St. George Stake Conference.

The regular December Conference of St. George Stake was held on the 12th and 13th inst., in the Tabernacle, St. George. The attendance was very good.

A predominant feature of the conference was the many and powerful testimonies borne as to the divinity of the work restored through the agency of the prophet Joseph Smith.

The usual business as to the presentation of reports and of sustaining the General and Stake Authorities of the Church by vote of the people, was gone through.

We were not favored with the presence of any of the general authorities but Brother Edward Stevenson, of Salt Lake City, addressed us in an interesting manner. We also had the counsel of Elder M. F. Farnsworth, an old-time fellow-laborer in this southern mission. JAMES G. BLEAK,
Stake Clerk.

ST. GEORGE, Dec. 14, 1891.

Kanab Stake Conference.

The quarterly conference was held at Orderville on December 5th and 7th. There were present Apostle John H. Smith, the Kanab Stake Presidency, President Jesse N. Crosby of Panguitch Stake, Elder Edward Stevenson of Salt Lake City, and a good representation of the presiding Priesthood of the various wards throughout the Stake. The meetings were crowded. The remarks of those who addressed the Saints during our conference were very instructive. The Spirit of the Lord was greatly poured out upon the speakers, and the Saints were greatly blessed under the divine influence.

Our Sabbath school conference, held Sunday evening, was also a very pleasing feature of the quarterly conference, and the hearts of the Saints were made glad with the feast of good teachings given to the saints. F. L. POTTER,
Stake Clerk.

Fowls Cooked Young.

With the luck of Anglo-Saxon inheritance it is sometimes a little difficult to avoid the use of French terms in cookery or a bill of fare. Here are some that one encounters constantly. There is no dish in particular to (or as the style of pronunciation is now-a-days, not answer to) the word "mouton," and consists of a fine roasting sucking, a duckling, so to speak, of the same course before going on to the next. It is therefore not unusual to find in a large dinner a relevée or potage, relevée pie, dessert, etc. But true is a sucking duck served after the fish or in its stead, where it is not sidesaddle, and preceding the roast beef and game. After the latter comes the entremets, i. e., sweets or pudding.

The term hors d'œuvre is the most difficult to particularize. When said it comprises all side dishes which are really accessories to the meal. As such they are to and are eaten indifferently either before or after the soup; they are always placed on the table when it is being laid, and are often left there until the entremets have been served. They consist of radishes, olives, caviar, boutargue, anchovies of salt and smoked fish, sardines, anchovies and a variety of dainties.

Hot hors d'œuvre are almost unknown; they are very acceptable at large dinners, and are generally served immediately after the soup, and before the fish; they are often fried or baked, and are then usually such things as can be dished on a napkin, such as patties, rissoles, croquettes, vol-au-vent, etc., obviously, however, the series can be very much extended. At ordinary family dinners they are often served as and instead of an entrée.—Provisioner Journal.

The Boy Who Discovered the "Saw By."

A few years ago a green country boy applied to the superintendent of a western railway for work, and, somewhat against the superintendent's will, on the score of the danger to life and limb attendant upon such occupation, was given a place on brakeman of a freight train.

On one of his first trips it happened that his train was ordered to switch on to a siding where the side track was not long enough to accommodate either of them. The conductor was debating which train should back up to a point where they could pass, when the new hand ventured to suggest that neither should back but that they could pass each other by means of the short side track if the thing was managed right.

The idea excited a good deal of laughter on the part of the old trainmen, but the boy stood his ground.

"Well, how would you go about it?" asked one of the conductors, confident that the lad would soon find himself against a stump.

The boy took up a stick and traced in the sand a diagram to illustrate his plan.

"Good gracious!" said the conductor, "I believe that will do it!"

And it did do it. Today every trainman in America probably knows how to "saw by" two long trains on a short side track, but it is not so generally known that the thing was never done until an inexperienced country boy, who is now the manager of a great railway, thought out the problem for himself.—Washington Post.

An Expensive Infirmity.

I happened to be in a Broadway optician's store and saw a good looking, well dressed matron with a slip of a girl and a small boy, all of whom wore spectacles. The lady gave some directions about the glasses, and when she had gone I asked the optician whether defective vision is hereditary.

"Rarely," said he. "That lady has four children, and all of them need wear glasses. The fathers' eyes are sound. The mother and her children are afflicted with astigmatism, a defect of the vision which is almost as rare as anything that afflicts the human eye. It means straight lines crooked and parallel lines fade into one. Special glasses must be made and ground to fit each person, and sometimes the expense is great. They cost five dollars apiece too. So you see a large family of children with astigmatism can make a good deal of money in glasses alone. As the children grow up the range of vision changes, they never see how their glasses offend their adults, which increases the expense."—New York Herald.

A valuable antiseptic soap is made by adding twelve parts of sulphate of copper to eighty-eight parts of any good soap. It will readily heal sores and scratches and is devoid of any irritating action.

BRITISH PUNISHMENT.

OFFICERS OF THE LAW SENTENCED FOR TAKING BRIBES.

History of One of the Most Celebrated Criminal Cases of the Century—A Crime That Vexatious Old Knight of Englands Pet Detective Foiled.

In December, 1877, a remarkable trial took place before Baron Pollock at the Old Bailey, London. Great Britain was shocked and astonished to find that the trusted officials of Scotland Yard had been receiving large bribes from a gang of noted criminals. Carr and Benson—the latter of whom committed suicide in this country a few years ago—were undergoing a long term of penal servitude for what were known as the "great bet frauds." While in prison they tendered certain evidence to the British government which led to the arrest of Chief Detective Inspector Clark, Detective Inspectors Drenwitch, Meiklejohn and Palmer, with their legal advisor and attorney, Edward Froggatt, attorney at law.

The news sent a shock throughout the British islands. The police force in general was not by any means considered immaculate, but the great heroes of detection at Scotland Yard was entirely enough from a cloud of suspicion. Every effort had been made to hush up the case, so as not to shake the confidence of the public. Dismissal, with consequent loss of large pensions, was, it was well known, the least punishment, but the heavy necessary was inevitable, and the trial went on.

"I was present during several days of the deliberation," said the Englishman. "The detectives were confident of acquittal, being ignorant of the overwhelming evidence in the hands of the prosecution. Their look of confidence changed into one of consternation when, clear-cropped and haggard, clad in the inborne striped dress of the felon, upon which from back to fore was stamped the government broad arrow, Harry Benson, the informer, entered, accused the witness box.

"He was a man of prepossessing and manifest ability, a first class linguist and capable of acting in the high society. The defense was ably conducted, but no cross-examination could shake the master, who, now had his mental enemies in his hands, for years was telling the truth. Carr followed and in every point corroborated his fellow prisoner. He belonged to a lower grade than Benson, but possessed considerable force of intellect. He was such for the recipient of letters, which, it may be said, came from a talented source.

"The telegrams were produced showing that when in pursuit the detectives seized the messages of their movements, warning them to fly. Time after time, when close on their track, these messages were sent and subsequent meetings were held in London, where hundreds of pounds were paid over to those south heads of the law. Froggatt, the lawyer, was also in the conspiracy and received services of a technical nature. He and Clark were set in bonds and quite sufficient of acquittal.

"The latter, with the lack of extravagance the chief inspector had enough grounds. For years he had been body detective to the Prince of Wales, and during his attendance of his royal highness it may be supposed that he had acquired secret knowledge of his actions which the crown officials would not like divulged. That knowledge is power was proved in this instance, for it certainly enabled Clark to elude the meshes of the law.

"The judge charged the jury dead against the inspector and Froggatt, but was very light on the chief. In fact the evidence produced very little testimony against him. After an absence of about an hour the jury returned. The verdict was 'Guilty' as against the four minor detectives and the lawyer. 'Not guilty' as against Clark, who at once left the dock.

"'Have you anything to say, Drenwitch,' asked the judge, 'why sentence should not be pronounced upon you?'

"The prisoner made a fine speech—he would speak in language in which he received to long service rendered, the role which his conviction rendered, the ever-waning future of the languishing and finally his helpless wife and family. The other officers followed in a similar strain and with tearful eloquence begged for mercy. These men, who had excellently fathered the steel handcuffs on victims innumerable made a prison spectacle when in the strong grasp of the law. Their pleadings were of little avail, and after reminding them of the scandal they had brought upon their profession, the baron sentenced them to two years' imprisonment with hard labor—this was the severest punishment available under the act of parliament—and before they fully realized their doom they were hustled out of the dock into the cells of the Old Bailey.

"Froggatt's turn came next, and it was generally thought his sentence would be lighter.

"'I have a special sympathy for you, Edward Froggatt,' concluded the judge. 'You belong to the same honorable profession as do myself. Much is intrusted to us and much is expected of us. In sentencing you I do so with pain and reluctance, but I cannot see any reason for reducing the term of imprisonment—two years with hard labor.'

"This came on the wretched man like a thunderbolt, and, burying his hysterical tears, he raised his hands above his head. 'For God's sake, my lord,' he exclaimed, 'have mercy upon me!' That was all he had time to say, for the jailers do not encourage sentiment, and he was instantly hurried out of sight. I may mention that he was sentenced at the termination of his term of imprisonment to a fine of $5,000, for which, at the same bar of justice, he received seven years' penal servitude.

"Thus ended one of the most celebrated trials of this century, which gained its importance not of course from the enormity of the crime, but from the vital principles involved, which struck at the root of the whole English police system."—Chicago News.

From the Editor's Almanac.—Anon this time plant Chilean peas—in the wastebasket.—Boston Post.

The old "Shepherd's Calendar" has this much to say about Christmas weather: "If the sun shine clear and bright on Christmas day it presageth a generable year from January and Julie, and from Julie much plenty to comfort him if the wind blow stormy toward mount it betideth sickness in the spring and common quarters."

GOOD PIGS.

Portraits of Some Members of Two Distinguished Families.

The Essex hog is one of the most popular of the smaller breeds. He is a delicious, a mature early, and when full grown weighs from 150 to 225 pounds. Essex hogs fatten almost at the eight of corn. The sows are very prolific and fairly good mothers. The pure Essex is all black, without a white hair upon its body.

THICK HOG.

The Essex is most profitable when fattened and marketed at from nine months to a year old. More than half a century ago Lord Western, of Essex, England, travelled in south Italy, found near Naples a new breed of hogs new to him. He imported a pair to his English home and from them the modern Essex hog is descended. The original Neapolitans were crossed with a large, coarse breed of black hogs native to Essex. Thence we have the present improved Essex, many specimens of which have found their way to the United States and been reproduced and bettered, as all breeds of hogs have been in our country. They run now to more meat and less stand and leg.

The Essex hog sets up into delicious small hams and shoulders, perfectly adapted for fashionable markets, and pleasing consumers. They are therefore adapted to small farms or for gentlemen who like to amuse themselves by raising their own pork. For the poorer, however, they are too small, and the breeder who raises swine on an extensive scale will not ever them. Outside the best lines to which the Essex can be put is the improvement of breeds of large, coarse swine.

Our second illustration shows specimens of the Duroc Jersey hog. This breed is red in color and large in size, full grown, dressing from 400 to 500 pounds. Pigs of 9 months old should dress from 150 to 200 pounds.

DUROC JERSEYS.

The sows, unlike those of the Essex, are large and flapping, the boar is taller and light, with little tendency to crude like the Berkshire. The darker the red color is the more fashionable is your Duroc Jersey. The breed is docile and hardy. The Duroc Jersey hogs are a cross between the Jersey red hog, known in New Jersey for half a century, and a fine family of hogs bred in Saratoga county, N. Y., and known as the Duroc. The original Jersey red hog dressed often when full grown as much as 600 pounds. The Duroc Jersey cross seems to promise to make these fine qualities better known.

Animal Parasites.

A pamphlet has been written by Herbert Osborne, professor of entomology, on the parasites that afflict both wild and domestic animals. He has made the novel discovery that none of these parasites are general or common, but that each animal has a distinctive brand or pests of its own. If a band of sheep, horses, cattle or hogs are freed from the parasites that afflict them they remain clean until they come in contact with infected animals of their own kind.

The louse on the pocket gopher differs from that on the squirrel, and there is a close difference between the louse on the rat and on the field mouse. The pigeon, the turkey and the domestic hen are preyed upon by different insects, and the horse, cow and hog do not share respectively for a "common" enemy. The elephant, for fear, the rat and the dog enjoy the recreation of diverse and distinct representatives of the insectivorous crusade.—Montana Stock Journal.

What Those Women Do While Riding.

A busy woman says she gives her mind a complete rest on her journeys to and from the scene of her daily work. "I close my eyes behind my hand or paper and make my mind as complete a blank as possible." Another woman, a writer, says, on the contrary, "I make a practice to give my brain over to something fascinating, often getting my best ideas while in transit." Still another woman, a busy mother, plans the children's frocks. "Mentally making over, altering and combining in a way that is most helpful to me afterward." All of which shows that this personal riding has come to have an allotted place and consideration.—Her Point of View in New York Times.

Good Authority.

Congressmen "before the war" were somewhat accustomed to the exclusive of superlatives in language, but perhaps no American legislators were ever so practised in exaggeration as the members of the much lamented, vanished Irish parliament on College Green. Sometimes they continued to keep on friendly private terms while treading one another to most picturesque issues.

On one occasion a member, pointing a quivering finger across the house at his opponent, cried out, "Paddy Burke, you cheated with three words."

"And every member of the honorable gentleman's family is brought contingent—from the white livered hound that is skulking on the floor to the polished bag that is grinning in the gallery."

"How did you know his sister was in the gallery?" whispered a comrade as the cheers died down.

"Sure, didn't Paddy himself tell me she was going to be present when we were coming down to the house after dinner?"—Youth's Companion.

S. P. TEASDE

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