

Hiram Johnson,
John Clark,
T. A. Williams,
W. C. Lyne,
J. H. Hughes,
O. P. Woodcock,
S. P. Tensdel,
B. K. Block,
H. Siegel,
Franz Jungh,
Elias Morris,
Hanson Produce Co.,
J. W. Summerhays,
O. P. Mason,
Henry Cohn,
George Osmond,
John Beck,
Henry Dinwooley,
J. J. Dilly,
Frank W. Jennings,
A. Hanner,

W. C. Pavey,
Samuel H. Hill,
George A. Snow,
T. R. Jones,
W. J. De Bruhl,
Emanuel Kahn,
Alex. Cohn,
John H. White,
Fred J. Fabian,
S. H. Love,
S. H. Auerbach,
S. W. Morrison,
A. E. Hyde,
George Romney,
F. W. Meegan,
H. P. Mason,
Isaac Sears,
Thomas J. Almy,
E. O. Chambers,
S. J. Lynn,
John Watson.

PROVO LETTER.

PROVO, Oct. 24, 1892.

Having in view the fact that your valuable paper reaches the homes of so many who would be glad to hear from the Brigham Young academy and can only do so through this means, I beg to be allowed a small space to pen a few of the doings and sayings in this noble institution.

There are nearly six hundred students enrolled at present, with indications of one or two hundred more by the close of the year. They are coming in every day, and all seem earnest workers.

The M. I. A. normal course is coming to the front rank, doing an excellent work, under the able management of Dr. M. H. Hardy. This is an important factor in the line of scientific educational improvement.

At the Polysophical society the other evening, a rising young scientist attempted to show the pressure of the atmosphere by experiment. Having pumped the air, as he thought, from the receiver, he turned to the audience and invited any two young ladies to take hold of the handles of the sphere and pull it apart. One lady volunteered. The audience waited breathlessly. So far from exercising her strength, the lady parted the globe with one hand. Result: a roaring audience and a confused scientist. The pump had leaked.

Founder's day was celebrated on the 17th inst., in right royal style. Elder B. H. Roberts delivered a very appropriate oration on the life and character of Brigham Young, after which all who desired partook of a gorgeous fruit festival. While this was going on in the basement an impromptu concert was ably carried on under the direction of Prof. Giles. The Academy battalion also cut a fine figure, parading and firing for some time on the campus. The celebration was a grand success.

Overcoats have been "all the go" the last few days, as a slight touch of winter visited us, giving us warning that the main body would bring up the rear in due time.

Mr. Botzum, known to the young people here as "Mama's baby boy," and who lectured in the library, has not failed to season his account of Utah with a description of those "horrid Mormons," making it very palatable for radical anti-Mormon readers. We sincerely hope the little duck won't fall and hurt his mother's little darling's face while on his homeward march.

During an experiment with oxygen in the laboratory the other day, a student entered as a spectator. No

sooner had he entered than an explosion occurred. That student is to be found elsewhere now when such processes are going on.

Bro. Maeser's lecture, "The Church School System," at the Pedagogium last week was very interesting. We wish that every Latter-day Saint, especially the young, could have the privilege of hearing like talks by this "grand old man."

Columbian day has come and gone and ere the century rolls round again most of us will be no more. The Academy joined in the celebration with appropriate exercises.

Trusting you will do me the honor to print these items for the good of those who have children here, I am yours truly, JOSEPH BROADBENT.

THE TRUE DATE OF THE DISCOVERY

[New Orleans Picayune.]

The public press for several days past has been filled with accounts of the celebration of fetes in New York City in honor of the four hundredth anniversary of the landing of Columbus, which took place on Friday, October 12, 1492. In view of the fact that Congress has declared Friday, October 21st, to be the official anniversary, and it is to be celebrated at Chicago in connection with the Columbian Exposition, some confusion has been caused by the honoring of two separate dates for the same purpose and to commemorate the same event. Is New York's day or Chicago's day the correct one? By the ordinary calendar reckoning, the anniversary falls on the 12th of October. By the real duration of time the anniversary is on the 21st inst.

The explanation is as follows: Each solar year by which our time is reckoned consists as ordinarily stated of 365½ days, or 365 days, 6 hours. In order to get rid of the fraction it is disregarded until every fourth year, when the four quarters are taken up and counted in the year, which is accorded 366 days, and is known as leap year. By the ordinary reckoning the Columbus anniversary comes back every 12th of October. But the ordinary reckoning is not the true one. Each year does not contain 365 days 6 hours, but 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 48 seconds. Thus it lacks 11 minutes 12 seconds of being 6 hours, and by reason of this deficiency it is plain that in a long period of time fewer days would get into the calendar than had actually been measured by the revolutions of the solar system.

The year is measured from the time the sun appears at the vernal equinox until it returns to that point. When the calendar was adjusted, in 325 A.D., the vernal equinox took place on the 21st of March. In 1582, in the time of Pope Gregory XIII, the equinox occurred on the 11th of March. Astronomically it came at the right time, but by the calendar it came ten days too soon. There were not enough days in the calendar, so the Pope, after consulting the astronomers and mathematicians, inserted ten days into the reckoning, so as to bring the spring equinox back to the 21st of March. But, in order to prevent a recurrence of this error, he arranged that three of the leap years which occur in four hundred years shall only be counted as common years. The leap years

which are thus to be degraded are those which terminate in two ciphers, but whose preceding figures are not divisible by four. Thus 1600 is properly a leap year, but 1700, 1800 and 1900 must not be counted, because while the whole numbers are divisible by four, the two leading figures are not, and they are to be regarded as common years. Pope Gregory made his revision of the calendar in 1582. Then the error was ten days. At the time Columbus discovered America, in 1492, it was counted at nine days, and therefore nine has been added to October 12th to get the astronomical date of October 21st. It thus appears that it would be proper enough to celebrate either date, as far as authority goes.

FUNERAL OF MRS. HARRISON.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 72.

THE FUNERAL SERMON

from the text "Wherefore comfort ye one another with these words" was then preached by Dr. Haines. "God's ways are not our ways," said the preacher, "we cannot understand them. Perhaps we could not understand them if explanations were given. Human intelligence is yet too immature to take in the reach and scope of God's plans. We are shut up to faith and faith is the greatest exercise of the spirit of man. To believers sorrows are not accidents; they are not judgments; they are chastenings permitted in wisdom and kindness. The Lord rejoiceth over death as well as life. Our duty is resignation, but Christian resignation is not mere enforced submission to the inevitable. It is looking up into the face of a wise and loving God saying 'Thy will be done, for Thy will is our well-being.' The constant follower of God has been called to her reward. Think not of her as dead. Death to God's children is not a wall but a gateway, the entrance upon a larger, sweeter life in higher realms. To die is gain."

The speaker then dwelt at length upon the beauty and the sweetness which characterized the life of the departed in every relation of life, from that of a quiet, Christian home-keeper, full of charity and loving kindness, to that of a courteous, kindly, thoughtful mistress of the White House, and turning to the bereaved members of the sorrowing family, he spoke words of consolation and comfort, with the assurance of the sympathy of the entire nation, exhorting them to "trust in the Lord and wait patiently for Him."

At the conclusion of the sermon the venerable Dr. Hyde prayed, commending the mourners, and especially the chief magistrate, to the tender mercies of a divine and loving Father; that he might be strengthened in the hour of trial, to bear his burdens and finish the work given him to do.

The choir then sang a hymn and the services were closed with benediction by Dr. Haines, and the cortege took up the line of march to Crown Hill cemetery. Soon after the train arrived at the request of the President, the casket was opened and the sad ceremony of taking a last look at the face of the dead followed. The features were calm, peaceful as in sleep. It was a sad moment for the President and he was nearly overcome.

Along Delaware street thousands of