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CONFERENCE.

The Seventy-fifth Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, which was brought to a close on Tuesday, April 6, was one of the notable gatherings of the Church in this dispensation. It was, probably, more numerous attended than any previous conference, and perfect harmony characterized every session. The Latter-day Saints love and honor their Leaders, and their confidence in them grows with every year, as they witness their usefulness, incessant labors in the midst of Israel, for the advancement of truth, virtue, and righteousness among the children of men, and this fact was evident again in the close attention with which they resolved their counsel and instructions, and in their votes when the names of the authorities were submitted. The Conference, moreover, met at a time when the Church enjoyed peace and tranquillity, comparatively speaking, and its work for the salvation of souls is making progress in all the world. We believe those who attended the Conference felt encouraged and strengthened in their faith, and that they are better prepared to continue their good work in the Lord's vineyard, than they were before.

Many important subjects were brought to the attention of the Saints, by the speakers. President Joseph F. Smith testified that the Lord had revealed to him that the Church, as established by the Prophet Joseph, will stand forever, and President John R. Winder, like Joshua of old, expressed his determination to serve the Lord. President Anthony H. Lund, gave an interesting review of the missionary and educational work of the Church. Elder Orson F. Whitney spoke interestingly on government and the law of common consent, and Elder G. F. Richards on the law of tithing. Elder Ruger Clawson told of some remarkable cases of divine manifestations in behalf of Elders in the mission field and gave interesting statistics covering the work done by missionaries. Elder Joseph W. McMurrin also spoke of the growth of the Church and the unity of the Saints. Bishop C. W. Nibley spoke of the temporal work of the Church, in caring for the poor, entertaining visitors on the Temple block, and in many other ways for which credit should be given instead of abuse. Elder Heber J. Grant gave an interesting talk on the utility of the warfare against the Church, and some other timely subjects. Elder John Henry Smith spoke on the necessity of financial integrity, and President Francis M. Lyman gave a powerful testimony as to the divinity of the work in which the Latter-day Saints are engaged.

On the temperance question, President Anthony H. Lund and Elder Hyrum M. Smith expressed the sentiments of the Conference and the position of the Church. President Lund regretted that the people of Utah did not succeed in securing laws that would have helped them to get rid of the saloons, or laws suppressing Sunday amusements, and he added that it would be all the more necessary to shield the young people from those evils and make the home attractive for them. Elder Hyrum M. Smith severely, but justly, criticized those responsible for the failure of the efforts of the people to get laws closing the saloons and Sunday amusements, and declared that he still stands "for purity of life, for prohibition, for the closing of the saloons, for the prevention of drunkenness, for every virtue and for every good thing that will help the people, and" he added, "so far as I have authority to speak for the members of the Church of Christ, the Latter-day Saints, I will desire relief from the yoke."

The Church position, therefore, is the same as it was at the October Conference. There has been no retreat. There can be no retreat on a question involving the furtherance of virtue and morality.

The Conference, this year, voting to a severe snow storm that made the last Conference day disagreeable, adjourned without an afternoon session. President Smith at noon on Tuesday stated that someone had proposed that the morning session be continued and that no intervention be had, as is customary. This proposition was submitted to the people and unanimously agreed on, and so the session was continued. By that arrangement the people appreciated the necessity of going out in the storm. They also had more of the afternoon to themselves for business, and we presume the business houses generally were benefited thereby.

And yet, the Tribune interprets that sensible arrangement as an evidence that the leading authorities of the Church were afraid of a revolt of some kind. The paper calls it "a hasty adjournment" and conjures up from its defunct stockpiles of falsehoods a story about four having possessed them on account of the rubbish of which the Tribune columns generally are made up.

We refer to this as another illustration of the fact that the Church and Church leaders can say or do nothing without that paper misrepresenting and lying about them. And its misrepresentations are not owing to misunderstanding but, wilfully planned, for the purpose of deceiving those of its readers who take no other paper but rely on it for information. The Tribune

has always, very nearly, been run on the supposition that lies are what its readers want, but not until late years has it become a stupid, dull, senseless liar. It used to print and sell some scientifically conceived falsehoods, some falsehoods with a purpose, and some so artistically embellished that their detection was a matter of difficulty. But it is growing old. Its falsehoods now frequently are silly.

If there ever was a time when the Latter-day Saints were united in their support of their beloved Leaders, it is now. The Tribune may hate them all the more, and try to make it appear that there is dissension, because strife is its very life, but that does not change the fact that the people love, honor, and sustain their Leaders with all their heart and soul, and, as a rule, are trying to live so as to merit the approbation of both God and man.

A great many reunions and other gatherings were held, as usual, during the Conference, and these are always a source of pleasure and spiritual benefit to those who take part in them. The missionary reunions stimulate the missionary spirit and serve to keep up old acquaintances and friendships, as no other gatherings could do.

One of the most pleasant of these gatherings was the meeting in the Social Hall under the auspices of the Historical division of the Genealogical society, on the evening of the 6th, commemorating the founding of the Church on that date seventy-one years ago. It was an occasion which those who were present will long remember.

During the evening a number of lantern pictures were shown, giving historical scenes and incidents of Church history, as well as portraits of men and women prominent in Church work. Sister Susie Young, flanked by President Joseph F. Smith with evident emotion told many interesting incidents from his childhood days, brought to his mind by the pictures of the Nauvoo Mansion and the Prophet's residence.

A paper, read by Elder Joseph F. Smith, Jr. and published in the "News" on Wednesday, contained the story of the growth of the Church from six members on April 6, 1830, to about 400,000 at the present time, divided in 61 States with a total of 671 wards; and 21 missions. It told of the missionary work of the Church, in eloquent figures, and the lesson of it all was that a great and marvelous work has been performed through the instrumentality of the Prophet Joseph and his successors. If it was true anciently, that "no one can do the mighty works that thou doest, except God be with him," it is equally true today that the work accomplished by the Church is an evidence of the divine presence among His people.

THE COST OF LIVING.

A correspondent of the New York Post thinks that the "ultimate consumer," has been having a hard time for the last half a dozen years, and that the man working by the day has fared better than the salaried man.

In support of this statement the correspondent estimates that "shoes that cost \$3.50 four or five years ago now cost \$4.50 and \$5. A quality of ready-made men's clothing that could be bought for \$20 a suit half a dozen years ago, now costs \$40 or more. Rubber overcoats that were 50 cents are now \$3 and \$5 cents the pair. Meat and all other foodstuffs have soared steadily. The man whose salary was \$2,500 or \$3,000 five years ago, and who has not been advanced, feels that he is earning less than he was then. The purchasing capacity of his income is less. This is not a matter of abstract statistics, but of the too well-known experience of thousands."

It is undoubtedly true that the cost of living has advanced considerably of late years, and that in the case of the small-salaried classes there has been little or no corresponding advance in their earnings.

Mechanics, laborers, and farmers, however, have had their earnings increased, and so have not been noticeably affected either by the generally increased cost of living.

Those who are not producers of some saleable commodities have been most affected by the course of prices, while most of the producing classes seem to be satisfied with existing conditions.

PROBLEM OF PURE MILK.

The sanitary care of milk is one of the most advanced and effective ways yet found of protecting human health and of saving human life.

We save the milk from infection by getting, and the milk then saves us, being one of the most perfect foods when free from germs, and one of the worst when contaminated.

Contamination of milk occurs whenever milk is exposed to air in the vicinity of animals or human beings. The problem is to keep out the germs.

Legislative W. Page, the government road expert, who visited Utah a few weeks ago, has a model dairy. In a conversation with the writer, he told how his farm is built and how the milk is kept clean.

The barn is built of cement concrete, and about well drained stall floors, which are also of cement, are kept clean by daily washing with the hose. The cows are washed from head to foot before each milking. The milkers likewise clean themselves and put on complete, clean, fresh linen suits, including a linen cap that completely covers the head the hair is a veritable nest of bacteria, before each milking. The milk is drawn quickly by expert milkers into absolutely clean milk cans with narrow-necked openings. The cans are sealed at once and sent on a trolley into refrigerators. This milk when put into glass jars and sealed, will keep fresh and pure for weeks and even months. Wealthy people take it with them, especially for their infant children, when they go on extended tours. The secret of it all is cleanliness, air-tight vessels, and coolness. Such milk sells for 25 cents per quart, and the supply has never yet been equal to the demand for it.

Such care of milk as the first class dairies take of it, may be too much trouble for the average dairyman to incur. Therefore the following rules have been formulated for the ordinary care of this precious life-giving or death-dealing fluid:

1. Remove the milk of every cow at once from the stable to a clean, dry room where the air is pure and sweet. Do not allow cows to remain in stables while they are being milked.
2. Strain the milk through a metal gauze and a flannel cloth or layer of cotton as soon as it is drawn.
3. Aerate and cool the milk as soon as strained. If an apparatus for ailing and cooling at the same time is not at hand, the milk should be stirred first. This must be done in pure air, and it should then be cooled to 45 degrees if the milk is for shipment, or to 60 degrees if for home use or delivery to a factory.
4. Never close a can containing warm milk which has not been aerated.
5. If cover is left off the can, a piece of cloth or mosquito netting should be used to keep out insects.
6. If milk is stored, it should be held in tanks of fresh, cold water (renewed daily), in a clean, dry, cold room. Unless it is desired to remove cream, it should be stirred with a tin stirrer often enough to prevent forming a thick cream layer.
7. Keep the night milk under shelter so rain cannot get into the cans. In warm weather hold it in a tank of fresh cold water.
8. Never mix fresh warm milk with that which has been cooled.
9. Do not allow the milk to freeze.
10. Under no circumstances should anything be added to milk to prevent its souring. Cleanliness and cold are the only preventives needed.
11. All milk should be in good condition when delivered. This makes it necessary to deliver twice a day during the hottest weather.
12. When cans are hauled far they should be full, and carried in a spring wagon.
13. In hot weather cover the cans, when moved in a wagon, with a clean wet blanket or canvas.
14. Milk is easily infected. It comes pure from the healthy cow, but the spores of the microscopical and ever present bacteria get into it with every breath that blows. If exposed to foul odors for a few moments, it will reek with germs, some of them dangerous.
15. The proper care of milk is one of the most remarkable cases of the practical and beneficial triumphs of biological science.

The fish trust continues to feel like a fish out of water.

Winter seems to be dawdling about in the lap of spring.

What the Senate says on the tariff bill goes to conference.

The man who has lost everything usually retains a grudge.

The fountain head of a spring fashion is generally a woman's head.

Castro must believe that every man's hand is against him by this time.

There are boys in Salt Lake who aren't worth their salt in Salt Lake.

The theater manager knows that two dead heads are not better than one.

A war between theatrical managers would be chiefly for stage effect.

It is hard to make people accept Standard Oil as the standard of truth.

Naval programs, like programs at fancy balls, always tend to grow longer.

When Colonel Roosevelt reaches Port Said he is sure to have something to say.

Hend St. Yow makes it plain that Frenchmen also do the Marathon better.

It is getting to be as expensive to run the government as to run an automobile.

Crazy Snake must be a near relative of Lo, the poor Indian, for he is lying low.

"What's the cure for Payne?" asks the Boston Herald. Payne killer of course.

When a real estate boomer passes away, he always expects to go to a better land.

Yesterday the House reversed Speaker Cannon's ruling on a point of order. Brave House!

So universal has the use of concrete become that they are even making money out of it.

The people never own the railroads except when legislation is proposed that railroads do not like.

Next Christmas will see Santa Claus dropping things down chimneys into stockings from an airship.

Dr. Weir Mitchell says that the habit of prevarication is a disease. And it often takes the epidemic form.

It is a safe prediction that the Payne tariff bill will go through the House tomorrow like greased lightning.

Professor Percival Lowell says that the earth is going dry. That, then, will settle the prohibition question.

Those protests against increasing the duty on gloves and hosiery are getting to be a sort of leather stocking tale.

A youth, a mail carrier, was sentenced to six months in the Missouri reformatory for stealing a two-cent stamp. The judge who imposed the sentence may have noted old Justice but it was not justice tempered with mercy.

FEARS IN FRANCE.

New York Evening Post.

French exporters are badly frightened by Mr. Payne's proposed schedule. France is prominently the country that supplies the rest of the world with its luxuries. Increase your tax on rice and fancies, on trills, bouquins, and furbelows, and there's sure to be a tremendous falling in the domestic sale of Paris flowers, feathers, perfumery and fine plate-glass are already menaced, and as the outcry continues against taking out necessary coffee, tea, beer and cigarettes, who knows, but Mr. Payne will lay a heavy hand on French champagne? The Parisians, therefore, are quite right when they attribute our heavy tariff on French products to

any particular feeling of hostility for France. That is what St. Hughes Le Roux told them. M. Le Roux has recently been in this country and carried away a vast stock of misinformation on which the French customs authorities would have been wise in clapping a prohibitory duty, specific and not ad valorem. In the first place, the millions of Irish and Germans among us are not, as M. Le Roux believes, responsible for our dislike of the French people, for the simple reason that we do not dislike France; far from it. And in the second place, even if we did dislike the French, our protection philosophy is not swayed by sentimental likes and dislikes.

JUST FOR FUN

The Pastor—What! You want to be married to this man? Why, woman, he's as drunk as he can be!

The Bride—Well, hurry, or he might sober up.—St. Louis Times.

Queen Gertrude—Isn't it terrible! Ophelia, having out here and Hamlet, soiling all over the place. What a trial!

King Claudius—Yes, but, thank heaven, there won't be any export testimony in it, or any unwritten law.—Puck.

"Binks is very much run down, I hear."

"Well, he of all men ought to be able to build himself up."

"Great Scott, man, isn't he an architect?"—Baltimore American.

To His Sorrow.

Knicker—Has your wife retired from the world for 40 days?

Booker—Yes, but on full pay.—New York Sun.

All Like Statues.

The old lady with the pale blue umbrella had been standing at the stationery counter for 10 minutes.

"I want to be waited on," she snapped impatiently.

"Certainly, madam," hastened the tall floorwalker. "Do you wish a stationary clerk?"

"Stationary clerk? Gracious! They all seem stationary. They don't want to move."—Chicago News.

An Up-to-Date Volume.

"You call this the up-to-date family Bible," said the prospective purchaser. "In what respect does it differ from the standard Bible?"

"Well," replied the book agent, "you will notice that it not only contains records of births, deaths and marriages, but divorces as well."—Philadelphia Record.

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