

went to a shop for a loaf of bread. He was handed one, but was told it was twopence halfpenny (five cents). The collier had no more money, and so zing the loaf he hurried off to his home. The bread was soon devoured by his starving family, when a policeman entered to arrest the man. The collier explained his story—how they had been without food for three days. The officer, observing a somewhat savory smell emanating from the ext room, said he did not believe they were starving, as there was meat being fried on the fire. Judge of the officer's surprise when he elicited the fact that the collier had slain his dog and a portion of the animal was being fried, and this was the cause of the savory smell. It is needless to say that no arrest was made. This sickening incident goes to prove that the termination of the coal strike came none too soon.

The weather has been very cold lately, and today we have a coat of snow on the ground.

The Elders in this conference are enjoying good health, and are striving to become humble instruments in the hands of the Lord in winning many souls unto Christ. R. A.

CHURCH THEOLOGY CLASS.

The class met in the Assembly Hall at 12:30 p. m., Sunday, over one thousand students being present. Leaflets containing an outline of the subject being distributed at the door. Opening prayer was offered by Elder John T. Calne. Review was taken on Leaflets 5 and 6, considering repentance as a gift from God, the possibility of repenting on earth and after this life, and the special purpose of baptism.

Instructor J. E. Talmage then proceeded to lecture on the subject of baptism, in continuation of the study of the fourth Article of Faith, the authorized statement of which is: We believe that the first principles and ordinances of the Gospel are: (1) Faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; (2) Repentance; (3) Baptism by immersion for the remission of sins; (4) Laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost.

The question: Who are fit candidates for baptism was further discussed and the belief of various sects compared with the plain words of God on the subject. Scriptural proof as well as the views of eminent reformers and theologians were quoted in opposition to infant sprinkling.

The instructor next considered "baptism as essential to salvation." Since no man can be saved in wickedness, and the remission of sins is obtained through baptism, it follows that all men must be baptized to gain salvation. Without being baptized, Christ declared to Nicodemus, a man cannot even see the kingdom of God. All leading theologians interpret "born of water" as referring to baptism. Nephi, as recorded in the Book of Mormon, explains how "Christ fulfilled all righteousness"—that, notwithstanding being holy He sheweth unto the children of men, that according to the flesh He humbleth Himself and witnesseth unto the Father that He would be obedient unto him in keeping His commandments." John the Baptist, whose special mission was to baptize, said that all who did not accept his

teachings "rejected the counsel of God against themselves." Peter, as is evident from the Scriptures, considered baptism as one of the essentials of salvation. After Paul had received a special manifestation from Christ, he was referred to Ananias, who said: "Arise and be baptized and wash away thy sins, calling on the name of the Lord." In the same way Cornelius, although having previously been visited by angels, could enter the Church of Christ only by baptism. According to the "Pearl of Great Price," Adam and Enoch of old were familiar with this ordinance, promising eternal life to those who were obedient to all the laws of God.

At the close of his lecture Dr. Talmage asked all to come prepared to take part in earnest students in the mutual benefit of the class.

Benediction was pronounced by Elder W. W. Riter.

A HAND-CART VETERAN GONE.

PLAIN CITY, Dec. 9, 1893.—Death has again entered this settlement and laid low our much esteemed citizen and brother, John P. Draney, who departed this life, after a brief illness, on the 4th instant.

Deceased was born at Guilford, county Down, Ireland, on the 17th of March, 1825, where he lived till the year 1846, when he removed to the vicinity of Glasgow, Scotland, where for many years he labored as an iron-stone miner. There he became a member of the masonic fraternity. In December, 1850, he married Mary Jane Park, sister of Hamilton and Samuel Park, who bore him eight children, four of whom died in childhood. Three sons, the eldest of whom is now on a mission preaching the Gospel in Scotland, and one daughter, who is now the estimable wife of Bishop G. W. Bromwell, remain to mourn his demise.

On the 18th of January, 1852, he was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. In 1856 he emigrated to Utah, crossing the plains in the first hand-cart company, and lived in Salt Lake City till he moved south in 1858, when he removed to Lehi and remained there till the spring of 1859. Thence he with others moved into Weber county, and located the settlement now known as Plain City, where he resided till the time of his death.

He had at different times been ordained to and held the offices of Deacon, Elder, Seventy and High Priest; and faithfully filled offices of trust in the community; was a kind husband, an indulgent father, a good citizen, a good neighbor and a good friend. True to his religion and his God, he has passed to receive the reward of the just.

The funeral was very largely attended, the audience being addressed by L. W. Shurtliff, C. Westergaard, A. Knight, J. Rawson, J. Spiers, H. Park and J. Seaman. All spoke of the excellent character of the deceased, and offered words of comfort and condolence to the bereaved.

Millennial Star, please copy.

J. SPIERS.

THE INCOME tax is not a wholly bad idea. It at least presupposes an income.

BELINDA PRATT MUSSER.

Sister Belinda Pratt Musser, whose sudden demise is chronicled elsewhere in this issue, was no ordinary woman. She possessed domestic, social and executive traits of no common character. Had she become a student of medicine and surgery, her nature and inclination had partially fitted her, without doubt she would have reached an enviable position in the profession, for she was both brainy and bright.

Her mother, who survives her, had five children whom she was forced to rear and educate almost alone because of the perpetual absence of Mrs. Musser's distinguished father, whose public duties kept him from home in the missionary, pioneering and colonization fields almost constantly.

Mrs. Musser was an intellectual woman of stately build, noble mien, and of queenly bearing, accomplished, exemplary, full of faith, benevolent acts and good deeds, always a helpful evangel to the needy of all faiths, whom she would ever delight to encourage and succor. It was she who first suggested and successfully inaugurated the Pratt family reunions in memory and honor of her illustrious father, who in 1857 sealed his testimony with his blood. Her pained mother, who has for years hungered for release from her sufferings, was her great soliloquy. During all her weary waiting her daughter Belinda was the affectionate angel that hovered about her, ever ready to wait on her hand and foot.

Sister Musser was the mother of ten children, seven of whom survive her. These old enough to fully sense their irreparable loss are prostrate with grief over her sudden and unexpected exit from this life to a higher and holier sphere, to await the dawn of the glorious resurrection morn. As a devoted wife, mother and consistent Latter-day Saint she had few if any superiors, and in neighborly qualities she strove to excel in extending and reciprocating favors.

She was born in a cabin on the east side of the Old Fort, May 8th, 1848, making her a pioneer babe, one of the first white children born in Utah. At the time of her death she was 45 years, 7 months and 2 days old. Thousands upon thousands of dear relatives and friends, when they learn of her death, will join in the exclaim, "Well done, good and faithful handmaiden, peace be to thy ashes."

CALLED UPON to decide whether a razor could be considered a deadly weapon, a Delaware judge ruled for the negative. And yet the average barber's razor that isn't sharp enough to cut a throat is still capable of inflicting death by skinning the victim alive.

In Idaho successful experiments have been made with bees brought from Oregon and California. Several colonies have been located at Montpelier, Idaho. The white sage of Idaho will be now turned to a profitable use, says an exchanger.

The cave dwellers' ruins will soon be stripped of all items of interest. Two six-horse teams have gone down from Silverton, Colo., to the Chaco ruins for loads of relics.