

aided and enjoyed by the other. If harmony be inscribed upon the banners of both, and if the only rivalry be in zeal and thoroughness, they will exert an influence irresistibly strong and in every undertaking contribute mutual assistance and reap mutual reward. This should be the policy guiding both; in so far as it shall be so, each will progress and prosper, not in building upon the ruins of the other, but in striding bravely forward hand in hand together.

THE TEMPLE'S SUN DIAL.

We venture to say that scarcely any readers of the NEWS have noticed that during this year there has been completed in this city what proves to be a stately and most magnificent sun dial. Yet there is hardly a day that the eyes of almost every resident do not turn, if not with tender affection at least with warm admiration, toward it; for it is a part of the Temple, easily the most attractive object in the city and the most imposing structure in the West.

The building stands practically on the Salt Lake meridian, its east towers being of course a little nearer the exact line. Now, at 12 o'clock, noon, of the next sunshiny day, observe how the apex of the southeastern tower is reflected in shadow upon the center of the higher central tower, while the latter casts entirely in shadow the one to the northeast. Then, as the minutes pass, notice how the sun's rays gradually reach again the western edge of the northeast tower, the reflection on the central tower moving eastward meanwhile, until the noon hour being passed, all but the north and east sides are again bathed in light. You will be interested in watching it for a few moments. Of course science tells us that it is only on a few particular days of the whole year that the sun at noon is exactly south, and that on all the other days his position varies slightly east or west from the precise meridian. For all practical purposes, however, it is correct and convenient to believe that when the shadow extends due north from the object that casts it, the noon hour has come. And as a matter of fact no one will miss many trains or be very late for luncheon if he gauges his movements by those of the unerring sun as indicated on the towers of the Salt Lake Temple.

AS TO CORPORATIONS.

Editor Deseret News:

The Spring Glen Company wishes to change its constitution and by-laws. What course will they have to pursue to do it?

We are organized under the general corporation laws, not under the irrigation laws; can we assess paid-up stock if the company is in debt? Please let us know through the NEWS.

Yours truly,
WM. MILLER.

ANSWER. 1.—You can amend your constitution or by-laws, or both, but not in such manner or to such extent as to change or defeat the original design of the company as incorporated. The method is to publish, in some

newspaper printed in the English language and having a general circulation in the county, a notice signed by the president or secretary of a stockholders' meeting for that purpose in not less than twenty-one days from such publication, giving the time and place. The objects of the meeting must be fully specified. The changes can only be made by a vote representing at least two-thirds of the stock, and when adopted must be signed by the president and secretary and filed as in the first instance.

2.—Under our laws you can assess fully paid-up capital stock, but the assessment thus made can only be satisfied in case of persons refusing to pay by a sale of his or her stock, unless distinctly provided for in the articles of incorporation. If it is not distinctly provided for in the articles of incorporation, you cannot change the articles so as to cover it without the consent of all the stockholders in writing. So it depends on what your articles of agreement provide. Ordinarily, all stock is assessable unless otherwise provided, but unpaid stock and the joint property of the association should first be exhausted in the payment of debts.

A GOOD MAN.

Great men are very often peculiar, but peculiar men are very seldom great. This may sound a little paradoxical at first, but it will be found about right on reflection. There is a man, however, in whom the two conditions unite most harmoniously and to the greatest degree, and he is Count Leo Tolstoi, the distinguished Russian litterateur, philosopher and humanitarian. There is no sounding of trumpets in any one of his numerous deeds of widespread benevolence, as during the work of relief among the famine-stricken people of Russia; he does good because it is right to do it, and succors the distressed for no other reason than that they need succor and his heart prompts him to be the instrument of relief.

His property has been trespassed upon by predatory neighbors who were easily located; Tolstoi would not prosecute them or permit any one else to do it because, as he said, the trees destroyed were wanted for fuel and were given by the Creator to be used when needed, other people's needs being as much entitled to relief as his own. When urged to make an example of a peasant who stole his horse, he refused, for the reason that he had other horses and the peasant had none. Such incidents have been numerous, and so unaffected is the man under all such circumstances, so evidently in earnest as to all he says, that his family became really alarmed when he announced his intention a year or two ago of leaving his property by distribution to those who needed it most. The family have been at work with him ever since, and we are recently advised that they have carried their point, the count having concluded to settle the estate upon his wife and children. This would seem a proper enough thing to do; in any event they should have a goodly share of it; but when it

is considered that he is not in bad health, is temperate in all things and regular in his practices, the good which those around him will receive during the lengthened lease of life which may be his will undoubtedly amount to as nearly a distribution as ought to take place under any circumstances.

There are few Tolstols, probably not more than one at a time. Those who are disposed to look upon him as a crank, or at least loose in some particular, are evidently not acquainted with him. He is many degrees from either condition, and his "peculiarity" may be defined as the natural result of being unlike other people; most really and devotedly good men are.

BALANCE YOUR BOOKS.

It has all along been the counsel of the Church authorities to the people to steer clear of the shoals of indebtedness. If more stress has been laid upon the subject of late than formerly, it is not because it was not a standing and always oft-repeated admonition, but for the reason that some who are careless in all things, and others who are careless in this respect only, have permitted themselves to be enmeshed in the manner spoken of more numerous than was once the case.

This year of grace is fast fading into the realm of the past, and in its stead a new one is about to burst upon us. Is not this an acceptable time to begin examining into our affairs, where such examination has been neglected, with a view to picking up the "dropped stitches" in our social conduct if any there be, and arranging affairs generally preparatory to beginning the New Year with as nearly as possible a clean balance sheet? And while this examination may refer to the adjustment of any irregularities or departures from the path of strict rectitude, may it not also refer with particular force to the settlement of great and small liabilities in some satisfactory manner? We think so; not only because each individual has a plain duty to the premises and his own record of business honor to preserve, but also because he ought to contribute something to the preservation of the honor and credit of the community of which he forms a part. The honesty of the Mormons in their financial transactions is axiomatic. By all means they should persist in keeping it so. For the present and future, as has been the case in the past, it should be understood that when an obligation matures its prompt discharge is a matter of course.

Of course it is infinitely better not to go into debt at all. Against the practice the plainest and most emphatic counsel has been given. Nevertheless it has been in many cases disregarded. Every observer can understand the changes that have taken place in our midst, involving a more accelerated pace to "keep up" and preserve at least the appearance of being equal to others in certain respects. Some have become possessed of the mania for speculation and have invested in property where returns seemed certain and handsome but have failed to come. Others have a predilection to extravagance and