SUNDAY SERVICES.

Religious services were held at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, July 5th, 1891, commencing at 2 p. m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir and congregation sang the hymn commencing:

Do what is right, the day-dawn is breaking,
Hailing a future of freedom and light.

Prayer by Elder Henry P. Richards.

The choir sang:

Come, dearest Lord, descend and dwell,
By faith and love, in every breast.

The Priesthood of the Tenth ward officiated in the administration of the Sacrament.

APOSTLE HEBER J. GRANT

was then called upon to address the congregation, the following being a brief synopsis of his remarks:

I am pleased that I have once more an opportunity to be with the Saints. It is always a source of pleasure and satisfaction to me to assemble with the people of God and listen to His servants, or when called upon to speak, to add my testimony to theirs to the truth of the faith we have espoused.

The more I study the plan of life and salvation as revealed to us in this dispensation through the Prophet Joseph Smith, the greater is my gratitude to my heavenly Father for the light and knowledge He has given me, and it is always a pleasure to me to bear testimony to this divine work. I have noticed that the more faithful an individual is in discharging his duties, the more joy he has in bearing his testimony. But if he becomes lukewarm in the performance of his daily duties, he will always find it difficult to bear his testimony to the congregations of the people of God.

Sometimes, by consulting our feelings, we are led to neglect our meetings and remain at home, feeling justified in not partaking of the Lord's supper, because we think we need to rest from the cares and labors of the week days. But I testify that the oftener we yield to this feeling, the less we realize the necessity of coming together; and the oftener we gather with the people of God the more we feel the importance thereof. The Lord has commanded us to come together and to remember Him at His table; and only by keeping this commandment can we become strong and fortified against all temptations and evils which we may have to meet in the battle of life.

I rejoice, as I mingle with men of the world, in the glorious truths revealed to us, and I pray constantly that my mind may not become darkened, but that I may keep the covenants made with God.

Many men in the world do not think of the future. They want to be successful in the affairs of this world, desiring to be looked upon as honest and good men, from a worldly point of view, but the question of God's revelations to mankind is a matter of no interest to them. To me it seems to be the most important thing to learn the mind and will of the Lord and then to labor with all strength to do that will.

It is true that to live in accordance with God's laws requires much diligence and even sacrifices. But it is also true that it is not natural to men to make such sacrifices, but those who have been most blessed by God have been those who were willing to give their time, their talents, their all for the Lord. Their experience has been that by so sacrificing their all, they have received more strength, more of the Spirit of the Lord and have been better enabled to accomplish the will of God.

On the subject of kindness one towards another, the speaker said he had sometimes thought that many persons were afraid of speaking a kind word to another, as if by so doing, their whole supply of kind words would soon be exhausted. With temporal things this may be so. If a man, for the season, has one hundred sacks of grain and gives away one, he has only ninety-nine left, and so on. But in distributing kind words and deeds, the opposite result is obtained. The oftener we speak kindly and do acts of kindness, the better prepared we are to do so in the future. As we labor in any given direction for the benefit of our fellowmen, the more will we be enabled to do so. No individual has ever performed a beneficial act for his fellowmen but that this act has brought down upon him the blessings of heaven. To labor for others gives a joy and satisfaction which cannot be gained by laboring only for ourselves. It is because the Saints are laboring for their fellowmen, for the salvation of the world, that they have the Spirit of the Lord with them.

It behooves us to be anxiously and diligently engaged in the good work and to do it with all our strength and all our might. We have the power within us to work and we should not be slaves, thereby forfeiting the promised reward.

We have received a testimony of the Gospel and the knowledge that we are engaged in the work of God. Now, we must diligently labor in this work and not sit still, waiting for the Lord to do what we ourselves can do. Some people seem to think that God work will go on whether they take a part in it or not. This may be true. The work and plans of the Almighty cannot be stopped by our neglect. It will continue to go onward and forward, but unless we exert ourselves in the cause we will certainly lose our reward. For we will be rewarded according to our individual efforts. It is not knowledge, nor mere profession in words, that will be rewarded, but diligent, active work.

It may be that we sometimes are misunderstood and misjudged by our fellowmen, when we try to do our best. Men will condemn as selfishness what really is sacrifice on our part. But if we can only have the testimony of the Spirit in our hearts that we have been doing God's will, we need not fear the misconstruction that men may put on our actions or motives.

I realize that all who hold responsible positions have a right to the inspiration of the Spirit. And this is better than any other knowledge that can be obtained. Life eternal is the greatest gift to man, and this gift can be gained only by walking in the light of the Spirit and keeping the commandments of God.

PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON

then delivered a discourse on practical religion, showing that in the Church of Christ are to be found all the gifts necessary for a human being to overcome weaknesses, conquer all temptations and be made perfect as a follower of our Master, the Lord Jesus Christ.

A full report of these interesting remarks was taken, and will, it is hoped, appear in the DESERET NEWS later.

The choir sang:

Look to and rely upon God is our cry.

Benediction was pronounced by Apostle Abraham H. Cannon.

BATON ROUGE

Visited by a Cyclone Sweeping Through the Residence Part of the City.

THE PENITENTIARY WALLS BLOWN IN.

Eight Killed and Twenty-eight Wounded Prisoners so far Taken from the Debris.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

THE WORK OF A CYCLONE.

A Terrible Havoc in an Eastern City.

NEW YORK, July 6.—A special from Baton Rouge says: A cyclone from a southwesterly direction passed through the residence part of this city at 6:30 this morning, wrecking many houses. The penitentiary walls were blown in and many inmates killed and wounded.

Eight killed and twenty-eight wounded have been taken from the debris at the penitentiary, thus far.

Twenty Thousand Pounds of Tea in the Bay.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—While a train load of tea was being run into a freight boat Saturday night, one of the cars containing twenty thousand pounds broke loose and the tea was emptied into the bay.

The Locust Plague in Persia.

LONDON, July 6.—The government of Persia has prohibited the exportation of corn from that country. The crops in the southern provinces have been destroyed by locusts.

Russia Will Be There.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 6.—The government has succeeded to take part in the World's Fair at Chicago. Baron Dostrove will preside over the Russian section of the exhibition.

In Memoriam.

DUBLIN, July 6.—Ten thousand Nationists marched in procession from Castle Martyr to Killeagh and unveiled a memorial cross on the grave of Timothy Daly, the Irish martyr.

A Parnell Fight.

DUBLIN, July 6.—Several fights occurred in Carlow yesterday between Parnellites and anti-Parnellites, several persons being injured.

Turkey and the World's Fair.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 6.—The World's Fair committee has indicated the Turkish minister at Washington to report on the best means to secure for Turkey an adequate representation at the Chicago exposition.

Spurgeon, Gladstone.

LONDON, July 6.—Rev. Charles Spurgeon preached twice and retired night. The physicians were in constant attendance upon him.

Many persons called on Gladstone to condole with him upon the death of his son. Among the callers were the United States minister and Mrs. Lincoln. The funeral will take place Wednesday at Hawarden.

Another Editor Murdered.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 6.—J. B. Shaw, editor of the Bishopville *Argus*, was shot and killed at a picnic near that place by two drunken rowdies whom he had shown were trying to keep in order.

The Remains of Paymaster Armes.

ANNAPOLIS, July 6.—The remains of Paymaster Armes, of the U. S. navy, who with others was drowned in the terrific hurricane two years ago, have been interred in the naval cemetery here.

Convention of Home Seekers.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kas., July 6.—The preparations are now complete for a gigantic convention of home seekers in this city, next Saturday. The presence of over 100,000 cattle on the Cherokee strip has aroused the people, and they feel that if they are ever to get homes in that land they must act. Jerry Simpson, Senator Peffer, Congressman Mason, P. C. Elder, W. M. Springer, Chief Mayes and other prominent men have promised to be present and make addresses.

The Blockaded "Cordelia."

SIDNEY, N. S. W., July 6.—The British warship "Cordelia" has just returned to this port after a disastrous trip for practice with her big guns. The captain reports, while firing one of the six-inch breech loading guns, it exploded, killing Lieutenant Hiller, Sergeant Thomson and four seamen, and wounding three midshipmen and ten seamen.

The Advantages of Root Crops.

But the least of the advantages gained from root crops consists in the fact that their proper cultivation tends not only to an improved condition of the soil itself, but also that it helps greatly to lessen the production of weeds, so that a clean condition of subsequent crops can be more easily maintained. This is true to some extent of all crops that require hoeing and cultivation, such as corn, etc., but more especially of such root crops as mostly cover the ground with their leaves, thus forming a mulch that not only smothers the weeds but lessens evaporation of moisture from the surface to the advantage of the crop and makes later cultivation comparatively easy. To get the best results the ground should be carefully prepared at first, before the planting, and the early hoeings and weedings should be thorough and effectual. Then there are to grain crops where the production can be so greatly increased by high cultivation and manuring of which will yield a better return where fertilizers are purchased than is the case with most of the root crops. Indeed, it would seem that the potato crop is almost the only one for which a farmer can afford to buy fertilizers.

The more solidly hay is packed in the hays the better will it keep. It is the admission of air that spoils (rotting) it.

A MODEL SILO.

Into Site Which Has a Capacity for One Hundred and Fifty Tons.

There has been a great deal of controversy of late in regard to the best method of constructing and filling the silo. M. H. Beckwith, of the Delaware station, writing to The Rural New Yorker, says:

May 6, while stopping at the farm of Mr. John J. Ross, near Milford, Del., I had the pleasure of examining his twin silo, which has a capacity of 150 tons of ensilage. Its neat, compact and durable appearance at once struck my fancy. One apartment still contained about four feet of an excellent ensilage as I had ever seen. It was perfectly sweet and emitted a rather pleasant odor and there was nothing disagreeable to the taste. There was none of that rank, acid smell about it which renders most ensilage so disagreeable to handle. Mr. Ross informed me that only a very small amount, at most more than one loaded, showed any signs of mildewed at any time.

This silo occupies one corner of a building used for a horse and cow stable. The walls of the lower part for about four feet below the surface of the soil are constructed of brick and plastered with waterproof cement to the floor of the building. Above this the wall consists of matched pine an inch and a quarter thick, nailed upon 2 by 4 inch studding placed about twelve inches apart. This was covered with heavy sheathing paper, over which were nailed laths the same as for building and plastering a dwelling. The laths were forced out from the paper by successful laths placed vertically upon them, leaving a space of about the thickness of a lath between the laths and the paper. A thin coat of plaster made from the best quality of water cement was first spread upon the laths so as to completely fill the space between them and the paper. A second coating was applied after the first had thoroughly set, a solid air and watertight wall being thus secured. The partition was treated upon both sides in the same manner. Both sides were filled at the same time in order to secure an equal pressure upon both sides of the partition. The ensilage was cut by power furnished by a large windmill and conveyed into the silo as rapidly as possible upon consecutive days and firmly packed as fast as filled.

Crows to the Cross.

An effectual way to keep crows from pulling corn is to catch one in the act and hang it on a cross. National Stockman says: Take three pieces of board about two feet long and set them in the form of a tee. Let them slant against a fence and be held in place by a weight on top, or be nailed together. Make an imitation crow's head of the tee, cut for the opening and place an egg in it. Then set the trap at the entrance, which should be narrow. Conceal the trap and chain by covering with dried grass, then place another egg on the ground off one side and one on the fence. The eggs must be so arranged that when the crow takes the one on the fence he can see that on the ground, and when he takes the latter he can see the one in the nest. When a crow is caught his screams will bring together all the crows for miles around. It gives them such suspicion of the locality that they will not trouble it again very soon; in fact, a crow cannot be trapped in the same field in two or three years. As a suitable finale, tie two feet of red ribbon to the bird's neck and let him go. Scores of others will follow and set up a cry.

Hiving a Swarm of Bees.

When a swarm leaves watch and see where they cluster and live them as soon as they are settled. The street way in the world to hive a swarm is, when they are clustered on a limb, to cut it off and carry it to a hive. It should be laid down gently in front of the fly entrance and a few bees shaken off and directed to it. If they were all shaken off suddenly they might again take wing and either cluster again or disappear. A little smoke should always be at hand to drive them in with; they can be driven to which it as nicely as a shepherd's dog drives the sheep into an inclosure. If I am not too busy I do not leave the hive until they are all in. It seems strange that bees which have just left a hive should not enter readily one just like it, but it is true. Sometimes I have driven in a swarm with smoke, and in a little while they would come out and cluster on the outside. When this occurs I know that the queen did not enter the hive, but was hidden under it or the alighting board. In hiving a swarm, if I see the queen enter it, I watch no longer, for I know the rest will soon follow.—Prairie Farmer.

Oats as a Hay Crop.

Wherever the oat crop does not promise well to be harvested in the usual way, by reaping and binding, the best economy will be to cut earlier, the same as grass, take up in light windrows, and let it cure in the swath, or swath and cock, as may be necessary, so as to be reached about Feb. 1 for the milk cows. The value will be seen in the extra part. The cows eat them up clean, and, if there is enough to last through March, the cows will come out in grass with coats as fine as silk. They are so better fodder than oat hay for calves and yearlings. It brings them out in the spring in fine form and fettle. Full feed pays in growth and profit.—American Agriculturist.

Barnyard manure furnishes in available form all the elements needed by the plant, and also organic matter, which makes the soil more retentive of moisture and fertilizers and which by its decay aids in the decomposition of the soil itself. A fertilizer in its true sense, says Mr. H. J. Wheeler, chemist of the Rhode Island station, renders the soil more productive, whether serving directly as plant food or by rendering the fertilizing elements in the soil itself more available to the plants. The use of leaves, straw, etc., as bedding serves a double purpose in absorbing the liquid or more valuable portions of the manure and in increasing the supply of organic matter in the soil.

By placing under the so called leguminous plants, such as clover, peas, beans, etc., which are now known to be able to draw nitrogen from the air, the soil is not only benefited by the addition of their organic matter, but in the case of the legume much of the nitrogen has been a gain made drawn from the air, a source of supply we are as yet unable to utilize in any other way. By such means can the physical condition of the soil be improved, and not until this is done can it be expected that the cultivation of commercial fertilizers will prove to the highest degree profitable.

A. A. BENTON Pottsville.

A Hairbreadth Escape.

At 11 o'clock on Saturday night, as the train was running from Buffalo park to Gurfield Beach, a man was seated alongside the track with his head buffeted on the end of a tie outside the rail. The train was stopped and the man picked up for dead. There were two big gashes on the top and back of his head. He was placed in the rear coach and as the train moved on he was noticed to breathe. He was in a drunken stupor and had been badly hurt. On the arrival of the train in this city the injured man was with some difficulty aroused, and he gave his name as Daniel Jackson. He said he had been prospecting in the Deep Creek country. He did not know how he got his injuries, but thought that a train had run over him.

Emperor William of Germany is now in England. He is being royally entertained.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, July 6th, 1891, which if not called for within two weeks, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

LADIES' LIST.

Ames Della	Bailey Ella
Anderson Miss J S	Bailey Mary A
Annis Cecelia	Barnes Ellen
Anderson Mary	Bailey Ella
Adams Miss S W	Bailey Ella
Bailey Ella A	Bateman Jennie
Bailey Ella	Bailey Ella
Bateman Mary Ann	Blackfield Miss O
Bailey Ella	Bailey Ella
Bailey Ella	Bailey Ella
Bailey Ella	Bailey Ella