

with other immoral habits that are growing more prevalent with each year, and are sapping the life blood of the nation, the popular disposition to break over all restraint of appetites and passionate desires seems to increase in intensity, when the injurious effects of unrestrained indulgence is pointed out with the accuracy of mathematical demonstration. The popular inclination to override all rules of restraint in order to establish a claim to be "free and independent," but which really establishes the slavery of uncontrolled appetite and passion, is one of the destructive forces of the age.

### THE CZAR'S CONDITION.

Rumors concerning the serious illness of the czar continue to circulate in Europe. In a recent Berlin dispatch it is pointed out that the official reports are of similar character as those sent out concerning Alexander, when he was on his last journey. Then people were informed first that he was suffering from influenza; then from the after effects of pneumonia; then from heart trouble, from gastritis, from brain fever, from nervous prostration, from cancer of the stomach, and so on to death. It is about the same now. Czar Nicholas is said one day to be the victim of overwork, the next day of weakness of the lungs, the next of epilepsy, of tumor of the neck, of inflammation of the ear, of terrible headaches resulting from the head-wound inflicted by the Japanese assassin, of melancholia, and of a general debility of his whole system.

Those who claim to be well informed believe that the young emperor who only recently dazzled the whole world with the brilliancy of his coronation ceremonies already is a doomed man. They think he is about to pay for the honor of being emperor with his life. The burden of work and responsibility was too heavy for his constitution. The first symptoms of breaking down, it is stated, appeared in the form of kidney troubles. Then came the signs of general weakness—violent trembling after slight excitement, complete exhaustion and weeping in consequence of trivial vexations. It is also claimed that a brain disease has set in, the explanation of which is that a tumorous growth has appeared on the inside of the cranium pressing against the brain. In consequence of this condition of the czar's health he has been compelled to cease all active participation in the affairs of the state, and his mother, the dowager empress, is once more said to be the real executive power in Russia.

### A PECULIAR CASE.

To what expedients those versed in law can have recourse in an emergency is often illustrated by the legal advice given to lawyer's clients. But the case of Mr. Renshaw, a young business man of Philadelphia, is perhaps one of the most remarkable.

It appears that he failed some time ago and that the creditors obtained judgment against him for \$78,000.

Later he inherited \$70,000 from a rich relative. The problem now was how to prevent the creditors from taking possession of this fortune.

The young man sought the advice of a prominent New York lawyer, who asked for a copy of the will. In perusing the document he found a clause stipulating that the money should be turned over to Mr. Renshaw only on the condition that he was leading a sober, industrious life. In case he were addicted to drink, it should be placed into the hands of some other responsible person until it could be established by the decision of a court that a thorough reform had taken place.

Here, then, was the saving clause. The lawyer coolly advised his client that he must get drunk repeatedly, until the money could be turned over to somebody else, to be held in trust for him until he should reform, which happy event must not take place before the debt had become dead according to the statute of limitation. The lucky heir had not contracted any bad habits before, but now, on the advice of his lawyer, he is doing his best to establish a reputation for debauchery in order to defraud the creditors, and the lawyer is anxiously watching him to see that the creditors do not surprise him in a moment of soberness.

The story sounds queer, but is told as true. If so, the question arises whether a lawyer cannot be held responsible for advising a client to lead an immoral life, even for the sake of saving property from the hands of creditors. And then there is another question, whether a man who has cultivated a taste for strong drink and kept on for years, can "reform" at the proper moment, even for the sake of obtaining possession of a fortune. It is not stated whom testator has appointed trustee, but if it should happen to be that shrewd lawyer, the probability is that the intended reform would not be unduly hastened. It is a decidedly interesting case.

### PREMATURE BURIAL.

The alarm that has been occasioned by the statement of a board of health officer that he was almost of the belief that in nearly five per cent of human burials there is still life in the subject, and the announcement that some one in Vienna has discovered a new kind of Roentgen rays, which will infallibly determine whether death or catalepsy has intervened, receive editorial notice in the last number of the Medical Record. That journal takes a decided stand against the assertion of Mr. Sextus, about the possibility of many persons being buried before actual death has taken place, and says that the majority of instances one finds recorded of a return to life and "a struggle in the grave" are based upon faulty deductions. The body being found in contracted and distorted positions, with hands clenched, hair torn out, blood stains present, etc., is to be explained by natural conditions. But the Record calls attention to the fact that, in December last, it pointed out a much more serious probable danger than that of being buried alive, viz.,

the shameful manner in which the supposed dead are hurried away by undertakers to be frozen. It ventured the opinion that physicians are not blameless in the matter, and pointed out that in most instances there is no objection to giving the subject the benefit of the doubt, and, at least for some hours, refraining from putting obstacles in the way of a renewal of vital function. It also cites that during cholera in New York many years ago there were instances of auto-resuscitation after supposed death, and adds that that disease is peculiarly likely to result in a state of pseudo-death. This question of premature burials comes up with periodical regularity, and each time it is discussed a sufficient number of authentic instances of "coming to life again" before burial are recorded to make it quite easy to believe that more instances of burial while the supposedly dead are still alive do in reality occur than physicians as a rule have been willing to admit. But the position of the Medical Record, that very few premature burials actually occur, but that there may be numbers of cases of freezing to death by hasty undertakers, seems to present a point for serious consideration in some cases of doubtful dissolution.

### ARTICLES OF FAITH.

On Sunday, February 28, the Sunday schools of Salt Lake Stake will repeat the Church Articles of Faith as one of the exercises at the Tabernacle. Sometimes the cards used have been issued at different times, and from different printing houses, and in some instances there have been errors in the words; none, however, of a serious nature. But that all may have the correct form, and that not only in this Stake, but in all the Stakes of Zion, the Articles of Faith may be had correctly, we publish them here, and invite all presiding officers in all Church organizations to compare them carefully with the form in use, that there may be no inaccuracies:

#### ARTICLES OF FAITH.

OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

1. We believe in God, the Eternal Father, and in His Son, Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Ghost.
2. We believe that men will be punished for their own sins, and not for Adam's transgression.
3. We believe that, through the atonement of Christ, all mankind may be saved, by obedience to the laws and ordinances of the Gospel.
4. We believe that the first principles and ordinances of the Gospel are: First, Faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; second, Repentance; third, Baptism by immersion for the remission of sins; fourth, Laying on of Hands for the Gift of the Holy Ghost.
5. We believe that a man must be called of God, by "prophecy, and by the laying on of hands," by those who are in authority, to preach the gospel and administer in the ordinances thereof.
6. We believe in the same organization that existed in the primitive church, namely, apostles, prophets, pastors, teachers, evangelists, etc.
7. We believe in the gift of tongues, prophecy, revelation, visions, healing, interpretation of tongues, etc.
8. We believe the Bible to be the word of God, as far as it is translated correctly; we also believe the Book of Mormon to be the word of God.
9. We believe all that God has revealed, all that He does now reveal; and we believe that He will yet reveal many great and important things pertaining to the Kingdom of God.
10. We believe in the literal gathering of Israel and in the restoration of the Ten Tribes. That Zion will be built upon this continent. That Christ will reign personally upon the earth, and that the earth will be renewed and receive its paradisiacal glory.
11. We claim the privilege of worshipping Almighty God according to the dictates of our conscience, and allow all men the same privilege, let them worship how, where or what they may.
12. We believe in being subject to kings, presidents, rulers and magistrates, in obeying, honoring and sustaining the law.
13. We believe in being honest, true, chaste, benevolent, virtuous, and in doing good to all men; indeed we may say that we follow the admonition of Paul, "We believe all things, we hope all things," we have endured many things, and hope to be able to endure all things. If there is anything virtuous, lovely, or of good report or praiseworthy, we seek after these things.—JOSEPH SMITH.