

on his horse came near running over "Capt." Will Thornton, received the contents of Thornton's gun, which knocked his hat "sky high," and burned many holes in his clothes. After the battle was over the people assembled at the hall, where a fine program was rendered.

The orator of the day, William Anthony, in an eloquent speech gave a synopsis of the lives and trials of the Pioneers of Utah, closing his oration by reciting the poem *The Pioneers*, composed by himself for the occasion.

At Moab.

The program of the celebration at Moab, Juab county, was as follows:

Call to order by master of ceremonies, O. W. Warner, at 10 a.m.; song by the choir; prayer by chaplain, D. A. Johnson; song by the choir; oration by J. N. Corbin; music by the harmonica band; remarks by a pioneer; music by the harmonica band; essay by F. M. Shaffer; song by the children, *Only an Armor-Bearer*; recitation by Mrs. McCarty; song by the choir; essay by Robt. Thompson; music by the harmonica band; reading by Pioneer Geo. W. Johnson; remarks by a pioneer; recitation by Master Tangeen; song by the choir.

At Fort Bridger.

Owen Ward, Fort Bridger,

July 26, 1898.

Perhaps the many readers of your valuable paper will be pleased to learn of the success of the people in this remote corner of the world. We are but newly organized and have never held a celebration in our ward before. But a reverence and respect for the noble Pioneers who traversed these barren wastes fifty-one year ago has a resting place in our hearts. Consequently, we celebrated that eventful day in the following manner: The raising of the Stars and Stripes at sunrise and the firing of musketry proclaimed to the public that a new day had dawned for the people of the Owen ward. At 10 a.m. the people assembled at the meeting house, which was tastefully decorated. A spacious bowery had been erected adjoining the meeting house furnishing shade and comfort for the many people who gathered there.

A program was rendered consisting of songs, recitations, toasts, speeches, etc. At the close the artillery fired fifty-one shots denoting the number of years since the Pioneers entered these valleys. The lunch baskets were then resorted to, after which the children danced. Refreshments were served in abundance. The entire assembly was photographed by an artist from Ogden. The day wound up with a grand ball. The health of the people is good and the prospects for a bounteous harvest are apparent on every side.

A. SUBSCRIBER.

CAPTAIN CAINE'S CAVALRY BOYS.

That Captain Caine's cavalry boys are pretty well satisfied with being sent to the Yosemite is evidenced by the following letter from the captain to Governor Wells:

"I am just in receipt of your telegram asking when we leave for the Yosemite, and if we are satisfied to do so, which I have answered as follows: 'Expect to leave August 5th. Everyone well satisfied. Letter follows:'"

"The reason I have not written you about this matter before is that I have been trying to see Gen. Merriam personally before doing so. His headquarters are in the city, and though I have gone into town four times expressly to see him, I found him in only once, and that time he was very busy with a number of officers who were about to sail for Manila, so that I could not get even a word with him.

"I have been satisfied, however, ever since the day I arrived here that the Yosemite detail is not only not objectionable, but is one of the most fortunate things that could have happened for us. The alternative would have been lying here all summer in the dirt and cold fog, the men growing more careless and discontented every day. Instead of that we will make a long march into a beautiful, healthful country, and have three months of service that will be invaluable to the men and officers alike. The service required is not dishonorable nor degrading; on the contrary, we are given authority and duties involving much responsibility and exercise of judgment. The two troops of regular cavalry left here would gladly exchange places with us.

"Lieut. Smith had a talk with Gen. Merriam before I returned. The general said that he disliked to see us taken out of the expeditionary forces, as he believed cavalry should be kept at the front. But he said we are not needed in Manila nor anywhere else just at present, and if we were sent in either direction we would be superfluous and consequently a dead weight. He said, however, that if the war continues we would surely be sent to the front, and that there is no danger of the Utah cavalry being overlooked. This seems to me to be all we can reasonably ask. If the war continues we will be given a chance. If the war ends soon, we will be as well off as most of the others in the volunteer army.

"We are being furnished with shelter tents, additional horses and a hundred little things that go to make our equipment complete and which would not have been furnished but for the Yosemite expedition. They are preparing an elaborate outfit for us, a pack train of thirty-five mules with professional packers, besides wagons, ambulances, etc. Two medical officers, two hospital stewards and ten civilian employees will be added to my command. We will be in the parks until November, and will then return here, trained cavalrymen, inured to hardship and experienced in patrol and outpost duty—the most important duty a trooper has to perform.

"The talk of our having to herd sheep or to drive them off the reservation is, of course, nonsense. The men have recovered from the first disappointment about Manila, and are now laughing at the thousands of less fortunate volunteers who are left here indefinitely.

"I do not exaggerate when I say that my officers and my men are delighted with the prospect ahead of them.

"I appreciate very much the interest you take in our welfare, and feel sure that you will be satisfied with the status of affairs. The only cavalry that has been sent to Manila is six troops of the Fourth cavalry that went over without horses. I much prefer to hold on to our horses, and trust to what the future may bring forth, and in this view I have the concurrence of a large majority of the men in the troop.

"Our camp at the Presidio is less comfortable than the one we had at Camp Merritt, and there is really more sickness in the troop now than at any time before, though there are no serious cases. The most disagreeable feature is the cold wind which blows constantly."

THE LAW OF TITHING.

July 22, 1898.

I have been in the hot sun of the last week, and now the sudden change to nearly freezing point tells on an old fellow half way between sixty and seventy. Resting on account of a severe cold and having found the following paragraphs in a journal, I submit them for the consideration of the Latter-day Saints and ask: How soon will

our Christian friends adopt all the principles of the Gospel? When I joined the Church in 1851, new revelation was the stumbling block. One hardly expected they would adopt the law of tithing, but the subjoined from the Tenth Legion of the Christian Endeavor proves that it is being done:

"This week's enrollment of the Tenth Legion is 8,805.

"A Nova Scotia pastor, that has just joined the Tenth Legion, says: 'I practice the tenth system, and try to overstep it.'

"Says a new member from Utah. 'I find tithing better than a bank-account. I always get what I need and ask for in the way of financial aid, always!'

"The American Friend said recently: 'The Tenth Legion offers the simplest and most effective solution of the dark problems attending modern missions. It is 'God's financial plan.' It is merely paying our debts. It is merely being business-like in our Father's business.'

"In Dr. Pentecost's church at Yonkers, N. Y., they adopted in January a plan of systematic giving, which has already more than doubled their resources. The average offerings of the church now amount to more than \$200 a week, which, if continued, will aggregate more than \$10,000 for the church benevolences.

"At present," writes a Wisconsin Endeavorer, "our sole income is my brother's salary, which he tithes as he receives it, giving me money to spend for household necessities. Now what can I tithe?" You can tithe nothing except the money that may be your own, either gifts or chance earnings. If you tithe that, you will be a proper member of the Tenth Legion.

"Systematic beneficence has been promoted in the Central Presbyterian church of New York, whose pastor is Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, by the purchase of five hundred little Russia-leather account-books, made up of fifty pages of paper ruled for accounts. Upon the outside is stamped, in gold letters, 'Account with the Lord.' Upon the inside are a few Scripture texts, with an appropriate address. The plan resulted in a large increase of beneficence, especially among those that were not wealthy. Some fifty letters have been received by the pastor testifying to the blessings, spiritual and often temporal, which have come from the use of these little books."

At this season of the year and especially with the immense crops of all kinds; when so many of our farmers have called my attention to their barns already full, and their granaries too small for what the Lord is bestowing upon them, the question is appropriate: "Will they allow others to lead them in the paying a tenth of their income to the Lord?" Let every man by his works answer for himself.

While on this subject my mind is brought back to a meeting held in Logan many years ago. We held two days meeting in those days, answering to our quarterly conference now a days. President Young, his counselors and several of the Apostles were there and also the late Presiding Bishop Hunter. He said among many other good things: "Pay your tithing and be blessed." He repeated this several times, and then said: "My race is nearly run; I shall soon go to my brethren on the other side. I have told this people for many years: 'Pay your tithing and be blest,' and God has honored my word. Who will continue this warning to the people of God when I am gone? Turning to one of the prominent men who was present, the good old Bishop said: 'Brother, will you take this mission?