DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1900.

******************************** THE NEW MAN IN THE MONTANA SENATORIAL CONTEST.

A Discourse Delivered at the Seventieth Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in the Tabernacle, salt Lake City, April 6, 1900, by

TITHING A QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE

ELDER BRIGHAM YOUNG.

God Has Brought the Saints Through Every Ordeal-Tithepaying Not a Question of Money-The Redemption of

resident Snow this morning. kful to God and to our Presttestimony that he has givuses in my mind many renurch and foreshaqows stiny of this people, God feirul to the Latter-day f there are any men oppos-ave the idea that we do not they are mustaken. We soften the hearts of We pray that they may their evil ways and not the pricks, but seek to if that is within them and ney are, however, in the as we are.

Zion

to know that this people ctory after victory, They d on, conquering and to or youth, as stated by our then struggling against we came out greater, no-soldiers of the cross than accred into this vortex of and now in our manhood, years, thank God that we the voice of our leader say-are marching on to success to the time when men and arise up and say, "Thou ple, that have fought the that have led the way and righteousness in the land ers." I expect to see this is no power that can bat-uly against our Father and are His people, we are sure we are not His, how is it been so suc-the beginning? have from from the beginning; hrough His power, in which usted, grown to be seventy instead of being a mere raddling clothes? God has a has given us these rights gs. I felt in my heart while t was talking that I could those who fight against us, Those who nght against us, rst; do your best; try to ac-li the evil that is in your as true as God lives this fill sweep on, this Church es, and the Kingdom of God he stone cut out of the moun-thought will cruck all hands-it will crush all Now, that is not disloyal,

will do it, not man, opposed to any man who ernment that seeks to give the people and the privilege e that free agency which God to all men. Every man and ust have their agency. No take it from the sons and of our Father.

red to me this morning while re that if I happened to be in to speak, I would read a 29th chapter of Alma, in the

that I were an angel, and could wish of mine heart, that I of orth and speak with the God, with a voice to shake a, and cry repentance unto

would declare unto every soul voice of thunder, repentance, lan of redemption, that they and come anto our God, ght not he more sorroy face of the earth. I am a man, and do sin or I ought to be content ings which the Lord hath

I take great pleasure in bearing testi- | amounted to fifty cents, I would advise the remarks that have been you to go and pay your tithing on that, not for the sake of the money, but for the sake of principle." If it were a question of money, where would nave been the salvation of nave been the salvation of interpretation of When President Snow was speaking this morning I felt that the bower or God was manifest in our preservation, and that money had noth-ing to do with it. The everyasting pow-er of our Famer has brought this peser of our Fainer has brought this pes-ple to see ints auspicious day. If every man and woman would follow the ex-ample of the widow and cast in their mices, they would be acting upon prin-ciple. The amount of money paid has nothing to do with it. It is the principle which God has commanded us to ob-serve. This is the idea that we want to instill into the hearts of the needle of instill into the hearts of the people of this generation, especially at this time, when the servant of God has delivered unto you and me the message that the

time has come when this revelation, given on the 8th day of July, 1838, in Far West, Caldwell county, Missouri, must be observed. That revelation has now come to the front. It is as if God had inspired His servant to write a new revelation to the people, which must be observed, because it lies at the foundation of our prosperity in these moun-tains. General Thomas L. Kane once said to me, "This land, on the back-bone of the American continent, from Mexico to Canada, it seems to me, be-longs to the "Mormon" people. They led the way into the Rocky mountains, and occupied these valleys, and they ought to have the land." Well, there are not many people that think that, but I am of the same opinion as General Kane. We ought to have this land. But in relation to our preservation upon this land. I have felt sometimes very inse-cure. Alma wished that he were an angel, that his voice could be heard by the whole world and that he could con-vert all the sons and daughters of Adam to the Gospel which he had re-ceived. I would that I had a hundred thousand doilars to pay in as tithing, because it would make a good showing and I would be talked about. And some have the ambilion to be spoken of in the midst of Israel. But I want to say to you that tithing is a principle that God has established for the training of men. It has been with us in our childhood and in our boy-hood and in our young manhood, and apparently it has almost been a dead letter at times. But the revela-tion has come to us in our manhood, when we have reached a stage wherein we know God, and having received this knowledge and being of the full stature of a man, we can rise up as one man and obey this commandment, which has come from God through His authorized servant. I appeal to you on this

ized servant. I appeal to you on this point. Let every man and woman in this Church arise and do that which God has called upon them to do, that this land may be sanctified and be a land of safety unto us. I do not wish to utter a threat, but I do know this: every time we have disregarded and set at naught the commandments of Almighty God, we have paid for it. We must learn if it must needs be by the things we suffer. By and by the Saints will prove to all concerned that this principle of tithing is dear to them, and they will surely fulfill to the very letter what God has called upon them to do. In a little time you will hear some-thing like this: "Well, the 'Mormons' are moving again. They are leaving Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico. Old Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho and all Old Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho and all these places wherever they are located, and they are having another exodus." Where are they going? Why, you will find out that it will be a pretty strong Ind out that it will be a pretty strong company going down to Jackson coun-ty. Missouri, to redeem and build up Zion, but the word will go forth that the "Mormons" are having another exodus. The people will say that we are going down to inhabit this land of Missourie and "was are willing that Missouri, and "we are willing they should." Some that are afar off may howl, but the people mostly interested will be glad to see the "Mormons" return to that land and build it up. Some will say "We have been upon that land and it has proved a land of death unto us." They will have suf-fered the full force of that desolating sickness which will cover the land, even in Jackson county, Missouri. But when our leader calls upon the Latour reader can's upon the Lat-ter-day Saints that are worthy to move down there, the land will be prepared for the Latter-day Saints-not "Mormons." Those who go to Jackson county in that day will be Lat-ter-day Saints. The "Mormons" will be left in Utah, with enough Latter-day Saints to control them

Saints to control them.

and all the union that we can get to tand and accomplish His work. Now

s the accepted time to thrust in our tekles and reap that which has been

own among us and which is now ripe t was sown in 1838; it is ripe today

That revelation is rips and the fulfill-ment of it is rips. We are now in our mainboad, when we can receive and act upon it without question. God will bear us off victorious and we can smile the Wire who sits in the beautions.

hear us off victorious and we can smile like Him who sits in the heavens and laughs, for we are told that He shall have the wicked in derision, and this people will smile to see the fruitless ef-forts of those who would retard the progress of the work. They may have been successful sometimes in the past for a little season, but through it all they have seen us grow until we have

they have seen us grow until we have now arrived to our full manhood.

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d for by chemical science and they are and for by chemical science and they are not likely to be thus explained, not-withstanding the following pretensions expressed in A Popular Chemistry by J. D. Steele, Ph. D., page 7, "It was for-merly thought that "organic" sub-stances could be produced only by the agency of plant or animal life, and thus formed a spour outific distinct from the formed a group quite distinct from the inorganic' or mineral substances. But it has been found that many 'organic'

It has been found that many organic substances can be made in the labora-tory from 'inorganic' substances with-out the aid of the vital process." The following statements by the great physiologist and medical philosopher. Dr. Trail, are near the truth: "There is no more chemistry in the living organ-ism than there is vitality in a block of granite. Much is said of 'organic chemgranite. Much is said of 'organic chem-istry,' 'histo-chemistry,' 'zoochemistry,' etc., as though the changes in living structures were analogous to those which occur in dead matter. They are very different. Chemistry claims to be constructive. This is true only in rela-tion to dead matter. In relation to livng matter it is purely destructive. The chemist can, indeed, make very good imitations of protoplasm, and various organic products. He can imitate them so closely that neither analysis nor the microscope can detect any difference between them and the products of vitality. Yet they are as different as life and death. The vital protopiasm will produce cells, and these will form tis-sues, structures, and organs. But the chemical article will do neither. It will not grow nor reproduce itself."-Popu-lar Physiology by Trail more 195

lar Physiology by Trall, page 195. On the question of chemistry in life George Henry Lewis says in the Physi-ology of Common Life, page 56, "We must less consider what the foods are in themselves, than what relation they bear to the organism which they nour-ish. Obvious as this may seem, it has generally been disregarded, especially of late years. The researches into the nature of food have been extensive and minute, but they have been almost ex-clusively confined to almost exclusively confined to alimentary sub-stances, which have been analyzed, weighed, and tabulated with great la-bor, and in a chemical point of view with considerable results; but in a physiological point of view-the only one really implicated-with scarcely my results at all. No one doubts that iny food is a physiological question, inas-much as it relates to organism. Nevertheless, it has fallen into the hands of the chemists, and our treatises, textbooks, and popular works have been en-cumbered by hypotheses which may amuse speculative ingenuity, but fur-nish very little positive results.

"Against this vice of method, and its misdirection of valuable labor, a voice should emphatically be raised. The er-ror is not a speculative error, simply; it is one carrying important consequences, "There is one cardinal rule which can never be violated with impunity, and which is, nevertheless, perpetually vio-lated in our gropings toward the light. It is this: Never attempt to solve the



Uneasy lies the head that craves senatorial honors in Montana at present, Martin Maginnis, Governor Smith's appointee, seems likely to have as much difficulty in taking his seat as did W. A. Clark, and the final result may be similar

of July 29, 1899, there is an article, "Passing of Materialism," that shows the unscientific statements in physio-logical science during the last half cen-Everything was made to bend to tury. certain theories and caused the younger earnest, but untrained, generation to rush "pell-mell into blank materialism, with is pessinistic bias, and with its crudeness, which were really and profoundly unscienti

'Impelled by the same fatal tenden. "Impelled by the same fittal tenden-cy, men who imagined themselves sci-entific, and called themselves physiolo. gists, began the investigation of the phenomena of life by dogmatically de-nying that there is such a thing as life. Every school boy thought it smart to sneer at 'vitalism,' and the poor 'vitalists' were quickly reduced to silence. Some clodhopper (Cabins, I think), said,

"The brain secretes thought as the liver secretes bile," and this, with similar nonsense, more eruditely worded, per-haps, passed for wisdom. * * Even as (Thorpe) could bring himself to write such claptrap as this: "By demonstrat-ing that urea can be made synthetically by ordinary taberators by ordinary laboratory process and from substances inorganic in their ori-gin, Wohler proved that vital force is only another name for chemical ac-

only another make the soon began to tion." "The warning which soon began to appear went unbeeded by the careless, and even up to the present, one may hear or read of so-called physiologists, who, with all the bigotry of theology, parade their silly explanations that all parade there are exclainable on vital phenomena are explainable on mechanical principles, and who slash valiantly at 'moonshine, metaphysics, and vitalism.' At least, if they cannot now quite succeed in such explanations, of course, these explanations will soon be forthcoming. I have vivid recollec-tions of one of my medical professors who was blissfully unaware that this 'explanation' only deepend the mystery, that his 'science' was unscientific, and that his 'knowledge' was ignorance. Happily, all this, except for the cheap intellects which never unlearn old fallactes and prejudice, is rapidly passing away. Even the blindest prejudice is learning that there is an unbridged experimenting on the living organism Chemistry has made wonderful progress hasm between the nature of intimate biologic processes and any mechanic or chemic process, and, although the in the inorganic world during this cen-tury, but it is going too far to say the human body is a chemical laboratory, and that its mysteries cannot be undogmatic belief may not be given up that the former will finally be explained by the latter, it is recognized that even the bellef itself is disloyalty to true science which dares have no prejudice. How completely physiology has renounced mechanicalism may be seen by consulting the recently published works of the best physiological investiga-tions." We cite here a few of the examples given: "The chemical operations performed by the living cell cannot be imitated in the laboratory, or explained by any known chemical laws." H. Hallburton, truth be made.

lows, to a gentleman in this city, on the

NEVER RISE ABOVE.

South African war:

England.

"The deeper, wider, more profoundly we seek to penetrate into life processes, by just so much do we perceive that what we once thought to understand by physical and chemical laws, is of a much more resumities as a set of a much more recondite nature, and es-pecially that it mocks every mechanical explanation." Bunge, Lehrbuck der Physiologischen und Pathologischen

The fundamental conceptions of blology are, and from the nature of the phenomena dealt with, must be entirely different from those of physics and chemistry. To any physiologist who the chemistry. To any physiologist who candidly reviews the progress of the last 50 years, it must be perfectly eviand so years, it must be perfectly with dent that so far from having advanced toward a physico-chemical explanation of life, we are in appearance very much farther from one than we were 50 years ago. Attempts to analyze life into a mere series of physical and chem-leal processes are based on a mistaken ical processes are based on a mistaken theory." John Haldane, Lecturer on Physiology, Oxford.

The writer of the article in the Phila-delphia Medical Journal then says, "Materialism is therefore officially de-clared unscientific. If young men imagine they are scientific when they indulge themselves in the dogmaticisms of contexpanying they have to learn the of materialism, they have to learn the frue fundamentals both of object and method of scientific research. * * We thus find some teachers continue their erring courses when wiser men have pulled up and turned about in the open ways. But for the foolish there is on-ly regret and tragedy. They learn for late, or never iearn, that osmosis will not explain secretion, that the heart is something more than a pump, that cell activity and nutrition are far other and more than chemism has dreamed of etc., and also that they have indoctrin ated a thousand young men with false scientific methods which must go until they also exhaust the momentum by wasted effort and resultlessness.

Nothing else has recarded the pro gress of physiological science so much during the present century as the attempt to explain physiological action from the chemical standpoint instead o

WEBSTER DAVIS A HUMBUG. "Our government cannot give even on moral utterance in behalf of the Boer because the blood of the Filipno chokes it. But Webster Davis and oth ers will continue to humbug the coun-try with their resolutions of sympathy As the Evening Post, N. Y., said Even the Borr delegates must see that

These resolutions are a more sham. Of Boer planks in any platform they are pure clap trap and play with fire or a national scandal.' England has given the command to all nations to keep hands off, and then none of them, will burn their fingers to pluck obest-nuts out of the fire for the Boers. "Let me quote a few words from Bish-on Harizell of South Africa, who deliv-

op Hartzell of South Africa, who deliv-ered a fecture at the M. E. convention last week in Chicago: "There has been antagonism, between the Britain and antagonism netween the British government abolished slavery in 1853. The Borra believe that the natives are the chil-dren of Ham and are intended by Prov-idence for slavery. If slavery enthot be that form then the relation must be fixed by law so that couldity of privifixed by law so that equality of pelvi leges is not permitted between the Bae and the native, no matter what may be the intelligence and character of the latter. The laws now in force fully | full.

of making a threat of forcible interven- | demonstrate this. The constitution provides that there shall be no equality between white and colored persons in church and state. No black man can walk on the side walk in town or city.

BOERS ARE LIKE SPANIARDS.

21

"This includes not only native preach-ers and teachers, trained by foreign missionary societies, but also black or mulatto people who came from Cape Colony or elsewhere. No black map Colony or elsewhere. No black can become a trader of any kind or a fool of land. Up to two years ago there could be no legal marriage of any black person. A marriage law was passed which required \$15 fee and other hindrances to their marriage. No black man has any standing in court in the Transval. No matter what crueity a Boer inflicts on a black man, he cannot sue a white man. The crusi-ties and barbarities the Boers inflict on the Black men are only paralisied by those the Spaniards practiced on the

"And Of wonder of wonders, America that sacrifieed a million men to abolish slavery in the South and the oppres-slops the Spaniards imposed on the Cubans cannot control its rage or curb its fury at England because God gave her the command to strike the tyrant Transvaal, whose cup of iniquity was



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sught not to harrow up in my des the firm decree of a just God, I know that he granteth unto men o their desire, whether it be or unto life; yea, I know e alloteth unto men, according to vills; whether they be unto salto destruction.

fea, and I know that good and evil ne before all men; for he that not good from evil is s; but he that knoweth and evil, to him it is cording to his desires; whether good or evil, to him it is ding to his desires; whether good or evil, life or death, science.

Saw seeing that I know these things, should I desire more than to per-s the work to which I have been

should I desire that I was an at I could speak unto all the

chold, the Lord doth grant unto s, of their own nation and teach his word; yea, in wishat he seeth fit that they ve, therefore we see that the counsel in wisdom, accord-t which is just and true."

d is with his people, and I We have learned to know evil. Three score years and the days of man on earth rived at the full stature of we are three score years day, and if this people is day, and if this people in their manhood, as they seled to their feet in their od youth, God will give them) of a man. They shall have to build up and inhabit, to ap, and if the snows do not a mountains, God will send a faith of the people, the ns to molsten the earth, that hay spring forth and gladmay spring forth and glad-irts of all. Now I learn a lessons myself from what I though I have not reflected rhaps as I will on the words

man say in relation to tith-'t want to pay my tithing, 'n make a showing that will to me and really help to han. If I could put in ten cliars, I would be glad to do ive nothing. I could nay a to step forward and pay a but the idea seems ridicu-to step forward and pay a hing. It seems to me like as a mockery of this sacred But I take the other view I said to bim, "My friend, Were a child and received five I would caution you to remem-e fact that you owed half a cent t and when you had received an-abd another five cents, until they

ar Eclence Monthly for May, entitled,

themistry in surgery, sanitation and

themical processes, the transformation

problems of one science by the order of conceptions peculiar to another. "There is an order of conception pe-culiar to physics, another peculiar to chemistry, a third peculiar to physiology, a fourth peculiar to psychology, a fifth peculiar to social science. While all these sciences are intimately related. each has its sphere of independence which must be respected. Thus chem istry presupposes physics, and physiol-ogy presupposes chemistry; but physical laws will not alone explain chemi-cal phenomena, chemical laws will not alone explain vital phenomena; nor, conversely, will chemistry solve physical problems, nor physiology solve chemical problems. In every vital pro-cess physical and chemical laws are implied, and the knowledge of these hipped, and the knowledge of these becomes indispensable; but over and above these laws, there are the special laws of life, which cannot be deduced from physics and chemistry. "Vital processes depend on chemical processes, but are not themselves chem-ical and cannot there be excluded

cal, and cannot, therefore, be explained by chemistry. There is something special in vital phenomena which neces, sarily transcends chemical investigation. We need not pretend to settle what vitality is, or on what the speciality of its phenomena ultimately rests, to be assured that it is something dif-I will tell you what is in my heart. We are preparing this day in our manerent from what goes on in laborato-les, and demands other tests than those We are preparing this day in our man-hood for the most glorious epoch that has ever come to mail upon the earth. If you do not feel in your hearts that this is the most glorious day that we ever witnessed on this earth, then you to not feel as I do. I feel that there is more of the spirit of God, more wisdom, were knowledge more light more in furnished by chemistry. The philoso-phic poet warns us-From higher judgment seats make no appeal to lower;' and such appeal, from higher to lower;' is the appeal of physiology to chem-latry. No analysis of a nerve will ever throw light on sensibility; no arrange-ment of chemical formulae will explain more of the spirit of God, more wisdom, more knowledge, more light, more in-elligence and a better union among those that are Latter-day Saints than I ever witnessed in 'my life. I bear you my testimony that the providences of God have been with this people, and the scenes that will come before us will be such that we will need all the power and all the upon that we can get to

the form and properties of a cell." It might be unnecessary to discuss this subject further if these false ideas of physiological processes being ex-plained by chemistry had not found their way into the text-books used in our schools, where they make our schools, where they make wrong impressions on the minds of the young. There seems to be a kind of mania for something new in science and instead of reaching fundamental principles, a theory becomes a fad and after it is worn out it is abandoned for another fad, while fundamental truths because they were not recently discovered are despised. To say that "the human body chemical laboratory and without the aid of the chemist its mysteries cannot be unraveled," as the article in Ap-pleton's Popular Science Mothly states t, is nothing less than gross material. sm and is unscientific. Liebig's chemi-and Freventive Medicine, page \$2, "The physiology of nutrition has been very

physiology of nutrition has been very carefully studied by a large num-ber of emperimental physiologists, who have arrived at conclusions differing widely from those generally accepted twenty-five years ago. The division of foods into plastic and res-piratory foods, or, in a general way, into proteids or muscle builders, and fats and carbo-hydrates, or oxidising foods, is now no longer recognized in science."



ravelled without the sid of the chemist The processes in organic life are vital All inorganic matter is brought into the organic state through the plant kingdom, and the animal kingdom receives its food directly from the plant kingdom or indirectly from animals, vital action were explained by vita laws, many errors might be avoided and greater progress in the discovery of

JOHN T. MILLER,



Has Taken-Cause of Anti-British Feeling in This Country-Gets After Webster Davis.

The Rev John Arma Thomas, Congre-gational minister, residing at Pine not destroy the testimony of these missionaries unless you destroy their char-River, Wisconsin, who has many warm acter first. personal friends in Utah, writes as fol-

ROBBED COLORED PEOPLE.

"History tells us that the Transvaal for a full century has robbed the col-ored people of all rights, and has treated the British subjects disgrace-"It is true that American sentiment on the South African war is largely with the Boers, which can be accounted fully. Still the Boers are praised for virtues they never possessed, which for thus: The anti-British feeling of the Americans, inherited from our anserves as a nice-sop for the popular clamor against England. It is simply plitable to read and listen to some of the condemnatory remarks on England. cestors. The American school boy learns from our books of history to hate England intensely at an Impres-They are void of common sense and common decency. Here is one often: England must be in the wrong because sionable age. Also, the anti-Eritish feeling in our country at present can the world condemns her for the be attributed largely to Irish malconpresent war!

be attributed largely to Frish matches tents and Dutch and German creoles, or the descendants of the Germans and Dutch. The Transvaal is a des-potic oligarchy, but it has been mis-named a Republic, which name of course, would certainly charm, the Americans. However, I am confident that the most prolific source of sympa-thy with the Boers in this trouble is the ignorance of the millions of the merits or demerits of the case. I have "According to that stupendous argument America was wrong in her recent war with Spain because all the world was against her with the single exception of the great nation Americans slander and misrepresent these days, But to saw that all the world condemns England for this war is a grievous exaggeration Millions in the United States of the most intelligent persons, with the governments of Italy, Austria, Tarkey, Greece, with alt her colonies; Canada, British Columbia, New South Wales and Australia fusify and error merits or demerits of the case. I have heard educated and uneducated men, heard educated and unequated who who have not read of the causes that led to war, slandering England, but the persons that have studied the history of this war without prejudice side with Wales and Australia justify and sup port England,

ARE NOT REPUBLICS.

"Multitudes have run away with the "Historians, editors and orators sel-dom rise above the prejudice of their day and generation. To the average American, Irish, German and Dutch, clings a dislike of the British with the tenacit of a bull dog which disqualifies there explicitly tudges on any internotion that a powerful empire is as-sailing the freedom of two small republies. Can France, Germany or Russia, who have recently crushed the liberties who have recently crushed the liberties of Finland in a remorseless fashion, point to the free institutions created under their flag, such as Great Britain has given to the republics now fighting against England? Lord Rosebery said. We are fighting against a corrupt despote oligarchy. We are fighting for the defense of our colonies, and we have them as reliable judges on any inter-national dispute in which England is involved. But mark this! The sym-Involved. But mark this! The sym-involved. But mark this! The sym-pathy of the American religious press is almost wholly with England. An-other important fact you should notice in this: That nearly all our mission-in this: That nearly all our missiondespotic oligarchy. We are fighting for the defense of our colonies, and we have been attacked because we were seeking to make tyrants to concede a modicum of free cilicarship to the victims of their oppression and extortion.' It is to be pitied that Webster Davies suffered nimself to be bribed by Kruger to mis-represent Great Britain. Whatever he lacks in argument he can easily make up in holse. His charges pass the bounds of decency, and like all big lies they defeat themselves. It is simply slander. It is the violence that cannot talk, but foams at the mouth. He is a politician and very 'politicieky' too. No man outside at insane asyium should believe his charges against England, aries in South Africa sympathize pro foundly with England and denounce th Boers for their cruelties and barbar-ities to the natives. Who are so competent to pronunce judgment as the good men who have labored for years in the field of the battle? Of all the letters I have read from the missionaries in our religious weeklies. I have not read one that sided with the Boers. Unless we tear up the very foundation of credence on all historical facts we must accept their testimony that the Boers are wanton aggressors in declar-ing war against the nation that saved

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A recent number of the "News" con. ! The promaines which cause disease and alged an article from Appleton's Popu-ir Science Monthly for the Appleton's Popu-Chemistry in Modern Life," in which exist; even the phenomena of respirathere are some statements unworthy of the are some statements unworthy of the a great journal or the eminent sci-tors, a chemical laboratory, and without the a chemical information of the influence of the unraveled."

This false doctrine was introduced Fugs, the writer says, "A great part of Liebig in the early part of the present obysiology consists of the study of century and has been used by materialists to explain away the spirit of organof compounds within the living organ-ism, and practically this advance is the Gration of the ninetcenth century.

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