

We feel grateful for the kind and valuable assistance of the Saints and friends in contributing so liberally toward making conference such a success, among which are Mr. Willie, Misses Della and Martha Johnson, who assisted so much in the singing, Mr. and Mrs. Marsh Perry for the use of their organ, Sister Martha Adams and Brother Liles E. M. Hewlin, who furnished material and built the assembly hall. Brother Amos Jones and wife with those mentioned above royally entertained the Elders and ministered to their every need cheerfully.

The Elders were appointed to labor as follows:

Elder Samuel G. Spencer, Williamson county, Ill.; address, Pulley's Mills, Williamson Co., Ill.

Elders Ira E. Bradshaw and Sterling D. Colton, Union county, Ill.; address, Anna, Union Co., Ill.

Elders Thomas I. Allen and Levi B. Reynolds, Hamilton county, Ill.; address, Walpole, Hamilton Co., Ill.

Elders Cornelius S. Green and Germon Buchanan, Johnson county, Ill.; address, Vienna, Johnson Co., Ill.

Elder A. J. Rynearson, Fulton county, Ill.; address, Farmington, Fulton Co., Ill.

Elders Nepht N. Rogers and Brigham H. Telford, Crawford county, Ind.; address, Taswell, Crawford Co., Ind.

Elders Allen M. Archibald and David R. Roberts, Greene county, Ind.; address, Bloomfield, Greene Co., Ind.

If there are any of the readers of this communication who may have the *DESERT NEWS* containing sermons, the *Juvenile Instructor*, *Contributor*, tracts, cards and books of this nature, treating upon the principles of truth, and can spare them or wish to save them from being destroyed, we would be much pleased to have them mailed to any of the above addresses and they will be thankfully received.

Many who will not listen to an Elder's testimony or read a tract will out of curiosity take a paper or magazine and peruse its columns. Thus good is often derived and in many instances a door is opened, a living testimony given, seeds of truth sown and ground of blinding prejudice broken which is replanted with reason and love. The Gospel is to be published as well as preached before the end shall come to all. Sometimes publishing opens an effectual door where preaching does not and vice versa. Thus the plan of salvation is heralded to every nation, kindred, tongue and people in the four quarters of the earth, and thus every individual will be left without an excuse and by it all will be judged.

Ever praying for the welfare of this glorious work and all connected with it in their various callings and appointments, I am humbly yours in the ties of charity,

DAVID R. ROBERTS,  
Clerk of Conference.

#### HONORS TO THE DEAD:

CASTLE GATE, Carbon Co., Utah,  
March 26, 1895.

I thought I would drop a few lines to your paper upon the funeral services of Henry Freckleton, who died in St. Mary's hospital last Saturday,

March 16th, 1895. The funeral was conducted by Bishop Wm. T. Lamph on Monday, the 18th, 1895; it proceeded from the residence of the deceased to the meeting house, headed by the Castle Gate brass band, then the remains followed by the widow and her five little children and near relations and friends. A long string of miners followed, four abreast. There were 350 people followed the remains to the graveyard. He was a good husband and father, and well liked by his masters for his faithful work. The community of this place have great sympathy for the bereaved wife and children. The workmen have agreed to donate a day's work to the deceased's family to help to support them. The company stopped their mine and all the works around to show respect to one who had met with such a terrible fate.

Bishop Wm. T. Lamph preached the funeral sermon; he spoke highly on the merits of our deceased friend. The choir was in full attendance.

WM. H. LAWLEY.

*Tribune please copy.*

#### THE GREAT CALAMITY.

SALT LAKE CITY,  
March 29, 1895.

After the first shock consequent on the late explosion at Almy has subsided, a sympathetic public naturally asks "What is the best form in which relief can be tendered to the sufferers?"

Monetary contribution is the readiest, but as a matter of fact this can hardly be the permanent resources for a number of widows and a host of children.

It would appear as if but little opportunity exists in the neighborhood of the mines. There is little or no surplus, although miners are proverbially charitable and would share their last crust with the unfortunates.

Agriculture does not obtain in close proximity to the sufferers, and every laboring man is a buyer of the necessities of life; but there are hosts of towns and villages into which these dependents could be easily moved, sustained and absorbed.

Probably some of them have kindred in such places, and these localities might be preferred on this account; not that they should be expected to assume the burden, but likely their sympathy would be a timely relief under the circumstances. The settlement (village or town) could give support or supervision, so that these orphan children shall not be lost to society or to the Church.

That their fellow brethren and sisters of the same faith should do this for their religion is beyond all dispute. The others who are equally necessitous and subjects of charity, may have or prefer to act of their own volition; but it will not do for ours to be above or beyond counsel, and it would seem as if many a Bishop could say, "While we have poor already, we have sympathy enough and spirit of the Gospel enough, to provide for one family, at least until they can begin to do something on their own account."

Conference is close at hand, and if not before, surely then there will be found soul enough to suggest and carry out something more permanent

than the few dollars required at the moment and which must be had.

Elder A. H. Cannon said last Sabbath that there was doubtless some providence behind so sad and appalling a circumstance. Well, it may be that even now, in our times of trial and depression, that that providence asks whether the spirit of brotherhood is extinct, or whether we will not divide with those who last week were probably as independent and unsuspecting (so far as needing help was concerned) as many whose wheat bins have yet abundance—suggesting as it were, that spirit of "pure religion" which it was said, "visits the widow and the fatherless in their affliction," and in "doing good to one of these little ones" (as Jesus said) "does it unto Him."

Find homes for these widows and children in the quiet, peaceful settlements of Utah where they can live in the glad sunshine, and be preserved morally and spiritually, so shall the "bread cast upon the waters be seen after many days!" "He that will not provide for his own, especially those of the household of faith, hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel!"

H. W.

#### THE COUNTY FRAUD.

The inquiry into the macadamizing of the State road was resumed by the county court at 10:25 Thursday, at which time twelve witnesses stood up and were sworn. During the examination of these witnesses some interesting developments were made in regard to the conduct of Ben Hager, who made the Tenth South street saloon his headquarters.

W. T. Ross was the first witness called. He was employed on the State road by Ben Hager in the latter part of August or the first of September, and was to have received \$1.75 per day. Worked seven days at that time, and received his pay less 10 per cent. Had asked about warrants and Ben Hager told him he could not get them. In October he worked eleven days and received \$17.30, while the pay roll showed that he was paid \$26.25 for fifteen days' work. He commenced work again on Dec. 20, and worked fifteen days, for which he received pay less the ten per cent discount. Asked as to the condition of Hager when he was supervising the work on the road, witness said he was usually more or less intoxicated. The material used south of Thirteenth South street was slag from the smelter.

In answer to the selectmen, witness stated that he was paid in the saloon at the corner of Tenth South and State streets. He told Hager that he preferred to wait and get a warrant, but was informed that he would never get one and he had better take the money at a discount.

T. H. Towle commenced work under Hager about the 1st of September and put in seven days, and after that twelve days. Part of his wages were discounted 10 per cent and the balance 2 1/2 per cent.

E. O. Best next testified that he had worked on the State road under Ben Hager three days and a half some time last fall. He was paid for the work less ten per cent discount. He worked about two weeks after that and was laid off just prior to the No-