

Obituary.

BEAR RIVER CITY,
Box Elder County, U. T.,
December, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

I hereby wish to inform my friends and relations that my wife Christiane, daughter of Anders and Marie Sophie Christensen, died November 5th, 1879, at her residence, from paralysis, from which she suffered nearly two months. She was born in Jylland, Denmark, August 31st, 1834. She emigrated to Utah in 1859, and crossed the Plains with the handcart and suffered much hardship and scarcity of food. She arrived at Salt Lake City September 4th, 1859, and was united in the bonds of matrimony on October 13th, 1859, Brother Erastus Snow performing the ceremony. These 20 years we have enjoyed the blessing of God and raised four sons and three daughters, who are left with me to mourn the loss of a true and faithful mother. She died in full faith of the gospel, and a hope of a glorious resurrection.

L. C. CHRISTENSEN,
Bikuben, please copy.

Cache County Educational Institute.

LOGAN CITY HALL,
Dec. 13th, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

The Cache County Educational Institute met as usual. Prayer by Bro. Apperley. Roll called. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted. The President, Wm. H. Apperley, before vacating the chair to his successor, made a few interesting remarks. Miscellaneous business being disposed of, Mr. J. E. Carlyle was appointed critic for the session. Programme for the day was carried out as follows. Oral lesson in elocution by Mr. Howells. Essay on language by Mr. Smith, which was very instructive. Miss Langton's lesson in English grammar was given in a very interesting manner. Lesson on percentage by Mr. Thoreson. A motion was made and carried, that Mr. Donaldson make a short speech, which he did. It was moved and carried that the trustees of each settlement act as a committee to get books or means to buy books or means at the next meeting.

Adjourned till second Saturday in January.

Benediction by Mr. Thoreson.

ESTHER LEISHMAN,
Sec'y. pro. tem.

ST. CHARLES, Idaho,
December 22, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

On the 12th inst., Presidents Hart and Osmond started on a missionary tour through the settlements south of St. Charles; they were accompanied by Bishop Pugnire, and Elders Stucki, Jacobs and Galloway, also Father Nebeker of Lake Town. The company visited Lake Town, Randolph and Woodruff, and on the return trip visited Meadowville. The brethren were out seven days and held 14 meetings. The meetings were well attended in several instances being crowded. Much good and valuable instruction was given on the subjects of home industry, Temple building, Sunday and the Sunday schools and other general stake business. The company were well received wherever they went. Elders Phillip De La Mere and W. H. Lee of Tooele accompanied the missionaries as far as Woodruff and contributed much to the interest of the meetings.

Randolph and Woodruff are not exactly farming districts, on account of their high altitudes of 6,422 feet, but are well adapted for sheep and stock raising. I noticed in the vicinity of Woodruff two or three ranch houses not owned by those who have a common interest with the hardy sons of toil, who dared to have more genial lands and settle up the high altitudes of northern Utah. A saying, uttered eighteen hundred years ago came forcibly to my mind: "The children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of the (light) day."

On the evening of the 20th inst., a social entertainment was given in the St. Charles Meeting House, by the Y. L. M. I. A. The entertainment consisted of songs, glees and recitations, with the farce of "Marriage at Any Price." The pieces were well rendered. Much credit

is due to those who took part therein. Ladies, this is a step in the right direction. Give us more of them.

The health of the people is good. Snow is 6 or 8 inches on the level hereabouts. The coldest day here this winter was the 11th inst., the thermometer in the shade at 7 a.m. was 6° above zero. RURAL.

To Prevent Lamps Exploding.

Editors Deseret News:

The following is a very valuable receipt to prevent kerosene lamps from exploding, which if you would publish may be the means of saving life and property.

Take a small teaspoonful of common baking soda and put it into the lamp. There will only a certain portion of it dissolve to a certain portion of oil, and as long as there is sufficient soda in the lamp, it will never explode. When you see that all the soda is gone, replace it by some more, and in so doing, you will be out of danger, have a more steady light and will break fewer chimneys.

This article is colored and sold in the States by peddlers at the rate of \$16.00 per pound, but you have the receipt and can get the article for 10 cents per pound. Yours, etc.

C. H. BLISS.

VERNON, Lamar Co., Ala.,
December 13, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

I left Salt Lake City on the morning of July 1st, in company with Elders J. H. Moyle and B. Harker for the Southern States mission. At Ogden we were joined by Elder N. W. Taylor, and then we pursued our journey upon the "flying chariots" to St. Louis via Denver and Kansas City, arriving on the 5th.

On the 6th, in the evening we found ourselves in Corinth, Miss. The citizens of C. soon found out that we were missionaries and insisted upon us preaching at night in the Court House. We told them that we were all inexperienced preachers but if they would light up the house we would do the best we could for them. They eagerly did so, and we "made the beginning" by preaching our first gospel sermon to the inhabitants of Corinth.

On the 8th we left for Chattanooga, arriving in the evening. Here we separated, Elders Moyle and Taylor went to labor in the North Carolina Conference, Elder Harker and I in the Georgia Conference. Elder H. and I started to go down near Rome, Ga., on foot, visiting the Saints by the way. It had not rained for about ten weeks and from that cause the roads and the fields were very dusty, the corn was parched up, and the cotton withered; even the trees were dying in the forest. The people had almost lost all hopes of raising any crops because of the drought. Hotter weather I never felt; the burning skies of July or the sultry days of August in our mountain vales are nothing to be compared with it. But this extreme did not last long, for the day that we got into McLeomores Cove there came a beautiful refreshing shower of rain. Then the corn raised his drooping head and the cotton her withered leaf. Then the people marveled and said: "It is because of the Mormons." Elder Harker and I labored among the Saints in the counties of Chattanooga and Floyd, and held a number of meetings, till August 21st, at which time we went to Lamar County, in the western part of Alabama, 240 miles, to labor with Elders Van Natta and Pickett. We arrived at the point of our destination after nine days hard travel and had no trouble in finding the brethren.

On the 9th of September, Elder Van Natta and I took a trip down to Choctaw County, Miss., 130 miles, where we remained until October 1st. While there we held a number of meetings and Elder V. baptized nine persons. We ordained two Elders and organized a branch of the Church. This was not all done without the "enemy sowing tares," for they "sprung up" in the shape of 100 armed "Christians," who were anxiously inquiring about for us. Elder V. considered it wisdom that we should go to Vernon, Alabama.

Since that time, I have been traveling mostly in this vicinity with Elder Pickett as my companion. He has baptized three persons since we have been laboring together. On the 29th of November

we went down to Nubin Ridge, Mississippi, for the purpose of opening up a new field of labor, next morning (Sunday) an appointment was circulated for 2 p. m. at the Mount Vernon School house, and when the hour arrived the house was well filled with hearers. The closest attention was paid to the speakers. After the services we were invited home by Mr. Phillips a very fine gentleman, and partook of his hospitality. In the evening, by invitation, we addressed a large audience upon the principles of the gospel, at the residence of Mr. P. We gave out an appointment for the next Tuesday night at the place we preached that morning. Tuesday night came, but the house would hold only about half of the people assembled. The audience seemed to be well pleased with the discourse delivered and anxiously inquired when we would preach again. We left an appointment (by invitation) for the next Sunday (Dec. 7th) at Rabbit Neck, three miles east of Mount Vernon. A large congregation assembled, but when we went to call the meeting to order, three of the trustees of the house objected to our preaching there. We took all the audience off but three trustees into the woods, about 100 paces, and held a very fine meeting. After meeting, we were cordially invited to the house of Mr. Phillips, where we again partook of his hospitality. In the evening we went with Mr. P. to the Baptist Sabbath School, of which he is superintendent. We were called upon to open the school by prayer and address the school, also to close by prayer. In the evening we addressed an assemblage of people at Mt. Vernon.

Next day we went to Columbus, a city of seven or eight thousand inhabitants, situated on the east bank of the Tombigbee River. It has a railroad and a boat landing, and is a great shipping point for cotton. At this season of the year there are about 1,000 bales of this article (500 pounds each), shipped daily. While in Columbus we could hear all about some unfeeling men not letting two "Mormons" preach in a schoolhouse about 15 miles east of there the day before.

We left a number of our books for the good folks of Nubin Ridge to read, and shall return there if "all is well," in the coming year, and by the help of the Lord we will try and do a good work, for the "Mormons" have the name, and "all are talking of Utah."

Ever praying for the welfare of Zion, I subscribe myself your brother in the Gospel,

C. H. BLISS.

INTERESTING ABOUT TOOELE COUNTY.

Editors Deseret News:

As per arrangement, your correspondent, in company with Sister S. M. Heywood, visited Tooele Stake R. S. Conference, held at Grantsville, Saturday and Sunday, the 13th and 14th insts.

Mrs. Hunter, President of Stake R. S. presided during the five sessions. The speaker's stand of the commodious church was occupied in about equal numbers by representative men and women, among whom were President F. M. Lyman, Elder J. W. Cooley, Mrs. De Lamar, President Tooele Branch Society, Stake Counselor Mrs. Rich, E. Hunter, bishop of Grantsville, Councilor Rydaleh, Patriarch Rowberry and others.

Minutes, reports and instructions were in order. There were marked evidences of increasing improvement, and much of the good spirit of unity and love pervaded the Conference.

Permit me, through your paper to congratulate my sisters at home and the friends of woman's advancement abroad, on the assurance that to President Lyman woman's political cause has a bold, wise and able advocate.

He will take his seat in the Utah Legislature on the anniversary of his 49th birthday, and he is not the man to forget that the women are a goodly proportion of his constituents. May his legislative labors crowd him with as much honor as his enlightened and liberal views now seem to promise.

This report would be incomplete without a notice of a most important feature of material prosperity developed through the introduction of artesian wells. Our friend J. W. Cooley pioneered this enterprise. We inferred from conversation with him on the subject that he must

have been not afflicted but blessed with water on the brain. He stated that for some time his mind was exercised on the subject so strongly that he saw water in the day time and in the night season. Under this pressure or inspiration he sent to Tiffin, Ohio, and procured at an expense of \$600, Louis & Myman's well boring machine. The first effort was made a year ago last spring, and the visible result is a successful and ornamental flowing well in his stock yard, to obtain which they only had to sink from 60 to 70 feet. He has since bored two on the farm and recently one near the house, for domestic and culinary uses. The land to which artesian well water was applied yielded this year 85 bushels of wheat per acre. Grantsville and vicinity now boast of 17 artesian wells.

Mr. Cooley is about to introduce boring machinery that he considers better adapted to the needs of this Territory than the imported. We hope to see this feature of reliable supply made successful in other localities.

S. M. KIMBALL.

Some Facts About Australia.

Australia with Tasmania, is only a little less in area than Europe. The hottest climate in the world probably occurs in the desert interior of Australia. Captain Stuart hung a thermometer on a tree shaded both from sun and wind. It was graduated to 127° F., yet so great was the heat of the air that the mercury rose till it burst the tube, and the temperature must thus have been at least 128° F., apparently the highest ever recorded in any part of the world. For three months Captain Stuart found the mean temperature to be over 101° F. in the shade. Nevertheless, on the mountains and table-lands three feet of snow sometimes falls in a day. Snow-storms have been known to last three weeks, the snow lying from four to 15 feet in depth, burying the cattle. Australia is a land of drought and flood. The annual rainfall at Sydney has varied from 22 to 82 inches. Lake George, near Goulburn, was in 1824 20 miles long and eight miles broad. It gradually shrank until in 1837, it became quite dry, and its bottom was converted into a grassy plain. In 1865 it was a lake again, 17 feet deep; two years later it was only two feet deep; and in 1876 it was 20 feet in depth.—Melbourne Argus.

A PHILISTINE DEITY.—The image of a god of the Philistines has been unearthed near Gaza by an Arab who was quarrying stone. The idol is 15 feet high, and represents an aged man, with hair in long ringlets and lengthy beard, one arm being crossed over the breast, while a drapery covers the shoulders. The pedestal bears no inscription and is carved in one huge piece with the figure, which was found in a recumbent position, buried in the sand on the top of a hill near the sea, having evidently been removed from its original site. The Pasha of Jerusalem has placed a guard over the idol to preserve it from the Gaza fanatics.—London World.

Angelina had been drawing Theodore's face. It was a good likeness, but Theodore did not appreciate the correctness of his Angelina's artistic eye. "It looks like a half-fool," was his impulsive comment. With one of her archest looks the fair draughtsman looked up into his face, with the chiding remark, "Oh, you naughty Dory, to flatter your Angelina so grossly."

The Use of Tails.

A very important function of the tail of the yak, cat, squirrel, and many other animals, to which I drew attention some years ago, has escaped the attention of Professor Milvart. It is that the bushy tails of these animals serve a very important function in preserving their body-heat during their nightly and their wintry sleep. In cold weather animals with bushy tails will be found lying curled up with their tails laid carefully over their feet like a rug, and with their noses buried in the fur of the tail, which is thus used exactly in the same way and for the same purpose as we use respirators. I have a Manx tailless cat, who cannot, of course carry on this function, but he makes a very good substitute for it by using the back of one of my other cats. When he cannot be so accommodated, he sleeps with his hands crossed over his face, "just like a Christian," as my cook says.—Nature.

Successful Surgery.

An interesting surgical case was recently reported by M. Larrey to the French Academy of Medicine. A young carpenter received a blow from an ax on his right foot. The big toe was almost completely detached; it was held merely by a small thread of skin, and hung on the side of the foot. Dr. Gavey, who was at once called in, detached the toe completely; then, after having washed it, and the wound on the foot, he adapted the two surfaces, as well as possible one to the other, and made them hold together by means of strips of lint soaked with collodion and placed along the toe. When the collodion had set another strip was wound around. Further, an apparatus was used to keep all the parts of the foot in perfect immobility. Twelve days after the patient was very well, and desired to go out, and twenty-four days after the accident the cicatrization was perfect.

TAKING TO WORK.—In this section the girls and women have learned the very wise lesson that it is no degradation to earn an honorable living, and they are not ashamed to go to the factories and ask for work. They are proud to aid their fathers in the work of providing for their families. We know of some girls in the factory in this city who have been accustomed to rely upon the head of the family for a support, and do nothing for themselves, that are now adding largely to the contribution of the family coffer.—Columbus (Ga.) Times.

Newspapers and Bread.

It may be policy, and for this reason let us hope that a large class of publishers who represent that their papers are a financial success, will pass unheeded in the hereafter. When the "comp." and foreman are paid and the other little incidentals are settled, such as coal, water, gas, ink, paper, rollers, postage, carriers, rents, freights, taxes and repairs—not to mention the demands of ye Mrs. Editor—the surplus too often compels only the unpaid amounts on subscription, ads. and job work, to be set off, if ever, in the next world. No class of men work harder and have so little to show for it after a score of years as newspaper men. The outside world has but a meagre idea of what a newspaper actually costs.—Allentown Chronicle.

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