

the object of his visit was to kill that gentleman that he might analyze the brains of his victim with a view to ascertaining the reason for the disparity between the financial condition of himself and the millionaire belongs to a type which is rapidly increasing. Such fellows as he make the heads of crownless kings lie uneasily on their pillows.

The heavy snowstorms, of which we had a sample in this locality last night (Sunday), have been general over the interior west and northwest. In the Wood River (Idaho) country, the fall has been unusually heavy, and the high winds have caused it to drift to such an extent as to cut off communication between some of the smaller towns and mining camps. In Nevada the storms have been exceedingly severe. Four men who undertook to cross the mountains between Placerville and Carson City are supposed to have perished, as they are missing. Another man, making the fifth, was caught in a storm and died. His body was recovered.

The peculiar chap who called to see Geo. W. Childs, publisher of the *Ledger*, evidently did not intend to carry out his threat of assassination. If he had he would not have made the announcement of his intention in order to be captured and cared for.

We have thought sometimes that Mexico might reasonably be accorded some of the substantial sympathy bestowed upon the people of the stricken districts of Russia. We hear of no effort outside of Mexico itself to render assistance to the inhabitants of the State of Durango, who are perishing from starvation. This would be a good opportunity for the United States to show their generosity toward the Mexican people. To do so would not only alleviate human suffering, but would cement a much needed friendship between this country and Mexico.

The story of the condition of the Tuscarora Indians, on their reservation in New York State, is genuinely pathetic. The gripe has laid one hundred of their number low in death during the last two weeks. They have been, besides, in a state of semi-starvation, but have been too proud to make their situation known to or solicit assistance from the whites. To cap the climax, the reservation has been, during a late spell of mild weather there, completely overrun by garter snakes. Some good white people are now rendering these unfortunate Indians much needed assistance.

The hold which the gripe has taken upon Philadelphia is alarming the people of that city. The death rate for six days up to and including last Saturday, was enormous, being no less than 725.

THE MISSION IN THE ORIENT.

Having been called by the Presidency to assist in proclaiming 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 grandest cities of the world, viz: New York, London, Paris, Vienna and others, we arrived at Constantinople, which, though not so flourishing in artificial grandeur, was of greater moment to us, there being spread 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 Hintze, 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 Saints. 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 commenced traveling and teaching the first principles of the Gospel to the Armenians and Greeks (it being forbidden to teach Christianity to the Mohammedans), in various towns and cities of central Asia Minor. Although we always met with multitudes of investigators, we had not the privilege of adding any members 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 releases of Elders had left the mission without Elders except myself. The Aintab branch, being the most promising and there being some applicants for baptism and no one holding authority, to officiate in that ordinance there it was decided that I should there take up my labors, for which purpose I took leave of the Saints in Sivas and commenced my journey thither on September 11, 1890, arriving at my destination on October 24th. In connection with Brothers Vezirian and Saruj, whom I ordained Elders, I began to labor among the Armenians of that palace. During the winter about twelve souls were added to the Church and we became regularly organized as a branch enjoying the comforts of the Spirit and much satisfaction in our labors notwithstanding the opposition that we met in the various Protestant sects. Having no printed 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 Vezirian to preside over the branch, I started for Constantinople on the 29th of March, spent six weeks in visiting with the Saints in Syria and Palestine; thence to Constantinople, where I arrived on the 19th 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. Schoenfeld and A. Herrman 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 5th with four returning Elders; arrived in this city on the 23rd inst. in the enjoyment of good health. Though I experienced many hardships, I enjoyed my mission better than any other period of my life.

As 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 STAUFFER.

UTAH TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

In the university building last night the first session of the second annual meeting of the Utah Teachers' Association was held. There was a moderate attendance. Mr. Stewart, second vice-president, presided. The singing, under the leadership of Professor Wolfe, was excellent. It was rendered by twenty-four pupils from the different schools of the city. Miss Snyder sang several solos which were much appreciated. The Rev. T. C. Hilt offered prayer, after which Governor Thomas gave the address of welcome. He adverted to the interest taken in education throughout the Territory, showing the advantages to be gained by the attaining of proper knowledge, and paid a tribute to the efficiency of the new school law passed by the recent legislature. The importance of the calling of the teachers was also dwelt upon. In their hands, he said, to a great extent, rested the rising generation. The education of the young was a matter over which the government should exercise the wisest and most jealous care. The Governor alluded, briefly, to the success of and interest manifested in the previous meeting of the association, which was organized last year, and hoped the present would be no exception to the rule.

School Commissioner Boreman replied in behalf of the teachers and remarked that he felt a great interest in the cause of education. In his recent tour through the Territory he found the new school law working splendidly, there being a great improvement over old conditions noted everywhere, and it had caused a general awakening in the noble cause. He found a good grade of teachers everywhere employed—people who were earnest and interested in their work. Increase of education meant a decrease of crime. The present rate of progress in Utah would soon put her in the lead of many other places. The school law was, he thought, open to improvement, and he suggested that the teachers should use their influence with the coming legislature to secure such amendments as were necessary. The work to be done by the Utah teachers in their second annual meeting would be watched and noted by all interested in education throughout the Territory.

It was suggested that a territorial reading circle be established, and a committee was appointed to lay out a plan and submit it to the association during the present meeting. The committee consists of Mr. Avery, Miss Rachel Edwards, and Superintendent Green, of Cache county.