IOWA CONFERENCE

Held in Council Bluffs, Iowa, October 15th and 16th, 1892.

Present on the stand were President Charles W. Stayner, of the Northern States mission, David Stoker, acting president, A. C. Sorensen, of the Indiana Conference, (who was returning home), Elders John E. Lewis, John Christensen, John A. Walker, Geo. F. Marshall, Neils J. Nielsen, Joseph Jepsen, James Cluff and George Beal.

Elder J. A. Walker, who was the first speaker, said we were in a probation trying to work our way back to our Heavenly Father. This could be done only by faith, that being the first step in that direction. He urged the Saints to pray for what they really needed, not as a matter of form.

Elder John Christensen spoke of the plan of salvation and the necessity of complying with the rules laid down by the Savior and His Apostles. President C. W. Stayner made a few closing remarks.

At the afternoon session, after Elder Joseph Jepsen bore his testimony to the truth of the Gospel and invited all to investigate the principles thereof, Elder George T. Marshall addressed the meeting. He said we were all placed on earth for a purpose, not to live a certain number of years and then pass away without having done something for ourselves or our fellow man. God required obedience to the Gospel before we can become legal citizens in His Church and Kingdom. He spoke of the gift of the Holy Ghost which it was necessary to have before we can live in a pleasing way before our Heavenly Father.

Elder A. C. Sorensen spoke of the preexistence of man, our duties here on earth and our future state.

Elder David Stoker said our Heavenly Father was the one who prescribed the way and the means that man should take in order to get back to Him. Man's devices would not obtain for him eternal life. It is just as essential to repent of our sins now as it was in the days of our Savior; the principles of the Gospel were true then and are just as true today.

On Sunday morning Elder John E. Lewis spoke on the first principles of the Gospel. Followed by Elder J. A. Walker, who showed how essential it was to be in possession of the Holy Ghost, that we may be in communication with our Heavenly Father. President Stayner made a few remarks on the same subject.

In the afternoon, Elders N. J. Nielsen, George Beal and A. C. Sorensen occupied the time, and James Cluff, a new missionary bore his testimony.

The evening meeting was occupied by President Stayner who delivered a powerful sermon on the end of the world. A good feeling was manifested, and an enjoyable time was had by the Saints and Elders.

A Priesthood meeting was also held at which good instructions were given and satisfactory reports presented from the Elders. The following appointments were made: David Stoker, was unanimously sustained as President of the Iowa Conference and John E. Lewis, as clerk; David Stoker and John E. Lewis to labor in the Council Bluffs mission; John Christensen and George Beal to labor in the Emporia, Kansas mission; George T. Marshall and Jos. Jepsen to labor in the St. John, Kansas mission; Neils J. Nielsen to labor in Decatur, Nebraska mission; John A. Walker and James Cluff to labor in Cozad, Nebraska mission.

JOHN E. LEWIS, Clerk.

THE SHOPLIFTER'S KODAK.

HOW THE UNSUSPECTING KLEPTOMANIACS ARE CAUGHT IN MINNEAPOLIS.

[Minneapolis Tribune.]

The amount of dry goods, millinery and toilet articles filched from under the watchful eyes of salewomen in the leading retail stores is something enormous, and those not acquainted with regular shoplifting practices conducted by scores of light-fingered females in Minneapolis would be greatly surprised at the tales the proprietors and floorwalkers could tell and the names they could furnish. A pretty lace handkerchief or some other article of feminine use, which can be conveniently secreted in a muff or slipped into a convenient fold of a dress, seems to offer a temptation too great to resist, even to respectable ladies, who would grow hysterically indignant if an accusation of theft was brought against them. The practice of shoplifting has developed enormously in Minneapolis, and one large firm, at least, has adopted a new and novel method of abating the practice of petty pilfering.

From the counters of this concern are daily stolen articles which are never missed by salewomen until a customer calls for that particular thing; when its absence becomes conspicuous. Gradually shoplifting became known, and when one enters the door of the big houses, a signal from the floorwalker puts a clerk on guard, and the suspected woman is carefully watched. If the clerk has reason to believe that the woman has stolen from the counters, she is taken into a private room and searched. This little room has witnessed many astounding disclosures, but what it will see in the future will be something very unique. Every shoplifter will be photographed by a clerk, which has been purchased for the purpose, the use of which has been taught to one or more of the clerks. The moment a shoplifter is caught and a theft is proven against her, her picture will be taken and placed in a private rogues' gallery, and under promise of secrecy the clerks will have access to it.

By becoming familiar with the pictures the salewomen can easily recognize the women whose pilfering proclivities are so well developed and thefts prevented.

"You would be greatly surprised," said a veteran floorwalker, "to know the names of some of the women we have to watch, and they would themselves be greatly chagrined if they were aware of our espionage. Fashionable and wealthy ladies, who have no use for the articles they steal, daily take articles from counters, and do not seem to have the mental or moral strength to withstand the temptation. It seems to be a species of mania, but I am sure it is only developed and fostered by constantly allowing the desire to steal to get the ascendancy of their will power. Their confusion on being detected is sometimes painful, and were it not a matter of dollars and cents to us, and a matter of self-protection we would often be tempted to overlook the thefts entirely. Then, again, there are the professional shoplifters, who buy little and steal much, and whose very dresses are so made as to conceal even whole bolts of cloth. We know these people also, and do not allow them to enter the house. They are a smooth, stylish class, critical buyers, and apparently fashionable women. When they become known in one city they migrate to another."

Pagan Temples in San Francisco.

[Chicago Times.]

The oldest Joss-house in San Francisco is the Temple of the Queen of Heaven, on Waverly street. It was erected over forty years ago, and is the property of the Sam Yap Company. The goddess worshipped at this temple was a Chinese young lady who lived hundreds of years ago. She was born in the province of Fokien, and was the daughter of a merchant of the town Ging. In her girlhood she is said to have displayed remarkable intelligence, and was above all renowned for her prophetic insight. Her father and four brothers frequently left their home on trading voyages up and down the coast. One day while two of her brothers were at sea she fell into a trance. Her parents thought her dead, and their lamentations were so loud as to awaken her. She told how she had just been in the midst of a violent typhoon and had seen her brothers tossing about on the wild waves. A few days elapsed and the youngest son returned home, reporting the loss of his brother at sea, and telling how, in the height of the storm, a lady appeared in midheaven and let down a rope and towed the ship to a safe anchorage. He was just relating the sad news of his brother's death, when his sister came into the room and congratulated him on his escape. She recounted with exactness the events of that fearful night, and told how she was just hastening to her brother's rescue when she was awakened by her parent's cries. Years passed and another calamity befell the family. This time the father was drowned at sea. The legends tells how the devoted daughter, on hearing the news, hastened to the seashore. She called in vain for her father's return. Louder and louder became her wails of sorrow; frantic with grief, she threw herself into the waves and was drowned.

DOUBLE HOUSE FOR $5,000.

Attractive and Commodious—Eight Rooms and a Bath on Each Side.

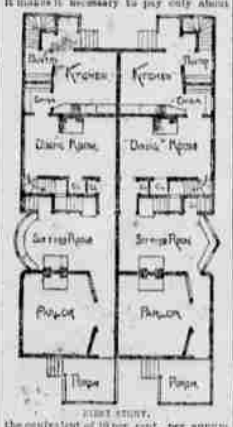
(Copyright, 1892, by American Press Association.)

There has been a great improvement in the plans for getting home as in those of the houses themselves. The attention which has been given domestic architecture has greatly increased its general character. Particularly is this true with respect to the economical planning and arrangement of dwellings. As to the outside appearance there has been at times a disposition to make that which is strange and unusual rather than what is absolutely attractive and beautiful. Nevertheless there has been progress in the making of attractive houses.

A double house offers a means of paying for a house; it offers a means of avoiding rent, it is a part of a plan for reducing

FRONT ELEVATION.

the burden of paying for property. Take the plan given, which is a double house, with eight rooms and a bathroom on each side; it would cost, finished in all its details—plumbing, mantels, furnace and all that makes a complete building—about $2,500, $5,000 in all. To build such a house one would have to take an interest in five shares in a building association. In an association organized on the perpetual plan, where the dues are calculated on a monetary basis, whether one be a borrower or a depositor, it would require that one who borrowed money to build a house of this kind should pay into the association for a month. In an association organized on this plan the interest and premiums are charged against the dues, and the remaining portion goes to the principal or to pay off the loan. With interest at 6 per cent, and premium at ten cents a share, it takes from thirteen to fourteen years to pay out on a $200 share. However, by paying in excess of the regular dues this period may be correspondingly reduced. The fourteen year period is the maximum, and it makes it necessary to pay only about

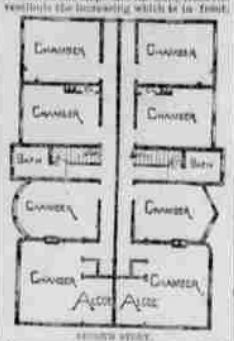


FIRST STORY.

the equivalent of 10 per cent. per annum on the amount of the loan in order to wipe out both principal and interest within the time mentioned. As said before, payment in excess of that amount reduces the period required to pay for the property.

One building a double house could live in one side of it himself and rent the other side. If he were able to rent the other side for thirty-five dollars a month he would only have to put in fifteen dollars himself in order to feel that he was reducing the debt on the house. It is natural to expect that any one ambitious enough to go into a scheme of this kind would be able to pay more than fifteen dollars. If he were able to pay thirty-five dollars it would reduce the time required to pay for the house to about 6 or 6½ years.

The plans of this house tell their own story. It is on a narrow lot. One steps from the porch into a vestibule which flares out or becomes wider toward the street. The narrow part of the hall between the vestibule and the sitting room, is taken. Thus the length is not apparent as soon as one steps into the hall, from the vestibule the increasing width is in front.



SECOND STORY.

the apparent narrowness is not thought of. Back of this is the sitting room, which gives a view of the street. The stairway to the second floor is a consideration so important. One can go from the sitting room to the second floor or from the dining room to the second floor by means of the same stairway. There is a closet leading from the hall, which goes from the sitting room to the dining room, and an extra closet in the dining room. There are four bedrooms, an alcove and a bathroom also a passage to the attic, where, in case of necessity, two or three more could be placed.

LUCIE H. GURNEY.

Two Periods of Child Life.

There are two periods in life and education. The first is the era of observation and analysis; the second, of construction and application. In the first the child learns merely to pick up facts; in the second she learns to put them together. Really, my darling, what do you see so wonderful about that wheel from an old clock? Down that is thrown, with a sigh, at last, and a few spools and blocks are built into a toyhouse. Pussy comes along and is shut inside. She pokes her nose out of a window, and the whole structure comes down with a crash. It is as grand as Niagara or a Corliss engine—if not, why not?

Teaching order and system and art may fairly come on more slowly. These are only selections and method. The one thing after all is to know how to make much of whatever we have, and to use it jaunty. This the child does if let alone. The child is not only "father of the man" but mother of the woman.—Mary E. Spenser in St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Affectation Is Contagious.

We all hate affectation; we all hate it. I say, not excepting those themselves affected. But does he or she exist who, in youth at least, was not open to this charge? If any do it must be a dull creature, as honest as you please, but barren of fancy as an automaton. Human instinct recognizes this. In antithesis to the affected it sets the plain man, the simple maiden, the woman of business, none of whom is ever fired by imagination or ruined by enthusiasm—the passive and active forms of the same quality. These excellent individuals are uncultured also as a rule; for who can digest learning unless he be under the spell of a feeling more powerful than conscience or industry?—National Observer.

The Comforting Fan Motor.

Among the various contrivances of later years tending to render life worth living during the heated term the ubiquitous little electric fan motor certainly holds no inconsiderable place. A few dollars expended for the plant and one cent per hour more or less for the electric power to operate it is surely not an extravagant outlay for the amount of solid comfort one receives as a quid pro quo as he toils at his desk during the breathless midsummer days. The latest improvement in this line is a motor which has an additional slow horizontal rotation upon its standard, whereby the breeze of the fan is impartially distributed to every part of the room.—Engineering Magazine.

The City Sportsman.

Only the other day the writer was standing by the highway just out of a Maine village which is a favorite with visitors, when he was startled by the near report of a gun and a shower of shot all about him. A moment later a young "Boston sportsman" came tearing out of the bushes and in breathless haste shouted, "Did I hit it?" What "it" may have been does not appear, but the wielder of the shotgun was the representative of a class which is making free rambling in the woods dangerous.—Cor. Boston Journal.

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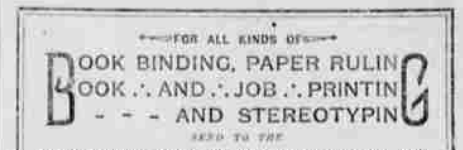

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