

"NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS."

A lady enters our dry goods store, Steps to a clerk who stands near the door, Asks him to show her the latest style, And she pulls over the goods meanwhile. Says she: "I want a dress for my niece, Will you please show me that under piece? Oh! I didn't see it was a polka spot, That is too near the one she's got. That piece with stripes would just suit me, It's just as pretty as it can be; But she wants a better covered ground, With a sort of vine running 'round. She don't want it too dark nor yet very light,

Not a striped piece, nor yet very bright, I think she'd like what you showed me last,

But do you think the colors are fast? Cut off a bit before I decide.

I'll take home a piece and have it tried. I had a dress like that last fall

And the colors did not wash at all. I like those patterns there on the end,

I'll take a few samples for a friend; Now, one of this, if you'll be so kind,

And one of this, if you don't mind— The nicest styles I've seen this year,

And you'll secure the trade—no fear. I've forgot the price—'twas cheap enough.

It's a sort of dark, plain stuff; Do you think you have it in the store?

The dress is spoiled if I can't get more. Will you put these samples in a bill?

I'll know where to get them if you will. I'll take them home; if she thinks they'll do

You'll see me back in a day or two."

—Newark Register.

Another "Inspector of Consulates."

The public has not forgotten the performances of Rev. John P. Newman, chaplain-in-ordinary at the republican court. Known by the somewhat irreverent title of "Grant's private parson," Mr. Newman attended to the spiritual wants of the President so satisfactorily that—his health having broken down by the constant toil in this tough vineyard—he was appointed "inspector of consulates," and went on a tour round the world at a salary of eight dollars per day in gold and all expenses paid. He was also allowed a private secretary, with a salary of \$2,500 per annum. This position he gave to his wife, and thus showed that he knew how to keep a good thing in the family. After a prolonged absence Mr. Newman returned in perfect physical condition and excellent spirits. If he ever made any report of his "inspections," it has never been published, or even heard of; but he collected material for several trashy books and lectures, which have been peddled out for his own exclusive benefit. It is needless, of course, to remark that Mr. Newman was strongly in favor of Grant's reelection for a third term, but being disappointed in this he will vote for Hayes.

We should have thought that one such outrageous fraud as Newman's trip was enough for the present generation, but evidently Secretary Fish is of a different opinion. The appointment of inspector of consulates is discretionary to him, and he has just exercised it for the benefit of a friend of his, a certain Arthur B. Wood, who is now circumnavigating the globe on the same liberal terms Newman enjoyed. Wood has about the same amount of consular experience Newman had, and his inspection will amount to no more than Newman's. Whether, like Newman, he takes a private secretary to be a companion of his bed and board at \$2,500 per annum, we do not know; but it is highly probable this important part of the Newman programme was not omitted.

It will be remembered that before the House adjourned Secretary Fish complained that his department had been badly crippled by Democratic reductions of appropriation bills, and intimated that "the interest of the country" would suffer materially thereby. This utterly useless employment of an inspector of consulates not only shows where and how the people's money goes, but also casts a good deal of light upon Secretary Fish's protest against House economy. Fish, however, agrees with Grandma Dix in the opinion that "the election of Tilden would be one of the greatest calamities which could befall the nation."—*St. Louis Republican*.

"Sambo, is your master a good farmer?" "O, yes, massa, fust rate farmer; he make two crop in one year." "How is that, Sambo?" "Why, he sell all his hay in de 'all, and make money once; den in de spring he sell de hides ob de catlo dat de for want ob hay, and make money twice."

CACHE COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL JUBILEE.

LOGAN, Sept. 24, 1876.

To-day the Sunday schools of Cache county met in Jubilee under the large bowery at Logan, and all present enjoyed a huge treat. There were present on the stand, Prest. Brigham Young, Jr., Bishop Wm. B. Preston, Bishop Wm. Budge from Bear Lake, and nearly all the bishops of the different settlements of this valley. We were also honored with the presence of Elders George Goddard, Assistant General Superintendent of the Sunday-school Union, William Willes and Samuel L. Evans, who came from Salt Lake City expressly to be present on this occasion.

The Jubilee was presided over by Supt. Moses Thatcher, who had been the chief mover in getting it up.

At 11 a.m., the vast congregation, which consisted of over 2,000 children, besides 1,200 to 1,500 adults, nearly every Sunday school in the valley being well represented, was called to order, and the multitude of children sang the piece entitled "The Opening Hymn," followed with prayer by Bishop Budge.

The children again sang the cheerful "Sabbath School Invitation."

Elder Ezra D. Carpenter asked the Questions, as published in the *Juvenile Instructor* of 1875, on the History of the Prophet Joseph Smith, the first three chapters of which were answered with promptness and harmony by the Sunday-school children.

Singing by the schools, "Some Place For Me."

Elder Willes then addressed the children in a very pleasing and interesting manner, with remarks quite appropriate to the occasion.

Other three chapters of questions on the history of the Prophet were then asked, and answered with the same readiness and unison as before.

Elders Goddard and Willes then sang a duet found in the *Juvenile Instructor*, entitled "Always Hear Both Sides," much to the edification and interest of all present.

The Secretary then read the Sunday School report of the county, which showed a steady increase in numbers of both schools and pupils.

Elder S. L. Evans then gave the assembly a little history of his labors in the Sunday School, which had been since 1863, and he had grown in the interest of the welfare of the children of the Saints, and blessed the children and all interested.

After the children had sung "Children of the Saints," they were dismissed, with prayer, till 2 p. m., by Bishop S. Roskelley.

At 2 p. m. the congregation was again called to order and the schools sang "Deseret."

Prayer by Bishop Littlewood. Singing, "Daisy."

Elder Carpenter asked questions in the six following chapters of the Prophet's history, and was answered again with that same alacrity and spirit as hitherto.

Elder Goddard spoke to the children, as he and but few others can speak, attracting the eye and ear of the entire audience, who listened with pleasure to his few words. He said he liked the Sunday Schools, for they taught the children to be honest, sober, and he liked sober men and women. It taught children to be mannerly, and he liked well behaved children. It taught them to be good and obedient, and he was fond of that class of children. He dwelt on the power of the Sunday School to instill these principles into their tender minds, if properly conducted. He was highly pleased with the county report, and hoped to see a steady growth in all the schools of the Territory. He said that the vast number present to-day certainly spoke in loud words of praise; that the bishops of the several Wards were wide awake to the interests of the Sunday Schools and had encouraged and assisted in this great jubilee. He felt to ask God's blessing upon the children, the superintendents, the teachers, the bishop, and all the priesthood of God upon the earth.

The children sang "Guardian Angels."

Bishop Preston said that he was very much pleased with the manner in which the children answered the questions on the History of Joseph Smith, that it showed him that they had been well trained in their lessons, that the teachers had been energetic in their labors

and that the pupils had learned their lessons well. He rejoiced that we had no grog shops hereabout to allure and pollute the habits and morals of our children, but felt that he would like to take that vast assemblage in his arms and care for and carry them through pure and unspotted from the evils of the world, and see the children grow in virtue and purity. He blessed the children and the Saints with the blessings of heaven, and prayed God's peace to be upon them.

The children sang—"Give us room."

Prest. B. Young, jun., arose and said he certainly did enjoy the present occasion, and that it must indeed be a pleasing sight to the fathers and mothers to see so many of their children assembled to sing and take part in the jubilee, and to join their voices in the beautiful songs and responses to the questions.

He contrasted the present multitude with the few people who were gathered in Salt Lake City a few years since, when such an assembly would have done credit to them. He felt thankful to God that he was permitted to witness such a beautiful sight, and realized that this was but a small portion of the saints in these valleys of the mountains. He said that while listening to the answers of the children to the questions on our beloved Prophet's history, he could imagine he could see the boy Joseph Smith wending his way to the hill Cumorah, where he was to receive the plates, and upon finding them, taking them up and translating this book (holding up the Book of Mormon) from them. With joy he must have taken them from that stone box. He referred also to the joys and sorrows that afterwards followed. The recollections of those days brought both pain and pleasure to him when meditating upon them. He thanked the superintendents, teachers, and all interested in the Sunday Schools, for their energy in producing such beautiful harmony, in every respect, and prayed God's blessings to rest abundantly down on all who sought to do right and keep the commandments of God.

The children then sang "Volunteers."

A report was then read by Elder Thatcher from a committee who had been appointed at a convention held in Logan, July 22nd, to draft rules and regulations for the future guidance of the Sunday Schools of Cache Co., which rules and regulations were accepted unanimously.

Supt. Thatcher said that the following "selected" lines would, perhaps, better echo the sentiments of his heart, than what he could say, and read the following—

TO THE CHILDREN:

Is our daily life what it ought to be, what it might be? Do we not allow petty vexations and, trivial things to sour our temper and darken our brow, the impulses of nature to get the better of us? Do we not allow the unjust judgment to chafe and annoy us? That impatient word just now; you were fretted, but did it make you feel any more pleasant? Those light and trifling thoughts, they have gone to give their account against you, and you have borrowed from a merciless creditor. That witticism at another's expense; you meant no harm, but was it, after all, quite right, and doing just as you would be done by?

And then the words that are not spoken, the opportunities neglected which might be productive of so much good. How much evil we do when we might do good! How much reproach we bring upon ourselves by our inconsistencies! How little we practise what we preach! How little we do unto others what we would that they should do unto us! How selfish we are, and ready to listen to the promptings of self-interest, and to blast with the breath of suspicion! How we permit little jealousies and animosities to rankle in our hearts, and pride, vain and impotent, to fill it! How little of charity do we feel for an erring brother or sister, as if we never erred ourselves! How imperfect and incongruous are our lives! And yet we might make of life a most beautiful thing; but it must be our daily actions that will do it. Loving words and deeds of kindness, tender sympathies and gentle ministrations, constantly and daily expressed, will make our lives majestic.

Did you never see those that have

appeared the very embodiment of goodness, in whose presence there was an attraction, irresistible, magical? They have seemed to you like an oasis in a dreary desert, and like green and fertile spots in a barren waste. You have doubtless sighed to be like them, as good and beautiful. You can be, if you will only make the endeavor; you can adorn your soul with such grace, you can make your life so attractive that you will carry with you, wherever you go, that charm most potent. To many daily life seems dull and uninteresting, but there are passages in it of surpassing loveliness. Did you reply kindly just now when spoken harshly to? Did you receive that bitter upbraiding meekly and silently? If so, you gained a victory over self and did a beautiful thing.

Did you speak words of sympathy and hopeful cheer to that poor and despondent spirit? Did you lighten the burden of that weary brother or sister? God will remember and reward you, and assistance will come down from above to you when "weary and heavy laden." Would that we treasured these opportunities of doing good, and prized them more highly, for they are jewels with which we may adorn ourselves with richest grace—goblets from which we may drink the delicious waters of happiness.

Let us strive to live that our life's little acts shall have no remorseful shadows hanging over them. Life will have a new meaning for us; it will become a daily reality to us, for only as we grow nobler and better do we really live; only as the heart advances in that which is good and pure do the spirit's chariot wheels move on towards God and the celestial city.

The children sang most beautifully, "Love at Home."

A standing musical committee was then selected, composed of the following brethren—Wm. Knowles and Alexander Lewis of Logan, W. A. Noble of Smithfield, Henry Haslem of Wellsville, J. B. Nash of Franklin, Amos Clark of Newton, and Thomas Kirby of Hyde Park.

The names of the county superintendents, Elder Moses Thatcher, and the secretary, Elder Joseph E. Hyde, were presented by President Young, jun., and were unanimously elected as such.

A vote of thanks was then proposed by Supt. Thatcher to the superintendents and teachers of the county, to Elder Wm. Knowles, who had so ably conducted the singing exercises, and to the brethren who had visited us, which was heartily responded to.

The jubilee was much enjoyed by all present, the Spirit of God filling the hearts of all participating, and harmony and good order prevailing throughout.

Much might be said to the credit of the Bishops, who were, with few exceptions, all present, and who must have encouraged and assisted their brethren, the superintendents, in bringing about such a grand result. The success of to-day must strengthen their determination to press on in the good work of training the children of the Saints in the "way they should go."

"Praise ye the Lord" was then sung by the schools, who seemed determined to make the last pieces of the occasion the most effective, and indeed it was most beautifully rendered.

During the proceedings brother Joseph Goddard presided very creditably at the organ.

Benediction by President B. Young, jun.

J. E. HYDE, Secretary.

SWISS AND GERMAN MISSION 1874-1876.

Report of Henry Eyring, Missionary to Switzerland and Germany.

I was called by President B. Young, August 1, 1874, to take a mission to Switzerland.

August 30, 1874. I left Saint George (my home since 1862) for my field of labor.

September 9. I left Salt Lake City in company of Elders Wm. Greenwood, John Woodhouse, Jacob Zundel, Dirk Bockholt, V. L. Halliday and J. H. Parry.

Sept. 16. We sailed from New York, per steamship *Virginia*, for Glasgow, in Scotland, where we safely landed Sept. 28.

After spending a few days in Liverpool and London I started for the continent, and arrived in Ger-

many Oct. 6, 1874. I spent the remainder of the month among my relatives in Germany, who received me very kindly, although, owing to their belonging to good society and having plenty of this world's goods, they cared but little about the Gospel.

Oct. 31. I arrived in the city of Berne, in Switzerland, where we have the headquarters of the Swiss and German mission. I was kindly received by Elder J. U. Stucki, President of the Mission, and Elder J. J. Walser, who labored at that time in the office.

After remaining about one week in Berne, I took my departure for Germany to visit some small branches we had in Wurtemberg and Baden, as also to visit scattered members and to endeavor to make new openings. I first went to Ravensburg, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, where I remained laboring among the members of a small Branch and visiting strangers, as opportunity offered for about three weeks.

I then went into another part of Wurtemberg, visiting scattered members and holding several meetings, most of which were well attended. The interest manifested for the Gospel in that country is very limited, in fact I could scarcely find anybody who would give our doctrines a fair investigation.

At Christmas, 1874, and New Year, 1875, we held conferences in different parts of Switzerland, most of which I attended.

Dec. 28, 1874. I returned to Germany, and after visiting some of my relatives, I labored for a short time in Prussia with some little success.

Subsequently I went to the city of Mannheim, in Baden, where I baptized a few persons and organized a branch of the church. I remained in that city until the beginning of March, 1875, then returned by way of Wurtemberg to Berne, where I arrived March 15.

In the forepart of February I petitioned the court of Mannheim for permission to hold meetings in that city. The judge refused on the ground of our belief in a plurality of wives, saying the law forbids the spreading of immoral doctrines, and although we might have no disposition to practise polygamy in Germany, yet, if we believed in the righteousness of such a practice elsewhere, we would also teach such a doctrine in Germany, and thereby corrupt the morals of the people. He said, however, that I had a right to appeal to the ministry (corresponding with the cabinet officers in the U. S.), which I did at once.

After some delay they answered that under no consideration could I be permitted to hold public meetings, and if I dared to advocate our principles, even in private, I should be immediately expelled from the country.

In the meantime the newspapers had freely advertised me all over the country, and the police were instructed to watch all my movements. Under these circumstances it was deemed prudent for me to return to Switzerland, where my labors were needed.

After arriving in Berne I immediately commenced with the translation of the Book of Doctrine and Covenants into the German language, which I accomplished during that year, and in the early part of 1876 we had an edition of 2,000 copies ready for sale.

During the summer of 1875 I did the work necessary for the publication of our third and enlarged edition of the hymn-book in the German language.

In August of the same year I wrote a pamphlet entitled "A Word of Defence," of which we published an edition of ten thousand copies for gratuitous distribution.

Besides these publications, I also did the work necessary for the editing and publishing of our monthly paper, the *Stern*, and attended to the keeping of the mission accounts and other office business.

Thus my time was pretty well occupied in the city of Berne, although I visited frequently some of the branches in the vicinity and especially endeavored to contribute my mite in building up the branch at Berne.

In June, 1875, we were honored with a visit from Prest. Joseph F. Smith and Elders F. M. Lyman, John Henry Smith, I. N. Truman and M. H. Hardy.

In May, 1876, Prest. A. Carrington and party, consisting of Brigham Carrington, E. L. Young, James Sharp, A. D. Young, Sister Carrington and Calvin Carrington,