DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 5 1208

TRUE CONCEPTION of DEITY NECESSARY TO SALVATION

An Address by ELDER JOSEPH E. ROBINSON, in the Salt Lake Tabernacle, Sunday, August 23, 1908.

(Reported by F. W. Otterstrom.)

time the affections of the heart that are so sacred to us here, but which are ruthlessly broken by the hand of death, perhaps, or at least the ties are sundered. We long for a place where we shall again associate with those we have loved and live with them forever. The lowest heathen of the dealest continent the most abject

the darkest continent, the most abject

the darkest continent, the most abject native of our own great country, the Indian—all have in their minds and in their hearts a concept of an eternal existence, of an immortal youth, a peaceful home, or a happy hunting ground, a place where they shall with-out let or hindrance upon the part of their physical or mortal enemies, pursue their course to a successful fruition in peace and happiness. So it is with the enlightened nations, the Christians or unchristian, they have

In their minds a place of eternity that their hearts are calling for and their

inings are striving after ever; and so, I take it, if we would attain unto it in perfection, we must have a knowledge of the true God, who is above all and over all, and a true

concept of His Son Jesus, the Christ.

MAN IN IMAGE OF GOD.

ADAM TAUGHT BY MAKER.

(Reported by F. W. Ottestronm) I very much desire, my brethren and issters and friends, to realize the bless-sisters and friends, to realize the bless-ing for immortality and eternal youth. We feel circumscribed in this little sphere, that there is not time nor opportunity for us to develop all of our God-given capabilities in per-fection. We have emotions; we have affections, and desires that reach out the kingdom of heaven. We under-the kingdom of heaven. We under-the wind men and the ways of men by the split of men; we feel that we are able some with the conditions that men the owner with the conditions that men the split of men; we feel that we are able cope with the conditions that men ake and meet, but we realize, when it to cope when descriptions of the sense of the sense of the things of God, that they meets to the things of God, that they meets to the things of God, that they are sense to the sense of the church of Jesus Christ of the the church of Jesus Christ of the way of their fellow-men, but, in the way of their fellow-men, but, in the constrain them to Hive Christian to constrain them to Hive Christian the constrain the sense of the constraint the sense of the contract of the constraint the sense of the contract of the constraint the sense of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the constraint the sense of the contract of the cont ives, to search the Scriptures, to ren-er that which is just and true unto all their fellows, to love their country ind conserve its best interests, and in union their country, they will do not be the country. forving their country they will best

MESSAGE OF THE ANGEL.

MESSAGE OF THIS three coming we have been singing of the coming of the Lord of hosts in the day of His night and power and judgment. This night no power and judgment. This high and power and judgment. This high power and power and judgment. This high power and power and power and power and high power tatements made by solin, the beloved While upon the Isle of Patmos, he had visions in which he was shown things which were to come to pass in the fu-ure; and among other great events, is was privileged to behold an angel ying in the midst of the heavens, pringing again to the earth the ever-asting gospel, and this angel cried ith a loud voice: "Fear God and give fory to him; for the hour of His udgment is come: and worship Him hat made heaven, and earth, and the ea, and the fountains of water." This is so the apostle tells us, something hat was to transpire in the last days— his visitation of an angel to call men b the worship of the Creator of the eavens and of the earth and of all lings that in them are. He who would hink might ask of John, whom, have ink might ask of John, whom, have and this with a questioning mind, I ings that in them are. He who would in fathers worshiped that it is necesings that in their drives that it is neces-iry factors worshiped that it is neces-iry for an angel to come to the earth the this good news, the gospel, the glad dings of great joy, and call upon the ons of men to worship the God of eaven and of earth, and of the seas, do the fountains of water? Whom ave our fathers been worshiping? ave they misunderstood the Creator? ave they a misconception of His in-yiduality, of His personality, or of is spirituality? Have our fathers and mothers who were devout and true, cording to the light which they re-lived, who have loved these holy riptures, the testimony of the Jews ptures, the testimony of the Jews relation to the hand dealing of God iently and in the days of the Masthe very words spoken by Him and disciples when they were upon the th-can it be that our fathers and mothers have not been worshiping true God, and, therefore, it has bein the courts of heaven to call us to rue worship of the true Creator? If Scriptures be true and report corword of the Lord Jesus ist Himself, we must believe these rds which we find recorded in the at meat with him; His feet were bath-ed by the waters that Abraham brought to refresh Him, with his com-panions, at his tent door, under the treat with a they might know Thee, on y true God, and Jesus Christ, for Thou hast sent." In the arts of all men, in all climes and

ever.

family affairs and promised again the son through whose loins, or seed, all the nations of the earth should be blessed. Sarah laughed at the promise because of her old age, and the Lord gently rebuked her by giving the name "lifese." Lord gently rebuked her by giving the name "Isaac"---which means laughter-to the son of promise, when he should be born. We learn, also that the Lord wrestied with Jacob until the morning dawned, and when He bade Jacob let Him go, the sturdy old wrestler sald: "I will not let Thee go until Thou hast blessed me." He was asked: "What is thy name?" he answered: "Jacob," "No longer shall it be called Jacob, but Israel, for like a prince thou hast pre-valled with the Most High;" and al-Israel, for like a prince thou has pre-valled with the Most High:" and al-though the old man went halt and lame away from that unequal contest, his heart was made to swell with joy, for he said: "I have looked upon the face of God and am yet alive." We read that God, who created the heavens and the earth, walked and talked with Moses, as one man walks and talks with another, face to face! not in dreams or in visions, nor with dark sayings, as He did with others of the prophets, Aaron and Miriam, the broth-er and sister of Moses, "but as one man walks and talks with another." There were others who beheld the glory of the Lord in Sinai, beheld His face, saw His personality and felt His indi-viduality.

viduality. MIRACLES IN EGYPT.

Jethro, the priest of Middian who had blessed Moses, evidently thought, as did many at that time, that there was a God for the Egyptians and gods for other nations, as well as the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. I would infer this from remarks that he made after Moses had related to him the wondrous doings of the Lord in the land of Egypt, wherein the chosen people were in slavery for so many years. Each of the miracles that were performed by the Lord in that land, was for the very purpose of tearing down some one of the alleged gods, or detties. some one of the alleged gods, or deities, of ancient Egypt, a direct blow at their theology or at the worship of false gods, as they worshiped them in that day. The very first miracle of the turning of Aaron's rod into a snake was to show the greater power of the God over the emblem of power and might and authority of the kings of upper and lower Egypt, whose crown consisted of the entwined Uraeus or sacreá snake. The river Nile, which they had worshiped as the father of waters, as a purifier from sin, as the great savior of their race, in bringing them seed-time and harvest—was made

If we turn to holy writ—and we are admonished by the Master that it is the Scriptures that testify of Him and, "In them do ye think ye have eternal life;" it's the word which points the way, at least, to life eternal—we find that the Creator of the beckers and the earth in the great savior of their race, in oringing them seed-time and harvest—was made a thing to be loathed when its waters were turned into seeming blood. The calf which the Hebrews made of gold and worshiped was only a copy of the great bull Amon that was worshiped in one of the temples of Memon; and it recontras no stretch of the imaginathe heavens and the earth, in the very beginning of His creation be-fore the foundations of the earth were fore the foundations of the earth were laid, before the morning stars sang together for joy; before the sons of God shouted the glorious hallelujabs of heaven, said: "Let us make man in our image; male and female cre-ated He them and blessed them and gave them dominion over all the things of the earth;" and after they had acquired a knowledge of good and out U. declayed unto those who still in one of the temples of Memnon; and it requires no stretch of the imagina-tion to believe that when the plague of Murrain was sent upon the beasts of the field, this god which was wor-shiped in the temple was brought low in death and uncleanliness, to be ab-horred by the people. The goddesses which they worshiped to keep out the files and the lice from that land, and to keep off rain and hall and storm, were all overcome by the miracles per-formed by the God of Abraham. The had acquired a knowledge of good and evil, He declared unto those who still were His council in heaven, that "the man and the woman have become like unto one of us, knowing good and evil;" and they were cast out of the garden which He planted, wherein was set the tree of life, that they should not partake of it and live for-ever. formed by the God of Abraham. The frog had been looked upon as a sacred thing, a cleanser, a purifier of the waters, and the Egyptian who would even unconsciously tread upon one or kill it, we are told, would be put to death;

We learn from these Scriptures that God walked and talked with Adam; but when this loathsome plague of frogs came up over the land, the people were filed with loathing and disgust for this thing which they had worthat He taught him how to prune the vine and dress it, how to fashion the garments that covered their naked-ness. We learn that the ancient worthies, from Adam until Noah, enshiped, because these frogs found their way into the very bedrooms and the kneading troughs of the people. The god, Ra, the sun, to whom they looked joyed the presence, of times, of His face: that He walked and talked with Enoch 320 years; that He taught Noah how to build the ark, how to select the animals which he was to preserve god, Ra, the sun, to whom they looked to give light and life to the whole world, this god which tinted the flow-ers and made the crops to grow and ripen, was blotted out by the hand of the true God of the Hebrews, so that three days' darkness prevailed. After this the god of life, Osiris, the greatest god of all, in whose hands was the keeping of the Egyptians, before and after death, was put to naught, when the de-stroying angel went abroad in the land the animals which he was to preserve to perpetuate their kind in the earth, and how to select seeds to re-estab-lish plant life upon it after the de-luge. After this time and period, the Lord made Hinself known to Abra-ham; He consorted with him as a friend and called him such; He sat stroving angel went abroad in the land and cut down the first born of man and brast, except of those who had faith sufficient to sprinkle the doorposts and lintels with the blood of a lamb. The Egyptians and the Hebrews were con-

verted to this fact that though they had many gods, there were none like the God of the Hebrews, and both Pharaoh and his people were willing to let the Israelites go.

JETHRO CONVINCED

JETHRO CONVINCED When Moses repeated these great events to Jethro, the old priest raised his eyes to high heaven and bore his testimony: "Now I do know that God is God of gods, and like Him there is none beside." When the Christ was upon the Earth, we have Him spoken of, as a man by those who accepted Him only as a man, and they were defining his features, his physical ap-pearance and the labors which He per-formed. Publics Lentulus, in his het-ter to the sénate of Rôme, whilst he was procurator of Judea, is said to have borne testimony to this fact "that there is a man among us, at this day, called Jesus Christ, the Jew, whom His believers believe to be the Son of God; he heals the sick and raises the dead to life." In appearance, he said that He was of most comely form and propertion. After the manraises the dead to the. In appearance, he said that He was of most comely form and proportion. After the man-ner of the Nazarenes, His hahr was parted in the middle, whence it flowed to His shoulders in flowing ringlets of the color of filbert fully ripe: that His beard was lighter in color than His hair and forked: that His eyes were a clear gray, terrible in reproof or rep-rimand; with great love and tender-ness and compassion for the one who was in sickness and affliction, or the one who had sinned. He said of Hin: No one hath ever seen Him laugh, but many have seen Him weep; and he spake of Him as a man. We find that He went among the children of men, so far as eating and drinking is con-cerned, as a man. We observe that He learned obedience by the things cerned, as a man. We observe that He learned obedience by the things which He suffered. He healed others, in His ministry of love, yet He Him-self suffered pain and distress; He was scoffed at and admonished by the Pharisees' physician "Heal Thyself," and yet He used not His miraculous powers for His own comfort, nor His own good, and, as other children are born of wom-We learn that He was born of a wom-en; that He grew up, as other children grow up, growing in favor with God and man; yet whether His own people understood just who He was and all that He meant to mankind, is questhat He meant to mankind, is ques-tionable; but when He went to John to be baptized in the river Jordan, John knew Him for a devout man, an excellent scholar, a scribe, so far as a knowledge of the Scriptures was con-cerned. John knew of His worth; he knew what his mother, doubtless, had testified of, and also Mary, the mother of Christ, his kinswoman, and he said unto Him: Why, I have more need to be baptized of Thee; why comest Thou to me?--sensing his own unworthiness, but being admonished that thus it be-came them to fulfill all righteourness came them to fulfill all righteousness, he baptized Him. Then the heavens were opened and a voice was heard to declare: "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased;" and the Holy Spirit was seen descending upon Him in the sign of a dove, and then John bore testimony to the people: "Behold the Lamb of God Who taketh away the sins of the world," for, said he, in tes-timony of it, afterwards, "He who commanded me to baptize said, upon whom-soever I should see the Holy Ghost de-send as a dove and there abide. He it is who is born to take away the sins of the world, the Redeemer of man-kind:" and John, knowing his mis-sion was fulfilled, turned aside adsion was fulfilled, turned aside ad-monishing his disciples to follow after the Master. He suffered death upon the cross. He suffered and was put to death, as oth-er men have suffered and were put to death. Men who were not of His disciples or followers have testi-fied of these things, showing that to men of that time He seemed as a man, not a spirit; and the Master said; I am the exact image of my Father's person. the exact image of my Father's person. "He who hath seen me," said He, "halh seen the Father," because He was in the likeness of the father, the exact image of His Father. GOD A PERSONAL BEING. What are the conclusions, then, that

we must draw from the Scriptures? That God who created the heavens and the earth, to whom the angels would call our attention in the last days, as told by John, was a personal being with all the perfections of Deity; that Jesus, the Christ, the express image of His Father is also God—one with the Fath-Father, is also God-one with the Father, in spirit, in harmony with His plan and laws, doing only that which His Father had commanded Him; and yet ot only spirit for who hinto heaven He took His body with Him, and when He comes again we shall see Him as He is and know Him, shall see Him as He is and know Him, and we shall be like Him, saith John; and the Jews shall look upon Him whom they have pierced and will ask: "Where did you receive these wounds in your hands and feet?" And He will answer: "In the house of my friends," and then they will know that they put to death the Son of God. Now then, here is the point again: He brings that body with Him which He had, and they recognize it because He had, and they recognize it because of the wounds still to be seen in His hands and feet. So, in conclusion, we would say that those who would have life eternal, according to the Scrip-tures, must accept the God of Abra-ham, and of Isaac and Jacob, who walked and spake with them, the God of Moses. God who made the of Moses, God who made the heavens and the earth, God who had not only a personality, but who had the power to beget and who did beget a power to beget and who did beget a Son in His likeness and His image, whom to know is life eternal. A con-cept of God only as an essence, a prin-ciple, a power that is without form, in-tensible and is desited. ciple, a power that is without form, in-tangible and indefinite, that cannot be understood, and that is incomprehen-sible, unknowable and unknown, does not cover all the facts revealed about Him who made the heavens and the earth and the fountains of water and all things that are in them. Those who hold to these vague ideas have not to know is life eternal. That God may bring us to the light and give every son and daughter of Adam a true understanding of God the Father and of Jesus the Christ, that eternal life may be theirs, is my prayer, in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.



FIVE GENERATIONS

This unique photograph represents ive generations. Samuel L. Adams is a patriarch, who can attend a family reunion and take in his arms his great-great-granddaughter. Mr. Adams, who five generations. Samuel L. Adams is a patriarch, who can attend a family reunion and take in his arms his greatgreat-granddaughter. Mr. Adams.who is well known as a pioneer of southern Utah, and the leaves of whose life represent the battles and the hardships of the pioneer of that country, now lives a quiet life at St. George. in the base of that country, now and one-half feet in diameter at the top. It was 12 feet high. For three the by years we each took our turn at standing guard on this wall. Wahkar and ing guard on this wall. Wahkar and ing any of his braves have died since too."

GENEALOGY.

This department is published under the auspices of the Genealogical So-ciety of Utah. All communications Grubb; Guerard, \$8; Guest, \$5; Guild;

ciety of Utah. All communications and inquiries should be addressed to the secretary of the society, Joseph F. Smith, Jr., carc of Historian's office, Salt Lake City, Utah. Headquarters and library of the society are in the same building. Once more we wish to call the atten-tion of our many readers to the lists of genealogical books now being pub-lished in this department. For some months we have been giving the Eng-lish and American genealogical books which can be obtained 'through this so-ciety. But it must be understood that the society does not guarantee to furthe society does not guarantee to fur-nish the books unless they are sent for promptly after list is published; for in some cases, the book advertised for sale may be the only copy which the English or American bookseller has on sale; and others may send for the book which would put it out of print at once. Many of these genealogies are rare, and old volumes, difficult to ob-tain, and only rarely falling into the hands of such collectors. Therefore, if you should see a book advertised in these columns, waste no time in in these columns, waste no time in sending for it, lest you may fail to get it later. Another thing, if you are in-terested in these matters, pray be care-ful to keep the lists of books, pasting them in a scrap book for fu-ture reference; the future will prove the value of this suggestion. After the lists of books which are to be pur-chased we purease civing a full list the lists of books which are to be pur-chased, we purpose giving a full list of the books of reference now in the possesion of the society, stored in the library, adding such as come into the possession of the society from time to time. But we still urge the necessi-ty of preserving these lists, if not the feature reference full department for future reference.

Inquiries come to us from the mission fields of the Church regarding this laneeds of the Church regarding this ia-bor, and asking for methods of pro-cedure for the beginners in the field of genealogy. We are preparing a special article for such inquirers, and hope to present It in the near future.

ening the defences. I assisted in the construction of a wall for defense pur-poses. It was built of concrete and at the base measured six feet and two was again called to locate in St. George. I located there in November, 1846, and later discovered the Adams Lode copper mine and built the first copper furnace south of the rim of the basin. The mine is now known as the Grand Gulch. I am 75 years old and hope to see the sixth genera-

Manti, from the Eastern states, New York conference; set apart June 5,

1906. Albert F. Geigle, of Salt Lake City, from the Central states, St. John con-ference; set apart Sept. 25, 1906.

Aug. 26-Leonard M. Miller, of Murray, Salt Lake county, from the Brit-ish mission, Liverpool conference; set apart June 26, 1906.

Aug. 27-J. E. McMullin, of Heber City, from the Northern states, Wis-consin and Minnesota conferences; set City, consin apart May 8, 1906.

Aug. 28-Swen Swenson, of Pleasant Grove, from Swedish mission office; set

Grove, from Swedish mission office, set apart March 22, 1905. Conrad K. Erickson, of Salt Lake City, from the Swedish mission, Norr-koping conference; set apart May 1, 1902

Alma N. Beckstrand, of Meadow, Millard Co., from the British mission, Lon-don conference; set apart May 29, 1906, Thomas W.Judd of Wanship, Summit Co., from the Central states, Oklahoma

conference; set apart Settes, Oktability conference; set apart Sept, 11, 1907. Standley Hunter Rich of Montpeller, Ida., from the British mission, Shef-field conference; set apart June 27, 1906. Jacob Bruderer of Manti, from Switzerland and Germany, Lucern Leipsig conferences; set apart Dec. 27, 1907. Prior Facer of Willard, from the

British mission, London conference; set apart Nov. 26, 1907. John Eskleson of Cove, Cache Co., from Scandinavian mission, Aalborg conference; set apart Oct. 6, 1906. Gustave William Jenson, of East

Gustave William Jenson, of East Jordan mission, Skane conference; set apart July 3, 1906. John E. Johnson, of Murray, from the Northern states. Southern Illinois conference; set apart Sept. 5, 1906.

Aug. 29-George M. Bartholmew, of Fayette, Sanpete County, from the Southern States, middle Tennessee, Georgia and mission office; set apart ture 19, 1005 June 19, 1906.

OF INTEREST TO MANY.

Foley's Kidney Cure will cure any case of kidney or bladder trouble that is not beyond the reach of medicine. No medi-cine can domore. For sale by F. J. Hill Drug Co., "The Never Substitutors." ny case

Hanscom, \$1; Hansen, 50 cents; Han-son, \$5; Hapgood, \$5; Harbaugh, \$5; Harden, \$1; Harding, \$1; Hardy, \$5; Harlakenden; Harleston, \$1; Harlow, \$1: Harmanson, \$1: Harmon, \$1: Harper \$5: Harriman, 50 cents; Harring, ton, \$2: Harrison; Hart, \$1: Hartshorh, \$1: Hartwell, Harvard, 31; Hartshorn, \$1; Hartwell; Hartwell; Harvard, \$1; Harvey, \$1; Harwood, \$2.50; Has-brouck, \$5; Hasell, \$1; Haseltine, \$1; Haskell, \$1; Haskins; Hassam; Hast-ings, 50 cents; Hatch; Hatcher, \$1; Hatfield, 25 cents; Hathaway, \$1.50; Hathon, 50 cents; Haughwout, \$1; Ha-ven, \$2; Havens, \$1. The Complexited society is in receipt.

The Genalogical society is in receipt of the following queries, which are published that persons interested may take notice. "Would you please inform me as to

Guion, \$1; Gunni, \$5; Gunnison; Gurley, \$3; Gurney, \$5; Gustin, \$6; Guthrie, \$3:50; Habersham; Hack, \$1; Hacket, \$1; Hadley, \$5; Hafford, \$2.50; Hager, \$6; Haggard; Haight, \$1; Haines;

All Hadley, \$5; Halford, \$2.50; Hager,
\$6; Haggard; Haight, \$1; Halnes;
Hakes, \$5; Haldeman, \$1; Hale, \$1;
Halenbeck, 50 cents; Haley, \$1.50; Hall.
\$3; Hallett, \$5; Halley, 50 cents; Halliday, \$1; Hallock, \$5; Hallowell, \$5; Hallowell, \$5; Hallsced, \$1; Ham; Hamblen,
\$5; Hamberdon; Hamilton, \$5; Hamblen,
\$5; Hamberdon; S1; Hane, \$1; Hancock

\$5; Hammond, \$1; Hance, \$1; Hancock 0: Hand, \$5; Handerson; Hanford, Hankinson, \$5; Hannah, 50 cents;

whether you have any written genea-logy of the Andrews family. Natives of the town of Shieffield, county of Berkshire, state of Massachusetts.

The great grandfather was major in he Revolutionary war. Any information concerning this matter would be much appreciated. GUS WILLIAMS, Teasdale, Utah.

I write you in behalf of Mrs. Alta P. I write you in benalt of Mrs. Atta F. Hancock Shurtliff of Logan, who is re-lated to the "Coffins," her grand-mother being a Coffin. Mrs. Shurtliff has shown a considerable zeal in hav-ing complied a temple record of up-wards of 750 names belonging to that the She dating to have descended

A Thoughtless Druggist.

ONLY a thoughtless druggist would offer a preparation without the signature

of Chas. H. Fletcher when Castoria is called for; the "delicate, faint and flickering light" that joins baby's life to its devoted parents being too sacred, to the self-respecting druggist, to be trifled with.

For over thirty years Mr. Fletcher has given, and still gives, his personal attention to the preparation of Castoria. It has won the confidence of mothers and physicians everywhere-never harmed the tiniest babe. This cannot be said of Imitations, Counterfeits and the "Just-as-good" rot.

The thoughtless druggist only offers the counterfeit because of a few pennies more profit. Any new preparation can be but an experiment, and they are experiments-mere guess work-irrespective of what their sponsors may say for them. It is experience of over thirty years, against wild and injudicious experiment.



Letters from Prominent Druggists addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

S. J. Briggs & Co., of Providence, R. I., say: "We have sold Fletcher's Castoria in our three stores for the past twenty years and consider it one of the best preparations on the market."

E. W. Stucky, of Indianapolis, Ind., says: "To say that we have recommended and sold your Castoria for years is the best endorsement we can possibly give any preparation. It is surely full of merit and worthy of recommendation."

Henry R. Gray, of Montreal, Que., says: "I would say that your Castoria for children is in large demand and that it gives general satisfaction. Not being a secret nostrum many medical men order it when circumstances indicate the use of such a preparation."

W. G. Marshall, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "We have found your Castoria to be not only one of the best sellers in the medicine market, but a preparation that gives almost universal satisfaction; in fact we cannot recall having had a single complaint from any of our customers who have used it."

Owens & Minor Drug Co., of Richmond, Va., says: "It is with pleasure that we lend our endorsement to Castoria, a preparation of proven merit. During our long experience in the drug business we have had abundant occasion to note the popularity of the genuine Fletcher's Castoria, which we unhesitatingly recommend."

Brannen & Anthony of Atlanta, Ga., say: "No doubt if we were called upon to state positively what medicine we had sold for the greatest length of time, the greatest number of bottles sold, and the most satisfactory preparation to us and also to the customer, we feel that we could safely and conscientiously say Fletcher's Castoria."



GARDENING IN ENGLAND.

Introduction of the French System-A Text-Book Published.

Consul-General Robert J. Waynne, of Consul-General Robert J. Waynne, of London, states that the condensed statement in Daily Consular and Trade Reports of June 6, concerning a news-paper account of the successful and marvelously profitable introduction of French intensive vegetable gardening methods in England has brought num-erous inquiries from the United States for further neuticulars. Has therefore for further particulars. He therefore

It has been found necessary, in order It has been found necessary, in order to meet the general demand for in-formation on the subject in England, to publish a text-book by C. D. McKay, F. R. H. S., which may be procured by sending a 25 cent money order to the Daily Mail office, London, which will cover the price of the work and the cost of wrapping and mailing. Mr. McKay, it is said, may be regarded as the founder of the Erech Gauge and the founder of the French Garten m England, since he first persuaded Eng-lish gardeners to go over to France to see for themselves the wonders of cultivation which they would not believe on hearsay.

PRESERVING FISH IN PAPER. Consular Clerk Milton B. Kirk sends Consular Clerk Anton B. Kirk sends a Paris newspaper note calling atten-tion to some interesting experiments in connection with the carriage of fish recently made by M. Alfred Goldes, president of the fishery section of the Brussels Chamber of Commerce. Soles caught by Ostend boats off the Port-perest coast which were packed in a caught by Ostend boats off the Port-uguese coast which were packed in a special vegetable paper and turned out after 16 days in much better con-dition, both as regards freshness and flavor, than those packed in Ice. This paper was recommended at the Ostend Fishery Congress-of 1907 by Herr Soll-ing, inspector of Danish fisheries. It Costs little and takes up but small space. BACON FAMILY.

Any who may be interested in the

Any who may be interested in the American line of the Bacon family will do well to write to Mr. Thomas W. Baldwin, 677 Dudley street, Boston, Mass. This gentleman has some con-siderable data on this line. As an illustration of how glad those who are working in the field of gene-alogy are to help others also interest-ed, this gentleman saw the notice of the genealogist of the Brigham Young family asking for information con-cerning that line in a Boston paper; and he wrote to Utah, volunteering the information that he was engaged on the Patten family genealogy, also that information that he was engaged on the Patten family genealogy, also that he has considerable data of the Bacon family, and also some items of his wife's family, the Youngs. This last he sent to his Utah correspondent, Mrs. Susa Young Gates. Singularly enough, that lady had just received from Mrs. Amanda Wilcox of this city a long list of Youngs, taken from the famous Dudley book, of which line Elder Charles Wilcox is a direct descendant. These "Dr. Aaron Young's name" were the very ones sent by Mr. Baldwin, on-ly that Mr. Baldwin had many names and much information which the other lacked. One night well conclude that the descendants of Dr. Aaron Young had accepted the gospel on the other side and were eagerly inspiring their friends and kinsmen on this side to great activity.

WEBB FAMILY.

Mrs. S. E. Thompson of Raymond, Alberta, Canada, has written to the de-Alberta, Canada, has written to the de-partment asking that information of her mother's family be secured, both by the Genealogical society, and through this department. If there are any American Webbs in the Church, would such please correspond with Mrs. Thompson? She writes that Bowen Webb was born in North Carolina, March 14, 1788, and he married Susan O'Neil in 1812. Mary Webb Hawley was the daughter of this couple, and the mother of this correspondent.

MECHAM FAMILY.

Mrs. Donna M. Mecham of 1008 Cen-ter street, Provo, Utah, would be pleased to correspond with anyone who has done work or who may desire to do work for the American line of Me-chams, Chapmans, Derbys-sometimes spelled Daby and Darby-and the Currier families. The Mecham family of Provo have done considerable work for the Chapmans, also some for Mechams and Derbys.

AMERICAN GENEALOGICAL WORKS,

American genealogies which can be purchased through the Genealogical So-ciety of Utah, by addressing the secre-tary of the society, Joseph F. Smith, Jr., care of historian's office, Sait Lake other Utah. Add 10 per cent to cover City, Utah. Add 10 per cent to cover

Jr., care of historian's office, Sait Lake City, Utah. Add 10 per cent to cover postage: Glover, 55: Goddard, 55: Godfrey, 25 cents: Goffe, 51: Gold, \$6: Goldsboro, \$4: Goldthwait; Goodale, \$5: Goodman, \$5: Goodnow, \$6: Goodrich, \$1: Goodspeed, \$5: Goodwin, \$1: Goodyear: Gookin, \$2: Gordon, 25 cents; Gore: Gorges; Gor-ham, 50 cents; Gorton, \$1: Gowing, \$1: Garcle, 50 cents; Goven, \$1: Gowing, \$1: Garcle, 50 cents; Grand, \$5: Graham, \$3: Granger, \$5: Grannis: Grant, \$2: Grater, \$1: Graves, 50 cents; Gray, \$1: Greenleaf, \$7.50; Greeman, \$1: Greenleaf, \$1: Greenway, \$1: Green, wood, \$1: Green, \$5: Griffith, 50 cents; Griffith, \$1: Grimball, 50 cents; Griffith, \$1: Griffing, \$5: Griffith, 50 cents; Griffith, 50 cents; Grimball, 50 cents; Griffith, 50

wards of 750 names belonging to that line. She claims to have descended from Tristraw Cofflin (the emigrant, born in the year 1605, at Brixton Down, Eng., and died 2nd October. 1681, at Nantucket, Mass.) on her maternal line, and from whom all the American Cofflins have sprung. She is anxious to enlist the ald of all the Coffin heirs scattered in this in-termountain region who are members of the Church to carry on this temple work to a finish, and desires this com-munication to serve as a notice and invitation to all such to participate in this sacred work either in person or by pecuniary aid, by addressing her at Logan. Very respectifully. JAMES A, LEISHMAN. LEE FAMILY.

LEE FAMILY.

Who, if anyone, is working on the family of Lee? Either American or English? Please answer this question to the recorder of the Salt Lake tem-

STEWART FAMILY.

James W. Stewart, one of the pioncers of the original 147, writes from Coke-of the original 147, writes from Coke-ville, Wyo., that he is \$3 years old, was a member of Seth Taft's com-pany, and is among those whose names are engraved on the Ploneer monu-ment. His wife's name was Jane Grov-This Mr. Stewart would like to rereive communication from the Stew-art family organization, and wishes to join them.

FORMAN FAMILY.

Any person who has genealogical information, or who has done any tem-ple work for the Forman family of London, or Lefeester, please com-municate with Mrs. Richard T. Chamberlain, 142 cast Fifth South, Salt Lake.

THE NEW PURE FOOD AND DRUG LAW.

We are pleased to announce that Fo-ley's Honey and Tar for coughs, colds and lung troubles is not affected by the National Pure Food and Drug law as it contains no opiates or other harmful drugs, and we recommend it as a safe remedy for children and adults. For salo by F. J. Hill Drug Co., "The Never Sub-stitutors."

RETURNED MISSIONARIES.

Elder Archer Willey, of Castle Dale, Emery County, arrived in Utah, Aug. 27. from a mission to Gormany. He brought with him the remains of Elder John Loosle, of Ciarkston, Cache Co. who dled while preform-ing missionary work at Kohe, Ger-many. Elder Willey was set apart June 19, 1966, and labored in Ham-burg. Other missionaries whose home-coming has recently been reported at the historian's office are as follows: July 31--Ebenezer O. Wilcox, Jr., of Fielding, Utah, from Germany. Aug. 4--Henry L. Peterson, of Mesa City, Ariz., from the southern states; set apart Jan. 9, 1907. Aug. 19-Carlo L. Dunford of Farm-ers' ward, from the Butte and Port-land conferences, Northwestern States mission; set apart Aug. 14, 1906.

mission; set apart Aug. 14. 1906. Soren Peterson, of Rexburg, Idaho, from presiding over the London con-ference; set apart July 3, 1906.

Aug. 23-Brigham W. McAllister, of





While the Snow academy is a school especially for those who have completed the public school have completed the public school work, it also receives young men and women who, for one cause or another, have not finished the work in the grades. And, too,some find it inconvenient to attend the regular school year because of late fall and early spring work; to such a winter course is offered which begins in Decem-ber and continues for three months. months.

months. The following courses are riven: Four year normal, four year high school, four year commercial, two year shorthand and bookkeepeing, three year agricultural, three year domestic science, three year domestic art science, three year domestic art, three year carpentry, two year music, and two year preparatory. The academy enters on its twenty-first year, with fifteen in its faculty; with a building con-taining thirty-three rooms, well equipped for school purposes. The surroundings are headthful, and there are no special attracand there are no special attrac and there are no special attrac-tions to draw students from their studies. Board and lodging is from \$2.75 to \$3 a week. Cata-logue will be sent free upon re-

demy opens Sept. 15th, WM. G. BARTON, 1908. Secretary.



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