DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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IS RISEN FROM THE DEAD.

The patriarch Job, as we have noted in the nineteenth chapter of the book of Job, made use of the following language regarding Christ the Son of God:

"For I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that He shall stand at the latter day upon the earth: and though, after my skin, worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God: whom I shall see for myself, and mine eyes shall behold, and not another; though my reins be consumed within me."

Here is an unquestioned declaration of several facts which the patriarch states as within his knowledge; and in one of these he voiced the necessity of again receiving his body of flesh, although worms should destroy it after his mortal death. He looked for death as a certainty, in common with mankind; with equal certainty he watched for the coming of the Redeemer; and in the same absolute assurance of that which would come, he proclaimed the fact of the resurrection of his body, that in his flesh and with his own eyes he should see God.

Centuries passed before the date were opened that the foreknowledge of Job could be attested by the actual occurrence of the events he had predicted. The resurrection became sure of accomplishment only in the death and raising again of Jesus Christ; and on that raising hinges all the promises of salvation, or the fulfillment thereof, ever made or yet to be. But if Job spoke truly it must come, and if it has since taken place, then the patriarch spoke by the spirit of prophecy.

"He is risen from the dead," is the testimony of the Apostles in the history they have left us of His acts upon earth. It is the testimony of the world in its history wherever Christianity has reached. It is the raising of the actual body of flesh and bones—that which exists in this sphere. It was in the flesh, and with his own eyes, and not another's, that Job was to behold the Holy One. "Handle me and see," said Jesus, when He came forth from the tomb and invited that inspection which would prove that His was a body of flesh and bones, and that it was not a spiritual appearing.

The prime fact of Christian history is the actual resurrection of the body of Jesus. It was that fact which the Apostles went forth to proclaim. They had been plunged into a state of terror and hopelessness at His death, to which they were witnesses. What raised them from that condition to one of the most sublime courage and assurance of victory? It was the resurrection of Christ. Nothing else could have accomplished that end. They knew Jesus; they ate and drank and slept with Him through years of their ministry, rejoicing and sorrowing with Him. They had no question of His identity when they beheld Him crucified or saw Him risen from the dead. Their association with Him before the crucifixion was no hallucination, neither could be their intercourse with Him for over a month afterward. There were twelve of them, when the place of Judas had been filled, who had full knowledge of the death and resurrection and besides there were hundreds of others, actual witnesses to the same historic fact; and it was the public knowledge of what had taken place that convinced the multitude when the disciples again met, declaring without hesitation in fear of condemnation the crucified and risen Christ. He had appeared walking, speaking, teaching, eating; the evidence in all its richness and variety was set forth back or verified to a distinct locality; it was published in the very city where the mortal circumstances took place, and in the days when the surrounding circumstances were fresh and powerful in the public mind. However scientists and philosophers may study and proclaim to learn how the resurrection of Christ was brought about, the fact remains that it has taken place. Jesus Christ rose from the dead. That resurrection is fully authenticated in history, and it is a fact that science, reason and faith unite to establish.

If we to prepare a place, that where I am ye may be also," who He represents as the disciples that persist unfaithful to Him. It is the promise that is reiterated again and again to Him in all ages, and besides through all the ages. The most vivacious Apostle of the Lord, the humbled hymnist who has expounded the cause of the Redeemer, the faithful servant who is called home in the prime of manhood, the bold seer who listen to the testimony, go to the Lord as a just and merciful Father, in whose presence all shall be brought both to the resurrection; their Redeemer shall stand upon the earth in the latter day, and in their flesh they shall see God. "He is risen from the dead."

NEXT IRRIGATION CONGRESS

There will be a meeting of the executive committee of the National Irrigation Congress at the Windsor hotel, Denver, Colo., on July 31 and 32, to define ways and means for holding the fifth session of the Congress, which convenes in Phoenix, Arizona, next December. This implies serious a general call for the congress at Phoenix, providing a program, the selecting of subjects, and speakers to discuss them, an itinerary that shall appeal to the people of the arid west—all of which should in the largest measure reflect the trend of irrigation thought and development during the past year. It is needless to call attention to the importance of every member's presence at this meeting, as it will be largely left to their judgment as to those who shall compose the delegation, the question of rates of transportation, excursions, and hotel rates, and the particular needs in the way of legislation and other matters as applied to the local conditions prevailing in each section.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Civilization at the dawn of the twentieth century finds itself struggling with a gigantic problem, to whose solution the mightiest moral forces of the age are urging it onward. That problem is international arbitration, the successful establishment of which involves what will virtually be a confederation of the nations.

The United States and Great Britain are at the present time the leading forces that are seeking the remedy for the evil of war, and they are making substantial progress too. Since the rise of the Venezuelan question the two governments have been pursuing a correspondence that has every appearance of good faith in a mutual effort to come to such an understanding as will ensure a settlement of differences by a judicial procedure and course, rather than by the terrible process of slaughter, continued until the ranks of the contestant become so decimated that no more yield, without regard to any principle of right or justice involved in the controversy.

The existence of the correspondence between Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury upon this subject has been made public, as also have drafts of treaties proposed by these respectively. From the correspondence and drafts of treaties submitted by the respective governments, there appears a marked disposition to come to an understanding, and the chief obstacle in the way of that result is the reluctance of Great Britain to make the treaty as broad as the Unites States desires to have it.

Every lover of mankind, and every believer in the Christian religion, will rejoice to see even the remotest prospect of the establishment of a system for settling international disputes by pacific means, and it is not improbable that the efforts now being made by the two great Anglo-Saxon nations will materially aid in producing that result.

If these two mighty powers shall set a successful and permanent example, there is little doubt that all the other powers of the earth will sooner or later follow it, and visions of a brotherhood of nations which shall leave war no more, will seem less chimerical than they do now.

But unfortunately for the human race, an inevitable destiny has decreed that war shall not yet be abolished for a season. Notwithstanding this immediate result will be successfully negotiated by the nations with each other. They first must suffer, and fearfully too, from the scourge of war. The scriptures foretelling the events of the last days, among which the slaughter of armies by such cities will be so terribly pronounced, must be fulfilled.

But the race will learn by what it suffers. Experience will teach it to be governed by moral, intellectual and spiritual influences rather than by scale tube, and out of the misery, carnage and desolation that will be poured upon the earth, will evolve the higher education of mankind, in which even the methods of peace will assume those of war, which will no more be longer among men.

WATER AND SILVER.

On Thursday's issue of the News will be found the Utah weather bureau report for the week ending Monday, July 20. As will be noticed upon its perusal, the week has been one in which extensive rains have been general throughout the State. In some places they have wrought great damage, while in others, as noted in the remarks of correspondents, the injury has been for slight and the downpour has been hailed with delight. The precious fluid comes in fine seasons. Year among, where 2,00 inches was received and the heavens pro with showers entirely distributed.

These favorable conditions serve to further emphasize the showers that have taken place since the Pioneers came to this western country, and are still going on. In early days, when the Pioneers began to reclaim the barren waste, rains during the summer months were regarded as phenomena. Upon the moment of snow that fell in the hills during the winter depended news of whether the outlook for water for irrigating purposes during the spring and summer months, and in order to convey the information which to the place where it was most needed, canals were opened up, and ditches dug throughout the whole inhabitable portion of the State. Thus the water was utilized to good advantage, and through the spirit of economy with which all the early settlers were imbued, every gallon obtainable was brought into requisition and made to perform its part in the matter of feeding and nourishing the crops.

In these days of plenty as compared with early times, the heart of the pioneer often grows sad, when he beholds the amount of water that is allowed to go to waste in this valley. Much of that which they regarded as so precious in the early days is now emptied into the streets, or allowed to wend its way to some place where its value cannot be properly appreciated, and while this process is going on, many a garden cultivated and cared for by one whose locks are tinged with gray, is drying up and the vegetables thereon are being burned in the hot noon sun, while the veteran's heart is filled with sorrow and disquietude at such a state of affairs.

Economy and good judgment should be exercised in the distribution of that which really is so valuable. If these attributes were brought into requisition no complaints on this score of waste of water need be heard, and all would be satisfied, resting assured that the divine blessing at least was being appreciated and enjoyed.

A REGRETTABLE OBJECTION.

A most regrettable, and it seems to us inexcusable, omission occurred yesterday, Pioneer Day, at the city and county building in this city, and the matter has occasioned much adverse comment. For the first time in history, so far as we can learn, the county authorities failed to have the State and Stripes unfurled on Utah's natal day. Where the responsibility for the omission lies we do not pretend to say, but it is of such a suitable character that the public should have a explanation thereof. The first holiday for consideration in the way of displaying the national colors on public buildings is the Fourth of July, the birthday of the nation, and the next in Utah is Pioneer Day, the birthday of the State. Yet on the latter day the flagpole on the county and of the municipal buildings was unadorned by the beautiful emblem that should have waved gaudily in the breeze—a most patent incident for the occasion.

MONEY OF THE CONSTITUTION.

It is always inspiring to the advocates of a good cause to be found in good company. A man who knows he is right may have the courage to stand up for principle, despite any opposition that may display itself; but when he finds others good and true standing shoulder to shoulder with him, he feels a sense of gratification thereat. In a recent issue the News stated the position on the financial question to be in favor of the money of the Constitution—gold and silver. Such a statement was deemed advisable at that particular time; not that it was anything new or original, for the News has been emphatic all along in its support of true bimetallism; but pointed criticism was made to impress the fact that that support is on the basis of the national Constitution. It may not be inopportune now to indicate the position of prominent American statesmen on this point since the coinage question was brought forward and labor to become the football of political exigency, as some have made it, and as typical of the position of dignified American statesmanship and patriotism on this issue, we quote the following remarks of James G. Blaine, made in one of his speeches:

"I believe the struggle now going on in this country and in other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful, produce widespread disaster in and throughout the commercial world. The destruction of silver as money and establishing gold as the sole unit of value must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property except some investments which yield a fixed income in money. These would be correspondingly enhanced in value and would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over any other species of property. It is the most inequitable system which has been devised in modern times. Millions of dollars of debts in the world, not very generally divided between gold and silver, are to be payable in dollars either gold or common or money or bonds which will prove distressing to millions and utterly disastrous to tens of thousands.

"I believe gold and silver coin to be the money of the Constitution, intend the money of the American people and the money Congressmen, which the great capitalists have recognized as quite independent of the existence. No power was conferred by Congress to declare either metal should not be money. Congressman Hamilton, in my judgment, had no power to demonetize either. If there were, never has been demonetized. I am in favor of remonetizing it. If the monetary laws had prevailed, I am in favor of letting it go to ruin rather than in favor of having it enlarged.

This emphatic language was given utterance to sixteen years ago, before the demonetization effect of the act of 1873 was so fully apparent as now. Never Mr. Blaine's "all" as to the actual fact. But there is no mistaking his view—that the demonetization effected by a violation of the national smelter and interference beyond the legitimate power of Congress. Mr. Blaine's declaration is for the all coinage of gold and silver as the Constitution contemplates, not coinage of either based on the relative production of both, but the coinage of both according to the needs of the people, which the Constitution alone is to supply in the highest degree. The selling up of a single standard, either one or other, is unconstitutional to the extent. The Constitution is for the double standard of gold and silver, without the string that this country will wait the pleasure of Great Britain or any other nation or institution not governed by the American Constitution.

THE OGDEN INDIAN TROUBLE.

FARMINGTON, July 22, 1896.

To the Editor:

The very interesting article in yesterday's Semi-Weekly News, under the heading, "Plundered by Indians," has engrossed in my mind thoughts and questions, may, if published, be interesting to the readers and editor.

It says that the Ogden Indian difficulty of September, 1866, was caused "by the murder of their great chief Walk Good—we are without proof in the death of an innocent white man, [illegible] the plunder and destruction of dwellings," and other issues, "amounting in all to many thousand dollars."

The white man "that killed Walk Good, a big chief of some northern tribe, not taking some green corn in his hat."

If your correspondent has given a correct and complete statement of the affair, I think that the excellent reputation ascribed to our early pioneers for their treatment of the Indians whose hunting grounds they were taking possession of was not fairly earned.

It is a wonder that the threatened "bloody massacre" spoken of by your correspondent did not take place, and it also is remarkably curious that a treaty was not made with the Indians as soon as possible after the murder of their chief, and that a liberal payment made to them for the real or supposed value of their chief, and above all, a convincing assurance given them that the heavy and unreasonable demands of a few ears of corn would be properly dealt with.

Mr. Editor, will you please state whether or no any punishment was inflicted on the man who would kill an innocent Indian for doing, perhaps under exactly similar circumstances, what the ancient Apostles did—"plucked ears of corn."

T. B. CLARK.

We doubt very much whether our correspondent himself knows what he wants to get at. If he merely wishes to know whether the man who shot the Indian chief was punished therefor, it would have been sufficient to have asked that question. But when he suggests that the early pioneers did not fairly earn their reputation for a just policy toward the Indians, he assumes that which the whole history of Utah in early days, including the Ogden incident, contradicts. Because a man in a passion quarrels with and slays another, although that other was an Indian chief, it affords no excuse for the early pioneers to allow angry Indians to massacre unoffending men, women and children, and to their honor be it said they did not do it. There is no wonder at all that the threatened massacre did not come, for the early settlers restrained it, and did just right in their treatment of the native, whom they sought to look for the punishment of guilty parties and not to seek innocent victims. The confidence which those same Indians learned to repose in the early pioneers is sufficient proof that the latter fairly earned their reputation, both in the treaties which were made with the savages and the assurance given that offenders would be dealt with in a proper manner.

THE RECORD of John C. Eastman, of Danville, Kentucky, ought to be an incentive to some Utah boys to follow his example of regular attendance at Sunday school. No doubt if the facts were brought out, there are in this State boys and girls who have as good a record for attendance, even though they may not have such long distances to go, since the school houses are generally more conveniently located here than seems to be the case at Danville. Young Eastland has missed only one Sunday in seven years and two Sundays in nine years, in his attendance at Sabbath school, although he lives five miles distant in the country and has had to brave some pretty bad weather at times in order to be at his post.

A MEMORIAL.

Sacred to heavy hours
In Abraham's Bosom and Canaan's home!
The moment was to her sweeter now,
The crown is bright that grace her brow.

Sleep on, thou poor and earnest one
The Father's hand, thy rest is true;
To Gethsemane with one shade—
Thy Father with a sweeter God.

It is no cause for great tears,
The change is not, afterward as death,
Though with an earth, a mortal broken,
It is to know a crowned heaven.

Fly, love and labors and cares
Have crown a magnificent place;
Your up, then with grace and free,
Immortal magnificently.

We deeply mourn the precious one
And nearly lose the heavy cross,
The calamities and we's not forgot
Although the seal of death is set.

Enough until may come a nearer clime,
The present loss is to be gain
Our other earth no more be [illegible] room,
Where sorrows are full to come.

Wait thou, dear friend, for a little time!
When we and you beyond toward,
Then for a moment clasp again
Beyond the pages of earthly pain!

Experienced, early, opened eye,
Day is gone where tears and frightful are,
In joy, thy sacred soul rings,
As heavy to the King of kings.

A consolation is in this sphere,
The Christian's hope and dearest dear,
We hear the welcome plaudit given
From Him who rules the courts of heaven.

Now sounds, in the conqueror's song,
And yet that most again are long—
A glorious on the shining
Of Jesus's blessed banner.

A high tribute and more sublime
Paradise that form things of time
And takes thy soul from toil, pain from
To pass into an endless name.

In knowledge and experience are,
Where all is known and truth is full
Thou Savior lies, in joy and peace
Dear friend, an age in these few years.

JAYNES CLEGHORN.

An Old Story Yet Ever New.

This week we are offering Ladies' Summer Waists at prices that must appeal to all.

Immense Bargains

Come with us exactly what we say. Ladies' and Children's Underwear in silk, cotton and Lisle are on the bargain tables.

20 PER CENT OFF On Children's Mulle Bonnets. 20 PER CENT

CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.

In this important article in every well regulated household, we have made prices that will astonish mamma, and cause pops to unloose his purse strings; but he need only do so to a limited extent. THEY ARE CHEAP.

EVERYTHING IS NEW.

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

AMUSEMENT

It would amuse you to hear our customers complain of their clothing wearing too long; for they don't mind stretching in the arms and legs, etc., but it is a fact.

Our gentlemen's and boys' suits are made to wear and look well. They will outlast any of the eastern goods you can get for the same price, and at the same time they look nobby and hold color and shape.

REST

Is sometimes better than all the tonics you could take. Buy one of our suits and rest your weary bones, for you will not be under the necessity of buying a new one every two or three months. We carry the

LARGEST LINE

Of cassimeres and men's fine suitings in the city. You can not fail to be suited.

Cutler Bros. Co.

36 Main Street.

The Only Establishment In Utah Which Deals Exclusively In Utah Woolens

WANTS.

Twenty words (or 2 lines) inserted under this heading, once for 10c, twice for 25c, one week for 50c, one month for 50c per line. No ad. taken for less than 10c. Wants of more than 2 lines same proportionate rate. Advertiser and get results.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

I HAVE A FEW GOOD LOTS OVER THE river, a short walk from car line, which I will sell very cheap; cash, or easy payments. Address M. A. W., Deseret News office.

TWO GOOD WEAVERS. APPLY AT THE Springville Woolen Mills, Springville, Utah County, Utah.

FAITHFUL PERSON TO TRAVEL, SALARY $900 and expenses. Reference. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Manager, box 765, Chicago.

ONE OR TWO GOOD CHEAP LOTS WITH trees, state price, location and terms. Address M. DESERET NEWS.

500 MEN TO BUY HOME-MADE soap and lanterns, cheap and good. N. K. Soldman, 244 State street.

CONTRACTOR DESIRES TO EXCHANGE building work for building lot from three to four rods front, not less than ten rods deep, with some trees on. Address No. 263 east, seventh north street.

MAN ON SALARY, FORMER EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY. Apply between 9 and 11 a. m. 414 South Main street.

WINDOW CONFECTIONERY AND ICE cream parlor. Your patronage solicited. 155 State.

DON'T FORGET THE UTAH SURGERY & Job Shop, 57 South W. Temple.

TROUBLE TO GET MORMON TEMPLE silk handkerchiefs and ties in vicinity. Salt Lake Silk Factory, 75 E. Third South.

EVERYBODY TO BUY THE BEST ICE cream at Sauer's, by the dish or wholesale, 54 South Main, telephone 2.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO ORDER ice cream of Fred Wilson, 163 Main.

ZIP SHAVING MADE TO ORDER AT Westminster Work, 55 south, State St.

500 FACES IN CRAYON AT $1.00, each the size. Class Portraits, 25c. Wm Fish south.

GENTS' CLOTHING CLEANED, PRESSED $1 a month. A. M. Gomez, 36 east First south.

CHEAPEST, BEST PLACE TO BUY AND exchange second hand goods, 39 State.

A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN. Will work in any reputable business. Can give good references. Address M. Sabin office.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH BY the money system. Address Pb. Lesca, 31 West First South.

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO get ice cold soda, 10c, Mason & Hoge, 3 Commercial street.

EVERYBODY TO BUY THE BEST ICE cream at Sauer's, by dish or wholesale, 54 South Main, telephone 2.

NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE, stoves, engines, boilers, boilers, etc. Ar Western, 151 state street.

YOU CAN MAKE BIG MONEY SELLING our household specialties. Monopoly largest; they are phenomenal in volume and profit; in fact, in profitableness. We make over a thousand different articles of aluminum. Write us now and we will show you what others are doing in the large and rapidly growing business. Aluminum Manufg. Co., Reynolds & Moffitt, 40 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—AN AGENT

IN EVERY SECTION, TO CANVASS, SALE is then a day work, sell at sight, also a man to sell staple goods to dealers, best side line, $75 a month. Salary or expenses, position made, experience unnecessary. For sealed particulars send stamp. Colle Soap & Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—HELP.

PETTY & BERKELBACH'S EMPLOYMENT Agency, No. 40½ West second south, between Dallas Hotel and Philadelphia office hours, 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 2 to 6 p. m. Our telephone number is 476.

GIRLS FOR GLOVING FOURTH AND Twenty fourth streets to sew. We will pay down to tailoress were again. We have a number of places in private families, also a good chambermaid. Wanted an intelligent area in city. If course you all know the place, 104 West Second South. Monday morning, don't fail. Petty & Berkelbach.

FOR SALE.

"HAMMOND," "REMINGTON," "SMITH," "Hartford," second hand, cheap. H. S. Wilder, Commercial bldg.

OAKLEY, CHICAGO CLAIM IS MOST desirable subdivision in city. high and dry, deep fine soil, slope, 15 minutes from Temple, $100 to $50 per lot, $10 per month, no interest. W. S. Hayward.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS IN EAST Weather, choice walks to car, shade trees, etc. Only per lot, easy terms; also Jensen tract, 2 lots $1,000. W. E. Hurlburt, 47 W. Second South.

ELEVEN HOUSES AND FOUR LOTS present income 10 per cent. Eugene Lewis, room 417 Commercial Bld.

DEATS WALL PAPER CO., 261 SOUTH Main. Painting, papering, calcimining. L. Leroy, 343.

GASOLINE ENGINES, THREE UP TO 12 h. p., 1 year old, for half price. Not using or dry cleaner, neither water nor fuel required. Jas. W. Wilson, agent, Great Western Machinery Co., Denver, 22 South Main street. P. O. Box 752. Telephone 502. Salt Lake City.

ENGINE LATHE, IRON PLANER AND shaper, 20 inch swing, 6 ft. 10 inch bed, 2 feet for sale at bargain. Enquire Deseret News office.

EAST FIRST APTS. 25 EACH, FEAR, 25 each. John Sackett, West Temple street, Cannon ward.

GOOD YOUNG COAL AT 125 E. SECOND south. Large or small quantities. Marble & Co.

MUST BE SOLD.

A NICE 8 ROOM BRICK ON NINTH East; 8 rooms 4 each lots on Second street, and other houses on Fifth South, near Main. All these properties have every convenience and are in splendid condition. They can be had for less than half their value and on easy terms. Make me an offer for them. CHAS. W. MONRO, Room 40 U'Ward Block.

WANTS.

Twenty words (or 2 lines) inserted under this heading, once for 10c, twice for 25c, one week for 50c, one month for 50c per line. No ad. taken for less than 10c. Wants of more than 2 lines same proportionate rate. Advertise and get results.

REPAIRING.

PUNCTURES 50c, SINGLE OR DOUBLE tube tires. O. H. Hardy, 28 E. 1st so.

UTAH CLEANING & TAILORING CO. Cleaning, dyeing and repairing. Pants made to order. 170 E. 1st so. A. J. Hall, Mgr.

ALL KINDS OF STOVE REPAIRS AT J. T. Lynch & Son's, 171 State.

STEAM HEATING.

P. J. MORAN—STEAM AND HOT WAT er heating and ventilating apparatus. No. 30 west, second south.

REMOVALS.

COAL, KINDLING, FIRST DOOR SOUTH of old stand, 1st floor. R. S. Jennings.

STRAYED

ONE LARGE SCALLY TAIL RED HEIFER, white back, hind legs and neck, right ear, left back legs and neck, left ear. Finder will please notify and receive pay or ad. for the trouble. 11 E. Temple, 1st floor, left door.

LOST.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8TH, ON NORTH Temple, Second Main or State street, a lady's gold watch. Finder will please return to the office.

PERSONAL.

UTAH STATE DETECTIVE AGENCY, 301 Dooly block. Gen. Jas. W. Strickland, general manager.

MONEY TO LOAN

6 AND 7 PER CENT INTEREST ON improved city realty. E. R. Wade, 35 State street.

FOR RENT.

FOUR ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE 302 Brigham street.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT REASonable rates. Arlington House, 95 E. Commercial Street.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, GOOD LOCATION. Enquire at Dooley Block, 10 State street.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10 TO $20 A DAY MADE BY ONE with our patent specialties. Address, Foss & Co., room 506, 18 Broadway, New York.

NEW EDITION OF THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' HYMN BOOK

FOR SALE BY THE Deseret News Pub. Co.

PRICES: 35c. TO $1.85.