RULE AND OBEDIENCE.

Some of the Consequences of Disobedience Which are before Us.

There are two eternal principles which form the base of all government in heaven and earth. Deprived of either of these basic principles society would be disintegrated, chaotic, a prey to its own lawless forces. All society, human or divine, embodies them. They are the warp and woof of its fabric, the mortises of its structure. When chose presented a discordant sense of conflicting elements, while, as yet, order had its throne, and storm responsed no alarm in with consonant, there, only, could be found an illustration of the direfulness of the absence of these potent factors. By the fiat of the eternal Father, through the agency of His beloved Son, order arose from chaos. The elements were disentangled. Law held dominion; light shone out of darkness. These eternal opposites were marked and distinct. In the language of revelation, "God divided the light from the darkness." Night and day were alternate periods. And the Gods said, "We will prove an them and behold they shall be very obedient." This expression of the Gods refers to the heavens and the earth, which were now created, also to the fishes of the sea and the fowls of the air, indeed, to the whole physical and animal creation. Mark, "They shall be very obedient." Thus the steady sone of the animal creation is secured by an inflexible decree. Order, design, adaptation of means to ends, now proves the agency of an almighty intelligence. The sun and the parts of our solar system influence and are influenced by one another; all move in absolute harmony, each part of the celestial machinery fulfilling its part of a circumscribed course. One glance at this marvelous system impresses the mind with an infinite skill acting in obedience to law, light spreading its serene rial force throughout the whole. By obedience, Enoch sanctified his people so that earth could not retain them. Moses was God's choice to free the Israelites, Noah to the antediluvians. Disobedience to these men, as the oracles of the Divine will, brought most awful consequences; in the latter almost universal destruction, in the former death by thousands, bantlement, exile, captivity, the rupture of civil government, civil dissension of their temple, famine and plague, slavery of the worst type, their once renowned nationality annulled, and they "a byte and a by-word among the nations, trodden down of the Gentiles, for nearly two thousand years.

Obedience defined, may, in my judgment, be placed under four heads, viz: Perfect, imperfect, voluntary involuntary. The Savior is perhaps the only example of perfect obedience. He fulfilled the law in all points. Man, in the weakness of his fallen estate, may aim at the perfect fulfilment of the law, yet, in his weakness he fail, however great his efforts. Such obedience is voluntary, but imperfect. Involuntary obedience is that rendered by Satan and the fallen angels who are compelled to obey against their own volition, and who, through the stress of their agency by open rebellion against the will of the Father, have forfeited their right to its exercise, their crime being that of high treason against heaven. The agency of man has always been given him, although in some cases God has surrounded him with circumstances of a very adverse and trying character, in order to secure his obedience. Such an instance is recorded of Josiah, who sought to get away from what appeared to him an irksome duty. His subsequent obedience may not have been altogether voluntary.

The Lord, in Book of Covenants, speaks of the Saints "forming obedience by the things they suffer," a very unpleasant but sometimes necessary experience. As a kind father chastises at times a disobedient son for the purpose of enforcing obedience, so the Lord chastises his Saints. All the commands of God call for obedience, which means compliance with a command, prohibition of known law or rule of duty prescribed. Webster says "to substitute obedience the act or performance to act, must be in submission to authority; the command must be known to to the person, and his compliance must be in consequence of it; it is not obedience." The following commands include prohibition:

"Thou shalt not steal."

"Thou shalt not commit adultery."

"Thou shalt not bear false witness."

The following enjoin performance:

"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, etc."

One very mistaken Lien with regard to obedience, which is prevalent at late, is that man's first allegiance is due to the state, his next to God. Vox Populi, Vox Dei has become a sentiment, almost a maxim, but less it is not a principle. The voice of the antediluvians was against God, with eight exceptions only, so with that of the Egyptian and Assyrian nations, the former of whom arose in open rebellion against him, and upon whom he sent his plagues and judgments, and against the latter of whom the Lord sent an angel, who cut off in a single night, the flower of the Assyrian nation, an army of 185,000 men. All of the nations of Palestine fought against Israel. The Roman empire persecuted the Saints unto death, and the nation of Israel sent the Son of God to Calvary's cross. The voice of the state may and should be the voice of God. The state may be an regent with the divine will. It may be pure. To use the language of Isaiah "His officers should be peace and its exactors righteousness." Courts should be impartial tribunals, now or no law, the wrongs of the poor should be redressed, money or no money. A modern church not influenced based upon the influence of friends, of the prominence of his purse to pay upon the defendant. The people long for a day of righteousness. May it come speedily.

CHARLES D. EVANS.

Y. M. & Y. L. M. I. A. Conference.

The annual general conference of the Young Men's and Young Ladies Mutual Improvement Associations of the Latter-day Saints will be held in Salt Lake City, Utah, on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, July 17th, 18th and 19th, 1897.

Stake and Ward Officers and Association members are especially urged to be present, and a general invitation to attend the Conference is extended all interested in the cause of Mutual Improvement.

A rate of one single fare for the round trip from all points in Utah and Idaho has been granted by the railroads. For notice of sale and limit of tickets, see advertisements.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
THOMAS HULL, Gen'l Supt.
Sec. Y. M. M. I. A.
ELMIRA S. TAYLOR,
ANN M. CANNON, President.
Secretary, Y. L. M. I. A.

Salt Lake Temple.

The Salt Lake Temple will close on Friday, July 23d, and reopen on Monday, August 2, 1897.

LORENZO SNOW, President.

Manti Temple.

The Manti temple will close on Friday the 16th of July, and reopen on Monday the 23rd of August, 1897.

JOHN D. T. MCALLISTER,
President.

Logan Temple.

LOGAN, Utah, June 17th, 1897.—The Logan Temple will close on Friday, the 16th of July, and open on Monday, the 23rd of September, 1897.

M. W. MERRILL,
President.

St. George Temple.

The St. George Temple will close on the 14th of July, 1897, and open Tuesday, the 3rd of August.

ST. GEORGE, Utah, June 1, 1897.

DAVID H. CANNON,
President.

An English View of Our Checking System.

The American Constitution has been called a system of checks. So to American life when you want to travel you give your baggage to the porter, of your hotel and he gives you a check in return. At the station you reclaim it with a check and pass it to a porter and receive another check. As you approach your destination another functionary comes along the train, takes your check and gives you another check for it. He takes out your baggage and conveys it to your hotel—for a consideration. You have left your third and last check at the office of the hotel when you enter it, and thence it is delivered upon receipt of the baggage. At first you bless the arrangement as the salvation of the travelist. After a few weeks of the tyranny of the check becomes so galling that you begin to long for the good old English method of trundling down your goods in front of a porter and leaving them to find the way themselves. You would even feel it as a personal triumph if some of your baggage would get lost. But it never does. Sometimes it arrives late, but it always arrives. Yet it seldom arrives in the state in which it started, if that is any consolation. They who have to do with the baggage see to that. You will soon discover why American carriage goods are in decided trunks, and why it is madness for anyone to do anything else. I started out, like an idiot, with a new leather portmanteau. They ripped the stout brass lock off in the first week—not for plunder, apparently, but simply because it is the instinct of the service. They punched it and kicked it and danced on it. In softer hours, when inspiration came, they wrote on it, My portmanteau today is an epitome of the political sentiment from New York to San Francisco. As an historical document it is beyond price, and I am contemplating the gift of it to the Library of Congress at Washington. As a portmanteau it has lost its grace. It is confined to the system of checks to which I confined to the travelers' baggage. The conductor of the train passes leisurely through the train, asking for your tickets and giving you a check in return or asking for your check and returning your ticket. If you hand your ticket to a boy in a hotel while you write your name in the register, he dashes off to stow it away in some secret place, and returns triumphant with a check. In the very hotel bar, when you buy a glass of ginger ale, you get a check and wait two yards across the bar to pay at the desk.

But the acme of the check is at Niagara. When you go down to the Cave of the Winds you strip off all your clothes and leave them, as well as your valuables, in a tin box with an attendant. Then you go down to battle with the cataract in a suit of oilskins and a check lashed around your neck, and infinitely and falling with the beating of your heart. No wonder the American speaks of death as "handing in his checks." It is only by death that he can rid himself of them.—New Idea.

NO "SUBSTITUTE" CONSIDERED.

Let Each Stand on Its Own Merits.

A great many "imitations" of, and and "substitutes for coffee are being offered on the market at present. The fact that such a great number of imitations are being put on sale under regular coffee leaves a fertile field for the manufacturers of so-called "substitutes," but in the opinion of the writer, there is no substitute for coffee. Coffee is a distinct delicious beverage, and any substitute for it is intended to raise a feeling of disgust in the mind of the consumer. On the other hand, there is a Postum Cereal beverage, made from the pure grains, that is not offered as a substitute for coffee or any other imitation of anything, but is a distinct, separate, individual beverage in the family or not drinks, being neither tea, coffee, chocolate or any imitation of any "substitute" for, any of these. Incidentally, it looks scarcely like the finest Mocha coffee and has much the compact, rich taste of Mocha coffee, but the careful drinker can detect a distinct flavor of the grains, and this flavor sets up a new taste which so charms the taste of the user as coffee or tea ever did. This recurring feature of this newly acquired taste is the fact that the habit, so acquired by habitual use of drinks made from the grains Nature intended for the use of man, and by the discontinuance of coffee the ordinary forms of stomach trouble, heart palpitation, liver difficulties and excessive nervous irritability disappears. Nature is satisfied by the surrounding food in the universe, and does not sap a constitution of health and strength, nor through the mediation of drugs and medicines, but by the simple physiological process of digesting and assimilated, taken, to be sure in a liquid state, perhaps the more palatable and attractive manner in which it could be presented.

A reliable grocer will never offer a cheap or weak imitation of a genuine original article because he happens to make a [illegible] profit on it. But it is well to observe that the genuine Postum Cereal coffee is not offered as "just as good."

Your Cough

USE A TOUR'S BAR, as a cure for Coughs and Colds, and you will be surprised at the result. Very little of the medicine is required, and it is pleasant to take. Very little money is required to buy it, and it does more effectually to cure a cough than anything else. Obtain it at the druggists.

Dr. H. Beckstrom

Dentist,

176 State Street and 69 Second South Cairns Block.

THE REAL THING.

There is no pretence about a good, old-fashioned toothache, and there is no pretence to our claims to put an aching tooth to sleep in the hapolest possible way. If your tooth can be saved we have it at a reasonable cost. If it has to go we tell you so and send you home

DR. E. M. KEYSOR

162 MAIN STREET.

Rooms 209 and 211 Auerbach Building

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THE DESERET NEWS OFFICE,

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Stake Reports,	10c per doz
Ward Reports,	10c "
Relief Society Reports,	10c "
Primary Association Reports,	10c "
Y. L. M. I. A. Reports,	20c "
Y. M. M. I. A. Reports,	20c "
Elders' Certificates,	20c "
Bishops' Recommends, books of 50,	50c
" 100,	75c
Primary Association Roll and Record Books,	$1.00
Ward Record Books,	$1.50
Ward Records, 1 qr., 26.00; 2 qrs.,	$3.00;
4 qrs.,	$12.00.

High Priests' Records made to order.
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ONLY 5c A LINE.

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IT WILL PAY YOU TO DO IT.

FITS CURED

(From C. L. Journal of Medicine.)

Prof. W. H. Pease, who makes a specialty of Fits, has cured hundreds of cases. He has a remedy (Nervine Tonic Specific) that cures in astonishing. We believe it cures 9 cases out of 10 if taken in time. He has faith in his remedy, and will send a large bottle free to any sufferer who may send their P.O. and Express address. We think it will cure the worst case. Prof. W. H. PEASE, F. D., 183 Pearl St., New York.

ONE HALF SIZE OF BOX.

POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER

has been the standard for forty years and is now popular as ever. Try it and see the difference.

POZZONI'S

is the finest complexion powder—beautifies and improves the skin, imparts a delicate and lasting charm, and is the most popular powder in the world.

Will every box of POZZONI'S be sent a box to given free of charge.

AT DRUGGISTS AND FANCY STORES.

DR. O. B. HEWETT,

The Leading Dentist.

Will visit Ogden every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Office in Ogden, Rooms 1 and 2, Dr. Lee's Building, Cor. Washington Ave. and 25th St.

Office in Salt Lake, Rooms 23 and 24 Dr. Lee's Building, 74 Main St.

Crown and Bridge Work a Specialty.

Gold Fillings, $1 and Up.

Gold Crowns, $5 and Up.

Silver Fillings, 50c and Up.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

Teeth Cleaned, 25c.

Teeth Without Plates.

Gas Administered.

Office Hours: 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Sundays, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

THE BEST.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE PROBATE Division of the Third Judicial District Court of Salt Lake County, Utah, made and entered in the matter of James B. Boggs, deceased, the undersigned will offer for sale at the west front door of the City and County Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, on Monday, the 9th day of August, 1897, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described property situate in the county of Salt Lake, State of Utah, described and described as follows, to-wit:

First of Lot Seven (7), Block Fifty-three (53), Plat "A" Salt Lake City survey, commencing at the northwest corner of said lot and running thence south one rod; thence east twenty-four (24) rods; thence west two rods; thence north one rod; thence west twenty-two (22) rods to the place of beginning.

Also, the north twenty (20) rods of the following: Beginning at the southeast corner of said lot, thence north one rod; thence west twenty-five (25) rods to the place of beginning.

Also, the north twenty (20) rods of the following: Beginning at the southwest corner of said lot, thence north one rod; thence east twenty-five (25) rods to the place of beginning.

Also, the north twenty (20) rods of the following: Beginning at the northwest corner of said lot, thence north one rod; thence east twenty-five (25) rods to the place of beginning.

Terms of sale cash.

EDWARD M. BAILEY,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of James B. Boggs, deceased.

D. ian Jones, Attorney.

The above sale having been continued from day to day until July 3rd, 1897, and the undersigned having filed his bond in the sum of $2,000 and the same being approved by the probate court of said county, notice is hereby given that the sale of said property will be continued until the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, to-wit: July 10, 1897, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day.

Dated, July 3d, 1897.

EDWARD M. BAILEY,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of James B. Boggs, deceased.

An ordinance levying a tax on the assessed value of the taxable property within the corporate limits of Salt Lake City, in the county of Salt Lake, State of Utah, for the year 1897.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Salt Lake City, that there shall be levied upon and collected from all property real, personal and mixed, subject to taxation, and within the corporate limits of Salt Lake City, made subject to taxation by the laws of Utah, the ordinances of said City and acts of the Legislature of said State, the following taxes, to-wit:

First—To defray the expenses of opening, constructing and keeping in repair streets and sewers, one mill on the dollar.

Second—To defray the contingent expenses of said city, one mill on the dollar.

Third—To defray the expenses of constructing the waters of said city, one mill on the dollar.

Fourth—To defray the expense of opening, constructing and keeping in repair the public parks of said city, one mill on the dollar.

Fifth—To defray the expenses of establishing, maintaining and conducting a system of public schools, one mill on the dollar.

Sixth—To defray the expenses of establishing, maintaining and conducting a system of fire alarms, one mill on the dollar.

Seventh—To defray the expenses of constructing and keeping in repair bridges and culverts, one mill on the dollar.

SECTION 2. The City Assessor and Collector of the Treasurer of Salt Lake County at the times and in the manner provided by law for collecting the State and County taxes, and will levy and collect the taxes herein and hereinbefore mentioned, and the same powers, rights and remedies for the collection of taxes and delinquent property as are conferred upon him by law for collecting the collections of State and County taxes.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage.

Passed by the City Council of Salt Lake City, State of Utah, this 30th day of June, 1897, and approved and referred to the Mayor for his approval.

(SEAL.) DAVID S. EMERY,
City Recorder.

Approved this the second day of July, A. D. 1897.

JAMES GLENDINNING,
Mayor.

STATE OF UTAH,
City and County of Salt Lake, } ss.

I, David S. Emery, recorder in and for Salt Lake City, State of Utah, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance levying a tax on the assessed value of the taxable property within the corporate limits of Salt Lake City, in the county of Salt Lake, State of Utah, for the year 1897," passed by the City Council of said city on the 30th day of June, 1897, and approved by the Mayor July 2nd, 1897, as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the corporate seal of said city this 2nd day of July, A. D. 1897.

(SEAL.) DAVID S. EMERY,
City Recorder.

D 218

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the State Board of Corporations, at its office at the Capitol, Salt Lake City:

For furnishing 1,000 cast iron water pipe, six feet and a half in length, and 1,000 feet of 3 inch cast iron water pipe.

Bids to be opened at a meeting of said Board on Wednesday, July 14th, at 11 o'clock a. m., specifications for the same can be obtained at the undersigned. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

GEO. S. ROW, Warden.

Salt Lake City, June 30th, 1897.

SUMMONS.

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the State of Utah, County of Salt Lake.

Frank Thompson as Executor of the last will and testament of Ann Eliza Young Webster, deceased, and Jesse S. Lane, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of said James Thompson, deceased, Plaintiffs,

Carlton W. Young, Estelle Young, Charles L. Young, William O. Thomas and Mrs. ..., Thomas, the wife of said W. O. Thomas, and David A. Dupee, et al, Defendants.

The State of Utah sends greeting to Carlton W. Young, Estelle Young, Charles L. Young, William O. Thomas and Mrs. ..., Thomas, the wife of said W. O. Thomas, and David A. Dupee, defendants:

You are hereby notified to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs, in the District Court of the Third Judicial district of the State of Utah, and in the county of Salt Lake, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days, and to answer the complaint filed herein, a copy of which is served herewith, or judgment will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to have judgment against the defendants, Julius Thompson and Frank W. Ingersoll, for the sum of $ ..., with interest at 8 per cent per annum from ..., 1893, and costs of suit, and to have the plaintiff upon a certain note and mortgage made by said defendants to said defendants to the plaintiff herein for the sum of $2,000, dated the 4th day of September 19, 1893, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum payable quarterly, and duly of trust, for the principal sum of $2,000 and interest thereon, and for the payment of said note, which said note and mortgage were made and executed on the said 4th day of September 19, 1893, and delivered to the said plaintiff herein, and the said defendants have failed and neglected to pay the said principal and interest, and the said defendants have failed and neglected to keep the said mortgaged premises in good and sufficient condition and repair, and have failed and neglected to pay the taxes and assessments on said premises, and have failed and neglected to insure said premises, and have failed and neglected to pay the said principal and interest, and