THE MISSION IN THE ORIENT.

An Interesting Letter from Elder Moeller.

Having been called by the President to assist in promulgating the principles of the Gospel to the people of Turkey, I took leave of friends in this city and started for the Orient on April 23rd, 1889, in company with Elder E. D. Simmons. Our journey eastward through the States, across the Atlantic, and over the continent of Europe was both interesting and instructive to these two Utah boys.

After six weeks' traveling and visiting in the great cities of the world, viz: New York, London, Paris, Vienna and others, we arrived at Constantinople, which, though not so flourishing in material greatness, was of greater moment to us, as there being opened before us a new scene of the panorama of our lives—preaching the Gospel to a nation whose language and every custom were foreign to us.

At the call of Elder Richards, who was then president of the mission, I left Constantinople on the 20th of August and journeyed eastward to Sivas, a city in the eastern part of Asia Minor, where I took up my abode with a family of Turks. Being thus left alone among the natives, I found it necessary to acquire their language. During the fall and winter of 1889-90, I learned sufficient to carry on a conversation on Biblical subjects. In April, 1890, I called a native Elder to accompany me and commence actually out to labor in the Apostleship of the Gospel to the Armenians and Turks (it being forbidden to teach Christianity in the Mohammedanistic various towns and cities of central Asia Minor. Although we always met with difficulties of investigation, we had not the privilege of adding any souls to the Church.

In the latter part of July we returned to Sivas somewhat discouraged at the condition of things there. In the meantime sickness, death and release of Elders had left the mission without Elders except myself. The Adjutant Governor, being the most prominent and those being some applicants for baptism and on one binding action (?), to obliterate in that religious town, it was decided that I should there take up my labors, for which purpose I took leave of the saints on Sivas and commenced my journey hither on September 11. Dwelt arriving at my destination on October 26th. In connection with Brothers Cannon and Stay, whom I met in Constantinople, I began to labor among the Armenians of this place. During the winter about twelve souls were added to the Church and we took steps to legally organized as a branch, adopting the constitution of the Church and always calling for us to our labors and which calling the opposition that we met in the various Protestant sects. Having no private matter to distribute among the people, it was decided that I should go to Constantinople to attend to the matter of getting printing done. Accordingly, after having appointed Elder Cannon to preside, when the branch, I started for Constantinople on the 19th of March, spent six weeks in visiting with the Saints in Syria and Palestine, thence to Constantinople, which I arrived on the 16th of May, and immediately commenced my labors with the government in trying to obtain permission to print and publish tracts in the empire. I was still working with considerable success when on October 6th Elders J. F. Robertson and A. Herman arrived in the field. After staying with them a month they were left in charge of the work while I, by permission of President Young, went to Switzerland to visit relatives a few days. While there I was honorably released from my labors to return home, embarked on the S. S. "Wyoming" on December 4th with four returning Saints, arrived in this city on the 23rd inst. I, in the journey of about twelve months, I experienced many hardships, I enjoyed my mission better than any other period of my life.

In regarding the mission in the Orient I have many reasons to believe that much good will result from the work that has been commenced, if properly carried on in the future.

FRED MOELLER.

Age of Coffee.

How long coffee was in use among Oriental nations before being introduced into Europe is not known. Abjamil Al-Isnaboni, a noted Arabic author, states that it was first made known about 870 of the Hegira, and so quickly did coffee houses and hotels multiply in Mecca, Arabia that the government several times made strenuous attempts to suppress them, fearing they would lead the people into idleness.

Notwithstanding Gessoff's tirade, the "coffee habit" took such a firm hold on the people that the beverage was made and drank in secret. They even went long distances into the desert and there prepared the substitute concoction without fear of molestation.

Some pious Mohammedans thought it sight to indulge among the intoxicating beverages forbidden by the Koran, for Abjamil, in an able pamphlet entitled "Defense of the support of Innocence," proved that it was not in the prohibitory section of that book. As a consequence the followers of the prophet were soon returned to the delights of coffee.—Detroit Free Press.

One Women's Bedtime Hours.

A lovely woman who was talking with a friend one day about her improvements, changes and improvements of children, said: "The challenge I smiled when a child was more write than any I have known in later years and the immediate consequence I have of those far away times as of the bedtime hours, when my mother and by cut beds in that low roofed chamber and taught to the songs, my song as a child, hymns, some of which some of her childhood, while others were compiled up in her own head. Some of the sweetest hymns and tunes of mine I learned then, and there ever comes to me when I closed my eyes a faint picture of my devoted mother sitting there in the twilight. I think the only reason that the darkness had no terrors for me was that it wasn't alone—was with the was with me. The sound of her voice dispelled all fear; it was associated with tenderness, watchfulness, fidelity, safety and rights."—Anna P. Payne in New England Homestead.

The Rev. Alexander Kodbick, of Illinois, for not long more than four years in exchange of sermons during a pastorate of sixteen years.

THREE COWS.

Cows of Holstein, Cows of Jersey and of Ayrshire.

We have for the past or having before our readers pictures of three of the most famous cows in America. The first is Pontiac Pearl, the Holstein cow that made over 1,200 pounds of butter in a year. The cattle at the head of butter producers by the cast not in America.

PONTIAC PEARL, HOLSTEIN QUEEN.

Pontiac Pearl not one of her kind but four years ago, and is therefore a unique. In spite of that, however, she is the greatest butter cow on record. She is owned by J. H. Decker, Pawling, N. Y.

The Queen of the Jerseys is the famous Brown's Belle.

This beautiful cow is of the Tokeneke family of Jerseys. Belle belongs to Major William Wilmot. She yielded in the year ending July 14, 1891 pounds 1,12 ounces of butter, the highest record for any Jersey so far in a year.

We present here what are commonly believed to be the three types of dairy cow, the Holstein for milk, the Jersey

BROWN'S BELLE, JERSEY QUEEN.

for butter and the Ayrshire for cheese. There are exceptions to all records, however, as well as to rules, and in this case the greatest individual butter producer is the Holstein, Pontiac Pearl.

The third illustration shows a fine type of Ayrshire, belonging to Aaron Ferris, Esq., of Newark, N. Y., Mr. E. E. Cox got hold of beautiful pure bred Ayrshire cows milk he sends to a cheese factory nearby.

The name and family trees for the thirty characteristics of these noble breeds of dairy cows. Mr. Cooper is well pleased with his Ayrshire, and he would not change them for any other breed. Each of these families is the best that a company, and has some in the families that are called to it. In form

AYRSHIRE COW.

by a herd the cheese factory as milk the Ayrshire herd number what family of cattle is best adapted to the milk and climate to be healthy second, when kind of a market be most easy for, that is to say, whether butter, milk or cheese will pay best, and third, the help he will have to have and the wages to be paid.

Growth of the Creamery System.

It is probable that fifty cent per pound more better is obtained from such hundred pounds of milk under the creamery system than can be made by a private dairy as usually managed. Allowing that each cow produces 5,000 pounds of milk per year, which is about the average, there would be an increase of twenty-five pounds of butter for each cow per season to the credit of the factory system. It is not difficult to believe that this increase is easily achieved by the instant increase of the improved quality of the butter. If there is any drop in the price of butter it will not be to trouble it to the creamery system until we have taken into account the enormous output of the butter factories.

A careful review of the subject will reveal these two interesting phases. First, the market demands for the next park a high grade product, is willing to pay for it and can absorb an enormous quantity without materially affecting the price. The enormous demand for good butter has been met by the creamery in a very satisfactory way. In the second place, it is surprising to see the prices stand as well as they do when such a large element of imitation butter is brought on the market and placed beside the product of private dairies and the enormous output of the creameries.

In thus speaking of private dairies The Gazette does not have in mind the scattered few that turn out that exceptionally fine product that goes direct to consumers. These cases of exceptional production are instances and should be encouraged; they will probably never be supplanted. The average farm butter is the kind that suffers, and between the competition on the one hand and butterine on the other it is having a hard time of it.

The great lesson in all this is that the average consumer desires good butter and is willing to pay a fair price for it. With the better average product comes a greater consumption, and consequently doubtless a better price.—Breeder's Gazette.

At the Head of Spin.

Telegraphers' duties are simple nowadays, and they do not hesitate to tell them to some another. It is said that the operators in New Haven, having always had from seven quarts of cream. Sixteen pounds of ice was allowed in each compartment. The yield ranged from three pounds thirteen ounces to three pounds six ounces.

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Give It to Them, Dead.

That fine old man of the British character which he is, he is a genuine lover of all nations, and he is a man of the world, and he is a man of the world, and he is a man of the world