

people of Utah to patronize the Pioneer road as much as possible between Ogden and Springville. There is one case of my own. I sent some meat by express to Salt Lake, addressed to myself, I called for it a couple of hours after the train arrived, but they had delivered it to other parties and they did not get me back all my meat and refuse to pay for what was missing.

Yours Respectfully, W. H.

The Manti Temple—General Prosperity—Mining Fever—Education—No more Indian Raids.

MANTI CITY, Utah,
February 14th, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

The work on the Temple is progressing quite favorably this winter. Stone cutters are preparing rock for the towers and other work in course of erection. A gang of men and teams is employed excavating earth to the north to make room for the erection of a suite of rooms for the accommodation of those who will be employed in the Temple when completed. Another terrace wall will be built, stretching north from the Temple, making four in all up to date. I believe the design is to have still another terrace, east of and above this one. The Temple is a grand structure and, being built upon an eminence can be seen for many miles around. Brother Folsom, the architect of the building, has built a machine shop on the second terrace, which is being filled with machinery of the latest improved pattern. The shop is heated by steam pipes from the engine room. The engine furnishes power for the machinery, and water is pumped by it upon the Temple grounds for all purposes. Sand and cement is manufactured by a crusher and so good is this material that a rock would break as readily through a solid piece as through the eam when joined. By the aid of this machinery the carpenter work will be expedited and a great expense in labor cut off. The machinery will do for other places when this work is completed. Prior to putting the machinery in the building the committee gave a party (picnic) at which time and place the Saints both far and near enjoyed the privilege of engaging in the dance. It was the ball of the season.

Next Saturday and Sunday, 16th and 17th, the Sanpete Stake Conference will convene in the Manti Tabernacle. There is a steady growth and improvement throughout the country. Peace and plenty abound. The people may not be as far advanced in "modern civilization" as in your section, but they are blessed with home comforts, staples, etc.

A little stir over some new mines in Castle Valley is creating an excitement with the transiently inclined population.

The Sanpete folks are clamoring for high schools, and I believe the people of Ephraim are making an effort in that direction.

The days of guarding homes and stock from the raids of the red man have at last come to an end, and the inhabitants have more time to look after the cultivation of the mind.

Mails have been delayed some of late on account of snow over the divide.

BUCKEYE.

MISSIONARY LABORS IN INDIANA.

Two Elders are Attacked by a Mob and Narrowly Escape being Murdered.

HALEYSBURG, Washington County, Indiana,
February 8th, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

Brother James A. Anderson and myself have been laboring in this and Jackson County since Dec. 15th, 1883, principally in Jackson County, where we succeeded in holding a good many meetings, and although the people did not accept our teachings, we did considerable good in allaying prejudice. The people would tell us that they knew nothing wrong concerning us, but concerning the sect ("Mormons") that we represent, it is everywhere evil spoken of.

I must, however, give the people of Jackson County credit for treating us well. We left Jackson and came into this county on 1st of February, since which time we have labored in the north part of the county and held some six meetings. Previous to a meeting last night we were informed that some young men were coming with the intention of breaking up the assemblage; but as we had an appointment out, we were determined to do our part, and as quite a number gathered at the place appointed, we held our meeting, and although the boys did not behave themselves as they should at a place of worship, we were not molested.

We had to walk about one mile after meeting to the place where we stayed. We were accompanied by some young men who lived in the neighborhood where we stopped. We had proceeded about three-fourths of a mile on our way when we were assailed by a mob of roughs, numbering about ten. They commenced to throw clubs and rocks at us, and finding that we did not scare very easily, they commenced to shoot at us with their revolvers. They fired five shots and then ceased for a few moments. We stopped and wanted to talk with them. I was standing near a large beech tree, upon the side nearest

the mob, I thought that it would be just as safe for me on the other side of the tree, so I went there and had only fairly got behind the tree when the mob commenced to fire again, one of the bullets striking the tree that I was behind, and if I had not moved when I did, I should have been shot. Another ball struck at our feet and another whizzed unpleasantly close to one of the young men that were with us. After the mob had emptied their pistols this time they went away and left us to pursue our journey in peace. Through the blessing of God we did not receive any injury.

I am led to think that there are quite a number in this part of Indiana who can see that "Mormonism" is true, and if it were not for the prejudice against us as a people, they would obey the gospel. But they are afraid of what their neighbors would say. If the Elders do their part, God will accept their labors, and the people will be left without excuse. We have enjoyed excellent health this winter, and feel like pressing on in the work of God, and hope to have the privilege of filling our missions in an honorable manner.

Your Brother in the Gospel,
JOHN G. M. BARNES.

THE WYOMING LEGISLATORS.

RECEPTION AT PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S OFFICE.

THE SPEECHES.

According to an appointment made by the Legislature of Wyoming through the committee of the Utah Legislature, the former body, with other prominent gentlemen of that Territory, waited on President Taylor at his office at 11 o'clock, and were formerly introduced to the President. After the introduction President Taylor arose and made the following remarks:

GENTLEMEN:—In rising to address the Legislature of Wyoming Territory and other gentlemen present, permit me to say that I feel pleased at the honor you have done me in paying me this visit this morning, and I also appreciate very highly the courtesy you have extended to us as a city and as a Territory. I am happy to see the fraternal feeling which seems to exist in your bosoms towards a sister Territory. We are all engaged in the same work. You in your legislative capacity are trying to operate in the interests of your people, and I believe that our legislators are doing the same thing. The Territories of Wyoming and Utah occupy a very prominent position before the world. When we first settled here we were comparatively isolated. This country was then known and described on the maps as the Great American Desert. When we passed over your plains the buffalo roamed there unmolested except by the red man, and the whole region was uninhabited except by the roving Indian and a few trappers, our fertile valleys then abounded in sage brush, and barrenness and sterility prevailed. We now stand on the highway of the nations, and perhaps there is as much travel through here from the different nations of the earth as in any part that I know of in the United States, or in the known world. I meet with gentlemen here from the east and west, from the west, from England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Australia, France, Germany, Russia, Prussia, and the various nations of the earth. I have been pleased to note the improvements that have been made both east and west, and the advancement that has been developed in science, art and mechanism and generally in every principle that is calculated to elevate man and ennoble the human family. We live in a progressive age and are very much interested in these matters. I can remember very distinctly many peculiar phases and changes that have taken place since our first settlement here. When we first arrived in these mountain valleys, it used to take from two to three months to get any word of any kind from the then, to us, outside world. We had no mail at that time, except our ox express, you know, "Buck and Bright." Afterwards the pony express was established, which carried the mail considerably quicker than the other mode. Next in order we were highly honored with the stop coach which was quite an improvement over the pony express and the buckboard. The telegraph was next introduced and afterwards the railroads, and now we are in daily communication with all the world. The advancements which have been made in the United States as well as other nations have brought about remarkable changes. These changes, perhaps, are more conspicuous to me—and to some of you gentlemen who have grey heads—than they are to others. We can appreciate the intercourse that has been opened through the advance of science and general intelligence. We are here, rather cosmopolitan in our feelings. We feel that we belong to the general family of the world and that all mankind are our brothers, and we are always happy to encourage those mutual feelings of kindness that ought to exist in the common brotherhood of man, where right feelings and proper principles prevail. We are glad to meet them and to extend to all that greeting which is due from one gentleman to another. I am happy to meet you, gentlemen of the Legislature of Wyoming, and bid you a hearty wel-

come to our city. I hope our fraternal feelings will continue to increase and that nothing may occur to interrupt those social and pleasant feelings which your visit to our city abundantly evidences. (Applause). There is one thing more I would like to mention. I find that you, in common with us, have given your women the right of suffrage. Now, perhaps some of your ladies who have accompanied you on this visit would be pleased to meet with some of our ladies; for we, too, have extended the suffrage to our women; we have fallen into the same error, as some seem to think. But we do not think it is much of an error to confer upon them the elective franchise and thus elevate women and place her on a par with man in the social and political scale. We think it an act of justice to the fair sex, and one of those things which tends to benefit and elevate its supporters. Under the circumstances, therefore, I have thought that perhaps it might be agreeable to some of your good ladies to meet with ours, and if so I shall be happy to afford them an opportunity at my house opposite here, to meet in if your ladies can make it convenient.

Hon. W. H. Holliday, President of the Wyoming Legislative Council: President Taylor, I do not know that the arrangements of the day will admit of our ladies meeting some of your ladies, as you suggest; but if it can be so arranged, I am sure they will be glad to embrace the opportunity.

In response to one of the gentlemen present, Hon. W. H. Holliday arose and said:

President Taylor: I feel justified and feel it my duty to acknowledge the manner in which we have been received since we have visited your Territory. I will say that we have been greatly honored by the attention that has been paid to us by the Governor of this Territory; by the people of this Territory through the committee of their Legislature; by General McCook and his able officers of Camp Douglas; by the City Council of Salt Lake, and by the people of Salt Lake generally. I believe that in legislating for the people of these Territories that knowledge is certainly an important factor; that to obtain this knowledge requires investigation; that the more we look the field over, and get better acquainted with those who are living around us and within our own Territory, the nearer we can meet their wants. I have sometimes thought that it would be better if our United States Congress should spend its recess in traveling through the United States and thus becoming better acquainted with the people of all sections of the country; that they could legislate more safely and intelligently for the interests of the people of all sections thereof by so doing. I feel it an honor that I belong to a Legislative Assembly elected by the people of a Territory who have taken front rank in all matters progressive in human rights and liberties. It is needless to say that I refer to the question of Woman Suffrage. I believe it is an honor to our Territory that, during the first session of the first Legislative Assembly that ever met in Wyoming, they granted the privilege of the suffrage to women, thereby removing the last barrier to human possibilities in our Territory. I believe it has tended to purify the politics of our Territory. I know, as one having held a position in our county conventions and having attended our Territorial conventions, that it has made our people more careful in their nominations. I think this will hold good in regard to all parties of our Territory. I am glad that the people of the Territories don't wait to see what the people of the older States are doing. We claim that we are in the advance. I claim that the very best element of the best families of this country is found within the Territories west of the Missouri River. The best young men of the family, after he reaches maturity, feels that he must do something to make his mark in the world, and this western country has opened certainly a magnificent field. We appreciate fully the wonderful enterprise that has been manifested by the people of Utah. We have come to see if we cannot learn from them. If we may not be inspired to enterprises of at least equal magnitude, there are many things, I am satisfied, we can learn from your people, especially in agriculture, that we may make our rich valleys more capable of sustaining a heavy population. We believe that we have within our Territory all the elements necessary to sustain a great people; we believe that we are rich in minerals; we know that we have limitless coalfields; we know that we have other resources of immense value that must in time sustain, in our growing Territory—and what yet will be, as I hope, the State of Wyoming—a heavy and prosperous population. (Applause.)

A STORY OF OUTRAGE.

A surprising story of outrage and pillage comes from the state of Ohio. In the neighborhood of Youngstown, in Mahoning county, a gang of plunderers has been known to exist for a long time. They have the upper-hand of the law-abiding people, and have for years committed burglaries, burned barns, and stolen horses with impunity, at the same time carrying on the systematic manufacture of counterfeit money. Whenever any information has been given to the proper officers concerning them, the person so appearing has suffered afterward in person or property.

A week or so ago, a village postoffice was plundered of everything valuable, and although the guilty persons were known, no one in the neighborhood was bold enough to appear against them. On Monday night, a barn with its contents valued at five thousand dollars, was burned to the ground. Real estate in the vicinity worth over a hundred dollars an acre can be bought for forty and many peaceable citizens are disposing of their homes. Its owner had appeared as a witness for the state in a case against some members of the gang suspected of the burning of a house the week before. A vigilance committee has been formed and determined efforts will be made to expose and bring to justice the lawless gang.

A PLEA.

Editor Deseret News.

There seem to be epochs in a man's life for good or evil.

Such an epoch occurred in the down grade of the great Bulwer, when he returned one morning from the gaming table well laden with his ill gotten gains, beholding himself in the glass near his desk he saw the traces of the vicious excitement and the haggard look consequent upon his gambling debauch, he despised himself and resolved never to be induced to gamble again; neither temptation, need or greed should have influence. His resolve he faithfully kept. He doors of a gorgeous popularity opened to his sesame, he possessed not only the key of the wealthy but the golden key of opportunity. No one slammed the door in his face, notwithstanding his early gambling proclivities. From the twin-relic drink and debauch how many have come home and next morning resolved on beholding the features thereof on their own have resolved from the glitter of the down grade to be a man once more among men but had the door of opportunity is slammed in thin faces.

To such stick the curse of drink like Cain's for his brother Abels' murder. The voice of resolve, the desire to express contrition, to list the warning voice, to gather to himself the sympathetic and to endure the struggle to a glorious consummation, his total freedom are stunted, begrudged, or withheld. The good shepherd comparatively heeded not the bleatings of the ninety-nine in the fold but the stray one on the mountain called for his sympathy and aid to return to the fold.

It is the mote and beam business; it is the rich Dives who can take his sins cautiously and at home, whilst the poor Lazarus from poverty, takes his publicly and conspicuously.

This does not extenuate but it should prevent setting it down in malice as in some cases. The Divine yearning "let this cup pass by me, why hast Thou forsaken me," find a response in many a man's heart to his once companion, "let the cup pass by me," and to the heretofore friend "why hast thou forsaken me" feels the forsaken and relapses to the cup he would gladly have passed by. It is a stale axiom that the gutter of the parlor saloons, the fire on the hearth of these semi-drawing rooms are not offset by the intellectual cosiness of a public library or lecture room.

The rich man has these to repletion, the poor man or boy finds his provided by the obliging gent of drams and no scruples. Within the purview of the gospel there are all the bonds, covenants and blue ribbon lodges we need for a perfected life; so also there is the commandment forgive seventy times seven.

The anguished cry "God be merciful to me a sinner" was preferred to the selflaudation of the phylacteried priest who said "I am holier than thou."

Pity and contempt are felt for the inebriate, too much of the latter swamps, but pity launches her life boat regardless of the age, condition or color of the shipwrecked mariner.

Gongh's stirring appeals are freighted with a "Ten nights in a bar-room" experience that in thousands of cases is irresistible, the anguish of forsakement, betrayal, poverty and its adjuncts qualifies Him to be "the great exponent of temperance."

The flood of intemperance needs it would seem a special apostle Matthews or some one to lift a warning voice of the fearful abyss to which many are tending. He who strips himself for the race for a mastery of "the sin that doth so easily beset him" is worthy of the praise if he nobly runs the circle of besetments and comes in victorious for the medal. Your many glittering malt and vinous saloons must be negated by the rostrums and libraries erected on their ruins. From the depths of despair many call for facilitating aids. Perhaps specialists are needed in the imperative crusade against the twin vices gambling and intemperance.

HOMILETIC.

JUVENILE JOKES.

Not a bully boy—a cow boy.

A real Pullman car—a hand car.

An ingredient of marriage: Cupidity.

A feather-weight—The pillow-case.

Up to the scratch—A barbed wire fence.

Most of our comforts grow up between crosses.

De quickest pusson an' de strut ain't always de bes' business man. De colt is livelier den de hoss, but he kain't pull nigh so much.

Paris lady, busily engaged with her dressmaker. In comes the maid serv-

ant: "Madam, it is the doctor." "The doctor? I cannot receive him. Tell him that I am ill."

What's the difference between a man who tears down a picket fence and one who dresses a spring chicken? One pulls the picket and the other picks the pullet.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

"What is true bravery?" asks a New York paper. It is going to the door yourself when you don't know whether the caller is a dear friend, a book agent or a man with a bill.—*Philadelphia News.*

A man's brain weighs three and a half pounds. A woman's brain is somewhat lighter but of finer quality. That is what enables her to taste lard in her neighbor's pastry.—*Rockland Courier.*

"What shall we do with our old clothes?" asks a newspaper writer. He should save them until he starts a daily paper to fill a long-felt want. He will need them soon afterwards.—*Norristown Herald.*

"I say, Sambo, where did you git de studs?" "Yah, you just tole me you hadn't any money." "Dat's right." "How did you git dem den?" "Well, I saw on a card in de window, 'Collar studs,' so I jes went in and collard dem."

A French Marquis was riding out one day when he passed an old priest trotting along contentedly on a quiet donkey. "Ha! ha!" exclaimed the marquis. "How goeth the ass, good father?" "On horseback, my son, on horseback?" replied the priest.

"I see you've got a colored servant girl." "Yes," was the reply. "You see my wife's sister has just lost her husband, so, as we had to go into mourning, we discharged our white girl and hired a colored one. She harmonizes with the mourning, as I were."

"I shall teach you to speak properly, and then to write as you speak," said a teacher in the public schools. "Poor Billy Wilcox," said a little voice apparently involuntarily. "What about Billy?" "Please, ma'am, he speaks through his nose—he will have to write through his nose."

A Boston paper describes a "new kind of codfish." If it can be cooked in the kitchen without creating the belief for blocks around that a dog has crawled under the house and died, it will crowd the old style codfish out of the market with promptness and dispatch.—*Norristown Herald.*

Leaves are light, and useless, and idle, and wavering, and changeable; they even dance: yet God in his wisdom has made them part of the oak. In so doing He has given us a lesson not to deny the stout heartedness within, because of the lightness without.—*Hare.*

The least destructible portion of the human body is the hair. In Egypt it has been known to survive 4,000 years. And the Egyptian women were not as careful of their hair, either, as are the women of the present day. They never took it off at night and hung it over the back of a chair to prevent it from getting worn out.—*Norristown Herald.*

A terrible Kicker—"Please, sir," said the bell boy to a Texas hotel clerk, "No. 40 says there ain't no towels in his room." "Tell him to use one of the window curtains." "He says, too, there ain't no pillars." "Tell him to put his coat and vest under his head." "And he wants a pitcher of water." "Suffering Cyrus! But he's the worst kicker I ever struck in my life. Carry him up the horse pail."

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL.

Lime slacked with a solution of salt in water, and then properly thinned with skim-milk from which all the cream has been taken, makes a permanent whitewash for outdoor work, and, it is said, renders the wood incombustible. It is an excellent wash for preserving wood and for all farm purposes.

From a large number of experiments with the antennae of insects, Mr. C. J. A. Porter is led to conclude (1) that the antennae are not the origin of any one or of any combination of what we call the five senses—hearing, seeing, smelling, touching and tasting; (2) that the power of direction does not lie in the antennae, and (3) that the antennae are the organ of some sense not possessed by us.

A Western beekeeper says that in the very coldest weather pure white sugar is better for bees than their own honey for the reason that it produces more heat. Glucose sugars are very bad for bees, and should never be used. The sugar has also the advantage of honey in not being mixed with pollen, which, it is believed, causes the dysentery that is so often fatal in winter.

California physicians who have attended various cases of trouble arising from the poisonous properties of bisulphide of carbon have become satisfied that the inhalation of the vapor of this substance will produce insanity. The bisulphide is used in Los Angeles county to prevent the spread of the grape disease—phylloxera. Several strong and healthy men who have been exposed to the fumes of the vile stuff have become insane. It may be a subject worthy of investigation whether other deleterious gases may not in like manner affect the human brain.