

to go out to "King's House," as the residence of Queen Victoria's Governor-General of Jamaica is undemocratically called, and which corresponds to "Queen's House" in Barbadoes. It is situated about four miles from Kingston, in a fertile plain among the hills which somehow reminds you of rural England notwithstanding the vast difference in climate and vegetation. Driving is not an unmitigated pleasure at any time of the year in Jamaica, the roads being deep in white dust, which flies in whirling, choking clouds. In this island rains are not constant, as in the Lesser Antilles to the southward. There is a short wet season and a long dry one. During the latter season the fields and hillsides become parched and brown and nothing saves the crops from destruction but the innumerable streams which gave the country its name—Xaymaca, "Land of Springs." Having rattled through the dirty, ill-paved streets, you find the suburbs rather more interesting. There are some handsome houses on the long slope that gradually ascends from the sea to the crest of the ridge; and there are picturesque cottages hedged with tall, slender spires of 'organ' cactus, such as abound in rural Mexico. Farther on, white villas nestle among cane-fields and coffee groves, and little farms where "Browns" and negroes cultivate corn, yams and tobacco. The country roads are excellent, barring the dust; the perfumed air smells exotic, and the greenhouse feeling in the hot moist atmosphere is enhanced by finding the loveliest and most fragrant violets blooming all along the dusty way-side and every weed in the field a dainty plant which we cultivate under glass at home. Presently the lodge of Kings House is reached and you turn into an extensive park, in the middle of which stands the great square building amid groups of fine old trees, 400 feet above Kingston. Its surroundings and tropical elegance of arrangement are most pleasing. Like other West Indian mansions, it is planned to keep out heat and excessive moisture, in a way that is possible only where cold weather, is unknown and chimneys unnecessary. A description of this model villa answers for thousands of others, not only in Jamaica, but in all the English island. It is square, built of stone, and stands upon blocks, leaving a space underneath for circulation of air, and is entered by a high broad flight of steps. On the three sides of the mansion which the sun touches, deep verandas are thrown out on the first and second floors, closed in front by green jalousies set into panels, which can be partially or completely closed. Behind these "blinds" run long, wide, airy galleries, into which all the rooms open. When the shutters are down, as they generally remain all day, the galleries are in twilight and the communicating rooms so dark that one can hardly see to read in them; but the subdued light imparts a sense of coolness and repose, in refreshing contrast with the broiling glare outside. The floors are of some black native wood, smooth and polished as ebony, with loose rugs for carpets and the lightest rattan furnishings, with never a bit of drapery or stuffy upholstery. Cane sofas and reclining chairs are scattered along the galleries, and everybody "of the male persuasion" as Samantha Allen puts it, smokes when and where he pleases, for the free circulation of air sweeps away all traces. The spacious dining room is detached from the house, reached from the drawing room by a flight of stairs and thence along a covered passage. The kitchens and servants' quarters are still further off, hidden behind a clump of bamboos, so that no scent of cooking food can ever annoy the family nose; and at one side of Kings House, in a grove of fig and mango trees, are a group of cottages for the

governors aides-de-camp and secretaries. There is also a superb swimming bath 60 feet long and 8 feet deep, under a sort of Grecian temple; and greenhouses containing Sir Henry Blake's famous collection of orchids and Lady Blake's equally famous butterflies. Driving along the winding paths of this fine estate, you see pastures containing choice cattle imported from England and are convinced that life in Jamaica need not be so very bad, if one is the governor, with a salary of \$35,000 a year.

FANNIE BRIGHAM WARD.

TRAVELS AMONG THE PEOPLE.

Heber, Wasatch Co., Utah,
Nov. 15, 1898.

In company with Elder Francis M. Lyman of the Council of the Apostles, I left Salt Lake City on the morning of the 11th inst. and traveled by rail to Park City, where we were met by Elder Roger Horrocks, who conveyed us by team to Heber City. Here we were made welcome in the elegant and hospitable home of Elder Abram Hatch, Stake President.

The next day (Saturday, Nov. 12), accompanied by Elders Hatch and Henry S. Alexander, we traveled by team by way of Buysville and Daniels creek to the Center ward meeting house, where a well attended Priesthood meeting was held in the forenoon, on which occasion William Blake, who had acted as Bishop of the Center ward for about four years, was honorably released from his position, having removed with his family to Utah county; and Alonzo A. Brim, who had previously acted as first counselor to Bishop Blake, was unanimously sustained as Bishop of the Center ward. Excellent instructions were given by Elders Lyman and Hatch.

At noon a bounteous repast was prepared by the sisters in Pryde's hall, which was partaken of by all the members of the ward present, as well as the visitors; and at 2:30 p.m. a general meeting was commenced, at which the reorganization of the ward was completed by the selection of Warren D. Smith as first and Thomas Clegg as second counselor to Bishop Brim. The Saints who resided on Daniels creek and who previously had constituted a branch of the Center ward were then organized as the Daniels ward, with Patrick H. McGuire as Bishop, Geo. A. Cline as first counselor and Wm. Bethers as second counselor. The six brethren constituting the two Bishoprics were set apart to their respective positions, Elder Lyman officiating in every instance; all but Elder Brim (who was already a High Priest) were ordained High Priests, and Elders Brim and McGuire were ordained Bishops. The principal speakers of the meeting were Elders Lyman, Hatch and Jensen.

In the evening, commencing at 7 o'clock, another meeting was held in Buysville, at which the Saints constituting the Buysville branch or a part of the Charleston ward, were organized as the Buysville ward, with Charles John Walquist as Bishop and Wm. Thacker as first and Charles P. Carlin as second counselor. Elder Walquist was ordained a High Priest and Bishop, and Elder Carlin a High Priest; all three were set apart to their respective positions by Apostle Lyman, who, together with Elders Hatch and Jensen, were the speakers of the meeting. Apostle Lyman says this was the banner day of his life so far as organizing wards and making Bishops was concerned. He had organized many new wards before, and also ordained a great many Bishops and Bishops' counselors; but never before had he made three complete Bishoprics in one day. The organization of

the two new wards was the result of inspiration, as such a thing had not been contemplated until the day previous, when Elder Lyman and his companions obtained a bird's eye view of the beautiful Provo valley from the tower of the Stake house in Heber City. It is also worthy of note that in the selection and sustaining of the nine brethren composing the three Bishoprics, not a dissenting vote was given.

The following day (Sunday, Nov. 13th), the quarterly conference of the Wasatch Stake was commenced in Heber City; two sessions were held that day, both of which were well attended. Elder Lyman was the principal speaker in the forenoon, and Elder Jensen in the afternoon; these two brethren also addressed the Sunday school early in the morning. In the evening the Heber City choir gave an excellent concert in the Tabernacle. The program, embracing 16 numbers, consisted of solos, duets, quartets, male choruses, ladies' choruses, instrumental music, etc., and every part was most ably rendered. Had the celebrated Dr. Joseph Parry, who acted as sole adjudicator at the late Elsteddof in Salt Lake City, been present, he would undoubtedly have been astonished to find such talent in one of Utah's obscure mountain villages. About eight hundred people, each of whom paid 10 cents for admission, constituted the audience; the proceeds are to be used for the benefit of the choir.

A remarkable case of the manifestation of the power of God took place early in the evening. Together with Bishop Duke, Patriarchs Higgen and Duke and others I was called out to administer to Brother John Cummings, who was very sick with typhoid pneumonia. When we arrived at the house, the wife of Brother Cummings was prostrated with grief, and a number of other relatives were also in tears. We proceeded to administer in the holy ordinance instituted in the Church for the healing of the sick, and I was called upon to be mouth in confirming the anointing. As I proceeded with the administration and was about to rebuke the disease, the spirit forbade me doing so, and directed me instead to ask the Lord to do to His servant as "seemeth Him good;" but I interceded earnestly for a manifestation of the power of God, either in the recovery of the sick man or in cutting his suffering short by dissolution at once. In less than five minutes after we had taken our hands off his head, Brother Cummings' spirit had taken its flight from mortality. Though the ordeal was a mortifying one to the young widow and other relatives who were present, yet we all felt that the Lord's will had been done.

The quarterly conference was continued on Monday, Nov. 14th, two sessions being held; and excellent instructions were given by Apostle Lyman and others who spoke. Bishops and others reported the condition of the Wasatch Stake; and from their reports it appears that the different wards (nine in number) were in a prosperous condition; and that a marked improvement in spiritual matters, particularly among the young, was noticeable. The Sunday schools throughout the Stake were in excellent condition, and all the officers and teachers kept the Ward of Wisdom, as well as at least 85 per cent of the scholars. In the evening Elder Jensen delivered a lecture on his late travels around the world, and gave more particularly an interesting description of Palestine and its ancient inhabitants. The house was crowded, about twelve hundred persons being present.

This morning we attended the funeral services over the remains of the late John Cummings. Apostle Lyman preached the funeral sermon.

ANDREW JENSON.