TRIP OF A MISSIONARY.

Pays a Visit to Friends at S. Louis and Elsewhere.

Also Visits Canon David H. Smith at Elgin—Some Interesting Notes by the Way.

MARION, Ill., Dec. 16, 1895.

To the Editor:

It is not long since you heard from this part and I almost fear to write lest I intrude upon your valuable space almost better to others. But, as I have some new features of experience to relate, perhaps a few lines may be at least endurable.

By the kindly desire of David H. Roberts, who was honorably released from a more faithful two years' mission in this conference, on December 12, to return to his home in Logan, Utah, I accompanied him as far as St. Louis, Missouri, where he took great interest in introducing me to his relatives and friends. I should state that a number of them live on the east side of the river, and as far south as Belleville and Belleville, Illinois, we also visited, and were received and treated very kind and cordially, and when leaving pressing invitations were extended for our return.

While at Belleville we were happily entertained by the young Elder of the Melchizedek branch of his town, Joseph F. Davis. He has made more than one trip to Utah, and was not only impressed with its beautiful sea nees and the frugality of the Saints, but an overwhelming impression was stamped upon his brain that although he may endeavor to talk away, they nor ages will our efforts to prove to him that the Utah Saints have the power—the priesthood that binds on earth, and in heaven, and causes mountains, and kingdoms, and nations, and tongues to be united into one harmonious whole—one as the Father and the Son are one. He was so much impressed with the truth of our position that he candidly expressed to us that the only thing he could do was to "live in hopes" as he had "no way of knowing which was right." I assured him that was where we had the advantage of him, Jesus says "whosoever shall do the will of my Father, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself." We, who have embraced the Gospel have been admonished by the authority of Heaven to know the path that is marked for us to tread, the path leading to and through the "strait gate." He reminded us that the scripture informs us that we must "live in hope." We called his attention to the fact that Peter declares that we shall add to our faith, hope and virtue, and to virtue knowledge—we had obeyed this, and now had that knowledge that the priesthood and power were with us. He asked for some outward evidences. I told him they were too numerous to be all mentioned in a day or two's correspondence, but to illustrate some forcible outlines that the observer, though merely casual in consideration, could not help but see and mentally if not orally acknowledge. I called his attention to the fact that while the Prophet Joseph lived, his whole energy, soul's ambition and struggle was, from the very first, to "gather the Saints," and to build temples that the work of redemption, for the dead as well as the living might go on, for, says he, "there is not any too much time," etc. This was the spirit of the Prophet. I also illustrated this was if you should board the train at Belleville, enroute to Salt Lake City, with the perfect understanding that there was no change of cars,—that there was only one road, and no stop-overs allowed, and when at St. Louis there was a change of conductors, but at the "all aboard," away the train speeds, nothing unusual would be regarded as having occurred by the change of conductors; the general management and plan had undergone no change of variance. On the other hand, before the train left St. Louis, some, when they realized that there was not much slumber nor sleep enjoyed, that it was a through train, and being influenced by hotel drummers and shrieks in general that they could get a good sleep by staying, and take the next train were thinking of, and had intended to promises for over fifty years—would you not begin to think that perhaps those who remained and followed other conductors have boarded the wrong train? Such is the case with the "sions" or "kingdoms" that Daniel saw, filling the whole earth. The change of conductors—Brigham Young one other successor to the Prophet Joseph—has made no lull or pause in the work, but with great rapidity the stone has moved and is still rolling.—the Saints have continued to gather, springs and streams have burst forth in the desert, and temples have not ceased to be built, until now the "mountain of the Lord's house" is fully established in the tops of the mountains, and some from every nation are saying "come, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, and to the house of the God of Jacob," as was clearly predicted by Isaiah and Micah both, to transpire in the last days. While those who have slept are now wandering, like sheep without a shepherd, and, as you say, trying to encourage a faint "hope" that perhaps they can "climb up some other way," etc. We then asked our friend if, when he could see all this striking contrast, he did not feel as though he had missed the train?

This gentleman is by no means the only one that is candid enough to express a doubt. On the same visit, while in conversation with Ann Edwards, who once belonged to the church proper, in England, with an honest expression told of how warm she felt, and what unspeakable joy at their meetings and gatherings together then filled her heart, while now, it appeared callloused or frozen. She continued by saying that she hoped the Lord would forgive her for what she had done wrong. My humble prayer is that the honest in heart among this people may speedily see their error and come in at the door into the sheepfold.

On Saturday, December 7th, Elder Roberts and I bade each other a fare-well—such a one as only Mormon missionaries can,—he for home, and we to sell (having conference and other business to call me—also to try and improve my health) for Chicago.

Leaving St. Louis at about 8 p. m., on the C. and A. road, I reached the famous city at about the same time Sunday morning. The city was a grand sight to me, with its many people, cars and large buildings. As I wended my way toward Madison St., I beheld the smoke and fire raging from a six or eight story building. It was not long until about thirty-five fire engines were on every side and corner of the entire block; and how they did pour huge streams of the cold sparkling water into that building from every side. And still in forty seven hissed forth from roof, tours, and windows,—a perfect sea of sparks and glaring flames, until the building was perfectly shelled. What must the fire of "ye" have been, when there were some acres of land burned over, with many buildings consumed, rendering many poor to homeless, (nearly double to some children as of Salt Lake City) and actually destroying about five millions worth of property, making a grand total loss of business etc., of not less than five millions.

This sight led and opened the curiosity—but I realized more physical strength, in partaking of "bread and cheese" at Elder Adelbert A. Holbrook's, 3218 Calumet avenue. It cared, wife, and daughter have a considerable or here, and extend a generous invitation to all Saints and friends who may visit Chicago, to call on them. Elder Dalila is the only Elder we have labouring in Chicago, and when it is considered that it wasn't take just about twenty cities the size of Salt Lake to make one Chicago, one young Elders at home can see that we have plenty of room for them—even in this great city. I remarked to Elder Dalila that I believed that when he had called on each family in his town and left a Gospel tract, the Lord would be willing for him to be honorably released and return to Utah. He did not seem to be favorable inclined to laboring by pieces work.

On the Monday we were on business and sight-seeing, not forgetting to visit the Masonic Temple with its twenty-one stories, nor the stock yards, and the board of trade, which looked to us like a chaotic gambling good.

On Tuesday we took the Chicago and North western train to Elgin, Illinois, and when at the depot walked about one mile to the asylum, where we had the opportunity of meeting, and conversing with the prophet's youngest son, David Hyrum Smith, who was accompanied with our coming. He conversed quite freely, and with peculiar intelligence and acute memory, and it was only occasionally that he would lose his threads, (when he was always capable of, and would seek to bridge with suggestions. He would speak of walking with Brother Stevenson, and sitting on the grass, plucking flowers, and the correspondence received from the, so-called "snowflake, Arizona," with a misty eye. He mentioned the fact that Brother Stevenson had sent him a sermon, delivered by Elder Joseph F. Smith on "Church organization," which he said was "simple and very beautiful." When we opened before him the "creed of Salt Lake City, he became warmly interested, and mentioned his visit to Salt Lake, remembered the foundation of the Temple, and where Brigham (the State road) stand of going to look in at Black Rock. He recognized the sons of Presidents George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith said he had met them at the World's Fair. He appeared to be so rational, that I ventured to test a poker on tonight and views, to say, "In your opinion, which do you believe the Lord intended to lead the Church, Brigham, or Joseph?" His only answer, with a smile, was: "That is a strange question." We let the matter rest there; but to us his simple answer, meant volumes—he knows more than he cares to tell.

After remaining about two hours we parted, having secured his autograph, in a very neat legible hand. He almost made us promise that we would come again, and Elder Dalby promised to take his wife and visit him during the holidays. He also expressed a desire to have President Cannon and Smith visit him, and hopes some day to go to Utah; says he believes it will be more favorable for—we are sure—our—comfortable like. Would you—how—mind taking—how—my arm?

When could Miss Deverton did she could only do what, in fact, she did—place her arm reply and confidingly within the gallant arm of Mr. Chivers. He was very proud of the honor, raised and kissed from then ever, retired his side whenever force then ever and glanced at her with scorn and scorn alternately.

Miss Deverton had been thrilled to her new duties upon the arrival eve of Mrs. Perkins and had been so fear that it was part of, in, and calls duty without when she intended to her room for the purpose, so she explained to her fellow domestics, of "carrying a few things out of her box."

She sallied forth her box with a curious smile. She fixed up a quantity of straw and took from under it a Bonny, a number of chicken feet, a rooster and a pair of shoes with india rubber soles. She quickly slipped off her own boots, threw them in the box and put on the shoes. Then she took from her pocket a piece of Templeton Hall and scrutinized it closely.

"That's the room, no doubt about it. I never remember operations so soon as possible."

She locked up her box again and put the Bonny, the hen and the rooster in a large leather pocket secured under her skirt.

As she was the caught sight of herself in the glass she laughed softly.

"What would that Miss Chivers think if he could see me now? I believe he was quite gone on me. The way he squeezed my arm and the strong looks he threw at me—'Are you—here—Miss Deverton?'" she said, imitating Miss Chivers' voice and laughing outright at the recollection.

She made her way to Lady Templeton's chamber. The door was locked, but she found little difficulty in opening it. Then she locked it on the inside.

"May as well guard myself against intrusion. The job may take some little time."

She produced a piece of candle from her pocket and lit it, thus constituted the plan again:

"Window overlooking the lawn." she read. "Yes, that's the window. Table on side opposite the window, let into the wall. Perfectly concealed by what appears to be the wall itself. It is secured by a frame. Find the figure of a Child a part from the ground and press back the small space represented by its feet."

She pressed hard, and in an instant a door flew noiselessly open, revealing a small safe. "Ingenious, very!"

The task was a difficult one and fifty an hour, and had stopped before successes of Miss Deverton were revealed.

"At last!" she exclaimed, wiping the perspiration from her brow. Then she opened the door and drew from it a large case full of jewels and diamonds. She stood with her arms on, examination of admiration and delight.

She blew out the light, went to the window, opened it slightly at the bottom and whistled softly. In a moment or two her whistle was answered by another.

"All right!" she whispered, and a figure mounted up a ladder. He—for it was a man—quickly reached the top and in a moment or two was beside the room.

"Have you?"

"Not beside taught. Is the trap waiting in the road, Deverton?"

"Yes. There's not much time to lose, but you might as well let me have a look at the stones before we go."

She struck a light and lit the candle again.

One had lifted the case and placed it in his hand before she saw his face. It was not Deverton, but "that idiot Chivers!"

"Thank you, Miss Deverton. Sorry to have trouble you, but you're done your work well."

"Who—who are you?" she stammered.

"Pardon me, but the question rather is, Who are you? However, I will say, resolve you to answer, for I happen to have special information upon the point. In your own circle—and a very select one—you are known as Flash Bob. I must say you play the lady's part to perfection."

When that gentleman shortly afterward received seven years' penal servitude, he had time enough to reflect that Chivers was not such an idiot after all.—Tit-Bits.

Need Strengthening.

Bellefield—I say that the laws ought to be made stronger.

Bloomfield—I don't know that I quite comprehend your meaning.

"Well, as the laws now stand, even comparatively weak people can break them."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

At His Best Value.

Nell—Is he one of the 400?

Belle—I wouldn't be surprised. He might easily be one of the caughts.—Philadelphia Record.

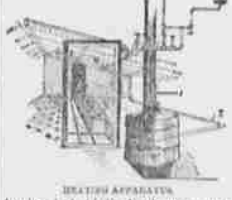
HEATING OF FORCING HOUSES.

Steam Compared With Water—High Expansion Tanks.

The system of heating now used in large forcing houses is that of the closed circuit, in which the warming medium is conducted through small wrought iron pipes, which may be laid either above or below the benches. The warming medium may be steam or water. Each has superiores merits for particular purposes. Various tests have been made at the Cornell university station. The general practical results of the first experiment, as reported by Professor Bailey, were:

1. The temperatures of steam pipes average higher than those of hot water pipes under common conditions. 2. When the rows or flow pipes are overhead, the steam spends relatively more of its heat in its return, as bottom heat, than the water does. 3. The heat from steam distributes itself over a great length of pipe more readily than that from hot water, and steam therefore has a distinct advantage for heating long runs. 4. Steam is preferable to hot water for long and crooked circuits. 5. Unfavorable conditions can be more readily overcome with steam than with water.

In the second test, one of the points for particular study was the effect of crooks and angles upon the movements of steam and water. The conclusion was that the addition of crooks and angles



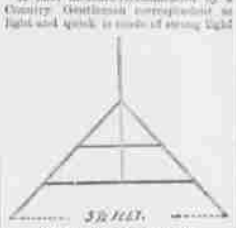
HEATING APPARATUS.

in pipes is decidedly disadvantageous to the circulation of hot water and of steam without pressure, but the effect is scarcely perceptible with steam under low pressure. Another point receiving attention was the time required to heat up steam and water systems. The test showed that "in starting a new flow with cold water circulation begins with hot water sooner than with steam, but it requires a much longer time for the water to reach a point where the temperature of the house is materially affected than for steam to do so." It was also found that "the length of pipe to be measured in a room is more important consideration with water than with steam, for the friction of the water upon the pipe is much greater than the friction of steam, and a long run warms slowly with water."

In 1893-4 a third series of tests was made to again compare water and steam and to determine the effect of high pressures upon the water system by using high and low expansion tanks. The house and heater were the same as those used in the second test, a bottom return room 16 by 27 feet, and a novelty hot water circulator, the apparatus set up. Three 4½ inch risers of the pipes run just under the roof, all uniting into one return. A delicate thermometer was put into each riser at the farther end (Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5) and one into the return (No. 6) near the heater. Another was inserted in the riser (No. 1) just above the heater. Then revealed the inside temperatures of the runs, for the inlet bulbs were let into the very centers of the pipes. Two expansion tanks were provided, one (A) to fill above the top of the heater and another (B) to fill above it. Either one or both of these could be shut off by means of a valve. The heater is designed for water, and the pipes were laid for water, being higher at the farther end. When the apparatus was used for steam, the water was simply lowered in the heater reservoir, so as to make room for evaporation, and the pipes of four inch pipe which led out of the top of the heater served for a steam dome. Of course the expansion tanks were shut off when steam was running. The advantages therefore were in favor of the water system, but all former conditions regarding the superiority of steam over water, for the conditions given, were reaffirmed. It was concluded that "in heating by water in closed circuits a high expansion tank may increase the efficiency by allowing the water to become hotter throughout the system, and giving a better circulation." Satisfactory results are reported with illuminating gas as a fuel.

A Land Measure.

A land measure recommended by a Country Gentleman correspondent as light and quick is made of strong light



SPELL.

A CONVENIENT LAND MEASURE.

wood. It is securely fastened together, after the manner illustrated in the cut.

Its advantage over any similar limit measure is that it turns readily in the hand. The ends of the legs are pointed, and when fastened to the center pole should be 5½ feet apart. Three turns make a rod.

A Shower of Coin Fish.

Lieutenant John P. Finley, one of the best informed meteorologists in the service of the United States, tells a wonderful story of a most remarkable occurrence which he once witnessed in making the ascent of Pike's peak, and which, he says, could be best described as a "shower of gold fish." In reality, the "shower" was a fall of snow, in which, every flake was so charged with electricity at present in some that can be better imagined than described. At first the flakes only discharged their tiny lights upon coming in contact with the hair of the train upon which the lieutenant was mounted. Presently they began to emit "hisses and hums," each flake emitting its spark as it noiselessly took into the delta of the same substance or settled upon the clothing of the observer, or the fur of the beast upon which he had essayed to make the ascent of the peak.

As the storm increased in fury and the flakes of snow became smaller each of the top particles appeared as a long blaze of ghostly white light, and the roaring produced by the electric explosions conveyed an impression of nature's grandeur which Mr. Finley declares he will never forget. When the electric storm was at its height and each flake was as a streak of fire, sparks of the electric fluid escaped to streams from Mr. Finley's finger tips, as well as from his ears, beard and nose.

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From Ogden, Park City, Evanston, Rock Springs, Green River, Laramie daily at 3:15 a. m.
From San Francisco, Carson Valley, Ogden and intermediate points 7:30 a. m.
From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and Pueblo 3:15 a. m.
From Ogden, Milford, Beaver, Modena, Lund, Pioche, Marion and Keeler 4:30 p. m.
From Ogden, Tooele and Gold Hill Branch 4:30 p. m.

DEPART

For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Pueblo daily 8:00 a. m.
For San Francisco, Ogden, Carson Valley and intermediate points 8:00 a. m.
For Ogden and intermediate points 4:00 p. m.
For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Ogden, Pueblo daily 7:00 p. m.
For Ogden, Montana, Butte, Helena, Spokane, Portland, Puget Sound and Pacific points 7:00 p. m.
For Ogden and intermediate points 11:00 a. m.
For Milford, Beaver, Modena, Lund, Pioche and Marion 7:00 a. m.
For Tooele and Gold Hill Branch 7:00 a. m.

Trains south of Ogden run daily except Sunday.

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City Ticket Office, 201 Main Street. Telephone 250.

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EFFECTIVE NOV. 25, 1894.

Train No. 4 leaves Ogden 7:00 a.m., Salt Lake City 10:30 a.m., arrive at Pueblo 6:15 a.m., Colorado Springs 7:35 a.m., Denver 10:00 a.m.

Train No. 2 leaves Ogden 5:00 p.m., Salt Lake City 8:00 p.m., arrive at Pueblo 5:27 a.m., Colorado Springs 6:50 a.m., Denver 9:30 a.m.

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Leave Salt Lake City: No. 1—Ogden, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver Express 9:00 a. m. No. 3—Ogden Express, Sunday excepted 7:00 p. m. No. 5—For Ogden and intermediate points 1:00 p. m. No. 7—For Ogden, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha and Chicago Vestibuled Limited 10:00 p. m. No. 9—For Ogden and Intermediate points 6:00 p. m. No. 11—For Ogden, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha and Chicago Fast Mail 11:00 p. m. No. 13—For Ogden and the West 8:30 a. m.

Arrive Salt Lake City: No. 2—Ogden, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver Express 10:00 a. m. No. 4—Ogden Express, Sunday excepted 6:00 p. m. No. 6—For Ogden and intermediate points 10:00 a. m. No. 8—Ogden, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha and Chicago Vestibuled Limited 3:00 p. m. No. 10—For Ogden and intermediate points 9:00 a. m. No. 12—For Ogden, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha and Chicago Fast Mail 4:00 p. m. No. 14—For Ogden and the West 2:00 p. m.

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LEWIS' 98 % LYE. Packed and Refined. (PATENTED.) The strongest and purest lye made. Unlike other lye it comes a fine powder and packed in a can with sifting top. Lasts a family a long time. Ask your grocer to order it. It will make the best Perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleaning waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, making disinfectant, softening water, softening meats, for cleansing and scouring, tempering iron, for painters, to remove oil, paint, etc. PENNA. SALT MFG. CO. Don't Accept Pills.—Pa.

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They absolutely cure SICK HEADACHE, Bilious or Nervous Headache, Constipation, Coated Tongue, Poor Appetite, Dyspepsia and kindred derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Don't accept some substitute said to be "just as good." The substitute suits the dealer best. It suits you ABOUT the worst. HIS profit is to the "just as good." WHERE IS YOURS? Address for FREE SAMPLE. World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

"IDIOT CHIVERS!"

Mrs. Perkins, the stately housekeeper of Templeton Hall, looked at the letters before with a smile of satisfaction. The smile broadened as she glanced from them to the trim, neatly dressed young woman who had brought them.

"Yes, ma'am."

She was so modest withal. That was another of her strong recommendations in Mrs. Perkins' eyes. She did not assume the airs that some parlor maids would have assumed who had been in the service of a countess.

"Well, you can consider yourself engaged. When can you come?"

"Let me see, ma'am. Will Wednesday do?"

"Wednesday will do very well, Harriet. What is your other name?"

"Deverton—Harriet Deverton. Thank you, ma'am, thank you very much. I will send my box on Tuesday night and begin my duties on Wednesday."

There was a good deal of conversation in the servants' quarters that evening respecting the merits of the new parlor maid.

But if the management of the new parlor maid caused a flutter of excitement there was yet greater excitement manifested next day, when it was discovered that the steward—Sir Horace Templeton, the owner of Templeton Hall, was away at the time—had engaged a new footman, who was to commence his duties simultaneously with the new parlor maid.

As it happened, Chivers, the new footman, did not commence his duties simultaneously with Miss Harriet Deverton, the new parlor maid. He arrived by an earlier train. The first duty imposed upon him was an agreeable one to a gentleman of the gallantry of Mr. Chivers. He had to meet Miss Deverton and conduct her to Templeton Hall.

Chivers could not help a glance of admiration at Miss Deverton. If he, Chivers, was smart, she was decidedly smarter. She was dressed with scrupulous neatness, and a well knit figure set off her attire to the best advantage.

"Any box?" he asked.

"No, I sent it off yesterday."

"Did you—here? That's good thing—

—Concluded on Page 12.