## DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1900.

# NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. in Interesting Description of an Ancient

English City.

the Hendquarters ot a Promising Conference - Work of the Elders.

For one year I have been laboring a this part of the Lord's vineyard, the ast six months of which I have been in fewcastle on Tyne.

Newcastle is among the cities which gesent varied features of interest, dstorical, commercial, maritime and wchitectural. She is the ancient fronter fortress of England, and capital of he hardy race upon whom the defense if the southern kingdom depended, gainst the ceaseless raids of her

orthern foes. The people of Newcastle are justly roud of their past and of the yeoman ervice their ancestors rendered in ormy days, as the guardians of the orthern frontier, or "marches Although it is probable that ngland. Britons recognized the military adantages of such a position as that of lewcastle, the reliable history of the wn dates from the time of Agricola, he real conqueror of Britain, who,upon is return from the invasion of Caleonia, wintered upon the high ground pon Tyne-side where the city now tands. It is evident that Agricola de-ided to make this the northern limit f the Roman province of Britain, for him is due the building of the great all of earth, more than seventy miles ang, extending from Newcastle to bend Carlisle, for the purpose of keepng out the Picts and Scots; Hadrin had trengthened it; Severus, finding it nuch in want of repair, had built it fresh of stone. It then extended from fowness in Cumberland, through New-astle, and terminated at the town rhich bears the name of "Wallsend," ince so famous for its coal.

Portions of this old wall are yet to be Eighteen stations, each capable f accommodating a cohort of 600 men, ighty castles, and three hundred and wenty-four turrets, connected by a vall twelve feet high and eight feet road, constituted this vast work of nilitary engineering. The Emperor fadrian built a bridge across the river Tyne, which he called the "Pons Aelii," nd by this name was Newcastle known luring the Roman occupation. When he defense of the capital called the Roman forces home from Britain, for nore than a century (from A. D. 441 to 00), Newcastle was the center of the inceasing warfare, first between the ritons and the Picts, and subsequently etween the Sapons and the northern parbarians. When the Teutons ultinately prevailed, it continued to be me of the principal fortresses.

In the seventh century we find Chris. Hanity established in the north; and ery soon afterwards there were flourching monastic institutions. Newcasle itself, from its having been the scene if the first monastic settlement, had sumed the name of Monk-castle, donkchester, and on account of its forified position afforded protection upon nany occasions to the inhabitants of the lesser monasteries, with which it was surrounded. But its strength was proof against the fierce onslaughts of the irresistible northern pirates, and I was again and again ravaged by the Danes, who massacred the monks and uns within its wall.

After the union of the kingdom under Egbert, the town continued, until the conquest, to be the residence of the warlike earls of Westmoreland and

castle is provided with four magnificent parks. Among these is the Leazes Park, which covers an area of thirty-five acres, and was opened in 1873. In the center of the park is a large lake, most Elders Spreading Tracts and Delivering Their picturesquely arranged, while the flower beds, promenades etc., are all laid out with excellent taste. There are band stands, lawns for croquet and lawn ten Elswick Park covers an area o early nine acres and was opened in 878. The Armstrong Park of nearly 1878, fifty acres is a beautiful place; also the Heaton Park, being prettily planted with shrubs and trees and provided with an ornamental lake, walks, car-

riage Jrives, croquet, lawn tennis, cricket, and other grounds. The Jesmond Deue is a beautiful small valley and place of resort profusely planted with shrubs and flowers and it reminds us very much of some of the mountain nes at home

In the suburbs of Newcastle are several cemeteries, tastefully laid out and ornamentally planted. Among them is the Jesmond general cemetery, opened in 1836, and covers an area of 12 acres; also St. John's and West Gate cemetery, pened in 1857, being the largest Newcastle, covering an area of 25 acres.

It has two mortuary chapels. Newcastle is well to the front in eduational matters and contains many

flourishing schools. Among the material aspects of the Among the material aspects of the town may be mentioned the three bridges which span the Type river. These include the "Swing" bridge, a marvelous piece of hydraulic engineer-ing; the "High Level" Bridge, for foot, vehicles and railway traffic, built in two tilers, and of sufficient height to allow full-rigged ships to pass under is

full-rigged ships to pass under it. Newcastle owes its great industrial and commercial prosperity, first to its convenient position on a tidal river, and secondly to the immense stores of coal in the neighborhood, which besides being largely exported, have stimulated and supported a great variety of indus-tries. The town began to export indus-Besides coal, of which 5,000,000 tons leave Newcastle yearly by sea, the prin-cipal exports of the city are coke, iron, machinery, chemicals, alkali, glass, hardware, earthenware, fire-clay and manufactured lead. The imports in-clude various ores and chemical substances, timber, corn, provisions and cattle. From north and south Shields

at the mouth of the Tyne, for the whole length of ten miles up to Newcastle, the river is lined on both sides with quays, ship-building yards, chemical works, furnaces, and numerous manufactories, presenting a scene of ceaseless activity. Above a hundred iron and steel vessels, for British and foreign owners, are built upon the Tyne-side annually, besides vessels of war both for this and foreign governments.

The principal and other industrial establishments of the town and neighborhood are engineering and machinery shops, ordnance works, sheet and plate glass works, bottle works, stained glass works, potteries, sail, cable and anchor works and manufacturies of nails, files, spades, shovels and similar tools. Following the north bank of the river

we come successively on the busy river side organization of walkers, St. Peters, Wallsend and North Shields, all of which owe a large measure of their prosperity to the advantages afforded them by this noble water-way. The next point of interest is Tyne mouth, which plays the part of a popular resort for the teeming industrial populations resident all along the Tyne. Crossing the river, we come to South Shields, where we find both a popular seaside resort and a busy shipping center.

Gateshead on the same side of the river, but directly opposite Newcastle, is also of much interest and along with the other mentioned, share in no small measure the success of Newcastle, although under separate municipalities.

All the country looks beautiful this time of the year. The green rolling hills, the woods, the rocks and the rills, the meadow-like pastures where the The green rolling sheep, cattle and horses seem to be smiling midst their luxuries; the acres of green vegetables and the swaying meadows; the flowers and the fields of waving grain all in their places make up the beautiful scenes in nature's book as they are now revealed to the human eye Great Britain alone has thirteen conferences. These, together with the mis-sions of the continental countries-Scandinavia, Germany, Switzerland, Netherlands, Turkey and Iceland constitute the European mission. According to the statistical report ending December 31, 1899, the total number of branches in the European mission is 172. The number of missionaries from Zion, ladies, 11; High Priests, 36; Seventies, 533. There were, during the past year, 416 baptisms in Great Britain and ties, 533 997 in the continental countries, making a total of 1,418. Newcastle is the headquarters of this conference. We have now in the conference twenty Elders and one lady missionary. I think we are all endeavoring, to the best of our ability, to help roll on the work of the Lord. While there are not many who accept baptism at our hands, still we preach the Gospel, and are surely planting seeds which in the due time of the Lord will bring forth fruit. Even many who will, perhaps, never accept it on this earth cannot deny that they have had a thorough warning and firm testimonies borne unto them of the restoration of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. We as missionaries are sent out to the world as messengers of peace and light, We are commissioned to preach the Gospel, but we are not told how many we shall baptize, or promised that the whole world shall be converted. Neither were the Apostles of old made such a promise, but to the contrary it was made clear to them, by Jesus, that they would be persecuted and have all manner of evil spoken of them; and how He had come not to bring peace on the earth but a sword, because there are always those who love darkness rather than light; and that but a few would find the gate to eternal life. Nevertheless our aim is not to take away from any creed, truths that they possess but merely to add to them higher and greater truths which will harmonize with those they have. Of silk course these higher and greater truths come in contact with the errors enter-tained in the world and invariably arouse the hostility of persons who live by promulgating them, but "Mormon-ism" recognizes, and holds fast to truth wherever it is found. That all its sub-jects may ever continue to do this, and make the scripture of paul ("Prove all things and hold fast to that which is good") their constant aim, is the desire and prayer of your brother in the PARLEY F. SMITH.

THE COSPEL WORK IN ITALY

Message, Notes on the Persecutions of Protest-

ants-The Silk Industry-The Rock of Brigham.

To the Editor: Only a few lines to let the readers of your paper know how the good work is progressing in the kingdom of Italy. Many, no doubt, think that nothing is being done in the "Garden of Europe" by way of sowing the seeds of life and salvation. It is true that little or nothing has been done by our missionaries in this country for upwards of forty years; but it seems that the time has come when the Gospel can be introduced into this kingdom, and its principles be set before some of the

inhabitants. I came down from Switzerland a lit-tle more than four months since to see what could be done by way of introducing the Gospel here; and Brother Paul Cardon of Cache county, came down about two months ago, Brother Cardon has relatives here and is looking up his genealogy and doing missionary work at the same time.

Notwithstanding the people of Italy are Catholic in their religious convic-tions, Italy being the mother of Catholicism, yet there are many Protes-tents here. Especially is this the case in la Vallee Vodolse, where the bitter persecution was waged against the inoffensive Protestants as early as the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The Valdese or Vodois people are almost invariably and without exception Protestants, and are in general a warmhearted and honest people. In fact, the Italian proverb may well be used to explain their disposition: "La parola di un Barbetto e un contratto,"-the word of a Barbetto (Vodois) is as good

as his bond. Brother Cardon and I crossed over the hills and mountains the other day to Torre Pellice, the Geneva of Italy." as it is called. Near by this pictur-esque city, which is a delightful sum-mer resort, thronged with tourists from all parts, stands the rugged peak Vandalino (Rock of Brigham) towering its ofty head over the fertile valley below. It was here on the top of this peak where President Lorenzo Snow, T. B. H. Stenhouse and Thomas Margetts re-sorted fifty years ago, and named the summit the Rock of Brigham, and set the country apart for the introduction of the Gospiel These With fartile year of the Gospel. These little fertile val-leys are filled with villages. The mountain slopes are adorned with vineyards and dotted with stone cot-tages, all of which are turned with backs to the roads, in order to their serve as a defense against the attacks of the Catholics, when the persecutions

were so cruelly waged against them. As far as outward appearances are concerned, these persecutions have all ceased and the feelings existing be-tween Catholic and Protestants are much the same as exist between them in America.

Owing to the existing laws of this country we have not so great libert-ies in distributing Gospel tracts. We, however, are giving out a goodly num-ber of them. All societies and religious denominations holding meetings in places, other than those designated for that purpose, must give notice to the local municipal authorities prior to holding the meetings. As yet we have

miles, to see the other trustees. We quietly went to work tracting and giv-ing out word of the meeting, not taking any notice of a large crowd of men that were gathering hear a small store, who by their loud talk showed that they vere greatly concerned over something The cause, however, was soon made known to us. The Mathodist minister, on learning of us, began to rage, think-ing we expected to use the church. Quite a number of men took our part The preacher sought refuge inside the store. One of his opponents pulled off his coat and invited him to come out Other men sought us and exdoors. pressed their indignation towards the minister. One young man pressed us to take one dollar, stating he could help to take one dollar, stating he could help us no other way, as he had no home in the neighborhood. Hc said the people were heathen here compared to the "Mormon" people in Utah, as he had been there and had always been treated kindly and with great respect. Where we find our greatest success is where we meet with opposition, for there is always a friend raised up to

fight our battles and minister to wants. In this place we are also meeting with great success. When we asked for the school house to preach in, the trustees reminded us of the fact that there was much prejudice against us, but one trustee writing to the other said, "I have given my consent for 50 (d. these men to preach until they have proved themselves not honorable, or we hear from our neighbors, for we have no right to condemn without a hearing." While we were spreading the meeting, we were told that we ld go hungry in that place. Ac-

cording to all reports we were in a ough place, but we put our trust in he Lord and went on

The first meeting we received more invitations than we will be able to fill during the time we remain here. One was from a lady who hardly waited for the close of meeting. They made us feel at home and we conversed very freely on the Gospel. They seemed very desirous to hear us talk. Next morn-ing at the breakfast table the lady said: "Do you gentlemen belleve in dreams? to which we answered we did. Sh

then told us of a dream she had about a week previous, I will give it her own words: "You came to that door, (point-ing towards the door) and held it open three different times, and it so im-pressed me that I told my husband, and when I saw you pase by last evening, I told my husband that you were the man I saw in my dream." And the first time for eleven years she went to meeting. She told us she had become dis-gusted with the so-called Chrisians in their contentious jarring belief. They believed the Gospel as far as we had taught it to them. They want us to come back and preach a week and stop with them.

The next meeting our welcome was as warm, and when we asked the trus-tees, who came to the front, if they had brought in a verdict against us, one of them said, "No, sir; just cut loose as long as you please; there is nothing wrong with that; and you know where I live; don't forget to call around," Thus Lord is blessing us continually.

We do acknowledge God's hand in things, knowing that He has a watchful eye over us, especially when we do our duty. May He prosper all good works.

WM. A. CLAYSON. A. M. FIFIELD.

# **RETURNED MISSIONARIES**

Elder Thomas Ash, of this city, reurned home on the 20th of June, from a mission to Great Britain. He was set apart on the 6th of May, 1898. His field of labor was the Birmingham con-ference, over which he presided from the 8th of May, 1898, to the 1st of May, 1899. He had good health and enjoyed his mission.

Elder John E. Jones, of Frisco, Beaver county, writes that he was set apart on the 29th of October, 1897, for a

four months in the Butte conference. For the next nine months he presided over the Callasse conference. The re-maining of the time he labored in the Moscow conference. He returned home on the 6th of this month. He enjoyed good health during his absence, and met with good success

Elder J. H. Storey, of Beaver, Bea-ver county, was set apart on the 15th of June, 1838, for a mission to the North-western States, from which he returned on the 6th of this month. The first six months he labored in Idaho. He was then sent to Salem, Oregon. Later he presided over the Ash-land conference, Oregon.

Elder Owen T. Davis, of Samaria Oneida county, Idaho, was set apart on the 13th of April, 1898, for a mission to tho stern States. His field of labor was the Southwest Virginia conference. He returned on the 2nd of this month, having performed a profitable and enjoyable mission.

Elder C. D. Lehmberg, of Auburn Wyoming, returned on the 6th of this month from the Northwestern States, He was set apart for his mission on the 12th of October, 1898. The first three months he labored in Butte, Montana. He was then sent to Bolse city, Idaho and the last seven months he labored in Salem, Oregon. He says he had a good The work is progressing nicely in those parts.

Elder E. W. Allen, of Cave, Cache county, returned on the third of this month from a mission to the Southern States mission. He was set apart on the 19th of January, 1898, and labored the first seventeen months in Louislana, after which he was transferred to Vir ginia, where he remained the rest of th time, the last three months in the city of Richmond, Elder Allen says he njoyed his labors. The mission is grow ing. The Elders are doing a good work, especially in Richmond, and are well treated by the people,

Elder Noah S. Pond, of Pocatello, Idahe was set apart on the 7th of April, 1898, for the Scandinavian mission. He labored in the Gothenburg conference Sweden, where he met with much success. After he was released from his mission he took a trip through Sweden, Denmark and Norway, visiting the various branches. He arrived in this city on the 7th of this month, after a pleasant journey.

Elder Charles Pond, of Lewiston, Cache county, returned on the \$th of this month, from a mission to Califor nia. He was set apart on the 11th of October, 1898, and labored in San Diego San Bernadino, Los Angeles and Orango counties, in the South, and also in Oak land and Sacramento. He says he had an enjoyable time and met with some Ruccess

Elder Samuel F. Wiser, of Livingston, Cache county, also arrived in this city on the 8th of this month, having performed a mission to the Eastern States His field of labor has been in the Northwest Virginia conference. He was set apart on the 30th of March, 1898. He says he enjoyed good health, and had the privilege of baptizing several per-sons. The mission is in a prosperous condition.

Elder Ezra T. Campbell, of Provilence, Cache county, was set apart o the 4th of March, 1898, for a mission to the Northwestern States. He labored in Montana, Washington, Idaho and Oregon, and everywhere he met with success. His labors consisted principal-ly in opening up new fields. He returned to this city on the 9th of this

Elder Andrew M. Hammond, of Providence, Cache county, was set apart on May 4, 1898, for a mission to the Northwestern States, He re turned on the 9th of this month. Dur-ing his absence he labored in Montana for a year and a half, and the balance of the time in Oregon. He says he enjoyed his labors and met with much success in the ministry.

six months in Gallatin conference, and month, feeling well in every despect, four months in the Butte conference. Sister Florence E. Thatcher was set apart for the same mission on the of October, 1897. She has done a f ful work in her line, amply justify the impression that the mission work of the sisters is attended the very best results. Sister T companied her husband on the turn trip, having been with him

Brother and Sister Thatcher and the highest terms of the Dute among whom they have been laborin

Elder Horace N. Fisk, a grandson Jesse N. Smith, of Snowflake, A zona, returned on the 2nd of this more from a mission to the Samoan Ist. He was set apart on the 28th of 5 ber, 1898. He says he enfoy pors extremely well, although he was released earlier than anticip count of sickness. He met with much success. He loves the people and the work carried on among them.

Elder A. B. Pack, of Hinckley, Millard

county, was set apart on the 2641 of May, 1898, for a mission to the N western States. He labored the three weeks in the Butte confer Montana, and then he was assign the Anaconda conference. He re-in this field until January, 189 then he went to the Missoula confer-There he labored until the 20th of ember, the same year, and was ther sent to preside over the Moscow con-ference, Idaho. He was released on the 25th of June this year, and returned to this city on the 9th of this month He reports the Moscow conference in a flourishing condition. He speaks very favorably of the people he has visited.

Elder Fred W. Karren, of Lewis Tache county, was set apart on January 7, 1899, for a mission to the North Alahama conference, from which field i returned on the 10th of this mont Brother Karren says he enjoyed g-health during his mission, and he well pleased with his experiences. acted as first counselor to the pr of the conference, and disposed of quite

a number of books. ----Offer to Refund the Money. Many thousands have been restored to health and happiness by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. If af flicted with any throat or lung trouble give it a trial for it is certain to provi beneficial. Coughs that have resisted all other treatment for years, vielded to this remedy and perfect health been restored. Cases that seeme hopeless, that the climate of famous health resorts failed to benefit, have been permanently cured by its use. Bear in mind that every bottle is warranted and if it does not prove be ficial the money will be refunded to you.

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Madame A. Ruppert mys



Northumberland. The town was desroyed by William, the Conqueror, in 068, but in 1080, a fortress was reared here by the luckless Robert, eldest son of the conqueror, which in contradis-inction to the old fortress, was named he Newcastle, and formed the nucleus if the present town. After the con-plracy of the barons under Earl Mowpiracy of the barons under Earl Mow-pray, the town was stormed and taken by Wm. Rufus, in 1095. After the leath of Henry I (1135), the town was reized by the Scots under David, and it remained in their possession until 1157 when it was restored by treaty to Henry II, who restored the castle, part of which still stands. This was between the years 1168 and 1177 Attorney more the years 1168 and 1177. Attempts were made by the Scots to take the town in 342 and 1389. In the great civil war, Newcastle was taken in 1640, by the Scottish Covenanters, under Lesley, who held it for a year. The same comwho hed it for a year. The same com-mander took it in 1644 and held it until he end of the war. During the young Pretender's rebellion of 1745, the king's forces, under General Wade, were luartered here previous to their ad-vance into Scotland. This was the last ance into Scotland. cance into Scotland. This was the last becasion upon which Newcastle was the feene of warlike preparations.

Newcastle is essentially a hilly town, and to be properly viewed it should be teen from the high ground upon the Gateshead side. Some of the streets in he older portion of the town, along the river side, are narrow and steep and still contain several of the quaint gable-fronted houses of the time of Ell-zabeth. The business portions of the own, which are principally the emof Richard Granger, are characterized generally by spacious streets, with imsing buildings and fine shops; and in northern and western suburbs there are numerous well built terraces and villas, inhabited by the wealthier

Among the architectural features of the city must be mentioned the old castle. The area of the castle within ter walls and forse was three It stands on a hill rising abruptly from the shores of the river, and mands an extensive and noble pros beet over the valley of the Tyne, and he opposite county of Durham. Fragments of the walls, with the principal entrance (portions of which are, howof later construction), and the watergate, or southern portion, still re-main, but the inner wall surrounding the keep has been entirely removed. The keep itself, with walls 14 feet tick, is in a state of good preserva-ion, as is also the chapel. The castle ras purchased by the corporation in 50° and is now under the charge of he Nowcastle Society of Antiquaries, the have fitted up a purchase of it as ave fitted up a portion of it as a apital antiquarian museum. The which antiquarian museum. The old urish church, now the cathedral of St. lcholas, is an interesting feature of wory. It dates from 1359. The total math of the interior is 245 feet and which at transcepts 125 feet. The and stately spire, 192 feet high, mains an illuminated clock and git bells. Another interesting old work is St. Andrew's, erected acong th ght bells. is St. Andrew's, erected, accling to a brass plate on one of its lars, in the eleventh century. St. hn's church is another which dates rom the fourteenth century. Both ang church, a fine Gothic building, with tower and spire, adapted to public vorship as observed among Noncon-ormists, is seated for 1,250 persons. These, among many other churches, are your integration tery interesting from an architec-ral point of view. The city contains very large number of handsome pubc buildings not of an ecclesiasteal haracter. Chief among these may be entioned the Moot Hall, which stands a a lofty eminence 50 feet above the wel of the river. Erected in 1810; also haracter. hall huildings, postoffice and library, the latter being three stories in height. On the fround floor is a spacious keding library, with two reading rooms; the rooms on the first floor are especially appointed for books of refer-the pictures and sculpture; and four

ence, pictures and sculpture; and four



Of the 5,000 copies of this popular book published last year only three or four hundred remain and the author has decided to sell these through the rooms are net apart for science and art classes. The area of the site is 1.431 square yards, and the land and struc-ture cost upwards of \$100,000. New-

cutions. The present generation of Protestants have not yet forgotten the persecutions of their forefathers who were driven like dumb beasts butchery; pining of hunger and dying of starvation, while their persecutors were feasting sumptuously upon the fruits of their victims; husbands were separated from their wives, fathers and mothers divided from their children. poor and rich, young and old, feeble and strong, men and women, were bound together, two and two, and carried away; others in the presence of their dearest friends, were hurled from precipices to the rocks below; people of all walks in life were burned at the stake, mothers witnessing their chil-

dren dashed to pieces on the rocks; refugees fleeing from their pursuers and taking refuge in the caves of the rocks, and all of these horrars were perpetrat-ed in the guise of religion and under the banner of Christianity! The his-tory of these persecutions being fresh in the minds of many of the Protestants here, they receive us kindly and seem willing to investigate the princi-

ples of our faith. The people of this section of country are very busy at present in caring for their silk worms. The raising of silk worms and the manufacture of silk are great industries here. On every hand may be seen mulberry trees entirely deprived of their mantle of green, having been stripped of all their leaves, which are carted away or carried off in great sacks by the peasants. The worms are first hatched and then placed on great shelves one above the other. Here the big eaters are placed by the thousands, to receive their rations from three to five times per day. At the end of thirty-two days they cease eating. Then to serve as a receptacle for their nests, are placed rows of brush or bruyere, where the worms stealthily weave their cocoons. In eight days the cocoons are ready and are then carried away in baskets or sheets to the market where they are sold for from 20c to 80c per pound. The cocoons are finally taken to the factory and roasted in order to pound. kill the sleeper within. If this is not done within eight days from the time the coccoon is made, the worm eats a hole through it, and escapes in the form of a butterfly and thus destroys the

Your brother in the cause of truth DANIEL B. RICHARDS. THE LORD OPENS THE WAY The Experiences of Elders in West Virginia.

Where There is Much Opposition, the Missionaries Meet With Much Success. Cameron, Marshall Co., W. Va.,

June 20, 1900. To the Editor:

The promised blessings of the Lord to those who diligently seek and serve Him are wonderfully enjoyed by us at all times in our labors. Many friends are being raised up continually to minister to our wants and comfort, as also to open up the

way for us to preach the precious truths of the Gosnel. On entering a small village last Satarday, we found a union church, the

urday, we found a union church, the Methodists claiming prior right, it hav-ing been dedicated by them. We made known our desire to preach in either the church or school house. As the trustees of the school formed part of the board of trustees for the church, they were willing for us to preach in either, but there being still other trustees to the church, we chose to preach in the school house, rather than go about five



mission to Great Britain. He left for his field of labor on the following day, On his arrival in England he was assigned to the Welsh conference, where the spent the entire time of his mission He enjoyed his labors, and met very many good people. He labored under three presidents, William Crane, Evan Owens and W. J. Wale. The last six months he presided over the Abertillery He was released on the 28th branch. of December, 1899, and arrived in Salt Lake City, on the 20th of January, this year.

Elder Nels Nelson of Riverton, Salt Lake county, was set apart on the 9th of October, 1897, for a mission to Great Britain. He first labored in the New Castle conference, eight months, and then he was called to labor in the Irish onference. He remained in this a little over two years. He says he has had much joy in his labors. Ireland is in a flourishing condition. Many of the people are being added to the Church. Having finished his labors in Ireland, he went on a tour to Denmark, where visited relatives and was well reeived. He remained there a little over three months. From Denmark he again went to Ireland, visiting for a short time among the Saints. He then started for home, arriving in the city on the 7th of this month.

Elder John L. McConkie, of Vernal, Uintah county, reports by letter dated July 4th, that he returned home from a mission to the Eastern States. He la bored in the southwest Virginia conference, where he says, he found the most hospitable people. The Gospel seed sown by the Elders is having a great effect upon the people, and some of them are being numbered each year, with our Saints in that conference. He had the privilege of leading five persons into the waters of baptism. On his way home he stopped in the State of Kansas, where he visited his relatives for two weeks, and then returned home and found his folks in good health. He was set apart for his mission on May 27 1898.

Elder George A. Smith, of Monroe, Se vier county, was set apart on the 6th of July, 1898, for a mission to the northwestern States. He labored the first

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Lively livers bring new life, pure blood, bright looks, therefore health and beauty. Lively livers make lively dispositions, contentment, good nature; therefore happi-

Elder Charles E. Jones of Provo Utah county, returned on the 27th of June last, from a mission to the Southern States. He was set apart on the 20th of April, 1898, and labored fif-teen months in Louisiana, and one year in North Carolina. He says he enjoyed his mission, and succeeded in bringing some souls to a knowledge of the truth. He baptized ten persons while on his mission.

Elder Ray Mecham, of Oakley, Idaho, returned on the 27th of June last, from a mission to the Southern States. He was set apart on the 10th of April, 1898 His field of labor was the South Carohis held of labor was the South Caro-lina conference. The latter part of the time he acted as counselor to the presi-dent of the conference. Elder S. Low, Elder Mecham says he had an enjoy-Enter mechanic says he had an enjoy-able time. The conference is in good share, and quite a few converts are being made there. The Elders now are visiting a great many influential peo-ple, to whom they have an opportunity of bearing their testimony.

Elder Charles D. Fox, of this city, returned on the 3rd of this month from a mission to Australia , for which he was set apart on the 4th of Jan. 1898, He labored in Victoria and New South Wales, where, he says, he succeeded very well, although he did not enjoy the best of health.

Elder W. H. Wilkinson, of Anabella, Sevier Co., Utah, was set apart on the 16th of March, 1898, for a mission to the Southern States. He was assigned to labor in the East Kentucky conference, where he spent the entire time of his mission. He says he succeeded fairly well, and enjoyed good health. He was treated well. He returned home on the 10th of this month.

Elder William L. Rich, of Paris, Ida, ho, was set apart on the 4th of Aug. 1898, for a mission to the Eastern States. He labored in Western New York, where he remained all the time, with the exception of six weeks, which he spent in Toronto, Canada. He re-urned to this city on the 11th of this month. Elder Rich presided over the New York conference since in Novemper, 1898, and was succeeded in that position by Elder G. A. Rockwood, of this city.

Elder R. E. Butler, of Trenton, Cache Co., returned on the 11th of this month from a mission to the South Ala-bama conference. He was set apart on the 20th of Jan., 1898. He says he has had the privilege, in company with his companion, to baptize about thirty persons. The conference is prosperous. The Elders are making many friends among the people.

Job Hemsley, of Sugar House ward. has arrived home from his second mis-sion to Great Britain. He left this city April 9th, 1898, and returned on July 7th, 1900. He labored in the Lon-don conference, and left the field in a flourishing condition. He enjoyed good health.

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plied. Price 50 cents, Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

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