PART 2

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REMARKS

Made at the Semi-Annual Conference, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Utah, Wednesday Morning, October 6th, 1897, by

ELDER MATTHIAS F. COWLEY.

My brethren and sisters, in standing before you a short time, I humbly solicit your faith and prayers, that anything appropriate may be suggested to my mind, I may be enlighted, and do my duty. I am a witness, in the instructions of this Conference, to the instructions of the ministry and our joy may be said to be great, through the Holy Spirit, in the simplicity and the practical value of the teachings imparted unto us through the ministry of the Lord. I have been highly edified in the reports made during the conference. I feel especially interested in the cause of moral improvement, because I believe it is a an instrument established by the wisdom of the Lord through His servant President Young, affording the young men and young women of Zion an opportunity to exercise the talents with which the Lord has endowed them, and it is a work of great importance. It is necessary, as stated by President Cannon and Brother Condon, that we should study the Scriptures and become conversant with the principles of the Gospel, with the predictions of the Prophets and the revelations of the Almighty concerning us and mankind at large, and, not only in the direction of these particulars which are designated as strictly religious, but to become conversant with all good principles. I think it is in accordance with the Doctrine and Covenants where the injunction is placed upon us by the Lord through the Prophet Joseph, and it is a sacred binding, that we should seek for wisdom by study and of the best books, by prayer and faith, that we should become acquainted with the laws of the kingdoms and nations of the earth, and also the laws of the kingdom of God, that we become acquainted with things which are above the earth and things in the earth; we might say, become informed regarding all things as the Lord, through various agencies, gives opportunities for securing knowledge.

What a broad field of study for the youth of Zion! Would any man with intelligence and honesty dare to attempt to answer this question? I think not. The Latter-day Saints are not afraid to come in contact with the world in every respect. They are not so narrow but they can take without to receive truth wherever it can be found. We recognize the fact that there are fragments of truth scattered abroad in the world, and that they have been handed down from the children of men on the pages of history and biography, and have come down to generation. Many of the principles of intelligence are designated as revelations, and I think that we have those which are not at variance with some of the principles of the revelations of the Lord. In order to define the Doctrine and Covenants, we find statements there relating traditions, which are in harmony with the spirit of the revelations of the Lord in reference to the Doctrine and in regard to the coming of God to this earth; and we may say that it has reference to the mission of the Son of God among the children of men, and to signal to the people of Asia and other countries of the world. The truth of Zion should be spread with these things.

There is one grand and glorious principle that should be understood by young people to guide them in their studies and investigation in regard to all those things that is the mission of the Holy Spirit. No man, as the Apostle Paul—and it has been quoted by many—knows the things of God but by the Spirit of God. He may understand the things of man by the spirit of man; but the Spirit of God has a mission, as stated by the Lord in the 16th chapter of St. John, where he says, "Howbeit, when the Spirit of truth is come, he shall guide you into all truth, for" he says, "he shall not speak of himself"—here is a point in that passage—even the Holy Spirit does not assume authority to speak—for he shall not speak of himself, but that which he hears, that shall he also speak. He will take of the things of the Father and shall show unto you. Now, we know that the Spirit of the Lord associates with the Father and the Son, and it is the beautiful mind and will of the Lord to the people, who are so inclined and so blessed as to enjoy that gift. If we understand the Priesthood in regard to the spirit of man, we can also understand the things of God by the Spirit of God, for it searcheth all things." How essential that the young men and the young women of Zion should enjoy the companionship of the Holy Spirit, the influence of which is so essential to us in our pursuits, and to be spoken, learned to fully realized. And to me that subject, we should understand our privilege, and that is that in the world we must harmonize our lives, daily walk and conversation with the requirements that the Lord has given us. It is one thing to receive the Holy Ghost, it is another thing to live in continuity with it. We receive it on condition of faith in God and in Jesus Christ, our Lord, and the ordinance of repentance from all sin—of repentance, a laying aside the things which are displeasing to God. We received it on condition of baptism, a simple ordinance of obedience to water for the remission of sins. We received it on condition of the imposition of hands by men authorized to administer the Holy Ghost, which never can isolate the principles of the Gospel, and which never can prevent outward acceptance of principles, but they have the blessing which is attached to it. No man has received a remission of sins by baptism, and has received the Holy Ghost by the imposition of hands unless he must be associated with the fulfillment of the conditions that go to those fundamental steps which lead us into the Church of Christ. Simon the sorcerer was baptized by Philip. He was, through the influence of Philip, but the Apostles came down from Jerusalem and laid their hands upon and confirmed Samaritans, and those who were baptized only, who had gone through the ceremonies, were convinced that Jesus was the Christ, received the Holy Ghost and received some of the gifts of God, when Simon the sorcerer saw that they received this gift, he offered the apostles money, and he said unto them, "Give unto me also this power, whomsoever I lay my hands on they may receive it also." And Apostle Peter gave the authority and power of God which rested upon him, and said unto him, "Thy money perish with thee, because thou hast thought to obtain the gift of God with money. Thou hast neither part nor lot in the gift of God, for thy heart is not right in the sight of God."

Much may be said of all the Latter-day Saints. Men have embraced the Gospel, that is, in form, some have been introduced into the Church formally, but they have dropped by the wayside. Some thousands of backsliders in the states of Missouri and Illinois, who had embraced the Gospel, many of them in the days of Joseph Smith. Some had received a testimony and shared blessings, but they became spoiled, while others had not received it in sincerity of heart, and they were easily led aside. We have to contend with conditions that have not received it in sincerity of heart, and they were easily led aside. We have to contend with the youth that to enjoy this Spirit, we must not only receive it by the ordinances of the Gospel, but we must take a course in life that we can keep it constantly with us. The Spirit of the Lord will not continue with us, only in certain form. As quoted by Brother Kimball, the Spirit of the Lord will not dwell in unclean tabernacles, and the Apostle Paul felt so impressed with this that on one occasion he said to the Corinthians, "Evil communications corrupt good manners," and he cautioned them to avoid evil associations and to avoid contact with the influences that were of the world. The Savior gave this caution to his disciples, and he said unto them, "Beware of the leaven of the Gentiles." The young people should understand that the foundation, the stepping stone to Mutual Improvement is the reformation of life. If there is a young man that is guilty of any habit that is contrary to the influence of the Gospel, the first step necessary is to lay that aside. Lay aside the habit of smoking cigarettes, lay aside the habit of using tobacco, lay aside the habit of swearing and profanity, and Sabbath breaking, and seek unto God in humble prayer for the enlargement and the impressions of the Holy Spirit.

We will say that, the Lord will preserve us from scepticism and infidelity. One of the brethren in his remarks spoke about reading the works of sceptics and thereby becoming an easier prey to infidelity. I thought of my own testimony regarding the work, that no matter what might be the skill of the sceptic or the infidel in his efforts to undermine and destroy the standards of Christianity that every young man might feel confident in himself, that no matter what may be their sophistry, however plausible may appear their reasoning, I know that this is the work of God, regardless of those things. I know that there is a spirit and a power associated with what they denominate Mormonism that is beyond the power and the skill and the natural intelligence of man. I have received this testimony. But in addition to that, my young brethren, we should become so conversant with the principles of truth, and also with the theories, if necessary, that we are always for the world against the true doctrines of Christ, that we may be able, when under the influence of the Spirit of God, to refute them and show their inconsistency by the light of truth.

I have written on this subject with a few statistics that were published by President John Morgan, several years before his death, in which he called on to the wardens of the penitentiaries at Joliet, and Joliet, Ill., and Sing Sing, New York, and he asked the superintendents of the keepers of those government houses of correction, to give him a clear and truthful statement as to what percentage of the convicts in their respective prisons could read and write; he also wanted to know what percentage of them had an understanding of grammar and rhetoric. When the answers came back, if I remember correctly, they showed that there were quite ninety per cent of all the criminals in those houses of correction that could read and write; and there were some—I think seventy-five per cent of them—that were quite grammatical in their conversation; a still smaller per cent that had a very good understanding of arithmetic and other branches, and some of them were highly educated. I remember the statement by President Morgan that there was a greater percentage of well educated people in the penitentiary, compared with the whole of the inmates, than there was outside of the prisons as compared with the entire population of the United States. To me this was a great lesson. It was a lesson that impressed me that the mere education of the intellect is not sufficient. Men may understand astronomy, they may understand mathematics, they may be officers in the beautiful art of music, they may be conversant with law and the science of civil government as it obtains in the nations of the earth, and at the same time they may be corrupt, they may be dishonest men, their motives may be impure in the sight of God.

No man, no matter what may be his natural attainments, if he does not enjoy the Spirit of the living God, if his life is not in consonance, squared by the principles and doctrines of the Son of God, is a well educated Latter-day Saint, he does not enjoy the true light, he is not a safe man to follow. Another striking thing in the history of this work is that when men—no matter how prominent they have become—have ceased to follow in the counsels of the Prophets of God, or have violated their covenants in any respect, especially if it has been in a serious manner, they have ceased to enjoy the light that comes from the Father. There is one man spoken of in the Book of Mormon in connection with the Prophet Joseph Smith. You know that Nephi prophesied that of the seed of Joseph that was sold into Egypt in the last days, the Lord would raise up a Prophet whose name should be Joseph, and his father's name should be Joseph; and he said that this Prophet should be a mighty man, and he should be mighty in speaking, but he should be mighty in writing the words of the Lord, like unto Moses. And he says, "God will raise up unto him a mouthpiece like unto Aaron." Now he reading the Doctrine and Covenants, we know who that mouth-piece was. We know the name of that man that enjoyed so much of the Spirit, during his faithfulness, that his tongue was eloquent and powerful; but when he ceased to follow the line of his duty, when he doubted the day of small things, when he became lifted up in the pride of his heart, became jealous of his associate, the Prophet, and began step by step to turn aside from the course of rectitude which the Gods ordained upon him, that man lost his power, lost his influence, he lost his tongue of eloquence, and went down into oblivion. I heard, many years ago, President George Q. Cannon say that when he was a boy he was present in Nauvoo when that man stood up before a congregation and sought to lay his claims before the people to be the guardian of this Church, and I remember distinctly President Cannon said, he spoke as he had never heard him speak before, that is, his remarks were characterized by weakness, a lack of power and a loss of what he had previously enjoyed.

These are lessons that ought to be stamped upon the hearts of the young men. Such way-marks are scattered along the path of the history of the Church from the days of the Prophet Joseph until the present time.

It is a testimony of a divine authenticity of this work, that there has been a monopoly on the money of God. He may be ever so great in the synod of the people, he may be ever so prominent in his station in the Holy Priesthood, but he must comply with the conditions, as every man who comes to this Church must do, in order to retain the blessing and the favor of God. No man has a monopoly on the work of God. No man can sit down quietly. No man can turn aside from the path of rectitude without meeting the consequences, which are specified in the Doctrine and Covenants. So, my young brethren, remember this, that while man may be ordained to the Priesthood, and may become powerful physically, they may become powerful mentally, but until they are edified spiritually and the moral properties of their natures are touched and touched and cultivated, the soul is not saved, for "The spirit and the body is the soul of man." It is not complete without, and God has provided that the spirit and the soul in the glorious plan of salvation, the entire soul should be educated in the ways of truth, and in the knowledge of things that are good and elevating in the sight of God. Remember, therefore, that we should cultivate the Spirit of the Lord in our hearts, and keep it ever as our constant guide. Lay aside everything that would grieve that Spirit, listen to the counsel of the servants of God, hold the sacredness of the voice which they have given unto us, and then I testify unto you, that the doctrines of this Church, as stated by the Lord to Joseph, the Prophet, will be distilled upon your minds and the dews from heaven, and you will be proof against scepticism and infidelity, and the day will come when the sons and daughters of Zion shall grow up without sin onto salvation. God bless you. Amen.

One or All

John Allen of Mississippi, the wit of the house, happened to arrive at the Ponce De Leon during the second day of the Goulds' visit there. He registered and was assigned to a room. He had never seen apartments so extravagantly furnished. Expensive oil paintings hung on the walls. The bedstead was of mahogany and hand carved. Carpeting a half foot thick covered the flooring. There were vases filled with flowers, velvet covered chairs, lace curtains, leveled mirrors and all the other appliances of modern convenience and luxury. John became alarmed. He feared it out that that room would cost as much for one night as his salary as a Congressman would amount to in half a week. He called a bellboy to show him to his room. He to quietly find out the tariff on that room. John didn't like to ask the clerk himself, for he was a big man, and that would look little. The boy entered promptly and informed the guest that the price was $10 per day. Allen went down stairs, laid down a dime and called for a cigar. They didn't keep anything but two-bit cigars. He put down a nickel on the news stand and picked up a New York paper. "Want extra copy, please," said the clerk. He got a drink and tendered it cents. "Where you been stopping, the Windsor?" asked the bartender. "Drinks here are a quarter." That settled it with Allen. He went to his room and tore off a piece of the carpet himself down strips. Then he called for his bill.

"Why, what is the matter, Mr. Allen? We thought that you were going to spend some time with us," said the clerk.

"Very sorry," replied Mr. Allen, "but I have just received a telegram that calls me away."

The clerk reached out his hand to tell him goodby.

"Did the bill?" inquired Allen.

"There isn't any bill. You are the guest of the manager, Mr. Sourz."

But Allen had to make the tariff good and he left on the evening train.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Where Heroism Was Wasted.

Doubtless no woman in town swims better than Miss X., says the Washington Post, but she has so long and so often ceased to take pride in her accomplishment. She spent the season at one of the northern lakes. There she lived just at the fashionable promenade hour, she was walking along the lake shore drive, when she heard a scream from the pier near. She runs like Atalanta and she dashed out to the pier. An absolutely dressed man was seen swinging her hands and screaming:

"O, my baby! My baby! Mr baby's drowning!"

Miss X. was dressed in her newest gown, but it wasn't a time to think of gowns. She dived from the pier. She saw no baby under water, she rose and a few feet from her saw a small bald floating, a brown, fur lagged, fat baby, that yelped as it paddled aboutward. "Baby" was a pup, and the one lone man who heard Miss X.'s remarks to baby's owner a few minutes later tells that he thinks of them still at night and quakes.

Mothers' Superstitions.

[Chicago News.]

In Ireland a strand of woman's hair is put in a baby's cradle to keep harm from it. And in Germany mothers tie red ribbons about the baby's ankles for the same reason, while Bethonian mothers tie bags of herbs to their infants' necks for a similar preventive.

A Dutch mother is careful that garlic, salt, bread and butter are put in the cradle of her new-born infant, and in Wales a knife or a pair of tongs answers the same purpose—that of scouring the mis of humanity from harm.

Among the Vosges peasants children born at the new moon are supposed to have their tongues well hung, and those at the last quarter to have sooner reasoning powers than ordinary humanity.

In lower Brittany when a new baby arrives the neighbors take and wash it, crack its joints, rub its head with oil, wrap it in a thick bundle and touch its lips with wine to make it a full-fledged Breton.

England as a Colonizer.

After all is said and done, the English colonies are the best in the world, and we Americans find better treatment there and institutions more in harmony with our own than we do in territory under the French, German or Russian flag. It is this that makes us Yankees look with composure on the land grabbing habit of our British cousins. If they take vast tracts of the earth's surface under their control they do well by it. It produces more bountifully than before, it is better well governed, the aborigines of Russia is happily absent, and so are the financial idiosyncrasies of France and certain Teutonic characteristics that always have annoyed and always will annoy the Anglo-Saxon traveler. Egypt, South Africa, Canada, India, Australia—all these are monuments of the English race and sturdy thrift of the English speaking race.—Providence Journal.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

How Government Places are Obtained Under the Civil Service Law.

Special correspondence.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 21st, 1897.—I receive a great many letters asking, "How must one go to work to get a government position in Washington?" All over the country are young men and women—on the farms and in the villages, in stores and workshops and factories—who believe they could find ease and affluence in a government clerkship, on a salary of $900 or $1,000 a year. Young ladies of good manners, with comfortable homes and every reasonable want supplied, dream of dazzling scenes in which they long to take part; and young fellows just out of college—hampered by narrow circumstances, long hours of labor and small wages—think they could study law or medicine in one of the excellent night schools of the national capital, paying their way handsomely meanwhile along a sort of royal road to fortune and an enhanced income. All leave two important facts out of the reckoning—six, that $5 in the country goes further and means more than $10 in this most expensive city; that it is easier for the typical country boy through the needle's eye than to fulfill the requirements of the civil service law, and that less than one-fourth of those who successfully pass its examination receive appointments after all their trouble.

Reformers in press and pulpit can hardly find a better field than to preach against the vanity and vexation of place-hunting. True, it is an old theme—but so is every other vice to which poor human nature is addicted. That funny play of Hoyt's, "A Texas Steer," which is responsible for so much laughter, is an excellent sermon on this subject, and "points a moral" by setting forth accurately some of the things in Washington. Its negro characters, who come, hot-foot, to the capital after the mission to Dahomey, as a reward for political services, and finally jostled at the job of cleaning cuttoons, finds many parallels among the area of office-seekers. What chance have the young people aforesaid besides the legion of party workers, each with a "pull"? The latter come here with blooming confidence and begin to live on lavish money the bright life of the capital, in anticipation of the fat salaries that are soon to be theirs; and nearly-nine-out-of-a-hundred of them, after months of weary waiting, are like the man of whom everybody has heard who appeared in Freshboro' one day for a foreign mission and was glad to accept a suit of cast-off clothes. By far the greater number, by the thousands and hundreds, after long and money are gone, have to be sent home at somebody's else expense. Suddenly—rich and poorer—than they came. The much maligned civil service judge, with its many, many examinations, has greatly reduced the ranks of these—but heaven knows they are far too many. Washington is always crowded with ex-Congressmen, ex-judges, ex-governors, ex-minister. "Men" of every description, who among the hotels and infest the Capitol rotunda, and make life a burden for everybody in power by their importunities for place. Occasionally, when they have been breaking struggle, they have to lower appearances, and to what extremity the stage of human misery may be called trend. Every day they grow seedier and haggier, holding on by the fetlock, so to say—until finally they drop off into oblivion, by suicide or starvation.

Young men, go West if you will, go East for gold and the sands of Alaska, go north with the Klondike hunters or Cuba, or as our correspondent in China—go to the mutinous place of the face of the earth, if you will, but stay away from Washington, if you value peace of mind and limbs complete. Your advocate, as an X man, is for the young woman, she would much better be a respectable servant in body a thirteen dollar a week, than a miserable wood of emphasis in Uncle Sammy's great National Employment Agency.

Having thus eased my conscience of its little burden, I will proceed to answer the questions which Canada Subscriber, Washington, Kansas, Boston, or any sort, you address a letter to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, asking for information, and promptly the mails bring you a complete, comprehensive little pamphlet, devoted to the instruction of the applicants, giving sample questions in the examinations for the departmental, railway-mail and Indian services, and containing a schedule of all the examinations to be held in the different cities during that year. With this book in hand, the blank "examination slip," which is to write the date and place of examination you may select from the schedule, and the kind of examination which you intend to take. When you filled out this slip, it is to be the nature of a brief of your case. There is one question applicable to the case of a body of legal cats, two pages, filled with questions for you to answer, as to your name, citizenship, legal residence, education, family, physical qualifications, etc., all of which must be acknowledged before a notary. Two other pages contain blank vouchers which must be filled out by residents of your state, who have enjoyed your acquaintance for at least one year, and are willing to swear to your good character and habits. Four such vouchers are required. When these blanks are returned to the commission, if they are all properly filled, a card is sent to you, which is a notification to appear at the examination you have selected and will also serve as a ticket of admission to the examination room. For the average applicant there now follows a period of intense preparation. Arithmetics and grammars are consulted, history boiled down, and geography studied. True, in the majority of clerkships no great mental ability is required, but nearly all have to do with eminent business and the making of public records and the counting of Uncle Sam's cash and accounts, at least the least those rudiments of education. Finally the fateful day arrives—a day of trepidation and of anxiety. The examinations appear to have been constructed for the express purpose of How Not To Do It, and the wildest questions are asked, apparently widest of the mark intended. Not long ago a girl who was being examined for a $60-a-month place in the pension bureau, was asked the distance between Mars and the earth. She hadn't the remotest idea, so she wrote down that she was sure it was so far away that it is not worth while to bother about it, and let on hope that the sensible examiner, if any should happen to read her paper, would see that she was a civil service examination in all probability will eventually be book-keeping. As a matter of fact, many people who can neither read nor write have lately passed and secured positions. The boy who was appointed as a driver neither as a caller, another a messenger, and a third as a clerk in the X branch for his signature. That reminds me of a bright newspaper man, who for years reported the proceedings of the senate, as a horse-sheer, although he never had a horse in his life and never saw the inside of a carriage. One of the strangest requirements now enforced is that the applicant must be able to pass through the surgical operating room of a hospital without fainting. This is a very wise rule generally, still it is in some cases of great importance. If a surgeon has an operation to perform, to the attendant assistance is crude, inexperienced ladies, for example, must pass every day through the same with openings in order to attend to their duties, and that an awkward predicament for a young lady would be for Demon to get himself tangled inside of the room. Or, if a nurse in a man's ward, the must be ready at a moment's notice to administer to government patients which demands quick decisions. Still in the line of work required, care and rapidity are seen to the purpose in his the long term book-keeping.

Generally speaking, the percentage of college graduates who have tried for high positions under the classified service and who have passed the preliminary examinations, is much lower than that of those who have never attended college. Experience is now the chief requirement for many of the highest offices. Suppose, for example, the man who will fill the vacant position of assistant attorney general for the Interior department, must have practiced at least five years before courts engaged in the adjudication of land laws, because his principal duties will be to pass opinions upon and argue land cases. Applicants for railway mail clerkship must be expert in deciphering indistinct geography. Those desiring positions in the life-saving service must prove that they have been accustomed to handling small craft in salt water, and so on, through all the ramifications of the government service. Applicants for the scientific places are not many, and it often happens that the commission has hard work to fill a vacancy. This is because the government pays so little to scientific specialists that they can earn more money outside. Some of the examination papers require a knowledge of language; others include mechanical engineering, chart and map drawing, anatomy, designing and engraving, geography, astronomy, horticulture, astronomy, architecture, engraving and drawing, and goodness knows what else. Last year only twenty-eight men and five women were appointed typ-writers and stenographers, although there were seven hundred and eighty-two applicants on the eligible list.

The law also establishes certain age limitations in civil service appointments. Pages in the department must be between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years; at the time of their appointment, printers' assistants, from eighteen to thirty-five; messengers, over eighteen and under sixty-five. In the railway mail service the appointee must be between eighteen and thirty-five; in the Indian service the age range between twenty and fifty-five. The appointee must also be a citizen of the United States, physically qualified for service, and not a habitual user of intoxicants. These are by no means all the conditions of the civil appointments thus. They must be apportioned among the states and territories, and the District of Columbia, according to population. Among the numerous exceptions to the revised rules are several which provide a long term which to hang a hope. One, in high favor with the rulers regiment of ex-slacks, reads as follows: "Any person who has served in the military or naval service of the U. S. in the late war or the rebellion and was honorably discharged therefrom, or the widow of any such person, may be reinstated in the position from which he or she has resigned or been removed, without undergoing examination."

Naturally, many persons would not hesitate to play a trick on the government in order to gain admission. A dishonest man, who had been kicked out of the papers, could loan them in advance to his friends, who wished to study up the questions, or even make a penny by selling copies of them; and it would be no wonder if such a man took the examination in one city and thus learned the examiner's schedule, sent it to his friends in other cities, and then, in another city, who was going to take the same, put all those friends ahead of him, and thus defeated, in each case, perhaps, years through the hands of any such trickster. The examinations are conducted by three men, appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate, and these are assisted in the details of work by a large number of examiners and clerks. It is impossible for all the details connected with the examinations, including the preparation of the papers, certification and appointments of candidates to be kept in the hands of any such trickster. Thus, in each case, probably pass through the hands of a dozen men, this reduces the chances of doing anything against the law, because no fifty men could be found who would be willing to carry out the plot. The examiners, going from city to city where examinations are to be held, are not allowed to carry with them the papers. The sets of questions which he is to use under regular conditions are mailed from Washington, with the date when the examination is to be held, and will not see them until the hour they are to be used. Special sets of examination papers are prepared for use on different days, although the same papers are based on the same day in every city where examinations are being held. A Philadelphia judge has just handed down a legal opinion which makes cheating in civil service examinations a punishable offense. Hitherto a disappointed applicant's papers were confiscated and he was simply dismissed from eligibility; but a county of would-be best office clerks in Philadelphia, charged with conspiracy to defraud the U. S. by presenting false writings, were sent to jail.

After the ordeal of examination day is over, the candidates generally go home light at heart, sure of success, to wait for the official report of the result. This comes in the course of five or six weeks, the work of inspecting and rating papers and making entries on the eligible list being apparently deliberate.

The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small. If the candidate has "passed," the next step is certification for appointment—and another slow and tedious business, during which he must possess his soul in patience as best he can, with the outcome yet in doubt. And he must we leave him until another week, when we will follow the successful candidate through the rest of the journey to a real tape, safely into office.

FANNIE BROUGHAM.

Confined to Her Bed.

"My wife has been in poor health for a long time and unable to do her work, and I was almost at my wits' end to find a help. One, in high favor with the forlorn regiment of ex-slacks, reads as follows: "Any person who has served in the military or naval service of the U. S. in the late war or the rebellion and was honorably discharged therefrom, or the widow of any such person, may be reinstated in the position from which he or she has resigned or been removed, without undergoing examination."

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HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Gentle, reliable, sure.

A Wonderful Furniture Store!

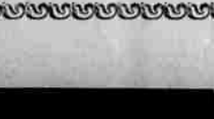
"MADSEN'S."

YES, THIS IS TRULY Salt Lake's Greatest and Most Wonderful Furniture Store. Great because it carries absolutely the largest and best selected stock of Furniture, Carpets and Wall Paper ever carried by any one store in the West. Wondrous, because we sell first-class goods at a lower price than any house in Utah.

Couches.

One hundred Tufted Couches, 28 inches wide, spring edge, good fringe, only..... $7.15

Fifty extra fine Couches, 32 inches wide, covered in best velour..... $10.85



Mattings Mattings

We import direct from Japan, buying direct from makers, we get choice patterns and at the very lowest cost.

Our new spring stock just received.

This week we will place on sale 125 rolls of Mattings, worth 25c per yard, at..... 12½c

Carpets.

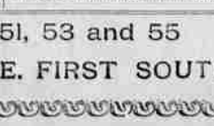
Brussels Carpets, per yard	$ .60
Velvet Carpets, per yard	1.15
Moquette Carpets, per yard	1.05
Axminster Carpets, per yard	1.25
Ingrain Carpets, per yard	.45
Rugs, room sizes	6.85

UTAH'S GREATEST HOUSE-FURNISHERS.

Largest and Best Selected Stock of Furniture in the West.

Bedroom Sets.

SUBSTANTIALLY MADE—MATERIAL GUARANTEED.



A very good three-piece Bedroom Suit, substantially made and of a good satisfactory finish; for this week..... $13.15

A better Bedroom Suit, more covering and a little more stylish, for this week..... $15.85

The prettiest Bedroom Set imaginable; we fully guarantee the material and finish; the latest fad pattern, in Mahogany or Oak, this week..... $18.75

Madsen's Furniture Store, 51, 53 and 55 E. FIRST SOUTH