DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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PRESIDENT WILFORD WOODRUFF.

President Wilford Woodruff, the Prophet, Seer and Revelator, passed away peacefully this morning, September 2nd. Such was the intelligence brought over the wire today to the President's office. It came unexpectedly to his friends, who have been under the impression that the beloved leader of the people of God was enjoying good health, considering his advanced age. Still they, together with the Saints throughout the world, were in a measure prepared for the departure at this time of one who so long has stood in their midst, a tower of strength in times of temptate and an example of living faith at all times.

Wilford Woodruff was the fourth President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He was born at Farmington (now Avon), Hartford Co., Connecticut, March 1, 1807. He was the third son of Aphek and Beulah Thompson Woodruff. From his early youth, and in the midst of a busy life, he meditated on religious subjects. On December 28, 1833, he first heard the Gospel from the lips of Elders Zera Pulsipher and Elijah Cheney. To hear the truth was, with him, to believe it, and on January 1, 1834, he received baptism. The following April he went to Kirtland, and became acquainted with Joseph, the Prophet. In May he marched with "Zion's Camp" into Missouri.

At this time he realized a strong desire to become a messenger of the Gospel to his fellowmen, and as if in answer to his prayers he was ordained a Priest on Nov. 1, 1834, and in January, the following year, he started on a missionary tour through Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky. He went on foot and without purse and scrip, and traveled 2,341 miles. He held 176 meetings, baptized forty-three persons and organized three branches. He had many wonderful experiences during this tour and miraculous manifestations of the power of the Almighty.

His second missionary tour was commenced in May, 1837. On this he visited Maine and the Fox Islands. For two years he labored faithfully in his calling and baptized many converts. While at North Vinal Haven he received notice of his appointment to the Apostleship, and was ordained to that exalted position on April 26, 1839.

In the following August he set out for a mission to Great Britain, where his labors were crowned with success perhaps never witnessed since the days of the first Apostles of our Savior. After eight months' labor he baptized 1,289 persons, including prominent preachers of many denominations. He then returned home and reached Nauvoo in October, 1841.

Two years later he was laboring as a missionary in the eastern states but returned to Nauvoo upon hearing of the martyrdom of the Prophet Joseph. In 1844 he again was sent to perform a mission to England but he returned in time to join the exodus from Nauvoo.

In 1847 he traveled with the Pioneers across the plains and was one of the first to arrive in the valley. In 1848 he went again on a mission to the eastern states, returning in 1850. In this year he was elected to the Senate of the provisional State of Deseret and served for twenty-one years in the legislative assembly of Utah. President Woodruff was closely identified with every movement for the advancement of Utah and the Rocky mountains in his untiring efforts and patriotic zeal.

When President John Taylor became President of the Church, Wilford Woodruff was sustained as President of the Council of Apostles, and at the General conference in April, 1889, he became the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints with President George Q. Cannon and President Joseph F. Smith as counselors.

President Woodruff's administration has been one of peace and good will towards all. Among the saints he was honored and loved, and even those of other religious views than his were wont to look up to him with veneration and esteem.

His life work has been a most remarkable one. From the beginning of his ministry in 1834 and to the close of the year 1896, he had traveled 172,894 miles; held 1,452 meetings; preached 4,506 discourses; organized 31 branches of the Church and 17 preaching places. He traveled in England, Scotland and Wales and in 27 states and 4 territories in the Union.

To the family and intimate associates as well as the saints in general, the departure of President Woodruff from this sphere of action will be felt as a great loss yet they will be ever full of gratitude for the Providence that so long preserved him among them. His memory will be a sermon to future generations, exhorting to faith, diligence and perseverance in the service of God.

Full of years and full of honors he has passed along to his great reward. Earth contained no other honor for him than what he had already gained, to have accepted of anything more than what he already had would have caused him to stoop. What a magnificent spectacle to contemplate is it, when a man weighed down with the accumulation of years, all save the halcyon period devoted to the cause of God and his fellow man, at last yields his mortality and lays down the cross imposed upon him without one blemish upon his record or one spot upon his character! Those who have been accounted great as the world reckons greatness have gone hence with the plaudits of the world following them to the tomb and the praises of mankind ringing in their ears with their last consciousness; but how many of these have been, at all times and under every circumstance with and of the people? How many but have made those of whom they claimed to be a part the stepping stones to their own personal preferment? Not so with Wilford Woodruff. He was one of the people all the time and everywhere. What they had to endure, he endured; their privations were his privations, their sorrows his sorrows, their hopes and faith and triumphs never any more completely theirs than his. He lived to see the fruition of his work and his brethren's work accomplished in all the departments of the human life, and as his spirit took its flight and that retrospective glance which at such time we presumably take of our mortal career passed in rapid panoramic array before him, no doubt he felt as serene, as satisfied, as tranquil as it is possible for the mind of man to be, even though in the heyday of existence—because he lived not for this life alone but for the one to follow, and had made himself ready to begin anew the work ended here. He was satisfied with life, satisfied with the end of life, just as he had lived for and hoped for. His peace and reward are secured. May his example be ever a bright and glowing light to others, showing them the way to worthiness in this world and exaltation in the world to come!

TO STOP SMOKING.

Mr. Barlow Ferguson, of this city, submits the following to the consideration of the law-makers of this State: He believes that the evil of smoking should be met by a law making it a misdemeanor for minors to indulge in the vice, and that such a law would be held to be constitutional. He says:

"Salt Lake City, Sept. 1, 1898.

"To the Editor:

"Tobacco is an evil habit so general in this State as that of smoking. In some of the towns, I venture to say, at least one-half of the male population are addicted to the habit. In asking the youths how they acquired the habit, the almost universal reply is that they commenced smoking when they were very young. The evil effects of this habit upon the nervous system generally are obvious to men of world-wide reputation, and the habit by students is universally condemned.

"If a plan could be formed by which a person would be prevented from smoking until he is 21 years of age, three-fourths at least of the evil would be removed. I am convinced that a law which provided that every person under the age of 21 years who smoked should be guilty of a misdemeanor would be constitutional. Minors are wards of the State, under its special charge. And a law which would be constitutional if applied to adults may still be constitutional when applied to minors. It would not be a violation of the State more than the eight-hour law, which has been decreed constitutional by the supreme tribunal of the land. If such a law was passed, the school teacher could advise his pupils of the law, and that would be all that would be necessary, for, if any of them were found smoking he could simply call a officer and have him take the culprit around. This would at once deter all others. The future could speak for itself. If any boy should be found smoking, he would be had to jail. I believe that such a law would be enforced and that it would have a positive effect. All the religious societies, as a consequence, necessarily would advocate such a law. Persons having regard for the future welfare of their children would certainly be in favor of it. All the advocates of the vice, knowing the dreadful effects of the habit upon the growing youth and coming fully the issues it works upon the growing nervous system would cordially assist in the passage and enforcement of such a law. The tobacco trust would be in self-protect. If the law were enacted and will after to be invoked, the chances are that the tobacco trust would not molest the child affiliated. If the dirty cigarette were seen no more in the mouths of the boys, what a clean breathing it would be in the State.

"I offer these suggestions and hope and trust that your paper will give the contemplated measure your valuable support, and to all it can be effect the passage of such a law.

"Respectfully,

"BARLOW FERGUSON."

There can be no doubt that the habit of smoking is especially injurious when acquired before the age of maturity. It follows that it is the duty of the State to throw such safeguards around the youth as it can. Of course the surest way of gaining the object would be for the grown up people to see the evil and stop it, but if this is regarded as Utopian, the next best would probably be a law against the use of tobacco until a certain age. Such law would certainly do some good, and it could do no harm. But it should be directed not only against smoking but also against the use of tobacco in other forms.

The evil is receiving attention in other places. Oakland has recently passed an ordinance absolutely prohibiting the sale of cigarettes within the city limits and making it a misdemeanor for minors to smoke them in public places. The ordinance has been under discussion for years. It was fought by the tobacco dealers, but finally passed the council.

IN OTHER WORDS, PERHAPS.

One of the illustrated papers has a picture representing a poor Cuban family contemplating the grave of an American soldier. The expression on the countenances of the natives is artistically eloquent. It seems to say in silent words—"Here lies at rest one of the common family of men who gave up his life for a part of that family yonder to have his own home, national safety, traditions and education. He may have been wealthy, highly connected, influential, gifted and young; the future may have contained great possibilities for him, the world to his eyes may have worn a constant glow of enchantment and all things have seemed to be incentives to a life of usefulness if not greatness. He doubtless formed a loving family, kind friends, a comfortable home and such circumstances as make existence a gladsome, hopeful cycle, and for what? To come to this cross-stained and tyrant-cursed land to lose his life and be laid away among these lonely wilds where the winds sighing through the trees are the only prayers that are sent, and the chirpings of the birds in the branches the only requiem that is heard? No; there is something more in his coming, in his battling and suffering and dying for us. The sacrifice he made in order that we might be free like he was in life was too great, too holy, too unselfish to be forgotten by the people from the hearts and minds of men. In the haven where rises the 'blue dome not reared with hands,' of which we have heard so little and know so much less because of our enforced degradation, there must be a round kept which sometime will be opened and read; and then the unknown dead who died for freedom and for us will receive a reward such as nothing this life can bestow. May your rest upon the breast of the common mother be respected and secure until you are called forth to a life even more joyous than the one you laid down that Cuba and the Cubans might thenceforward and forever after be free."

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Trustworthy information regarding the Philippine Islands is not abundant. From descriptions recently published it is believed that the group can be regarded as consisting of three distinct divisions, each being different from the other with regard to the characteristics of the population and other conditions. The inhabitants of each division speak their own language, and there are no less than twenty-two different dialects. In the far east are the Tagals, Malays, The Tagals, who themselves are a type of converted Malayo-colonial people with smooth black hair, flat noses, high cheek bones and copper colored skin—hold the middle portion of the archipelago, and the Bisayans, or Visayans, central in the south. A group of islands in the extreme south, however, is under a protectorate known as the "sultanate of Sulu," and includes a population of semi-independent Mussulmans, while some of the natives of the southern island of Mindanao bear a strong resemblance to the Dyaks of the Bornean coast.

Luzon belongs to the Tagals and here the original native type, mingled with an infusion of Spanish and not a few Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese, has yielded to civilization so far as to support a considerable commerce and the important seaport of Manila, which now has a population of 150,000, of which 40,000 Chinese and 10,000 half-caste control four-fifths of the local retail trade. The half-castes, or Mestizos, descended from intermarriages between Spaniards and native women, are an influential class, and the Chinese-Mestizo comprise one-fourth of the domestic population. But, while the infusion of European blood has quickened industry, the tendency among the Mestizos, as noted by observers, is to revert with each succeeding generation more closely to the native and less civilized type. Today only one-fourth of Luzon, with its great resources in gold, hemp, sugar, and tobacco, cocoa, cotton and choice woods, is under cultivation, while a single railway, 126 miles long, affords the sole means of rapid transportation in an island which is larger in area than Ohio and had little smaller than the state of New York.

The Chicago Record, from which the above is gathered, adds that Luzon has the climate, the soil, the fresh water rivers and lakes and the shelter-ing mountains to make it a veritable garden for the modern agriculturist.

The peace commissioners are ranking Isaac Mowry and pension to citizens dating as far back as 1861. The members have been absentee but so far have taken no steps of a decided character to work together. Returning this morning the Chicago News is left to suggest:

"Nepotism is peculiarly a Spanish crime, and it will be Spain's revenge, which is not a bad one, if our commissioners come home to find that, and it is quite likely to precipitate all sorts of trouble. Nepotism is the most serious infection from Washington. From the minister, the French ambassador, or Pope, it is for the round trip. Bicycles carried free."

Gradem's School for Dancing.

Children's beginners class opens Saturday, Sept. 3, at 1:30 p. m.

Ladies' and gentlemens' beginners' class opens Monday, Sept. 5, at 7 p. m.

Between Main and West Temple on Third South street.

Navajo Blankets at Z. C. M. I.

A fine lot of Genuine Navajo Blankets. Just in.

One Minute Cough Cure structures people by its quick cures. Old children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation for all preparations used today for coughs, colds, croup, tickling in the throat or obstinate coughs.

F. C. Schramm, McCornick Building, corner Main and First South streets.

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"I regard Hood's Sarsaparilla as the best blood purifier and tonic it is possible to obtain. My health is much improved since I began its use. I suffered from indigestion and could not eat anything without distress, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has relieved me." Mrs. Anton Jensen, Gunnison, Utah.

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F. C. Schramm, McCornick Building, corner Main and First South streets.

Z. C. M. I. Has Received

A large assortment of Navajo Blankets made by Navajo Indians. See window.

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Via

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Cincinnati and return, $44.60 on September 1, 2 and 3.

Omaha and return, $22 on September 9 to 11.

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FALL EXCURSION

To All Points North Via the Oregon Short Line.

On Saturday, September 3rd, from Salt Lake as follows:

To	Date.	Limit.
Brigham	$1.25	15 days
Collinston	2.00	15 days
Mendon	2.25	15 days
Logan	2.50	15 days
Smithfield	2.75	15 days
Richmond	4.00	15 days
Franklin	4.75	15 days
Preston	4.50	15 days
Oxford	4.75	15 days
McCammon	5.00	15 days
Pocatello	7.50	15 days
Soda Springs	8.15	15 days
Montpelier	9.00	15 days
Georgetown	7.00	15 days
Blackfoot	6.25	15 days
Idaho Falls	8.00	15 days
Market Lake	10.15	15 days
Dubois	13.00	15 days
Spencer	13.00	15 days
American Falls	8.00	15 days
Minidoka	9.00	15 days
Shoshone	10.00	15 days
Gooding	12.75	15 days
Shelley	12.00	15 days
Ketchum	13.50	15 days
Hailey	13.50	15 days
Nampa	15.25	15 days
Boise City	16.50	15 days
Caldwell	15.50	15 days
Caldwell	16.00	15 days
Payette	16.50	15 days
Weiser	17.50	15 days
Huntington	22.50	15 days

Proportionate low rates will be made from points and all stations in Utah south thereof.

Hunting, Fishing, Camping out.

Tickets issue Salt Lake City for Cache Valley and intermediate points, and 8. m. Use all other points, including Cache Valley, $16 8. m.

Train north of Shoshone will run Sunday, September 4th, to connect with this excursion.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
Mesonic Hall.

You little disappointment when you experiment. Dr. Wilt's Little Early Risers are used. Small, easy, reliable pills. They cure constipation and sick headache. Just as safe as you take candy.

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ORDER AND RETURN $1.00.

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On Sunday September 4th the Rio Grande Western Ry. excursion special will leave Ogden at 7:45 a. m. Fare, 1.00 for the round trip. Bicycles carried free.

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Chas. Ehrlich, Proprietor.

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Wishes to call attention that all work in the Fur Line can be furnished at cheaper rates than ever before. Please bring in your orders right now and save money and time. Work and fit guaranteed.

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LINOLEUMS, Two carloads in this Week.

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Cotton Batting for Quilts, per pound, 20c

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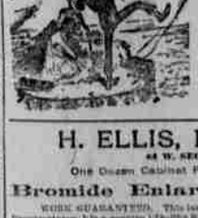

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