DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1901.

NEW YEAR SERVICES AT CANTERBURY.

'Pomp and Ceremony in Oldest Cathedral in England-The Aged Archbishop-Elder W, B. Dougall Gives Interesting Description of the Special Commemorative Exercises in Canterbury Cathedral-Enormous Increase in Established Church.

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Special Correspondence.

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Ashford, Kent, Eng., Jan. 19.-On New Year's day, being the first day of the twentieth century, special commemor-ative services were held in Canterbury cathedral, in which the archbishop and cathedral, in which the archbishop and other leading prelates took part, and, being only 14 miles away, I with, my companion, Elder Taylor of the Elev-enth ward, decided to attend them, vis-iting Canterbury for that purpose. Can-terbury is a very quaint and old-fash-loned place, claiming to have been founded before Rome and to have been a town of importance before the confounded before Rome and to have been a town of importance before the con-quest of Britain by Julius Caeser. It was the place of residence of the kings of Kent at the beginning of the Saxon heptarchy and its past history is really part of that of England. It contains many points of interest to a stranger, one being a monument built on the spot where 41 Kent people were burned at the stake, for their religious convic-tions, during the relign of "Bioody" Mary in the sixteenth century. CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

The cathedral, however forms the chief attraction to visitors and it is said to be the most ancient of all English cathedrals, part of it dating back to the sixth century. All its outside walls are black with age and much of the stone so greatly worn that repairs have been necessary. Its interior, while plainer than some other cathedrals of more modern date, possesses fine archimore modern date, possesses line arcmittectural beauty especially in its roof supports and the massive marble pillars extending up to them, many being twelve feet in diameter at the base. The marble work around the altar and in the part known as the "choir" is most exquisite in its finish. The tombs of the Black Prince, Thomas A'Beckett and other historical characters, are seen here, the spot where A'Beckett was murdered being of especial interest. The murdered being of especial interest. The crypt is an immense place and in the troublesome feudal times was a place of refuge for the monks, an old well used by them still remaining. The cathedral, like Westminster Abbey, is one of those places which makes you feel, for the moment, as if living in an age of which you have read, and you can scarcely sense that you belong to age of which you have read, and you can scarcely sense that you belong to the twentieth century. The services on New Year's morning were attended by many of the nobility, Lord Wolsely having an escort of over one hundred troops, and were held in what is known as "the choir" of the cathedral, beirg a space of about 40 by 200 feet, seating 800 persons.

Those who came early secured thes seats, the others having to stand in the space surrounding "the choir," in the open part of the building. The singers were at one end, the altar and visiting clergy at the other and the visiting clergy at the other and the archbishop's throne in the center, on the side. While the audience was being seated at the morning services, the or-chestra played a "voluntary" which was most artistically rendered. The choir numbering about twelve, consisted entirely of male voices, ranging from boys of ten on up to grown men, and its orchestral accompaniment numbered over fifty, a number of lady violinists being among them. The cathedral or-gan was not used. While the "volum and visiting clergy marched in and took seats near the altar. They comprise Bishops, canons and vicars, and as they hisnops, canons and vicars, and as they passed to their seats, close to where I was, I could but notice how little humility was shown in their faces, the general expression being one of egotism. They numbered upwards of forty. Then came the archbishop preceded by two sceptre-bearers, one with a white gold topped sceptre, the other, who immedi-ately preceded the archbishop, with a heavy gold covered sceptre and after the bishop followed the dean of the cathedral and two attendants. He took his seat on his throne, a large pulpit with elaborate canopy top and the heavy gold covered sceptre was placed beside where he would stand when beside where he would stand when speaking. After the opening exer-cises of singing and prayer, lasting 25 minutes, the archbishop began his discourse, which he took 30 minutes to deliver. He is in his 80th year, but spoke in a clear, resonant voice and without notes, his text be-ing Psalm 33, ver. 13 and 14. THE GREAT ARCHBISHOP. He is entirely free of cant or affec-tation, and seems to be unassuming and tation, and seems to be unassuming and very plain in his manner, his reputa-tion bearing out this opinion. His throne being in the center, he had necessarily to turn more or less in giving his address, but still was heard quite generally by all present. He re-ferred to the ushering in of the new century and of the hopes and aspira-tions connected with it. He spoke of the achievements of the 19th century in a material, scientific and relignous in a material, scientific and religious sense, showing how different things had been developed, vaccination, steam, elec-tricity and science in various ways and tricity and science in various ways and the Gospel (as he viewed it) carried to more nations. Men spoke of prophecy, but no man can say what will occur on tomorrow, of himself, and men can predict future events only as they judge of the past and conclude that the past to a degree will repeat itself. Men deare deductions in this way and call draw deductions in this way and call it "prophecy." Others spoke of revela-tion. God marked out the methods for the fulfilment of His purposes and worked upon men as a whole and they were instruments in His hands, unknown to themselves, in carrying out His will; this was the spirit of revelation working in men, and the Lord didn't work through one man to direct others, but worked on all through His Spirit, acording as He designed each necessar to accomplish His purposes. He asked, "why is the Gospel not being preached to more pations?" The increase in human knowledge has not come, durhuman knowledge has not come, dur-ng the past century, by men's desire to preach the Gospel. Missionaries should to to every nation, men would-increase in wisdom, and opportunity shall be given to all people on the globe to hear it. Expected the twentieth century would see that all people had heard it, and they could accept or reject it. Scientists and Christians make predic-tions but God has taught what to acscientists and Christians make predic-tions, but God has taught what to ac-knowledge, and we can't deny and should accept at the hands of His ser-vants what they have preached to us. The scientist will learn the extent of his searching and the Christian will been for he can reach each helms. his searching and the christian who learn how far he can reach, each being aware of the other's privileges. The man of faith would find no obstacles to his faith in the demonstrations of science. We do not know what is the obstacle which prevents men from accepting the royal roads of truth. The world will remain, evil will still go on, men will gin, the devil will have power the gospel shall be accepted by no mar more than those to whom it is preached and man shall be able to administer al that God has given either to body o mind. His name is Dr. Temple, and he was formerly bishop of London. The preacher in the afternoon was Dean Farrar of Canterbury cathedral, who dwelt chiefly on the evils of intemper-ance in England, and the need of a reformation. The Hallelujah chorus was sung, but, of course, not nearly so well as our Tabernacle choir does it, is the singers numbered much less and and no organ, the one in the cathedral, for some reason not being used, the for some reason, not being used, the

orchestra doing the work of the organ The bishop of Ripon, said to be the best preacher in England, spoke in the even-ing, the «crvices being held in the nave of the cathedral, which accommodates several thousand. His text was Hebrews, 11 chap. 40th verse. His re-marks in general were exhortive and without notes. The Messiah and a musical program of sacred pieces were excellently rendered by the choir and orchestra. One soloist, a boy of about 11, having a most wonderfully clear soprano voice, reaching the upper notes

with the utmost ease ENORMOUS INCOME.

Collections were, of course, taken up it each meeting. The "voluntary conat each meeting. The "voluntary con tributions," as they are named, amount ed last year to nearly thirty-eight million dollars, so statistics show, in the established church of England. This, of course, is outside of amounts sources of regular income, would materially increase which the above named figures. The archbishop receives seventy-five thous-The and dollars per annum, the bishops of London and York (archbishops), fifty thousand each. Others twenty-five thousand, so on down, showing the cost the clergy are to the church. In addition the archbishop has several "palaces" as residences and others have residences furnished also. The day's exercises at Canterbury were of much interest to me and I plainly saw how purely man-made are their methods and how wonderfully little they know of the true spirit and genius of the

Gospel of Christ, This (Ashford) town great Church of England stronghold, having three churches, the larges dating back to the twelfth century, be ing patronized by the upper classes, the next one, some little distance away, by the employes in the machine shops and the third, known as the "mission church," by the poorer classes; caste being quite prominently shown even in religious worship. The other day a meeting was held by "The Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts," established two hundred years ago, for the purpose of raising funds, the amount required being one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in addition to revenues from other sources and this to maintain 800 missionaries among the heathen. Gen. Sir Charles Warren, of South African fame, was the chief speaker, and he advised that it is better for missionaries to go among the heathen before civilization reaches them so as to make them proof against its temptations SHOULD PRAY FOR WAR.

He also expressed the sentiment that people should pray for war and not against it, as, while it caused sorrow o a few, to the nation at large it was a benefit, the last year's war in Se Africa having united England and her colonies more closely than 30 years of would have done, and made Great Britain a more powerful nation. Gospel missionaries had now a better opportunity, or soon would, than ever before. He urged raising funds for this purpose. He had a habit of closing his eyes, several minutes at a time, while The following day, Sunday, the 13th, the archbishop came here from Canterbury and preached in the old church to a large audience on the same subject as General Warren, the day previous, urging the raising of funds to maintain He referred to the foreign missions. conversion to Christianity of different nations, since the days of Rome, how one or another had furthered the work on through different ages to the pres-ent time, the necessity still existing with calf. for its continuance. He asked "If the Apostles came to us what would they work?" I thought, as he made the above remark, "my old friend, if the Apostles came to you here, you would learn that they would have much to say to you about slackness in things beside which sending out missionaries is no comparison, and besides, you are not sending out the Gospel, for you haven't got it, and won't accept it yourselves." He spoke thirty minutes and was, to me, quite commonplace. Next day, the 14th, the archbishop presided over a meeting held here to raise funds for the maintenance of Church of England denominational church schools, this being the annual meeting of an old society established for that purpose. Several addresses were made, favoring the object of the meeting, one by a member of parliament, but the archhishop's address was by far the best. His entire address went on to show the benefit-of religious training in connec tion with secular things and, except that he was off on wrong lines, would have done very well as an argument in favor of our own Church schools in Utah. In this meeting he showed himself possessed of quite a humorous vein remarking, when a vote of thanks was tendered him as chairman, that he tricts. preferred such a vote to be made before passing the "collection" plates, as he could then judge by the results of the ollection as to the sincerity of the vote, I find, despite the fact of free govern-ment schools being maintained here, that the Church of England people have also a system of their own towards the maintenance of which. I understand, they receive partial aid from the gov-ernment, and religious training in their own faith is closely looked after. If they see the lack of the public free school to supply what they require and the necessity of maintaining denominathe necessity of maintaining denomina-tional schools, how much more should we see and feel its need. We have a branch of eight members here, with some inquir-ing, in this town of about 13,000 people, but the true Gospel of Christ is not what they are looking for, and they don't care to be disturbed, preferring to continue on thehir own times have fathers have and take lines, as their fathers have, and take chances. The earnest, honest inquirer is a rare person to find in this part of the queen's dominions and, as a rule, they decline to converse upon "Morsandston monism" or pay any attention to tracts left with them, many contending that ns they "believe in Christ." they are already "saved." meantime, we are do-ing what we can. W. B. DOUGALL.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

The modern practice of the forestry schools of France and Germany is stat-ed by Mr. John Simpson to be the check-ing of the lateral growth of tree trunks by closely surrounding them with small-er trees. These are the advantages claimed: The general theory of the system is that thick planting at the outset, and dense culture throughout, are the first essentials in the production of good timber; that thick planting leads to the early formation of the overhead canopy, promotes growth in height, and protects the soil, preserving its fertility, and keeping it more uniform in temperature and moisture than where more exposed; that density, or growth, causes early struggle for existence, in which the trees while young lose their lower branches, becoming free from knots and more cylindrical in stems; and that the yield of timber to the acre is greater than any other system. The European foresters consider that the oak timber is at its best when the tree s 150 years old, and that elm, ash and beech reach maturity in about 125 years.

The famine-causing droughts of India are found by Mr. E. D. Archibald to have some connection with the sunspot cycle, although with sufficient irregularity to prevent trustworthy predictions. Extensive droughts occur in the dry area of Southern India at intervals of nine to twelve years, and usually, but not regularly, about a year before the sun-spot mimimum. When severe, famine follows in the next year. A severe drought in the peninsula of Southern India is followed by a severe drought and ensuing famine in Northern India in about five cases in seven: and there is also a tendency to sum-mer droughts in Northern India in years of maximum sun-spots, connected in some way with the abnormal high pressure prevailing over Western Asia at such epochs.

Since 1892, Molssan has produced in his electric furnace diamonds and other precious stones, graphite, chromium, manganese, unanium, vanadium, zirconium, silicium, aluminum, etc. He hopes soon to obtain pure iron, which does not yet exist, and which he supposes to be silver-white, flexible and strong.

Tests of liquid air for blasting begun at a German colliery about three years ago, are being systematically continued at one of the largest factories for explosives in Europe. The explosive com-pound is formed by adding some carbonaceous substance and many different mixtures have been studied, some of them proving very dangerous on ac-count of high inflammability and too sudden detonation. Good results have been lately obtained with equal parts of paraffin and charcoal, the filled cartridge being soaked in liquid air or hav-ing the liquid air poured into the wrapper. In practical mining, a prob-able method would be to take a tank of liquid air to the working place, and then deposit in it a wire basket of cartridges. allowing these to remain until the moment of using. Complete soaking requires about ten minutes. A cart-ridge 8 inches long by 2% inches in diameter weighs 11% ounces when filled with a mixture of kleselguhr, tar and tar oil, and it absorbs 24% ounces of liquid air. So rapid is the deterioration that it would be necessary to use a cartridge of this size within fifteen minutes after removal from the vital fluid. With carbon materials of the petroleum variety and highly-oxygenated liquid air, it is possible to obtain an explosive compound of greater strength than blasting gelatine, but safer mixtures are less strong.

If phosphorescence is due to vibration of material particles, it would seem that magnetism might affect it. Taking long tubes of sulphide of lime, sul-phide of zinc, nitrate of uranium and other more or less phosphorescent sub-stances, M. Alexandre de Hemptinne under the influence of powerful magnets but in no case could any influence upon the phosphorescence be detected. The s remained uniformly lighted in the dark, the brightness gradually and un-iformly lessening.







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U. S. DEPOSITORY.

Serum treatment for drunkenness is no new thing. Dr. Crevally, of Sidney, has tested it for two years, inoculating serum from a long-intoxicated and has been forced to conclude that the lessening of appetite for liquor noted for two or three days is due en-tirely to imagination. Inoculations with water had the same temporary effect.

The roadside trees about Salem, south ern India, are mostly tamarind, whose fruit is sold, but whose scanty shade is said to be so harmful that cattle never seek it and vegetation dies in it.

The progress made up to July in keeping hall from the crops by cannon-firing has been reported by V. Versorel, of Villefranche. A special form of cannon is used, and trigonometric measure-ment shows that the atmospheric whirl set up by its discharge may reach a height of more than a mile. The com-motion produced in the clouds trans-forms the bail into rain. In experience in the Rhone Valley, it has been found that each gun protects about 60 acres. the cost of the station being a little less than \$1.00 per acre, and the annual expense of maintenance-allowing 500 shots-about 65 cents per acre. Prompt and concentrated action is ensured by a code of signals. The confidence felt the system is indicated by the fact that 15,000 shooting stations have been already established in Italy while insurance companies have reduced their premiums 33 per cent in protected dis-

Hardened casein, more or less opaque, has long been used as a substitute for horn and similar materials. To make a clear solution that dries into a trans-narent horn substance. A. Spitteler, of Prien. Bavaria, swells the finely divid-ed dry casein in 3 or 4 times its weight of water, and then addsabout one-tenth as much caustic soda in the form of a five per cent solution. On standing a couple of hours, the felly at first form-ed separates into a clear liquid and a sediment, and the liquid must be de-canted or siphoned off. Hardened casein, more or less opaque

Solid potash water glass and soda water glass, 1 part of each, are finely powder. glass, I part of each, are finely powder-ed in a mortar, and bolled 90 minutes in 12 parts of soft water, when they are completely dissolved. A pulp is then made by grinding 7 parts of natural state with 1 part of lampblack. This is added to the water glass solution, and the rather thick mass is brushed upon its place, preciously roughtened with tin plates, previously roughtened with

The curious fact has been noticed that in hundreds of photographs of athletes, taken at the instant of victory, only one shows a pleasant expression

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