

ment, and the printing, binding and distributing of the laws, codes, journals, department reports, reports of decisions of the Supreme Court, and all other printing and binding, and repairing of any books used by any State officer or department.

2. To hire all offices for the State officers, and to furnish the same; to keep the furniture in repair, and to hire and furnish halls and rooms for the use of the Legislature, and to provide furniture therefor, and to keep the same in repair.

3. To cause to be deposited in the office of the secretary of state all stationery, books and other articles and supplies furnished and on hand, and to issue to any officer a requisition on the secretary of state, for any books, stationery, or other supplies needed by such officer.

4. At the end of each fiscal year, and at such other times as the board thinks proper, to cause an inventory to be taken of all articles and supplies on hand and contracted for, and to make an examination of all accounts and vouchers for such supplies.

5. To establish rules for the government of the board in relation to all contracts not inconsistent with law.

Sec. 25. Before any contract is let, the board must advertise for twenty days, in two daily newspapers, printed in the State, one of which must be published at the seat of government, for sealed proposals, to furnish any and all the supplies mentioned in the next preceding section. Provided, That such advertising need not be made where the amount to be expended for such supplies, shall be less than two hundred dollars.

Sec. 26. The board must specify in the advertisement, the amount and kinds of each article required, a sample and minute description of each article must accompany and be deposited with each proposal.

Sec. 27. The proposals received must be directed to the board, opened and compared by it at its office at twelve o'clock noon, of the day specified in the advertisement, and the board must award the contract for furnishing such supplies, or any of them, to the lowest responsible bidder at such time.

Sec. 28. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check equal to ten per cent of the amount of the bid, to be held upon the condition, that upon the award of said contract, to him, the bidder will faithfully and promptly execute a good and sufficient bond, payable to the State, with sureties to be approved by said board, conditioned that he will deliver the supplies for which he has contracted, under such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe; and for the faithful performance of the contract.

Sec. 29. The board may in the advertisement classify the supplies and articles to be furnished, and may receive bids, and award contracts for such separate class of supplies, or such separate articles, as it considers the lowest and best bid. The board may require any class of supplies or separate articles thereof to be delivered in installments. Any and all bids may be rejected and the board may advertise again.

Sec. 30. The board must, at least one month before the meeting of the Legislature, advertise as provided in the

preceding sections, for the repairing and furnishing the halls and rooms, and stationery, fuel, light, and such other supplies as are necessary for the members of the Legislature, at the ensuing session, and at the commencement of each session thereof, the board must report to the Legislature an account of the supplies, expenditures for the same, and the stock on hand.

Sec. 31. The board may hire the necessary rooms for the State officers, and the halls and rooms for the Legislature and its committees, without advertising as provided in this act, if the board so decide.

Sec. 32. No member or officer of any department of the government shall be in any way interested in any contract made under the provisions of this article.

Sec. 33. The board of examiners may at any time, when necessary, employ clerical help for any State officer or board, and no clerk shall be employed by such officers or boards, without the authority of the board of examiners, and no such clerk shall be employed by the board of examiners, except when all the duties of the office cannot be performed by the officer himself.

Sec. 34. This act shall take effect upon approval.

Approved March 4, 1896.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

The usual Sunday services held in the Tabernacle Sunday afternoon were presided over by president of the State, Angus M. Cannon.

Choir sang:

God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform.

Prayer was offered by Elder Theodore Curtle.

Choir further sang:

Come, dearest Lord, descend and dwell,
By faith and love in every breast,

Elder John Macduff who had recently returned from a mission to the British Isles, was the first speaker. His desire was that he should be blessed with the faith and prayers of those assembled while he attempted to speak. He knew that in and of himself he was unable to edify and instruct the Saints. He knew that of all the people upon the face of the earth, the Latter-day Saints were the most blessed, because of their having spiritual advisers who would lead and guide them aright if they would yield obedience to the teachings given unto them. The most humble Saints were generally the most successful, at least the speaker had found it so in the nations of the earth, and he believed the same rule applied to the Saints residing in Zion. As the choir had sang, God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform and the speaker could see the truth of this assertion in the signs of the times. Everything was moving along in the earth favorable to His people and he could bear witness that God would not desert His people, if they would seek Him aright. The speaker cited the conditions in the State of Utah at the present time as compared with the condition of affairs but a few years ago. What a vast change! The desert had been made to blossom as the rose. Prejudices against the Saints had been allayed

and the people of Utah were being recognized by the government as they had never before been recognized. In conclusion Elder Macduff bore testimony to the truthfulness of the Gospel and exhorted all to press forward for the crown which was in store for them.

Elder B. H. Roberts was the next speaker. He began by reading from the epistle of Paul to the Thessalonians, commencing with the second chapter of the second epistle. He read the passage because it bore upon a very important subject and one in which the Latter-day Saints were interested. It was a prophecy showing that before the coming of the Son of man, Lucifer should be upon the earth, and many should fall because of the influence which he should bring to bear against them. The Father in going to Ephesus called His apostles together and warned them to watch the flock of Christ, because He knew that after His departure grievous wolves would enter into the flock and carry destruction in their wake. These predictions were not confined to the writings of Paul, but they were to be found in all portions of the New Testament, thus leading one to believe that either great wickedness would come about or a large number of prophecies would remain unfulfilled.

The speaker touched upon this strain in order to introduce a subject which had been discussed at some length quite recently. Certain charges had been formulated setting forth the various reasons why the Latter-day Saints could not command recognition as a religious body, as other Christian denominations could do. What answer did the Prophet Joseph Smith receive when he went into the woods and inquired of the Lord, which of the denominations then existing was right? He was told that they were all wrong; that they drew near unto Him with their lips, but their hearts were far from Him; they taught for doctrine the commandments of men having a form of Godliness, but they denied the power thereof. The Lord afterwards had organized His Church upon the earth, through the instrumentality of the boy Prophet who supplicated His name, at that particular time. Why then should the Latter-day Saints not be entitled to the distinction of being the only true worshippers on the face of the earth? The Father Himself had made it known that in the Saints and their conduct He was well pleased. Therefore in view of these facts coming from God Himself, why then should the Saints be denied the claim which they made in that they belonged to the only authorized and true Church upon the earth? God had spoken from the heavens and had established His Church with all the gifts and blessings which followed it anciently.

The Saints were termed narrow-minded and bigoted, when term they could well afford to stand, in view of their position in the sight of God. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints had been organized under God's own supervision and they were fully entitled to the claim which they made, in saying that they belonged to the only true Church. None of the religious denominations on the earth