

granddaughter had been very sick for several days, and as there was no doctor near, we kept thinking perhaps she would soon be better. The Elders came, and by the request of the parents of the child, they administered to her. It was only a few moments afterwards that the child got down from its mamma's arms and called for something to eat, the first she had called for in several days. She went out to play, and was never sick in that way any more.

I had a severe pain in my head for two days and suffered very much. They administered to me and we all knelt in prayer. The pain left my head before rising from our knees, and never returned.

I will add a few more words (though I do not wish to weary you) I have had a lame arm for many years. At times I could not use it at all. It had been very bad for several days, when the Elders came again to see us. They administered to me again, and my arm soon got well, and I have used it ever since, just as well as the other. I feel like praising God as long as I live for what He has done for me. I shall ever remember, with love and gratitude, the Elders who first brought the glad tidings to me. I feel, as it were, like "a brand snatched from the burning." S. ELEANOR BURGE.

ADVERSELY CRITICISED.

Antonito (Colo.) Ledger: The Mormon people were refused the use of the Presbyterian church Thursday evening. We very much regret that we are not advised as to who is responsible for the refusal. It would be the perfection of our delight to raise the responsible one as the object of ridicule that they are before the world. The Presbyterian church of Antonito was built perhaps by less Presbyterian money than any other. That is, the church was built by subscription by the people of Antonito and many a dollar of it was Mormon money. The Presbyterian minister uses the Mormon Church at Manassa and Mountain View, to which places they have ever been welcome. The Mormons believe in and worship the same God as do the Presbyterians. They pray to same God and the God that answers Presbyterian prayers lends a listening ear to the Mormons. The Mormons may have doctrines that the Presbyterians do not believe, but the custodian of the Antonito church must remember that the Presbyterians have doctrines that no other religious denomination in the world believes in. The Presbyterian doctrine is probably as nearly correct as that of any other denomination, but the refusal of the Antonito church to the Mormons is no more nor less than narrow-minded bigotry.

BRIEF LOCAL PARAGRAPHS.

Amos Hearn of Leicester, England, wishes to find out the address of James Meller, or any near relatives of same. If they write to Amos Hearn, No. 6 Court L., Oxford street, Leicester, England, they will confer a great favor.

[Millennial Star, August 6th.]

Arrivals—The following named Elders arrived from Utah per American line steamer, Rhymland, on Aug. 5, 1897: For the British mission—Wm. C. Wright, Ogden. For the Scandinavian mission—Christian Mickelson and Christensen T. Nielsen, Redmond.

Appointments—Wm. C. Wright has been appointed to labor as a traveling Elder in the London conference.

Richfield Advocate: One of the best fields in Utah open for settlement is

the so-called Poverty Bench country, about fifteen miles south of Loa, Wayne county. There are a thousand acres of land there, all of it easily watered, and the climate has proved itself perfectly adapted to fruit growing. It is destined to become one of the richest horticultural and agricultural regions in the State and the lucky ones are they who shall avail themselves of the first opportunities to claim the land.

St. George, Aug. 13, 1897.

I notice in the Semi-Weekly of July 30th what purports to give the names of the Nauvoo brass band, who left Nauvoo in 1846. As my name is not in that list, I write to inform you that I was a member of the Nauvoo band and left there in 1846. Please make this correction and oblige.

My name is recorded in Jenson's historical record, page 870, as being a member of the band present at laying the capstone on the Temple in Nauvoo, May 24, 1845.

CHARLES SMITH.

Acting Commissioner E. F. Best of the Interior Department at Washington, is sending out the following circular:

An act to prevent forest fires on the public domain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who shall wilfully or maliciously set on fire, or cause to be set on fire, any timber, underbrush, or grass upon the public domain, or shall carelessly or negligently leave or suffer fire to burn unattended near any timber or other inflammable material, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the same, shall be fined in a sum not more than five thousand dollars or be imprisoned for a term of not more than two years, or both.

Sec. 2. That any person who shall build a camp fire, or other fire, in or near any forest, timber, or other inflammable material upon the public domain, shall, before breaking camp or leaving said fire, totally extinguish the same. Any person failing to do so shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the same, shall be fined in a sum not more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned for a term of not more than one year, or both.

Sec. 3. That in all cases arising under this act the fines collected shall be paid into the public school fund of the county in which the lands where the offense was committed are situated.

Approved, February 24, 1897.

Denver Field and Farm: Early plowing of the stubble fields in winter wheat culture is very essential so that the soil will get well settled and compact. Non-observance of this rule is perhaps the cause of more complete failures than any other. Sometimes it is impossible on account of lack of moisture to plow the ground soon after harvest. Where this is the case, it is better to drill the wheat into the unplowed stubble field if fairly free from weeds and insects, than to plow late. Plowing should be finished by the first of September and it should be done by the first of August.

To assure a good crop of wheat, it is usually only necessary to thoroughly soak the ground once during the year of planting. If this could be done twice a very large crop would be certain, barring hail and frost. By flooding the fields after the grain is harvested, any time in July, August or September, before or after plowing

—preferably after plowing if only one flooding can be obtained—the soil gets a sufficient store of moisture to carry the wheat plant safely through to late spring rains.

As to the time of sowing, no definite rule can be given. All depends upon the condition of the soil. If the field has been plowed by this time of year, sow by the 15th of September. The wheat plant should not be stunted by standing too long in the hot dry autumn sun and wind with no irrigation to force it along. There should be a continuous growth from the time the seed drops into the ground until it goes into winter quarters, and then again form the time the sun's warm rays and the spring showers, with possibly an irrigation in May, awaken it to life and growth until the heavy heads of well filled grain nod towards a rich and blessed harvest.

Manti Messenger: Some time ago the Messenger talked up the matter of illuminating our streets and homes with electricity. It created much comment at the time, and the city council had it under discussion, but owing to the unfavorableness of the proposition made by a representative of an Eastern firm, it gradually died out or at least ceased creating a great deal of attention. However, the project is under way once more and apparently this time will result in something tangible, as behind it is a power that insures electric lighting for Manti a practical certainty.

The people of Manti are not noted for an excessive quantity of blow and bluster. When an idea becomes well grounded and the utility of it can be wisely adapted, it usually materializes for the good of the town. Sufficient head for water power has been procured by the Union Roller Mill company to produce surplus power—more than sufficient to properly run the mill—which power will be harnessed to an electric plant for lighting the city.

This is no idle rumor. It has been the talk of the stockholders for some time, and only a few days ago, while in conversation with one of the principal movers, the subject was mentioned in such a manner as to leave little room for doubt as to the speedy application of electric lighting here.

Thomas J. Williams, aged 65, a native of Llandudno, North Wales, died in this city last Sunday afternoon. The deceased came to this city about six years ago from Kansas, and was known as a most quiet and inoffensive man. He was a stone-mason by trade and assisted in laying the stone of the Pioneer Monument, and of the Oregon Short Line building on West Temple street. Last week he went out to Mercur, where he took sick, resulting in his death. The deceased has two daughters, one living in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and the other in Sioux City, Iowa.

A fire at Portland, Oregon, Monday night totally destroyed the large frame warehouse of W. P. Fuller & Co., situated at Thirteenth and Johnson streets. The total loss is estimated at between \$50,000 and \$75,000; partially covered by insurance. The contents of the warehouse which were consumed consisted principally of tricolor and plate glass. The cause of the fire is not known.

Charles Blackburn, the leader of the whitecaps who killed Mrs. Ritchie in Lakeport, Cal., some years ago, was notified Monday that his wife is securing a divorce. The notification was a great surprise to him, as they were devoted to one another, Mrs. Blackburn having personally secured a commutation of sentence from twenty-five years to ten. Blackburn's time will expire next month.