider the earth a very unsafe place to stay on any longer. The eruptions of Vesuvius and Mount Loa, with the quaking and trembling of the earth in various places, cause him to come to conclusions, which if believed in New England, must produce slightly uncomfortable feelings. These eruptions and earthquakes have been so general that he thinks there is no longer any doubt about the theory that all volcanoes have not a local, but a general and common origin in the central, liquid parts of our globe, where the most intense heat prevails. He thinks that it is proved now, that these eruptions are caused by water getting into that central fire, where, having been converted into steam by the heat, it exerts a most enormous pressure on the earth's crust, upheaving, shaking, bursting it open, ejecting the interior liquid mass, which when it comes to the surface is called lava. As the crust on which we live must be exceedingly thin in comparison to this interior liquid mass, he thinks there is now great danger of a part of the water in the ocean getting through the crust into the central fire. Of course, if it should, the whole ball would be blown to pieces! Our earth, in his opinion, is like a huge steam boiler under extra pressure.

We can think of many scientific theories that would be more pleasing to contemplate than this one of Professor Loomis. If there was a chance to emigrate to a planet where the people could dwell in greater safety than they can on ours, and there was really danger in remaining here, it might not be a bad idea to ventiliate the subject. But plain, practical people can spend their time as profitably in many instances in listening to the disordered fancies of the insane as paying attention to the theories of many of the so-called scientific men of the day. They illustrate the truth of the words of Pope:

"A little learning is a dangerous thing; Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring: Those shallow draughts intoxicate the brain And drinking largely sobers us again."

AN INTERESTING CASE.

A FRIEND has handed us a copy of the New York Ledger, of June 27th, which contains, among other things, in its "Notes to Correspondents," an extract from a letter received from this country. We insert the extract, with the Ledger's comments upon it.

"Two Mormon boys write us from Salt Lake, and say, 'We are at present in very peculiar circumstances. We are so fortunate (or unfortunate, as you may think), as to have won the affections of two young ladies apiece, who are likewise Mormons, and are obliged to marry one or both of them or pay a fine of two hundred dollars, according to the law of this Territory—that is, religious law. Our circumstances will not admit of us marrying at present, nor of paying the fine, which we will be obliged to do by the 25th of next month (June), as we will both be twenty-one years of age in that month. Now, we don't want to go into polygamy and we don't want to be obliged to leave the country. Both of the fathers of the young ladies—who by the way are polygamists—say if we don't marry they will make it warm for us around these parts. Now please advise us through your paper, as soon as convenient. We both love the pairs of young ladies with alike, but don't either of us want to marry both of them, which would be entirely satisfactory to them. We are so far from any place where we can get counsel that will suit us, and like the fatherly manner of your advice so well, that we take the liberty to apply to you for information."

"You should refuse to marry, until you get ready, and if necessary, leave Utah for a less matrimonial land."

The "Mormon Boys" who wrote that letter would like to become acquainted with—so near of an age, so equally fortunate (or unfortunate) as to have won the affections of two young ladies apiece, and, remarkable coincidence! "both love the pair of young ladies both alike; and still more remarkable, don't either of them want to marry both of them, though such marriage would be so "entirely satisfactory" to the four young ladies! It would also be interesting to make the acquaintance of the fathers of these damsels. They and their daughters and the young men would form a unique group! Both the fathers polygamists! and, singular unanimity! both determined that these two young men shall, *not* marry, marry their four daughters, or have it made warm for them around these parts! Now, if it had been one young man who had been thus urged by one father, to marry one pair of maidens, it would not have been so wonderful; but to have a couple of young men fall in love with two pairs of girls, who love them so dearly in return, and with a brace of such fathers, is to say the least, remarkable, and we do not wonder at their writing, under such circumstances, to the *Ledger* for counsel. Such a case does require counsel that will suit it. And what fatherly advice is given in return!

Mark its wisdom! "Refuse to marry, until you get ready." "If the obstinate parents are determined and threatening, if the daughters are loving and seductive, never mind; be firm and refuse to marry—until you get ready. But if you cannot stand the pressure, and it becomes too warm for you, leave Utah for a less matrimonial land." This sage counsel must be eminently satisfactory to the "Mormon boys" in question, and we hope they received it before the 24th of June, so as to act upon it and save their two hundred dollars apiece!

We recommend the perusal of this extract, and the accompanying advice to our friends "Saxey" and the editor of the *Keep-a-titchin'* and hope they will not come too late for them to profit by.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

ANARCHY IN TEXAS.

The Chair presented a resolution from the reconstruction convention of Texas, setting forth that disorder and murder are prevailing in that State. Referred to the military committee.

RATIFICATION IN FLORIDA.

Howe presented resolutions from the Legislature of Florida, ratifying the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution; How also presented the credentials of Thomas Osborne, Senator elect, and moved that Osborne be sworn in.

Fessenden suggested, a reference to the judiciary committee, when a long discussion ensued.

Doolittle presented the credentials of Wm. Marvinne, Senator from Florida, signed by Governor Walker, dated November 1886. After a further long discussion, a vote was taken on the swearing in of Osborne, which resulted in 32 yeas and six nays. Osborne was thereupon sworn in.

CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The civil appropriation bill was then considered and several unimportant amendments were adopted. Sherman introduced his funding bill as a rider to the civil appropriation bill. Considerable discussion took place as to whether such a proceeding was in order, during which the House adjournment resolution came over each side, payable for the present. The Senate then went into executive session and after some time adjourned.

POSTPONEMENT.

Chicago.—The lands' committee reports in favor of the indefinite postponement of Garaghan's bill.

HOUSE.

NEW BONDS.

Boutwell presented a bill to authorize the issue of new bonds to the amount of \$500,000,000, payable in coin, interest 51 per cent, to be valid only in the hands of citizens of the United States. These bonds are to be exchangeable for five-twentieths of the issue of \$500,000,000 of four per cent bonds, payable in coin either in the United States, Frankfurt or London, without taxation; exchangeable for five-twentieths before July 1st, 1899; also to use \$25,000,000 in coin for the purchase of five-twentieths at market price, as a sinking fund, the interest thereon to be applied to the redeeming of other bonds.

ASSESSORS AND COLLECTORS TO BE DIS-PENSED WITH.

On motion of Gatz, the committee of ways and means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the offices of collectors and assessors of internal revenue, etc., and of assessing the amount of direct taxes required upon the several states in proportion to the numbers of the taxable population.

CREDENTIALS PRESENTED.

Stevens presented the credentials of Chas. M. Hamilton, representative elect from Florida; referred to the committee on elections.

RIVER HARBOR BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the river harbor bill. All the amendments made by the committee were concurred in and the bill finally passed, 80 yeas and 50 nays.

RESOLUTION TO ADJOURN.

Washington, D. C., July 1.—The House adjourned until July 15th, which after several amendments had been offered and rejected, was finally adopted, 91 yeas and 47 nays.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

The resolution by Niblack was adopted. Its sense is that Congress should not adjourn until efficient provision had been made for the protection abroad of American citizens native and naturalized.

ALASKA APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then proceeded to consider the Alaska appropriation bill in a committee of the whole. Banks spoke at length in advocacy of the bill, after which the House took a recess.

ONLY GENERAL.

COMMERCIAL PROTECTION.

San Francisco, 30.—The Chamber of Commerce, to-day, held a meeting to organize an association for protection against fraudulent bankruptcy.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUTURE.

General preparations are making throughout the State for the celebration of the 4th of July.

DEPARTMENT OF ALASKA.

The Department of Alaska has been finally organized, with Gen. J. C. Davis as commander, headquarters at Sitka.

LAND REDEMPTION.

The Board of Supervisors have finally passed a resolution providing over 1,300 acres of the public land for a park, cemetery, schools, engine houses, hospital and hall.

ROLE IN THE DAY ASSASSINATED.

St. Paul, 30.—The celebrated Chicago actor, Role in the Day, was assassinated on Sunday by three Indians; cause attributed to an old grudge.

GEN. HOWARD ELECTED.

Free Press.—Gen. Howard of the Freedmen's Bureau has been elected president of the Union College.

INVESTIGATION SOLICITED.

Washington.—N. G. Taylor, commissioner of Indian affairs, has written to Senator Henderson asking a full examination of all the circumstances attending the sale of the Osage lands. He asserts that such an investigation will show that the treaty was eminently just and honorable.

BUMORED APPOINTMENT.

Washington.—It is reported that the President is about to appoint Rousseau to command the fifth military district.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

New Orleans.—The Senate met to-day. The names of those who took the test oath yesterday were called. Jewell, of New Orleans, demanded the reading of the communication, which he knew was in possession of the presiding officer, relative to the oath to be taken by the Senators. No attention was paid to the demand. After some difficulty, order was restored and the reading of the minutes was concluded. The committee on elections reported Hugh J. Campbell, Republican, entitled to a seat from the second district in place of Anthony. Sambok was declared to be elected by Gen. Buchanan. The committee deny the right of Gen. Buchanan to change the register's return. Campbell was sworn in. No Democratic member could obtain a recognition from the chair. On motion of Mr. Allen, colored Democrat, the address to the Senate was tabled.

The chair then stated that he had a communication to the Secretary, which he directed to be read. It proved to be an order addressed to O. J. Dunn, Lieutenant-Governor and presiding officer of the Senate, communicating a telegram from Gen. Grant to Gen. Buchanan, to the effect that the members of the Legislature should only be required to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution, and not the test oath prescribed by the reconstruction act. Buchanan accordingly orders that only the oath prescribed by the Constitution shall be required. It was referred to a special committee. After the election of permanent officers, a resolution ratifying the 14th amendment was offered; but was postponed until the House is heard from. The Senate then adjourned.

A copy of Gen. Grant's telegram was read in the House and referred to the committee on elections, and was reported adversely to the entire Democratic delegation from Caddo Parish, whose names appear in the election order, as Republican members, were accordingly sworn in. The House then adjourned.

The City Comptroller and District Attorney elect have taken possession of their offices under Gen. Buchanan's order on Saturday.

Isabell, temporary Speaker of the House after Gen. Buchanan's order was read, said in his opinion the House could decide what kind of test oath was necessary to the admission of members, and for his part he would not accept any order from General Grant or General Buchanan upon the subject.

UNITED STATES TO BE ENLARGED.

New York, 1.—The Times Washington dispatch says Secretary Seward has nearly completed the negotiations for the purchase of Greenland and Iceland from the Danish Government. It is said that he is to give five and a half millions in gold for them. He has already a promise of sufficient support in the Senate to secure the ratification of the measure. Seward is now having printed at the government printing office a voluminous account of those countries, their population, great resources, climate and history, which he will send into the Senate with the copy of the new treaty.

FOREIGN.

EXCITEMENT AT BELGRADE.

London.—The excitement at Belgrade is unabated. The negotiations for Michael have been concluded, but are not yet executed. A police Captain has been murdered.

DEPARTURE OF MINISTER ADAMS.

Liverpool.—Minister Adams sailed on Saturday in the *China*.

DEBATE ON THE IRISH CHURCH.

London, 30.—The debate on the Irish Church appointment suspension bill was continued in the House of Lords. The crowd on the floor and in the galleries was even greater than on the previous nights. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred were present. The Duke of Argyll urged the immediate passage of the bill. He said the measure was not to consolidate the Fenians but the people of Ireland. The Irish church election was an ancient wrong, and its abolition would heal the wounds of Ireland.

The Bishop of Oxford said this measure would not pacify the Irish people, who desired nothing less than a separation from England.

Earl Russell said the Irish Church had failed to accomplish the objects of its existence. The qualities of the terms made in the union of England and Ireland had never been kept. He deprecated the policy pursued on this question by the ministry and ended with an eloquent appeal to the ministry of Great Britain, declaring that if the conditions of the people were secured, that the crown would lose nothing.

Lord Cairns complimented the House for the good temper shown during the debate. He reviewed the course of the framers of the bill, and spoke strongly of the injustice done to the clergy, and that this was merely a measure of policy. At three o'clock the morning division took place, when the bill was rejected 57 yeas and 62 nays. The announcement was received with cheers by the Tory Lords.

COUNCIL OF THE ROMISH CHURCH.

Rome, 30.—A bull has been issued by the Pope summoning a general council of the Church to meet in the Vatican in December, 1899. The bull prescribes all persons to attend the council, and says they must appear either in person or by proxy.

TREATY RATIFIED.

Bavaria has ratified the treaty with the United States for the protection of naturalized citizens.

Paris.—During the debate on the budget in the *Chambre des Deputes* the Speakers of the Opposition complained of the profuse expenditures of the Corps in Italy. They declared to be unnecessary for the Italian government was willing and able to check any attempt to disturb the present state of affairs.

peace or to compromise her foreign relations.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Liason.—The mail steamer brings Rio dates to June 9th. Advice from Paraguayan sources state that the war is languishing, the Allies having made no hostile movement since their repulse in Granchaco. It is reported in Paraguay that the Congress of the Argentine Confederation would impeach Gen. Mitre for making an alliance with Brazil. The peace party in the Confederation was in the ascendancy. The election of Uragales was considered certain.

Correspondence.

ST. GEORGE, June 19th, 1898.

Editor Deseret News.—Dear Bro:—Having just returned from the Muddy, whither I went on a visiting and preaching tour, in company with Elders Jacob Gates and Richard Horne, I propose giving a description of the country, with its advantages and disadvantages, as I view it.

THE MUDDY.

This stream has its name from the fact of there being a low alkali swamp on the east side of the creek where the California road crosses, which is had to cross in wet weather; but the creek is clear, and very good water, with the exception of being too warm for pleasant drinking.

The stream has its source in a number of springs that rise in a beautiful valley of some one thousand acres, and flows to the Rio Virgin, a distance of about thirty miles, in a south-easterly course. There are three valleys on the Muddy, the first, or upper one, being almost circular, and perhaps two miles long, by about one and a half miles wide. The upper end of this valley is full of springs, which come together towards the lower end, and make the Muddy. Some of these springs send out beautiful cold water, while others are warm enough for dish-washing.

This upper valley is not well adapted for farming purposes, unless, perhaps, for raising hay, for which it would do very well; but for dairy purposes it is not surpassed by any thing I have seen in my rode between the two valleys, but both are spoken of as the Upper Muddy. The second valley is the one to which some of the missionaries went last Fall, and were counseled to return again to the lower settlements. This valley is some three miles long, by one mile broad, and most of the land is good for farming purposes.

The Indians have raised considerable wheat here, most of which was very good. They were harvesting when we were there, and I must say, to their credit, that I never saw finer grain in my life. They plant in hills, from one to two feet apart, and irrigate often, but do not allow the water to stand and soak the land. I attribute the large heads and full berries to this way of farming. There are five families of our people living in this valley; they are some of those who were washed out at the Beaver Dams last December. They are loth to leave this place, because they think there is no other spot in all the south that is so good; but I hope they will be content to go into some stronger settlement, when they have gathered their cotton this Fall, unless it shall be deemed wisdom to strengthen them with a few more families. The Indians are friendly now, and perhaps might continue so, if there were no foolish white men; but unfortunately there are two many of that kind.

Some three miles below this valley the creek runs into a deep and narrow cañon which is passable only to those good at climbing, and is about five miles in length. When the creek puts out of this rugged cañon it breaks over all restraint and spreads out into a tule swamp some two or three miles wide, and five or six long. From the mouth of the cañon to the junction of the Muddy with the Rio Virgin, a distance of some eighteen miles, is a continuous valley, ranging from one to two miles wide.

SAINT JOSEPH.

At present, the inhabitants of this place are living in a fort built on a high bluff, about midway between the upper and lower ends of the Lower Muddy. The town is laid out on a level, sandy bench, lying west and north from the fort, and it is to be hoped that most of the people will get out on their lots this fall. In consequence of the people having to fort up, but very little has been done in setting out trees and vines. Yet there is no doubt but this place will equal any settlement in the south in the production of the grape.

This settlement is greatly blessed with an abundance of excellent hay land. I suppose that one hundred and fifty tons have been cut and stacked this season; and this is but a small portion of what could be had, if there was sufficient land to get it. The wheat crop at St. Joseph is generally good. Some pieces being very fine, while some of the later sown is very slight. Wheat in this country must be sown in the Fall to do anything.

There is a mill at this place owned by Bishop Leathach of St. Thomas, which does very good work, and is capable of supplying the present demand of the country. A large amount of cotton has been planted here and at St. Thomas, but it is somewhat backward, owing to the late rains and cold weather that prevailed during April and May; but it is now growing finely, and the farmers are confident of having a good crop.

SALT MOUNTAINS.

This place is situated on the south or west bank of the Muddy, near its junction with the Rio Virgin. It has a good situation, both for farming and for fruit raising, though the facilities for either are not so abundant as at St. Joseph. However, this place is ahead now in the matter of irrigation and other improvements, the cause being the fact that it has changed locations to the Rio Virgin, which has broken up and destroyed the gardens. But both places have good facilities for hard working men to improve upon, and through toil and perseverance, to make pleasant homes.

THE SALT MOUNTAINS.

We visited one of these curiosities, there are three of them between St. Thomas and the Colorado. We found it well worth notice. It is a high bluff of brown clay, the top of which is about 80 feet high from the base of the hill; how deep it runs below the surface is not known, so that it is impossible to tell how thick the vein may be. It is exposed for about one hundred and fifty yards, along the bluff, and extends to the Pacific Ocean, for aught I know.

The salt is obtained by blasting, as it is too hard to dig out with pickaxe. An ordinary blast will sometimes throw down several tons. A considerable quantity of this salt is taken to Pabian, Utah, to be used in the mines and a little has been taken down the Colorado in barges to Fort Mohave and other places.

THE MUDDY INDIANS.

In the early history of our Utah settlements these Indians were considered about the worst specimens of the race. They lived almost in a state of nudity, and were among the worst thieves on the continent. But through the kindness, though determined course pursued towards them, by our brethren who have been among them, they are greatly changed for the better, and I believe I can safely say, that they are the best workers of all the tribes. They are nevertheless Indians, and much wisdom is required to get along with them pleasantly. Brother Andrew Gibbons is worthy of honorable mention, because of the good influence that he maintains over these rude men.

I will relate what I saw of one of their performances. Perhaps I should call it a divorce case!

One of their squaws had attracted the attention of a young brave who wanted her, but her husband would not give her up. In order to decide the case, all the friends of the two braves gathered in and fought for the woman. The fight is thus conducted: All hands strip for the fight, and lay away all their weapons so as not to hurt very badly. Then the brave, (or some friend who offers to be his champion,) goes to the other's camp, and takes the squaw by the hand and leads her to his own wick-i-up. The friends of the robbed man follow up till they come to a good, smooth place, when one of them rushes in before the retreating pair, and a fight instantly commences. The friends on both sides "go in," and a general flatstick takes place, but fortunately they do not strike very hard. When they get out of wind they rest, and then they take breath some one of the husband's side takes the squaw and starts back with her, when all hands pitch in again. And so they have it, until one side whips, when the victor takes the prize to his willow shade in triumph. The strangest thing of all, is that the woman has no voice in the fight, and her wishes are not considered. However, I believe that when a squaw takes a notion to be divorced and get another man, the mode of procedure is the same.

When our brethren first came here these fights were much more violent, and more brutal than they are now. They would fight until they were tired of knocking noses and pulling hair, and would get hold of the squaw by the arms and pull for possession, sometimes two to a dozen men at each arm, and would almost kill the poor woman. Our brethren try to soften down these barbarities as much as possible, by their words and influence; but sometimes their kind offices are misunderstood. One instance is worth relating. One man, who is, by the way, a pretty hard-headed fellow, got his sympathies excited by seeing some twenty Indians pulling at a little squaw, and he went up to try and make them desist, when they thought that he wanted a hand in the fight, and they all turned on him; but he soon whipped the whole of them. They gave him peaceable possession, and all hands cheered for the *young Mormon*. He turned the prize over to the brave, who he thought had the best claim; still the young lady claims to be his squaw, and says she is just living out on permission.

I trust the day will come when these rude sons of the desert will learn better things, and be, at least, friends to each other.

THE ADVANTAGES.

This Muddy country has some advantages over any of the settlements on the Rio Virgin or Santa Clara. The greatest is this: The waters of the Muddy are easily controlled, and there is not as much danger of floods. In fact the only floods that ever come, are those that are made by the snow on the hills, and come down some side ravine. But these do no damage, only near where they empty into the valley, as their current soon spreads out and loses their force. The soil is very good, and produces almost everything planted in it in great abundance, when it is free from frost or hail. Another great advantage is the climate. While the Summers are but little if any hotter here than at St. George, the Winters are much milder. In fact the Winter is the pleasantest season, not too cold for working, not too hot to sleep. And I believe that lemons, oranges, and the olive can be raised on the Muddy.

THE DISADVANTAGES.

Any of your readers, doubtless, marvel at so many of the "boys" getting home-sick, and either leaving off, or dodging their stations. The Muddy has so much to recommend it. The fact is, they get the horrors before they get there. The roads are bad enough between St. George and the settlement north of the Rio, but they are good when compared with the one south to the Muddy and Salt Lake. We used to think the Big Muddy, east of Salt Lake City, was a tough place, but if that was a heap of loose sand with now and then a rock thrown in, and that having as many sharp points as there are quills on a porcupine, it might do to represent some of the hills between here and the Muddy. One thousand pounds is a big load for a good span of mules, and would it be necessary to double the number of mules, which is always bad and dangerous. Several lives have already been lost by wagons upsetting in the stream, and much property; but thanks to the energy of Bro. Snow, and a little help from the Legislature, a road has been opened that will shorten the distance to St. Thomas and St. Joseph. It will save some fifteen miles, to the California trail, and to the upper Muddy, should that ever be opened. A good wall of water has been dug, at the Beaver Dam Wash, which secures water on the route. These bad roads make the "boys" discouraged. Another great drawback is the lack of settlement in their development more than anything else. All the lumber has been hauled from Pine Valley, a distance of one hundred and thirty miles, and at a cost of at least twenty-five cents per foot. But this difficulty will be measurably overcome by and by. There is good pine timber about sixty miles from St. Joseph, and a very fair road to haul it towards home. Somebody will take a steam mill there some time, and do well with it.

THE ONLY GREAT DIFFICULTY REMAINING.

is the difficulty that rises in the soil. A piece of land will be good one year, and the next be full of mineral and perhaps half the crop lost. But this will be overcome with experience in irrigating, draining, etc.

The timber and the mineral may be partially overcome, but the bad roads never, at least not till the mountains are brought down and the valleys exalted, and the sand hills and sand-beds covered with brush.

We spent two Sabbath with the people and had excellent meetings. We held four evening meetings, which were well attended.

We also visited the brethren at their houses, and went meeting with them fields, everywhere meeting with that kindly greeting and sweet fellowship, which none but the Saints know how to give or how to enjoy. A good spirit seemed to prevail in every heart, and the brethren were confident as the result of their labors. One man said to us, "we don't want you to talk sympathy to us, for we are better situated than we were in the north." This man owns a good farm in Utah county, with a fine house and barn, but said he could live easier on the Muddy than at his old place.

This is the kind of man that does something on a mission; the man who makes himself like the world he is called to do.

Your Brother in the Gospel,

Jos. W. Young.

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THEATRE.

Engagement.

Of the accomplished Lyric Artist, Tragic, and Comedienne.

MADAME MARIE METHU.

SCHELLER.

Who will appear in her beautiful Personation of

LUCILLE.

In the Thrilling Drama of the same name, supported by a

Powerful Cast of the Company.

The two laughable Farce of

THE TWO PUDDIFOOTS.

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Will be presented a new Drama of thrilling interest, by the same artist, in

LUCILLE.

THE STORY OF A HEART.

Lucille, MADAME SCHELLER.

St. George, Utah, Mr. D. McKee, Mr. J. C. Adams, Mr. J. C. Adams, Mr. J. C. Adams, Mr. J. C.