DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Saturday, November 3, 1894

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Regular services of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held tomorrow at 2 o'clock in the Tabernacle, Sunday Schools in the various Wards at 10 a.m., and meetings in the city Ward Assembly Rooms and adjacent Wards as follows:

Ward.	Time.	Ward.	Time.
Fort	2 p.m.	Farmington	2 p.m.
Bennett	2 p.m.	Kaysville	2 p.m.
Thatcher	2 p.m.	Morgan	2 p.m.
Franklin	2 p.m.	Peterson	2 p.m.
Lewiston	2 p.m.	Enterprise	2 p.m.
Cache	2 p.m.	Oakley	2 p.m.
Hyde Park	2 p.m.	Kamas	2 p.m.
Smithfield	2 p.m.	Marion	2 p.m.
Paradise	2 p.m.	Park	2 p.m.
Logan	2 p.m.	Coalville	2 p.m.
Richmond	2 p.m.	Henefer	2 p.m.
Lewiston	2 p.m.	Echo	2 p.m.
Wellsville	2 p.m.	Yoe Wards	2 p.m.
Mendon	2 p.m.		
Avon	2 p.m.		
Paris	2 p.m.		
Garden City	2 p.m.		
Laketown	2 p.m.		

Home missionaries will visit the twenty wards of the Stake now comprehended in Bonneville, at assembly hall, Ward.

Sunday Meeting at Iona Dec. 2 p.m.

The Saints are requested to publish the following:

The Twenty-first quorum of Elders will meet in the Nineteenth ward meeting house on Monday evening next at 7:30 o'clock.

The Fifteenth will meet this date over the hall in the Sixteenth ward meeting house, No. 41 East Temple street, over the Jewelry Store, 7:30 p.m. Sunday, November, 4th. Henry Hulme, will preach in the evening.

Hanscomb Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Mission meeting, second South, between Second and Third East. Sunday school at 10 a.m. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., by Elder H. G. Smith, missionary in charge.

St. Paul's chapel, East Temple and Fourth South streets. Rev. L. S. Begley, priest in charge. Services morning prayer, 8 a.m., holy communion, 10:30 a.m., morning prayer, 11:00 a.m., holy communion and sermon, 3:00 p.m., Sunday school, 4 p.m., evening prayer—preacher, Louis Gedeker; the service, 7:30 p.m., choral service and intoning—anthem, "The Human Church and American Liberty." Anthems: Morning, "Blessed are the Impaired," by Spohr. Evening, "As pants the hart," by Spohr. Daily services as usual.

Trans-Mississippi Delegates.

Gov. West has appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to the Trans-Mississippi Congress to be held in St. Louis on Monday, November 26th: George Q. Cannon, George M. Hatch, Moses Thatcher, Robert McLaneh, L. W. Shurtliff, C. C. Goodwin, John Henry Smith, Will G. Sharp, J. D. Jones and W. H. Culmer.

Mayor Bastin has named Hon. George Q. Cannon, W. H. McCormick, Bishop O. Johnson and A. Milton Musser as delegates to the Trans-Mississippi Congress, which will be held at St. Louis on November 26th, and to the South and West Trade congress to be held at New Orleans on November 21st.

Today's Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of George Tranmel, deceased, hearing was had on return of sale of real estate, as per stipulation. Order was made confirming sale.

Thiele Will Soon Know.

The arguments on the motion for a new trial in the Thiele case concluded after the News went to press yesterday afternoon and Judge Barton is expected to render his decision next Monday.

A Davis County Episode.

J. C. Manning, on behalf of himself and fifteen others, has begun proceedings in Justice Loftbrie's court against O. P. Woods, sheriff of Davis county, individually, to recover $177 for wages earned by the plaintiffs while they served as a sheriff's posse last May in stopping the march of the Industrial Army through Davis county. The county court of Davis county refused the claims when presented by the sheriff, and the parties now sue the sheriff as an individual. Woods the case comes to trial a question of the jurisdiction of a Salt Lake justice to pass on a Davis county case will be raised.

ABOUT CANADA.

Historical and Statistical Facts About the Dominion.

ITS CLIMATE AND PRODUCTS.

The Mormons Were the First Farmers in Alberta.

MORA WARD, Alberta, Canada, October 22, 1894.

Editor Deseret News.

The Dominion of Canada came into existence July 1, 1867, under the terms of the so-called British North American act, by the union of the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the portions of Canada was divided into Upper and Lower Canada, which divisions are known now as Ontario and Quebec, respectively. It was subsequently augmented by the provinces of Manitoba and the Northwest territories in 1870, of British Columbia in 1871, and Prince Edward island in 1873, and now includes the whole of British North America with the exception of Newfoundland. The following figures show the comparative area of the provinces and territories of Canada:

	Square Miles.
Ontario	101,733
Quebec	351,654
Nova Scotia	21,731
New Brunswick	27,985
Manitoba	73,732
British Columbia	372,247
Prince Edward Island	2,184
Keewatin	35,856
Northwest territories, exclusive of Keewatin and the districts of Ungava and Athabasca	1,253,960
Districts of Ungava and Athabasca	355,000
Yukon district	107,500
Franklin, District of Mackenzie and adjacent islands	548,000
Total area of Dominion proper	3,350,000
Newfoundland, including Labrador	162,734
Grand total area of Canada	3,512,734

By way of comparison it may be observed that Canada is nearly as large as the whole of Europe, and about 200,000 square miles larger than the United States without Alaska. According to the census returns of 1891, the population of the Dominion was 4,833,239, of which 92,767 were in the territories.

There is no state church in Canada and the utmost religious liberty prevails. The government is federal. By the British North America act, before referred to, the executive government and authority of and over Canada is vested in the Queen. The governor-general for the time being carries on the government in the name of "her majesty," but is paid out of the Canadian revenue. The Dominion parliament consists of an upper house, styled the senate (eighty members) and the House of Commons (215 members). The members are nominated for life by the governor-general on the advice of the executive council. The Commons are elected for five years. The procedure in the Dominion parliament is very much the same as in the Imperial Parliament at Westminster. At the head of each of the provinces is a lieutenant governor, appointed by the governor general, and paid by the Dominion, who is a medium of communication between the provinces and the federal government. In some of the provinces there are two branches to the legislature, in others only one. This, however, is a matter entirely within the control of the local authorities, as are also the election of members, franchise qualifications and allocations of the electoral districts for the provincial legislatures, but the duration of the local assemblies is fixed at four years. Legislation upon local matters is assigned, as a general rule to the provinces. Throughout the Dominion—in the respective provinces—there is generally a perfect system of municipal government. Both the counties and townships have their local councils, which regulate the taxation for roads, schools and other purposes, so that every man directly votes for the taxes he is called upon to pay. Free education is furnished to all the children of Canada. In districts where the inhabitants are divided in their religious opinions, and mixed schools are not possible, the law allows separate schools to be provided. Examinations are held at normal schools of the proper classes. There are in the Dominion seven universities and colleges which confer degrees in divinity, arts, law, medicine, civil engineering, etc.

The criminal and civil laws of Canada as well as their administration are exactly identical throughout all the provinces. The criminal law is based upon the English system.

The entire area of the Dominion consists of about 3,350,000 acres. Of more than one million the admirable climate and soil of the farm has been put to the proof, and during the rising of the railways in the Northwest, in 1885, in successful operations extend the area of cultivation of the country as further, both in Great Britain and the United States. The Northwest mounted police (two hundred in officers and 1,000 men), who are engaged in the maintenance of law and order in the newly-settled territories, are to service as guards as well as being employed along the lines of railway. A small detachment of this force is stationed about eight miles southeast of Cardston, where a whole company is made in Indian! at Lethbridge. They are fine fellows, and their horses and officers are give good information to the settlers.

Alberta is one of the provinces of Canada which the Dominion government has formed out of the northwest territories. This province is 255,000 square miles, and is bounded on the south by the international boundary, on the east by the district of Assiniboia, on the west by the province of British Columbia, at low base of the Rocky mountains, and on the north by the 120th Meridian line, which is near the 60th parallel of latitude.

Alberta embraces an area larger than that of England and Wales together, and is about one-third larger than Utah. It embraces something like 40,000,000 acres of land, most of which is very fertile. That part of the district which has already proven to be well suited for general farming and dairying extends from the American line on the south for 300 miles north, and from the foot of the Rocky mountains for 250 miles eastward. The northern half of this area is well adapted for raising horses, cattle and sheep, and fattening them without other food than the rich buffalo grass which grows everywhere spontaneously and which cures itself on the ground, retaining its nutritious properties all the year round, without needing to be housed, requiring only a slight covering, excepting that it may be covered by the light fall of snow during the winter months, which only serving rather improve it than otherwise and is very seldom deep enough to prevent the animals eating it off the ground. The country adjacent to Cardston and that lying between that place and Lethbridge are fair samples of the prairies.

Alberta may properly be termed the dairy farm of America. Its rich, deep, clear streams and rivers and innumerable springs make it almost a paradise for cattle. Experience has proven that with good management the cattle thrive well in the winter. The monopoly enjoyed in the district has enabled dealers to realize handsomely on their cattle to the eastern markets and to those of Great Britain. The census of 1891 showed that the district contained 91,978 horses, 19,703 milch cows, 114,001 other horned cattle, 18,187 sheep and 3,197 swine.

Before the Mormon settlers in Alberta it was an open question whether the district was suitable for ordinary farming operations, an opinion prevailing that it should be given up to the ranchers. But now the problem has been fully solved, the suitability of mixed farming, especially that in which dairying has a large share, has been proven by actual results.

That part of Alberta in which Cardston is located is known throughout Canada as the Buffalo country. Years ago immense herds of buffalo roamed over those extensive prairies. But with the advent of the white man they were hunted and killed for their hides until they have become absolutely extinct. The last of the herd seen was a bull killed in 1885, two years before the Saints settled in Alberta. All that is left of those noble animals of the plains now is their bones, which are left to bleach on the prairies. They are seen on almost every hillside throughout the entire land, though no doubt many have been gathered up and shipped East for fertilizing purposes.

Feathered game is still plentiful in Alberta, principally ducks and prairie chickens. In the numerous lakes whose shores are in the Alberta plains of swans, which are killed for their feathers. Wolves and coyotes are very plentiful—so much so that there is a standing bounty of $1 per scalp for wolves scalps. They are the cowardly, mile and half-starved wolves, and are a terror to the settlers on the outskirts.

Alberta contains perhaps the greatest coal field in the world. The Rocky mountains are said fairly to abound in a world of minerals, yet to be explored, comprising iron, gold, silver, galena and copper. Large petroleum deposits are known to exist, and numerous springs of limpid mineral water are to be found among the recesses of the foothills. Among the flowing fluids the great Saleratus well.

Calgary, with about 1,000 inhabitants, is a small town of Alberta. It is situated on the Canadian Pacific railway and commands a beautiful view of the Rocky mountains. Other towns are Lethbridge (known as the former communication), Macleod and a half miles from Cardston, Fort Macleod, a rapidly growing place, Banff, on the romantically formed National Park, near which extensive work is being blasted and where the hot sulphur springs are found, and Edmonton, which is the center of the oldest settlements in the district. Fort Macleod is the place at which the Mormons of Cardston in 1887 set out on their adventurous trip through southern Alberta. It is an insignificant town situated on the Main river, 100 miles south of Calgary on the Canadian Pacific railway. Macleod is the present terminus of the Calgary and Macleod railway, which was commenced in the summer of 1892 and completed in 1893. This place is about thirty-five miles north of Cardston.

In view of history I will simply state that Regina is a narrow strip of land along that river, in the vicinity of where the city of Winnipeg now stands, the great prairie region, stretching for nearly one thousand miles from east to west—from the border of the Red River valley on the east to the Rocky Mountains on the west—was practically a forest magnificent by in 1870, when Manitoba and the Northwest became a portion of the Dominion of Canada, and which it remained no longer to the great majority of settlement. In 1879 the first railway tapped its fertile plains, and from that time until the present immigration has come in slowly. But not until 1891, when a census was taken, was it found that 1,000,000 of people had actually settled within its borders, were its farming facilities sufficiently or advertised. There would be ample room in southern Alberta for a larger population than that which now inhabits the Territory of Utah.

From this place I return to the south to visit the Mormon colony in Mexico.

ANDREW JENSEN.

STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

An Interesting Lecture and Other Literary Exercises.

The program of the regular session of the Student's society last night was as follows: First, Miss Leonie Savage favored the society with a song.

Then came a lecture by Mr. H. W. Jenkinson, his subject being "The Earth." He said: This earth is indeed a marvelous piece of workmanship, a wonderful piece of mechanism so perfect is it in its structure. We look into the bowels of the earth and there behold the precious metals; we behold the wide expanse of waters, we hear the winds as it sighs through the trees, and everywhere we view the variety of existence throughout nature from the low form of life known as protoplasm to that of man, each and every one perfected in its sphere. A drop of water presents a museum of living wonders, low in its lowest form, having no organs of motion, yet it is able to move from place to place; no mouth, teeth, or digestive system, yet capable of taking food and of producing instinctive like itself.

He spoke of the researches made by scientists and their arguments as to the length of time in which this earth was created. God in six days created the heavens and the earth, the sea and all that is therein. Some believe it took six days according to the measure in which we use time of twenty-four hours. There is nothing in the whole workings of nature that would justify any such belief as that. It was a period of time. The Lord said to Adam, "In the day that thou eatest of the fruit thou shalt surely die." Was this a day of twenty-four hours? According to revelation it was a day of one thousand years. He also spoke of spontaneous generation, the doctrine of which is being preached in a thousand pulpits every seventh day. Where is he who can tell from whence matter has sprit sated? When this earth formed into space songs of praise broke out among the heavenly host. This earth's surface was smooth, not covered with noxious weeds, but arrayed in robes of splendor, a production and habitation suitable for heavenly beings. This earth shall be sanctified and made new again. Everything shall undergo a change.

As the chemist dissolves silver in acid and gathers it again, just so in the Lord able to bring together the matter out of which man or animal is created, and cause the earth to shine forth in its immortal state. Revelation has opened the books of the past and it has buried the pages of the future.

Next was a song by J. W. Ashton, after which Mr. John Sharp gave a very humorous paper which kept the audience smiling from its beginning to end.

The meeting adjourned for one week.

WM. ANDERSON,
Corresponding Secretary.

Winter Course.

It has been decided to organize in the Latter-day Saints College a winter course of study for the benefit of students who find it inconvenient to attend during the fall and spring months. It will consist of specially organized courses in grammar, arithmetic, phonography, and typewriting, with arrangements for the students to attend other classes adapted to their attainments. The work will begin on Monday, November 12, the idea being to give a practical course in essential branches in twenty weeks. The low entrance fee, $10, should include many of the time usual to have attendance of this character.

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HEWLETT BROS., Salt Lake City, Utah.

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An immense Assortment of Crockery direct from Europe.

LAMPS, GLASSWARE, CLOCKS.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF AMERICAN MADE GOODS. By AMERICA MAKES THE BEST ON EARTH

Designs are Strikingly Handsome. Prices are Surprisingly Low.

H. DINWOODEY FURNITURE CO.

JAMES·SPENCER·BATEMAN CO.,

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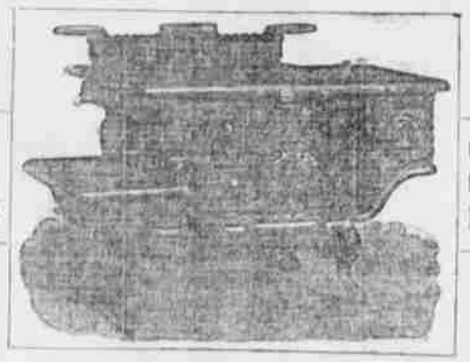

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DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Partnership Dissolved.

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Having bought out the interest of C. S. HENDERSON, of the firm of BAKER & HENDERSON, will sell for 30 days (for realize)

SHOES

at such prices that you will have to admit that they are away below anything in the city.

This is no advertising scheme. I have got to have the money to pay off my former partner and will sell for 30 days shoes for less than it costs to make them.

Call in and if I have anything that suits you, you will be satisfied with the prices. Receiving new goods every day.

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Washington Route Sterling Cars.

The Washington route is the only line running sterling cars on the "A. & N." plan, that means Dearborn and Oneida, Kansas City and Chicago. Passengers have to pay only for what they get. Be sure that your tickets read via the Washington route.

In buying or selling Second-Hand Goods we recommend the I. X. L., 40 West Second South. 207 Sells wanted.

WALDEN & CO.,

Merchant Tailors, 251 Main Street, make a specialty of Imported Worsteds such as Cheviots, Serges, Twill, Diagonals, etc., made to order $15 and up. We also carry a full line of imported woolens.

Strictly in It.

The Chicago, Union Pacific & Northwestern line, offers the best accommodations to the traveling public as route to Chicago. Through trains, fast time, magnificent sleeping cars, elegant dining cars, colonist sleepers, reclining chair cars and handsome day coaches.

A Fine Proof S.I., only $15.

See Griffin's advertisement on Home Industry page.

Mr. J. E. Fowler, secretary and treasurer of the Corona Mill, Canal and Stock Co., of Corona, Utah, in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "I consider it the best in the market. I have used many bottles but find Chamberlain's the most prompt and effectual in giving relief, and keep no other in my home." When troubled with a cough or cold give this remedy a trial and we assure you that you will be more than pleased with the result. For sale by all medicine dealers.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
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When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Keep your cards and other valuables in safety vaults, in a safety deposit box at Utah Savings and Trust Co. Best in the west and adopted by a few cents per month. Boxes specially located to suit and see vaults.

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101 East Third South Street.

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ASSIGNEE STOCK SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, assignee of the firm of Hyde & Co., doing business at Hyde Park, Cache county, Utah, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the stock of goods belonging to said firm, at the store of said firm, in said Hyde Park, on the 10th day of November, 1894, at 2 o'clock p.m. of said day.

For further information address the undersigned at Logan, Utah.

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