

alembios, distilling apparatus, burettes and pipettes, and hundreds of other pieces the use whereof one can scarcely divine.

A life-size manikin of the human body occupies a prominent place. This is from the celebrated establishment of Auzoux, in Paris, and is so constructed that every organ can be dissected off for detailed study.

Still on the second floor is the dispensary where students will be supplied with apparatus and material; the photographic room, most complete in its appointments; the science lecture room, which is a small repetition of the large lecture room below. This room can be darkened whenever needed. Here also will be displayed in cases the substances under study in class. The students' laboratory is now being fitted; indeed the work is nearly finished. This is a most commodious room, with tables, cupboards and drawers for each worker. Gas and water, with filter pump attachments are provided at each individual table; hoods and blast lamps occupy the corners. This laboratory for students' use is one of the best lighted rooms in the house.

On the third floor are the magnificent collections of the Deseret Museum, all of which will be open to students and the public. The cases and display shelves are all new, and though the work of installation and arrangement is still in progress, they are already loaded with specimens most choice and beautiful. Minerals, rocks, fossils, casts and models dazzle the eye. There are numerous mounted specimens of animals, large and small—deer, foxes, wolves, weasels, badgers, porcupines, hares, kangaroo, zebra, etc.—and several hundred mounted birds. Thousands of shells are arranged for the student of conchology, and a set of several hundred flower models offer delights indescribable to the botanist. Besides the main museum room, which extends the entire length of the building, there are several smaller apartments for special displays. But an adequate description of the Deseret Museum cannot be attempted at present.

From all of this, the reporter fears not to state that the equipment of the associated Church University and Museum is the finest and most complete of anything of the sort ever seen in these parts. The excellence of the apparatus is largely due to the fact that purchases have been made after personal inspection. Prof. Talmage has himself visited and made selections in the eastern states as well as in England, Germany and France. The public will await the beginning of the work with eager anticipation, and without doubt as to the great results to be achieved.

DEATH OF LYMAN O. LITTLEFIELD.

The death of Lyman O. Littlefield removes from this sphere of action one of the very few members of Zion's Camp who have remained in mortality until the present decade. Elder Littlefield's connection with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints dates from his early boyhood, a couple of years after the Church was organized in this dispensation. Soon after he embraced the Gospel

he and his father became members of Zion's Camp, and ever since that date Elder Littlefield's life has been one of marked devotion to the cause which he espoused. For many years a resident of this city, he was widely known and highly respected. Unassuming in his demeanor, he moved in the quieter walks of life, a man of deep earnestness, strong faith and unflinching integrity. From Elder Joseph Bull, who has been for many years a firm and intimate friend of Elder Littlefield, the following items are obtained:

Lyman Omer Littlefield died at his residence at Smithfield, Cache county, Utah, Friday, Sept. 1st. He was the son of Waldo and Mary Higgins Littlefield, and was born Nov. 22, 1819, at Verona township, Oneida county, New York. In his youth his parents moved to Michigan and resided near the town of Pontiac, Oakland county, where he and his parents embraced the Gospel. In 1833 he was a member of Zion's Camp, being only 13 years and 8 months old. Afterwards, with his parents, he gathered to Far West, and shared with the Saints in their persecutions. He learned the printing business in the office of Mr. Robert N. Kelly, who published the *Missouri Enquirer* at Liberty, Missouri. About 1840 he married a widow by the name of Kingsley. He gathered to Nauvoo and shared the persecutions at that place. While there he worked in the *Times and Seasons* office. In the spring of 1847 he left Winter Quarters on a mission to Great Britain, where, a portion of the time, he assisted Elder Orson Spencer in the editorial department of the *Millennial Star*. He returned to America in July, 1848. He was one of the early settlers at Kanawville, Iowa. During his residence in that locality he was associated editorially with the *Council Bluffs Bugle* and *Crescent City Oracle*. In 1850 he married Louisa Heath (widow), daughter of Uncle John Young. In 1860 he and his family came to Utah. For several years he worked in the News office as a compositor, and has frequently contributed to its columns. He was of a literary turn of mind. The volume entitled "The Martyrs" is one of his productions. In 1888 he wrote and published "Reminiscences of Latter-day Saints." Several years ago he moved to Smithfield. A part of the time while in Cache Valley he was associated with the *Logan Journal*.

LET US PROCEED SLOWLY.

I observe that many of the friends of silver seem disposed to jump to the conclusion that the Democrats in Congress, especially in the House of Representatives, having passed the bill repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, will rest there and do nothing toward carrying out the bimetallic clause in the Democratic platform. I see that Colorado people have already, some at least of them who are quite prominent—commenced to talk about abandoning the old political parties.

For my part, although as ardent a supporter of silver as any one, and perhaps having as little direct interest in it as most persons, it appears to me to be rather premature to talk about a reorganization of parties.

The Senate may not concur, and the bill may fail in that body; or should it pass and purchases of bullion come to an end by the government, the friends of silver may pass a bill for the coinage of that metal.

I can hardly believe that a majority of the members of Congress will go back on the platforms of their respective parties; at least I have faith sufficient in Democrats to believe they will not.

The President asked Congress to repeal the purchasing clause of the act of 1890; should Congress, after complying with his request, conclude to pass, and should pass, an act for the coinage of silver, they will have complied with the Presidential request, and could leave with him the responsibility of its defeat—I hope they will do so, and it looks as though they may.

Therefore, silver men, Democrats especially, let us possess our souls in patience a little while longer. Perhaps all will be well with silver and with the country.

H. D. JOHNSON.

DEATH OF MARGARET M'MURRIN.

Sister Margaret McMurrin, the beloved wife of Joseph McMurrin, of this city, passed peacefully to rest shortly before one o'clock on Sunday morning last. The deceased had been a sufferer for a long time but more especially the past year, during which she was continually confined to her bed, patiently awaiting the end of her earthly existence.

The disease which gradually undermined her health and eventually caused her death was malignant or scirrhus polypus, and was of such a nature as to try the patience and faith of the strongest heart, affecting, as it did, her entire face, but more particularly her mouth and nose. From these she suffered indescribable pain. The first symptoms of this dreadful complaint appeared about eight years ago, since which time she passed through two severe operations, everything having been done for her that surgical skill could accomplish, but without obtaining permanent relief. Through all her suffering she exhibited a confidence and faith in God the like of which can only be found in the lives of the good and true who have passed through the furnace of affliction in a long, a faithful service of their Maker.

Sister McMurrin was born in Glasgow, Scotland, February 28th, 1825. She embraced the Gospel in 1854, and emigrated to Utah with her husband and family in 1856, walking the greater part of the distance across the plains. She passed through all the trials and privations associated with that trying journey and that surrounded the first settlers in building up homes in this desert region. In every circumstance she proved her unflinching integrity to the cause for which she left her home, country and friends.

She was widely known as a kind hearted soul, ever ready to lend a helping hand to those who were in need. The comfort and welfare of her husband and family was her first and constant thought even in her own great distress, and she would enquire about and sympathize with every relative to their afflictions even when