

John Rice's apiary, which are capable of securing in this climate at least 15,000 pounds of honey, with proper care. Brother Wright Lancaster has forty colonies, he being a carpenter, manufactures his own hives, which are very neat and orderly, and to add to their beauty they are neatly arranged under his beautiful vineyard, as are also Brother Price's. The honey obtained here is most excellent. The comb honey is very white and tempting, but the market in this region is not encouraging.

E. STEVENSON.

DOINGS AND PROSPECTS IN CEDAR FORT.

CEDAR FORT June 19th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Not long since some person was kind enough to put a piece in your valuable paper mentioning Cedar Fort thinking it might prove interesting to some of your many readers to know more about this out of the wry place, we submit the following:

There are comparatively few people who know where Cedar Fort is, and we had begun to believe that our nearest neighbors had forgotten us.

Our Bishop, Brother Eli Bennett, having business over at Lehi, chanced to meet the leader of the choir of that place, Brother J. S. Gibbs, and extended an invitation to him and the members of the choir to pay us a visit, which was cordially accepted.

Accordingly on the 14th inst., they arrived. We were somewhat surprised at the number, there being between 50 and 75 persons, all members of the choir, a large majority of whom were young ladies. Under the direction of the leader of the Cedar Fort choir, Brother Jas. Clark, they were all provided with suitable accommodations. After partaking of a bountiful repast, provided by the good Sisters of this place, all hands repaired to the meeting house, where we were entertained until a late hour. The programme consisted of songs, recitations, stump and impromptu speeches, violin exercises, etc., also singing by the choirs. We had a very enjoyable time. They remained over night and joined us in our Sunday exercises. Quite a number of the brethren and sisters of Fairfield were also present.

Short speeches were the order of the day and quite a number of the brethren had the privilege of expressing themselves. The speaking was animated and to the point. A good spirit prevailed, which is generally the case in meetings of this kind.

Our prospect is good for a bountiful grain harvest. We also have a fine prospect for fruit, of all kinds, in abundance, the late frost not having affected us, as it did in other places. The worms are not so plentiful here as in some other places in Utah County. We ascribe it partly to the diligence of the people and partly to the seclusion of the settlement.

Yours Very Truly,
SUBSCRIBER.

PARK VALLEY ITEMS.

BOX ELDER COUNTY, U. T.,
June 11th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Thinking a few lines from this flourishing settlement in the north west part of Utah Territory, above high water mark, might not be uninteresting to the many readers of your interesting paper, I pen the following: I am told there are nearly fifty families in this district. They have a good day school, with C. L. Jackson as their teacher, also a good Sabbath school, William Godfrey, superintendent. E. D. Mechem is the Bishop and C. J. Rowland and William Godfrey his Counselors. Improvement is the order of the day here, and many changes are being made. On my arrival here I found the Bishop and his Counselors laying out streets and blocks for a townsite, the object being to get the people to live closer together and build up the place. The Sabbath meetings are well attended, and the people appear contented. There is a saw mill run by water power, very busy cutting out lumber; also a shingle machine run by horse power, the owner of which told me he had on hand orders for 250,000 shingles, and more if he could cut them. There are some nice brick and frame houses already built, and more are being built. Mr. Andrew Rose is building a fine brick house, which, when finished, will be quite an ornament to the place. Log huts and dirt roofs are disappearing and giving room for more comfortable homes. There are yet hundreds of acres of good farming land in this valley, with sufficient water, if judiciously used.

There are a few hindrances to the building up of this place, namely, the want of a semi-weekly mail in place of a weekly; the monopolizing of the water; the want of a store, etc.; but these things will all be remedied in a short time. The people here are quite comfortable and in nearly every house find your most valuable paper—the DESERET NEWS. The crops are looking well.

TRAVELER.

DEATH OF AN OLD TIMER.

SMITHVILLE, Graham County,
A. T., June 15, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Please oblige me by publishing the following:

The friends and relatives of Brother Charles Maxham, late of Santaquin

Utah County, will be sorry to hear he departed this life on the 12th of May ult., at Pima, Graham County, A. T. He was born in Teviston County, New York, April 26th, 1813, and joined the Church in 1840, being baptized by Edmund Elsworth, and three years afterwards he emigrated to Nauvoo, and diligently labored on the Nauvoo Temple, in which house he subsequently received his endowments. He emigrated to Utah in the year 1852, and while there was always found to be a useful mechanic. During the time he was in Utah County he erected a large number of saw and grist mills. He was the father of 4 children, had 24 grandchildren and 7 great-grandchildren. Brother Maxham was taken sick about 12 o'clock a. m., and at half past 1 o'clock died without a struggle. He was a true and faithful Latter-day Saint, and remained steadfast to the last.

G. WHEATLEY.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE

Of St. George Stake, held Saturday and Sunday, 13th and 14th of June, 1885.

Following the Quarterly Conference of the Relief Society, Young Ladies' Improvement Association, and of the High Priests' Quorum, all of which convened on Friday the 12th inst., the regular Quarterly Conference of St. George Stake began its sessions, under the direction of President J. D. T. McAllister, on the morning of Saturday the 13th and continued its sessions during that day and the following.

We were favored with the presence and ministrations of President Wilford Woodruff and Erastus Snow of the Twelve, and also of President Henry Harriman of the Presidency of the Seventies. Our old time Southern Utah pioneer friend Bishop Henry Lunt was also present from Iron County and Counselor Mahonri M. Steele of Panguitch Stake.

Every one of the nineteen Wards of St. George Stake was represented, and there was a large attendance of the people.

The usual Conference business was transacted, statistical, financial and educational reports read, and the general authorities of the Church and local authorities of the Stake sustained by the solid vote of those present.

The verbal reports from the representatives of the wards of the Stake, and of the Sunday School and Improvement Association interests, were of an encouraging nature, showing an increase of faith and good works among the people.

The brethren who dispensed the words of eternal life did so under a free flow of the Holy Spirit, to the edification, comfort and blessing of those present.

JAMES G. BLEAK,
Stake Clerk.

THE GRAIN CROP.

II. CHRONICLES.—CHAP. 3.

Once upon a certain time a husbandman had a large field of grain, and he took great care of it, inasmuch that it was beautiful to behold.

For the grain was sound and plump and of goodly quality; yea, it stood so fair that it became the envy of all the fields of grain; for it was pure and free from cockle and cheat.

Therefore, said this man's enemies, Let us go to and make this field of grain like unto the other fields: for if we let it continue in its growing, behold, when the day cometh to market it the owner thereof will receive a greater price for his than we receive for ours.

And it came to pass that they were agreed as touching this matter.

And they forthwith proceeded to sow seeds of cockle and cheat, and sunflowers, and all manner of noxious weeds.

And the seeds that were sown did take root and began to grow, even until they became rank, inasmuch that they did threaten to choke out this beautiful grain.

Nevertheless, the grain continued to grow, and waxed stronger and stronger, even unto the ripening thereof; and also the noxious weeds continued to grow unto their ripening.

Therefore the husbandman saw that when the time of harvest was approaching, it was necessary that he prepare machinery wherewith to harvest his grain.

For though the weeds were rank and there was some smut, yet he saw that the grain that was grain was of goodly quality.

Therefore, when the summer was come, the harvest time approached, and he had a goodly number of servants, who were ready to care for the grain.

And his enemies also had a goodly number of servants who watched this thing, and were determined they would have a hand in the harvesting.

For they were desirous to have the full control of the harvesting machinery; yea, say they, We can't see the tares plucked out and not resist.

We prefer therefore to pluck all the sound grain, for that is the kind that will bring us the best price in the market, and it will be shekels to us to secure all that we can.

For, know ye not, we are fully prepared to cut and bind, and haul and thrash, and garner the grain into the pen, until the whole crop is fully harvested.

For we so much desire this goodly piece of land, that we may secure it for ourselves, in order that all the noxious

seeds and grain of our liking may grow thereon.

Therefore there was commotion in the land, and the servants of the husbandman strove with the servants of his enemies.

And it came to pass that the servants of his enemies began to gather the grain, and some that they thought was fully ripe, they began to thrash.

Now, be it known that this choice grain, yea, choice above all other (because of the seeds sown that were noxious, and permitted to grow in the same field) because somewhat affected.

Yea some of it was smutted, and dirty, and had partaken more or less of the elements of the grosser kinds; for, know ye not that where bitter and sweet are put into the same cup, that they will mingle?

Even so will a scabby sheep infect a whole flock, or a drop of ink stain a whole glass of water.

Nevertheless, the grain that is sound can be cleaned by going through the cleansing process, and will have its brightness enhanced, for all its good qualities will remain.

Therefore a good husbandman knoweth all these things, for in the threshing process, after passing the fans, it must needs go through the screens.

And the small grain will drop through, and the more the sateen shakes, the more will drop through; for these things are so ordered in the nature of threshing machines.

The grain that passeth the spouts is placed in the bushel ready to be garnered; yet, to prepare it for the great grinding mill, it hath to pass the smut-ter. Yea, this is done in order that all the dust, and whatsoever is not full weight, and whatsoever is unclean may be separated; yea, though it all must pass through this process, yet it only makes the good grain the more fit for the miller.

Therefore the good husbandman seeth that they are only helping him, and though they think they are working him an injury, behold the grain is only purged, and the good remaineth. Therefore, though the good grain may not like to come in contact with the other kinds, yet it knoweth after it passeth through, that its value is only enhanced.

And it came to pass that some were harvested and threshed, and though it was dirty work standing at the tail of the machine, yet the feeders did continue to poke in the grain.

And though there was much dust and smut made manifest, and it did cover them all over, yet, say they, We must not let up in our feeding, for the motive power is in good running trim.

Yea, it is well oiled up and the belts are true to the pulleys, and every part doth work in its appointed sphere, and the field is great and the laborers are many.

Therefore, so long as the grain doth "hold out" we will continue to pluck and thrash, and prepare for the grinding.

Behold we have got the whip-row, and we are determined to harvest all that should be harvested, for though we know not where we shall put all the grain when we have measured it, yet we will continue our works, for our master must needs prepare places for it.

So in the course of time they began to redouble their diligence; for, say they, The night cometh soon, and we are only commenced.

And it came to pass that they were seeking to hurry up matters, and there was much hurrying to and fro, and though the sun shone and the wind blew, and the showers descended, yet the grain grew and waxed strong.

For it knew the tares must grow with it until the time was fully come for the separation, and that they should find their place.

The wise will know of these things and govern themselves accordingly; yea, they know three and six make nine.

Yea, remorse may not gnaw their conscience much at this time, yet it shall gnaw some more.

Nevertheless, the darkest hour in the history of the crusade has not come; but to know there is a God in heaven makes the trials acceptably to Saints.

Yet how will the crusaders feel when they meet Him?

CHRONICLER.

[COMMUNICATED.]

WHAT CONSTITUTES LOYALTY.

THE opponents of "Mormonism" have frequently asserted that "to be a good 'Mormon' and at the same time loyal citizen of the United States Government was impossible; because they say the Church organization and teachings, being theocratic, contain none of the elements of democracy; that in practice the Church government of the many by the few, sinks the individuality of the masses, thereby rendering individual thought and independent action, on their part, impossible thus dwarfing their manhood and killing within them every aspiration of which an American may justly feel proud."

The above are sweeping charges, often repeated. Are they true or false? The Government of the United States is supposed to be Republican, and it is so, at least in theory if not wholly so in practice. It is frequently, often boastfully, spoken of as "a government of the people, by the people, for the people." In other words, a government existing by the consent of the governed.

Having ascertained, in main, the kind of government, it becomes necessary to find in what loyalty to it principally consists. In doing this let us assume—facts forbid us doing more, respect for office forbids us doing less—that the Federal officials of Utah are loyal citizens of the Government, whose servants they are.

Loyalty—I mean the genuine article—is manifest more in works than words, in practice than in precept. Bogus loyalty may prate much about allegiance to the greatest government on earth—the government of, for, and by the people. Beautiful theory! What true American can think of it without emotions of pride? And how the patriots' heart must swell within him as he grasps his carpet-bag and seeks an appointment to become Governor of a Territory whose citizens had no voice in selecting or electing the President whose commission he desires, nor in that of any Senator whose approval is necessary to confirm the appointment, and fully authorize him to govern; citizens who have no interest in him, and for whom he has neither interest nor sympathy. Unbidden and, of course, therefore unwelcome, the full-fledged Territorial Governor comes empowered, among other things, to veto absolutely any or every measure passed by the 36 honorable gentlemen known as a Territorial Legislature.

His politics may be adverse to those of the people. By virtue of his commission he rules without their consent. Their bitter enemy he may be, pursuing them with unrelenting hatred, yet they must endure it and still be disloyal.

Be this the fault of the system, or the man, or both, it is called Republicanism. So a harlot is called a woman, a depraved debauchee a man, but neither the original type which God called good.

The theory then of republicanism is government by and with the consent of the governed. The practice of republicanism, as prevailing in the Territories, is to govern without the consent of the governed, and loyalty consists in loud-mouthed abuse of the governed by those who can not be held responsible by them.

On the other hand, theocratic "Mormonism" forbids any man to hold office in its ecclesiastical organization without the consent, nay without the approval, of those among whom and for whom he is to exercise the functions of his office. Republicanism, encroaching upon monarchical privileges, appoints without reference to the feelings, of those to be governed, while theocracy, in precept and practice, "holds out" the doctrine of common consent so strongly that no "Mormon" could be found mean enough to even wish to govern without the approval of the governed.

In this theocratic "Mormon" government, the combined authorities of the Priesthood and officers of the Church have neither the right nor the power to place any man in an office without the consent and vote of the people over whom he is to preside. And I suppose for this reason they are, if good "Mormons," disloyal to the government, whose principles they must and do practice.

If their disloyalty, loss of individuality, lack of independent thought and action are the result of their powerlessness to over-ride the common consent of the people, and, on the part of the people themselves, the disposition to maintain their rights, then, I for one, thank God for their disloyalty.

And if, on the other hand, American patriotism, manly independence, dignified honor, modest bravery and noble action are fruits produced only by hungry carpet-baggers, chiefly true to themselves and their grip-sacks, and whose instincts lead them to assume office among those who despise them, then the "Mormon" wants none of them. It is said that a rose called by any other name would smell as sweet. It may be that certain "American gentlemen" would smell no stronger if called by what their practice indicates they really are—traitors to every principle of honest republican government.

By an explosion yesterday in Burley Pitt, at Apedale, North Staffordshire, England, 10 persons were killed.

Rev. W. F. Morrison, ex-General Counselor of the Order of Chosen Friends, who, on the 12th inst., in San Francisco, was convicted of grand larceny, was yesterday sentenced to 10 years in the State prison.

The Ministry has resigned in consequence of the decision of King Alfonso to visit the cholera infected districts. All shops and cafes have been closed as a precaution against cholera.

Caceres has sent an emissary to Gen. Mas asking for a suspension of hostilities and offering to come to terms. The Minister of Justice left to-day for the interior with full power to negotiate. It is believed, therefore, that the whole of Peru will soon be pacified.

NEVER GIVE UP

If you are suffering with low and depressed spirits, loss of appetite, general debility, disordered blood, weak constitution, headache, or any disease of a bilious nature, by all means procure a bottle of Electric Bitters. You will be surprised to see the rapid improvement that will follow: you will be inspired with new life; strength and activity will return; pain and misery will cease, and henceforth you will rejoice in the praise of Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

B. H. Douglass & Sons, Capsicum Cough Drops are manufactured by themselves and are the result of over forty years' experience in compounding cough mixtures.

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The meed of merit for promoting personal aesthetics is due to J. C. Ayer & Co., whose incomparable Hair Vigor is a universal beautifier of the hair. Harmless, effective, agreeable, it has taken rank among the indispensable articles of the toilet. To scanty locks it gives luxuriance; and withered hair it clothes with the hue of youth.

A Lawyer's Opinion of Interest to all.

J. A. Tawney, Esq., a leading attorney of Winona, Minn., writes: "After using it for more than three years, I take great pleasure in stating that I regard Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, as the best remedy in the world for Coughs and Colds. It has never failed to cure the most severe colds I have had, and invariably relieves the pain in the chest."

Trial Bottles for this sure cure for all Throat and Lung Diseases may be had Free at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store. Large size, \$1.00.

I had Catarrh for ten years, and in January bought a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm at D. M. Stockmon's Pioneer Drug Store and have had but little trouble since. It is the best remedy I ever tried.—Jas. L. Anderson, Suisun, Cal.

In answer to your questions about the Cream Balm would say that I used it for cold in the head with very beneficial results. I have kept it on hand for nearly two years.—F. A. Reynolds, Riverside, Cal.

AN ANSWER WANTED.

Can any one bring us a case of Kidney or Liver Complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure? We say they cannot, as thousands of cases already permanently cured and who are daily recommending Electric Bitters, will prove. Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Weak Back, or any urinary complaint quickly cured. They purify the blood, regulate the bowels, and act directly on the diseased parts. Every bottle guaranteed.

For sale at 50c. a bottle by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

STRAYS.

THE PERSON WHO HAS LOST A BAY and brown MARE (2), can learn of them by addressing box "B," Sandy, S. L. County, Utah.

d s & w lte

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION.

One bay MARE, 5 years old, star in head, snip on nose, right hind foot white, no brands visible.

One sorrel STALLION, 3 years old, strip in face, 4 white feet, no brands.

One bay MARE and COLT, 3 years old, 4 white feet, star in head, no brands.

One dark brown MARE, 6 or 7 years old, branded EN on left thigh.

If not claimed will be sold Saturday, June 27th, at 1 o'clock, at my corral at Kanarra.

S. J. POLLOCK,

District Poundkeeper.

Kanarra, June 18, 1885.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM THE CEDAR CITY RANGE, THE following animals:

One bay MARE, 5 or six years old, white stripe in the forehead, branded CO on the right thigh and 50 on the right shoulder.

One 4-year old bay MARE, branded CO on the right thigh, 7 L.

One 3-year old bay MARE, white stripe in the face, branded HD combined on the left thigh and D 3 on some other parts of the body.

Any one giving information that will lead to the recovery of said animals will be rewarded by the owner, Andrew Corry, of this city.

Cedar City, Iron Co., June 16, 1885.

DANGEROUS SUBSTITUTES

FOR

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

Several inferior and dangerous "substitutes" for the genuine "Horsford's Acid Phosphate" are being offered for sale; and we hereby caution the dealers and public against buying or using them, as they will not produce the same effect upon the system as the genuine "Horsford's," and the ingredients in some of them are dangerous to health.

Some of these "substitutes" or imitations are simply dilute Phosphoric Acid, which interferes with the digestion; while the genuine "Horsford's" not only causes no trouble with the digestive organs, but materially assists in their action.

One preparation that is being offered for sale, by the gallon, contains Meta- or Pyro-Phosphoric Acid, which are declared by the highest authority to be poisonous. The same preparation also contains Chlorine Acid, which is a compound of Chlorine. "Horsford's" contains neither of these ingredients.

These "substitutes" are liable to be found at soda fountains, because of their cheapness.

CALL for "HORSFORD'S," and TAKE NO OTHER. NEVER SOLD IN BULK. dead & w lme