

like the rumbling thunder, and not a bolt has fallen, nor a shaft has glanced upon them. But the gospel has been preached in distant lands, as well as in this, with vigor and success. New fields have been opened, thousands upon thousands have been reached by the word, the gathering has gone on, Israel has increased, the poor have been relieved, the Church has been set in order, all its quorums are in place and action, the people are striving to live by the truth, confidence between them and their leaders is increasing, union prevails, neither social nor political discord exists, and all that has been done to divide, annoy, perplex or destroy, has had the reverse effect, and tended to consolidate and strengthen. And thus will it ever be.

The new year, viewed through the gloom invoked by croakers and prognosticators, shows up full of terrors. It is to be a year of disaster and woe. Horrors are to crowd upon each other until the world will be sick with its accumulated miseries. "Perihelia and pestilence," quoted as cause and effect, create dismay in the hearts of the superstitious, who are not all ignorant nor unlettered. And to crown the awful history of this year of doom, comes the Shiptonian dog-grel dictum, "The world unto an end shall come, in eighteen hundred and eighty-one!"

We trust that none of our readers are moved to the slightest sentiment of dread by the star-gazers' guesses, or the the alleged witch-dame's mutterings. Ordinarily these sayings would have small effect upon the commonly intelligent. But the scientific endorsement of the period of perihelia gives some strength to the proclamation of the astrologers and the alarms of the sybil.

It is true that four powerful planets each come to their perihelion, or point nearest the sun, during a period of seven years upon which we have entered—that is, from 1880 to 1887. But it is a mistake to think that they come to their perihelia simultaneously. And even if they did, it by no means follows as a certainty that such direful effects would follow to Mother Earth and her children. The dying year was not remarkable for disasters compared with its immediate predecessors, and the year just coming into life may be no worse, in any respect.

As to the "end of the world," we venture the prediction that it will not arrive in 1881. We place too much confidence in that which has been revealed from heaven to take much stock in the foreshadowings that originate on earth. There are works to be wrought before "the end shall come" that cannot be accomplished in a single year. And when the grand climax of the world is reached, "the end," so often spoken of with fear and trembling, will not be the dissolution of the earth, but the finale of the kingdoms of this world to become the dominion of their lawful King.

But while we attach no value to the reputed utterances of a medieval witch or the semi-imaginative deductions of astral diviners, we nevertheless look for "the great tribulation" which is to come before the consummation of all things, and recognize the fact that every new year brings us nearer to the trying period when the troubles of the earth will be such as were never known from the beginning. Yet at the same time we remember the injunction of the Holy One concerning that period of unparalleled distress, "Stand ye in holy places and be not moved when ye shall see these things coming on the earth."

"Welcome to the new year now coming to the birth! We greet it with all that it may bring of joy or sorrow, pleasure or tribulation, successes or reverses. For all things are in His Hand, who cares even for the sparrows, and He will overrule everything for good. We look for great things in the coming year, mighty changes, grand developments and much progress. The "wicked will do wickedly" and seek to smite the people of the Most High. But their plans will fail, their schemes will come to nought, and some of the cunning and strong conspirators will pass away to their doom. But the righteous will rejoice in seeing the prosperity of Israel and the fulfillment of the word of the Lord, and no harm will come to them.

We congratulate all who love the right and seek for the truth on the coming of another year, which is one more step up the ladder of time towards the triumph that is sure. May it prove a season of blessing and

peace to the good and the true in all the earth, of release to the bound, of deliverance to the oppressed and of light to all that are in darkness. And to the Latter-day Saints, with their leaders tried and true, who are honored by the just though hated by the vile, and to all honorable men and women everywhere, we wish that eighteen hundred and eighty-one may prove a glorious, prosperous and Happy New Year!

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, DEC. 31.

Better.—The many friends of Apostle Orson Pratt, who has been seriously ill, will be pleased to learn that his condition is considerably improved.

India Ink Portrait.—Dan Wegeland, Esq., the well known artist, has just finished a fine portrait of Presiding Bishop Edward Hunter. It is really a striking resemblance. It has its defects, of course, but they are such as the best artists will make. It is as good a likeness as is generally seen, even in these days of advanced ideas and perfected art.

An Engine Ditched.—From the Junction we learn that an accident, though happily not attended by any serious results, occurred Wednesday morning on the Utah and Northern Railroad. It seems that a heavy train, with Mr. Philips engineer, was coming down a hill near Beaver Cañon, when the engine encountered a snow drift. The tender broke, and this caused the ditching of the engine. The engineer and his fireman, Mr. Lees, with another person, were thrown out, but luckily, escaped with a severe shaking up.

Harmless Runaway.—This afternoon, shortly before three o'clock, a horse belonging to Brother Thomas Latimer, of the 18th Ward, while standing in the yard of his residence, hitched to a buggy, became frightened at something and ran out of the yard and down toward the business portion of the city at a lively rate, the lines dragging on the ground, and the vehicle tossing to and fro like a ship in a storm. Near the residence of H. B. Clawson, Esq., a young man risked his life by catching hold of one of the lines and letting go again, and a few steps further on another young hero bravely yelled "Shoo" as the mad horse sped by. Two blocks further south the animal came to a standstill, but not till several other young men had wound the laurel wreath about their names in a series of ferocious efforts to stop the horse by swinging their hats in his face, and scaring him worse than when he started. No harm done.

The Telephone.—Below we append a list of persons and places which have, so far, contracted for wire in the telephone system now being established in this city. For offices the cost will be \$5 per month, for private residences, \$3. Others who take wires conjointly will either be charged according to distance from the central office or to some other *pro rata* plan which is now being considered by the company. The system will be working in about a week:

Deseret National Bank.
W. Jennings, residence.
John Sharp, residence.
Utah Central Railroad, superintendent's office.
Utah Central Railroad, freight office.
L. S. Hills, residence.
W. H. Hooper, residence.
Feramorz Little, residence.
H. S. Eldredge, residence.
Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, general office.
Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, drug store.
Moore, Allen & Co., drug store.
Dr. Allen Fowler, office.
Dr. J. F. Hamilton, office.
Dr. George C. Douglas, residence and office.
Dr. John P. Taggart, residence.
Western Union Telegraph office.
John W. Lowell, office and residence.
Wells, Fargo & Co., bank.
Howard Seabee, office.
A. C. Bixen, Valley House.
Sierra Nevada Lumber Association, office.
A. C. Young, residence.
Henry Wagner, office.
Gilmer, Salisbury & Co., office.
Germania S. and R. Co., office.
W. H. Bowers, office and residence.
G. F. Culmer, office.
P. H. Lannan, office.

M. Croxall, residence.
Dr. J. M. Benedict, residence.
John W. Roberts, residence.
Bamberger, Hurley & Co., office.
Cunnington & Co., office.
C. W. Nunn, residence.
Geo. M. Scott, office.
Dr. J. M. Williamson, residence.
George A. Mearns, office.
Henry Dinwoodey, office.
R. Mulhall, residence.
Latimer, Taylor & Co., office.
Continental Oil Co., office.
Ontario S. M. Co., office.
Morrill & Young, office.
Walker Brothers, office.
J. R. Walker, residence.
A. Podlech, White House.
Lucas & Meakin, office.
Barratt Brothers, office.
Mrs. Peterson, residence and office.

Utah Forwarding Co., office.
Grant & Clayton, office.
N. W. Clayton, residence.
J. W. Locke, office.
Ireland & Watson, office.
W. Jennings & Sons, office.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, JAN. 3.

STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Semi-Annual Conference of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion will be held in the Salt Lake Assembly Hall, on Saturday and Sunday, January 8th and 9th, 1881, at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. of each day.

Bishops of Wards, Presidents of Quorums and the officers of the various associations and societies of the Stake are requested to be prepared with their reports, or other business they may desire to submit for the consideration of Conference.

ANGUS M. CANNON,
DAVID O. CALDER,
JOS. E. TAYLOR,
Presidency of the Stake.

Man Shot.—Dr. J. M. Benedict received a telegram from Mount Pleasant, at 2.45 p. m., to-day, signed by Mayor W. S. Seeley. The telegram requested the Doctor to come to that place at once, to attend a man who had been shot. The Doctor took a special train about 3.30. Who the wounded man is, is not yet known.

Woman's Exponent.—The Exponent for Jan. 1st is out. The contents are as follows: "A New Page" (verse) Emily Woodmansee; "Meditations," Hannah T. King; "Life Incidents," Helen M. Whitney; "Living Links," by Avondale; "Woman's Work," etc., Kate; "Musings," D. E. Dudley; "Hail the Glad New Year," editorial; "Coming and Going," Lulu. Besides these, a number of good selected articles, Home Affairs, (among these a birthday poem by Isaac Groo to "Mother Whitney,") correspondence, etc. are to be found in its columns. The number is a good one with which to begin the year 1881. We wish the Exponent not only a continuation of its former success, but an increase of prosperity in the future.

A Fine Engraving.—We have been shown, by Mr. E. W. Tullidge, the proprietor, a fine steel engraving of Presiding Bishop Edward Hunter, the execution of H. B. Hall & Sons, 13 Barclay Street, New York. The card exhibited is designed especially for framing, is of a convenient size for that purpose, and sells at the moderate price of \$1. It is well worth the money. The same likeness, on a smaller card, may be found in No. 2 of Tullidge's Quarterly Magazine, which will issue in a few days. The engraving was taken from a recent photograph of Brother Hunter's, and is certainly a striking resemblance to the original. It not only presents an accurate contour of the head and bust, and the well-known expression of the face, but the very character of the man beams out from the features. The picture almost lives, and indeed will live, for it is truly an excellent piece of art, and can only be taken for the man it aims to represent.

Windsor Hotel and Dullmere House, Atlantic City, N. J., burned; loss \$40,000. Several firemen had their fingers and feet frozen.

The rumor that Edward Jenkins, M.P., author of "Ginx's Baby," was going to Canada to edit a paper, is pronounced a canard from the fact that Jenkins to-day exclaimed he "would rather go to Botany Bay than edit a Canadian newspaper."

INTERESTING MISSIONARY LABORS.

IN PRISON FOR THE GOSPEL'S SAKE.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark,
December 4, 1880.

Editor Deseret News:

On November 13th, Brother James C. Olsen, of Salina, the last one of the missionaries from Utah expected here this season, arrived in this city and has been appointed to labor in Norway. He was accompanied from Kiel, Holstein, by Elder Ludwig Suhrke, who had just been liberated from prison in that city. Elder Suhrke gives the following report of his missionary operations in Germany during the last 13 months:

"According to my appointment, I proceeded to Germany, my native land, in October, 1879, and commenced to preach the gospel in Rambo, near by Schwerin, Mecklenburg, the place of my birth. Here I held several meetings and baptized one. This, however, was the means of creating an excitement against me, and some of my enemies reported me to the police as a disturber of the peace, etc., the consequence of which was that I had to spend 48 hours in prison. In March, 1880, I went to Aarhus, Denmark, where I remained about one month and attended the spring conference, which was held in that city on the 24th and 25th of April. Here I was appointed to commence the opening of a new field of labor in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, where there at that time were only two families belonging to the Church. In the beginning of May I arrived in the city of Kiel, where I immediately hired a room and asked the city authorities for leave to hold meetings. As this privilege was denied me, I commenced my labor by visiting from house to house and conversing privately with the people. I also took advantage of several good opportunities which I had to bear my testimony to such as I could find on the highways, public squares and by the harbor. I found several who believed my testimony, and some time in the beginning of June I had the pleasure of baptizing the first four in Kiel. In the meantime I had become acquainted with a well-known and respectable citizen by the name of Frederik Max Dahlen, who invited me to come and live in his house. This offer I of course accepted with thankfulness, and soon after I baptized him and his whole family. This brother has since been a great help in spreading the gospel further among the inhabitants of Kiel and vicinity, for he has not only been exceedingly hospitable towards myself and Bro. Ola Goethe, who arrived there in August from Sweden, from whence he had been sent to assist me, but he has personally been very zealous in preaching and bearing testimony to almost every one who has come into his house. I continued my operations in Kiel about two months and baptized about 20 persons. When this came to the knowledge of the city authorities I was immediately summoned to meet in court, where I had to answer several questions in regard to who I was, my intentions, etc. I told them boldly that I was a missionary from Utah, and had come to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ. "Staatsrath" Lorensen, however, wrote to the president of the province and accused me of being a burthen to the citizens of Kiel and lied about me in a great many other ways, all of which led to the result that I was ordered to leave the country in two days notwithstanding religious liberty is claimed for the province. As I knew I had done nothing whereby they had any legal right to banish me I did not comply with the order, wherefore I was arrested and imprisoned for two days and then sent under guard to Hamburg, where I was turned loose. This was in the beginning of July. I remained in that large city only a couple of days before I returned to Kiel and continued my missionary labors quietly for four or five days, during which seven or eight more were baptized. The city authorities, however, soon learned of my return, and after they in vain had hunted for me one day with 35 policemen, they finally succeeded in capturing me, and I was immediately made secure inside the prison walls. I was now confined in a common prisoner's cell for 17 days, after which I was transported to the city of Hamburg the second time, with the assurance that if I dared to return to Kiel the third time they would ship me to America. Under those circumstances I did

not consider it wisdom to go there for the time being, wherefore I turned my attention to Hamburg, and commenced spreading the gospel there by visiting from house to house. Thus I became acquainted with a number of sincere and honest people, made some friends; and baptized four in the neighboring city of Altona. In the meantime I was invited to attend the conference meeting in Copenhagen, wherefore I started for that city. As I was very anxious to meet with the Saints in Kiel once more I concluded to go that way as that city was directly on the road. In disguise I succeeded to leave the railway station without being known and I now spent a few days very pleasantly in company with the Saints cheering and comforting them as well as I could. Everything would probably have gone satisfactorily if I had not been betrayed into the hands of the police, by some that pretended friendship. Of course I again was arrested as soon as my presence in the city was known to the authorities, and now came my 38 days imprisonment. Considering the circumstances, I can truly say that I spent that time in a pleasant manner; reading, singing and praying was my daily occupation. The Lord spake comfort and joy to my soul in my lonely hours, and that calmness and heavenly peace, which generally follow those who suffer for the cause of Christ, were given me in a rich measure. I knew I was imprisoned for the gospel's sake and that I had committed no crime. While I lingered in prison, I had the opportunity of conversing freely with several leading men in the community, to whom I explained the injustice and persecution to which I was subjected, but none dared to speak a kind word for me for fear of hurting the feelings of their friends. I also preached the gospel to the jailor and others who came to visit me. On the 11th of November I was finally liberated and on the 13th I arrived safely in Copenhagen.

Brother Suhrke has, under his trying circumstances—spending a great deal of his time in prison—done a good work, and his labors have borne good fruit already. There are now about fifty Saints in Kiel and vicinity, a branch has been organized and the prospects for the future are very promising. After spending a few days in the society of his brethren and friends in this city Brother Suhrke left on November 23d for Hamburg, which city has been assigned him as his future field of labor. We sincerely hope that after the many unsuccessful attempts which formerly have been made for opening the gospel door of salvation to the inhabitants of Schleswig-Holstein and Hamburg, that the cause this time has got such a foothold that no kind of opposition will be able to hinder our further progress, for there are very likely thousands in that part of the country who would embrace the truth if the servants of God could only have the opportunity to preach it to them unhindered.

Throughout the entire Scandinavian mission the good work is progressing and the diligent labors of the Elders have borne good fruits during the past years. In this office we are as busy as bees with the printed word. From early dawn until late in the evening we are confined to our rooms, attending to our duties, and we are almost forgetting that we are living in a large city, as we have no time to observe what is going on outside; but we take great delight in our labors; we are in the service of our heavenly Father, and feel it a pleasure to work for the promotion of his cause, knowing that we by so doing shall in no wise lose our reward.

Your brother and fellow-laborer,
ANDREW JENSON.

Water pipes in the U. S. Commissary building at Chicago burst on Thursday night. Large stores of provisions, of great value were in jeopardy.

An imperial decree is published in Russia reducing the import duty on salt, increasing that on foreign grades, taxing trade guilds, and doubling the storage dues on merchandise in government warehouses. The decree will take effect on January 13th.

A fire at Jackson, Mich., this morning, destroyed the Marion House, a two story frame building with four stores on the first floor, and an adjoining brick block containing the City Bank and four stores. Loss, \$60,000 to \$80,000.