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THE DESERRET NEWS,
Sait Lake City, Uta's SALT LAKE CITY, - MARCH 14, 1902.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The seventy-second annual general conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, in this city, Friday, April 4, 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m. The general authorities of the Church, presidents of stakes and also all engaged in the ministry, who can make it convenient to attend, are cordially invited to be present.

JOSEPH F. SMITH JOHN R. WINDER. ANTHON H. LUND, First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints,

FOR THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The health department of the city is to be commended for the work that is being performed in the general cleaning up which is in process, by which the sanitary situation will certainly be largely improved. It is a great misfortune that we have no crematory in which to destroy the garbage, defunct animals and other waste matter tha ought to be effectually disposed of by fire. If the facilities afforded by such a building were at the disposal of the health officers, much better results could be accomplished than those that are now achieved.

Another commendable step towards the preservation of the public health was taken by Dr. King, Chemist Harms and Attorney Nye, in urging before the committee on municipal laws and sanitation, the necessity for the passage of a new ordinance regulating the sale of ice. This article of merchandise has become more than a luxury. During live necessity to comfort and palatal food. It has come into such general use that, if it is furnished in an impure condition, it becomes a menace to officially inspected appears to need no argument to satisfy reasonable minds

We can understand the reason why some dealers object to the measure that is now proposed. We do not wish to support unything that would be injurious to their business, if it was not preservative of the general welfare But we think the arguments presented in their behalf to the committee were fully met, and completely covered, by the reasons offered from the gentle men we have named, and the public in terest must be consulted far beyond that of individuals. Councilman Thom as was undoubtedly right in his contention, that Salt Lake is entitled to pure fee as much as Chicago is, and the ordinance proposed being modeled upon the Bnes of the Chicago provisions which have been found to operate beneficially, it ought undoubtedly to be passed as recommended by the

committee In these times of adulteration, and the prevalence of commercial schemes and practices over public and private interests, for speculative purposes, i becomes absolutely necessary that a strict oversight shall be maintained as to the food supplies offered for sale, se that the public may be protected from impure and deleterious articles, that they may not be imposed upon in pocket or injured in health. It is gratifying to know that our health department is alive to the situation and the needs of the times.

AN UNSETTLED QUESTION.

The police committee of the Cli-Council has postponed for thirty days. consideration of the appointment of three patrolmen as nominated by the Chief of Poiles. The reason offered for this delay is, that "further wrangling over the police question is not de sirable for the present.

This may be considered good policy In view of the obstacles in the way of a permanent adjustment of the diff. culties surrounding the police situa tion. But it is very regrettable that the force should be left in the condition attending its deprivation of three men, when every member of the force is needed and the number ought to be increased rather than diminished. A great deal is expected of the police deparlment, in the preservation of the public peace and the arrest, care and employment of offenders against the city ordinances. It cannot be reasonably expected that these duties can be satisfactorily performed by the low

men now employed on the police force. The reason assigned for putting off consideration of these appointments, is a tacit confession of inability to Council which is essential to success in the conduct of municipal affairs, The idea that competent men, against whom nothing can be urged on the score of fitness for the position, cannot be placed in office because of a determination not to confirm the nominations of an officer who is not a together

flection on the judgment, public spirit and regard for the city's welfare, expected in officials elected to attend to public business and not to gratify peronal plaue or private predilections.

Is there any likelihood that this matter will be in any better shape in a nonth from this time than at present? If not, will the question have to be helved from month to month indefialtely? And is the police service to be hus continuously crippled without ospect of a final settlement of the rouble? It will have to be squarely net at some time, And the sooner is s disposed of the better it will be for the city and all persons concerned.

The Deserct News has no selections to make, no individual or individuals to condemn or support; but it regards this police muddle as disgraceful to the city, and the depletion of the police force as very unfortunate and prognant with danger to the community, considering the small number of its peace officers, even when the force is complete as provided for by law.

PAXATION OF CHURCHES.

A number of Chicago citizens have started a regular agitation for the purpose of inducing the state legislature to tax church property. They are holding mass meetings and passing resolutions in the interest of their cause. The movement is supported by the Turners, the Federation of Labor, and some other societies, representing, it is estimated, about 200,000 persons.

They think the churches in the United States hold an immense amount of property, in fact, one billion dollars' worth, and that it is a great injustice to other taxpayers, that this property is exempt. Only one-third of the people, they argue, have interest enough in churches to become members of them, and the other two-thirds do not think the churches do them much good, although they are not all free thinkers by an means. The result is that two thirds of the people are called on to pay taxes for the benefit of the other third. They must pay just as much more than they ought to, as the amount of taxes from which the churches are

The leaders of the movement are rather suspicious of the churches. They claim to see in their existence a danger to our free institutions. One of the speakers at a mass meeting expressed that fear as follows:

"The problem before us is whether ve are to have a secular society or spiritual society. Are we to be able to keep the state distinct from the church, back to the bad times of a religious government? Taxation is a powerfu neans of changing social conditions bout it they have understood that I vas wrong that some men should taxed for the benefit of others. If the church property keeps increasing under its unfair privilege the time may come when the church will have power enough to destroy free government The millionaires in Washington migh make a deal with the church and crush out the liberties of the people.

It is difficult to see how there is any more danger in the purchase of the several months in the year it is a post- churches by millionaires, than there is their "buying up" the various or ganizations that clamor against the churches. But if there is any danger in that direction, it would certainly be the public health. That it ought to be augmented by the levying of taxes on the church property. For many churches are now struggling with financial problems that ice cream parties and other cheap methods of obtaining funds fail to solve satisfactorily. Were the burdens still further augmented. setting out to millionaires would seem o be about the only recourse open to a number of them. The proposed remedy would perhaps precipitate the very evil now regarded as a future possibil-

The fact is that the property of the churches generally represents but the voluntary contributions of all classes of citizens that pay their proportion of the taxes. To require them to pay an extra tribute to the public treasuries. for the privilege of contributing to a philanthropic institution, from which they derive no financial benefit, is hardly just and equitable. The state and church are separated in this country. But the state cannot do well without the religious influence of churches, The Chicago agitators may think that they derive no benefit from the pulpit but they do. The influence of Godfearing men and women in a commu nity, even if they are few, is so great that it cannot be measured in deliars and cents. Why, the Almighty, we are told, would have spared Sodom, had there been but ten righteous persons in the doomed city. Is there no lesson in the fact that the world today clearly shows that material prosperity, progress, and enlightenement closely follow the path of the cross? What would the United States be, were the country deprived of the religious life and light it enjoys? France once tried the experiment of extinguishing such light as it had, and substituting reason, but the failure was terrible. The churches may be weak and erring in many respects. But they more than epay the state for the privilege they enjoy of promulgating the principles of morality and loyalty, in houses free

from taxation. GENERAL METBUEN.

General Methuen, it seems, has been set free and sent to his friends in the care of a British physician. That is the onclusion arrived at by the British war department, from the reports rerelyed. The Boers could not very well dispose of their captive in any other way, unless an exchange of prisoners war could be effected, and that apcars to be out of the question.

General Methuen has not been partie missily fortunate in his African war exprotences. At the beginning of that carriedign he was placed in command of he expedition that was sent to relieve Cimberley. He had a series of desper ate battles, and advanced but slowly, bring about that harmony in the City and at last he encountered Cronje in a strong position on the Modder river. He compelled the enemy to retreat to Magersfontein, but when he again attacked the strongly entrenched Boers, he was defeated and forced to retreat with ter-

rible loss. Since then Methuen has held a subordinate position, but several victories property be some persons, is a real over the Boers are credited to his zen!

and energy. Delarey is said to be one of the greatest strategists of the Boers. Previous to the war, he was a merchant. He voted against the ultimatum that precipitated the hostilities, but when the die was cast, he took the field on which he has so signally distingulshed himself.

WAR RUMORS IN ASIA.

A Scattle dispatch gives as the opinion of an English captain just arrived from Japan, that war between that country and Russia is imminent, Were this an isolated rumor, it would not attract much attention, but when the same opinions are expressed in different quarters, one naturally concludes that where there is much smoke, there must be some fire.

Not long ago it was reported that Russlu had dispatched 500 troops to invade Chinese territory, in the district of Johel, no more than a hundred miles from Fekin. The excuse was found in the fact that Chinese bandits had seized a priest. The telegraph wires had also been cut, and this furnished in extra reason for the invasion.

The trouble is that Russia may no confine her operations to the release of the captive priest and the repair of the wires. In the disturbances that have occurred she may find an excuse for the seizing of territory, or at least its temperary occupation by troops which, however, amounts to the same thing. But Japan and Great Britain have declared their intention of pre venting any further encroachment, even if it has to be done by force. For that eason there is nothing incredible in the rumor that the Russians are hurrying on the work of fortifying Port Arthur, or that the Japanese are preparing for an attack. Russia appears o he carrying out her plans with regard to China, without the slightest regard for the alliance that was anfounced to check her progress. Perhaps a great foreign war, with prospects of glorious victories, would not on entirely unwelcome to the Russian government, at a time when the empire s rendered shaky by internal revolutionary agitations.

It is hardly to be supposed that the apanese are anxious for a single-handed contest with the Russlan glant. Still, if they believe that such a conest is inevitable, sooner or later, they may perhaps conclude that the present noment is more favorable than any which the future may bring. At all vents, the situation in eastern Asia is full of interest just now. When the storm there breaks toose again, it may attain disastrous proportions.

MOST PROFIT FROM LABOR.

A contributor to Popular Science Monthly raises the question whether inense activity for comparatively brief periods, followed by longer periods of est, is not the most profitable way of working. He finds proofs for the afirmation side of this proposition in what may be observed in the lives of inimals, of children, and of women enraged in the fields in which their genius asserts itself. As quoted in Public opinion, he sums up his argument "We have now considered the life of the animal, the child, the woman, the

genius, the criminal, the savage, the race, the theory that brief periods of work at the very highest possible ten-sion, alternating with longer periods of rest for changed activity, represent the best working conditions and have found not a little evidence to support it in very quarter. The experience of other than more professional athletes, the methods of animal trainers, the results of half-time schools, the progressive reduction of the hours of labor for working-men and shop-employes will furnish many more data of the same sind. It has been argued that two nours physical labor per diem would suffice, were the product economically listributed, to keep the whole world ell supplied, so great has been the dvance in labor-saving machinery, methods of transportation, etc. Is it altogether unreasonable to suppose that wo hours, intellectual work, under tight conditions and with economic distribution of the product, would suf-fice to keep the whole world supplied Two hours of every would be something worth achiev ng, physically and intellectually. An end something like this is the ideal to which things are bound to tend. Some poet of the future may be able to sing: Better the New World hour than the ong European day.' The racial nervness of the American people, non pathological in reality, is perhaps the groundwork for this achievement."

General Funston captured Chicago with much greater ease than he did Aguinaldo

What care the automobilists for the rules of the road when the automobile rules the road?

A burlesque trust is proposed. And it will not be any burlesque on trusts, but the real thing. Eggs at eighteen cents a dozen can

no longer be considered a delicacy for the table of Dives. If Neptune treats Henry as well as

Uncle Sam did, the prince will have nothing to complain of. Chicago is making war on the smoke

nulsance. The smoke of battle there is bituminous coal smoke. King Edward has abandoned his pro-

posed trip to Ireland. He will not

thereby forfeit the love of his Irish subjects Some people seem to think that a hammerless gun is a harmless one.

They should understand that there are no harmless guns. There never were so many automo

biles at Monte Carlo as now. Still fast

rollers will never supplant high rollers

at the famous resort. Louisville's bealth officer has opened war on the sale and manufacture of limburger cheese in that city. He has a strong seent and should accom-

plish something. A contemporary calls Senator Berr a "small bore." It is a time of small bores. Our own and every other gov ernment have adopted them for their armies and navies.

The Iowa legislature has killed the woman suffrage amendment, but Iowa. with all her cabinet positions and speakerships, cannot kill the suffrage movement.

A Bryn Mawr professor thinks the ture was announced. The condition of

cradle of the human race was in southeastern Asia. It may be, but the cradle of the human race has become about the most ubiquitous thing in the world.

Hon. W. S. McCornick has signified his willingness to accept the position of secretary of the interior. Now let the President signify his willingness to appoint him and all will be well.

Perhaps General Methuen was reeased because the Boers thought he vould be of more service to them in eading British troops into traps than as a prisoner.

The health department is going to see to it that the people are furnished with pure ice. Does the department understand that it has undertaken a job ompared with which that of Sisyphus

There is some prospect that an agreement regarding Cuban reciprocity will he reached. This shows more reciprocal regard for either side than has been ilsplayed heretofore. All government is in a measure a compromise, and without it the progress made would be sorry

"The fashionable devotee has a blue room in which to pursue her Lenten meditations. Blue is assured of society's patronage for some time to come, for it is the favorite color of England's queen," says a Washington paper. It looks more like a color scheme to draw attention to the devotee than for meditation and spiritual contempla-

A noveity in automobiles is, says the London Graphic, the automobile sleigh. In this vehicle the motor is connected with a paddlewheel. The wheel, which is constructed entirely of steel, catches in the frozen snow and so drives the sleigh forward. These motor sledges are said to travel at twice the speed of a sledge drawn by horses. They should be useful in countries with long winters, and perhaps in Arctic ex-

Rev. Lorrimer, of New York, thinks that in fifty years the people of the United States will have no Sabbath, if the present rate of living is kept up. He does not believe that religious life in the country is at quite as low ebb as some critics maintain, but he admits that it would be imprudent to ignore entirely the accusations they are making. "We live," he says, "for money by day and pleasure by night. I have no fear in saying that, at the present rate at which we are living, in fifty years we will have no Sabbath."

A GRAND OLD MAN.

Los Angeles Herald. The last of the European trinity of "grand old men"-Gladstone, Bismarck, Leo XIII-has just entered ninety-third year of life and the twen-ty-fifth of his pontificate. Not only the vast membership of his church people of all classes regard the pop as the grandest figure now on life' His personal purity and the true Christian spirit that has always characterized him have endeared him to all inteligent people, of whatever spiritual belief. An amazing change has been wrought in the world's evolu ion since the day when Gloachimo Pecap of the world, in fact, has be

changed in nearly every part since that date. Before many grandfathers of the present day were born the present pope held the distinguished position of nunclo to Brussels (1843). He was made an archbishop in 1846, and next rear it will be half a century since he pecame a cardinal. New York Herald. When Jackson was president for the irst time and Webster was serving his first term in the senate. Leo was a Papal ambassador at the Belgian court He was an archbishop before our American war was fought, and a carwhen few people beyond their diate neighborhood had ever heard of Lincoln and Grant and Sher-nan. He was elected Pope twentyman. our years ago, when his sixty-eight years, his extreme emaciation and his ecble health made it seem impossible or him to live more than a few months. Yet he has been the incessantly alive active head of the great Roman Catholic church for a longer period than any but a very few of the spiritual sovereigns of that institution which was centuries old and a world power, when the oldest of existing European nations was in its feeble and Kansas City Star,

In a country where the church has such a hold on the people as in Italy, a conflict with the papacy is a desperate struggle. The state has not succeeded, for instance, in making mar lare merely a civil ceremony. Society in Rome is sharply divided into the "Reds" and "Blacks." Most of the old and noble families refuse to go to the quirinal or to admit to their circle those who are on good terms with ta nonarchy. The papacy has In dignity and prestige dvantage. the vatican occupied by Lec overs ows the quirinal where usiwells Victor Emmanue persons from every land go and they usually seek an Judence at the vatican in preference to one at the quirinal. The church party is re-lying on the consequent humiliation to the king as a power working in favor of the removal of the ca

SINKERS. er city. New York Mail and Express. In the eyes of all the world the central figure is that of a fragile and ema-ciated man, so old that all the dross the flesh seems to have fallen from leaving but a shadowy morial earb for a benign spirituality fused with a master intellect. The earth is poited with the millions who worship in the faith of which he is the head. But the pontificial jubilee of Leo XIII. of scarcely greater interest to them han to thoughtful men of other creeds For those who do not bow to him as Pope of Rome claim full share in the reverence due him as a mighty man. Wher the final word is written of "the risoner of the vatican." shorn of all emporal power, crowned in the papa y's dark days, helpless in nations

ed, that word will be that few men as truly great and none, perhaps, greater, ever sat in St. Peter's chair. THE CAPTURE OF LURBAN.

whose monarchs once cringed and did

nance when his predecessors frown-

The Pittsburg Times. The taking of Lukban presages the collapse of the resistance to American authority in Samar, just as that of

Aguinaldo was followed by the pacifiation of all but a very small portion of Luzon. Samar is only about oneing of Lakban ought to have oven a greater effect in that island than had that of Aguinaldo in the larger one. Recent word from the disturbed district in Luzon is also encouraging. The last insurgent band operating near alamba has been taken, and only a my days ago another important capaffairs is such that the Philippine com-mission is almost ready to declare the whole of Luzon pacified, an announcement that will probably now not be long delayed.

New York Evening Post. Should Lukban's capture mean the ermination of hostilities in Samar, eneral Chaffee will be relieved of one f his greatest anxieties, and several dinents will be freed for service else As Inspector-General Breck-pointed out on his arrival at ancisco, the rainy season make y movements impossible at pres But the general is confident that ext dry season will see the end fighting. It is earnestly to be that his sanguine view of the sitis correct. There have been Filipinos killed to satisfy the There have been most bloodthirsty, and with peace at hand the future of the archipelage can e discussed in many quarters with more sanity and reason than, has been possible hitherto

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The American Boy for March has The American Boy for March has a number of interesting stories, among which are: "A School Lookout." by D. B. Robinson: "Cuthbert's Rattler." by Edgar D. Price: "A Night in the North." by Frank Baird: "A Grand-motherly Lark," by Minna Stanweod; "Toby." a story for "Little Boys," by Roberts Silvay. Among other leading features we notice. "The Pioneer Americatures we notice." The Pioneer Americans. coberts Shvay. Among other leading eatures we notice "The Pioneer Amer-can Ostrich Farmer"; "A Boy's Relief lociety"; "Two Boys at the Passion Play of Oberammergau," by Harry Morrison, and "The Boy with an The special departments are eresting and instructive. Handsome lustrations adorn nearly every page The Sprague Publishing Co., Detroit,

In the March number of the North American Review Wolf von Schierbrand writes of "Germany's Political Turning Point," showing how the change in national and international onditions which has brought about a irtual dissolution of the Dreibund makes it necessary for the government of the empire to adopt a policy of active friendship toward Great Britain and the United States. Hannis Taylor. in "International Arbitration and the Pan-American Conference," explains now the Pan-American conference in ts conclusions regarding obligatory arhe limit at which the action of the congress at The Hague was stayed, L. Miner, a teacher in the North China College, l'eking, gives a historical exose of the development of "Muscovit-designs on Manchuria." J. H. Walke dvocates a radical reform of Banking and Treasury System of Inited States." A Friend of the Nav Lessons of the Spanish War." Claude Phillips discusses "The Quality of Emo-tion in Modern Art." Hugh H. Luck expounds the reasons for the antipo ean legislation which is designed "Chinese Exclusion in Australia Dr. S. A. Knopf calls attention to the gravity of "The Tuberculosis Problem in the United States." Representative W. H. Moody, in reply to Maurice Low, examines the "Constitutional Powers and the Constitutional Powers and the Constitutional Powers and the Constitutional Powers are the Constitutional Powers and the Constitutional Powers are constitutional Powers and Constitutional Powers are constitutional Powers are constitutional Powers and Constitutional Powers are constitutional Powers are constitutional Powers and Constitutional Powers are constitutional Powers and Constitutional Powers are constitutional Powers are constitutional Powers and Constitutional Powers are co f the Senate.' 'In "The Philippines-fter an Earthquake," Stephen Bonsal has just returned from a protractd visit to our recently acquired posse ns, tells a discourgaing story of the enditions now existing there; and Mr Harold Cox describes "The Pub Debts of the British Possessions."

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