DESERET ÉVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1902.



faith and prayers, that the few moments I shall occupy this stand I may be heard by you and be able to say something that will be for our mutual I was very much interested benant. I was very much interested yesterday in the proceedings of our conference. I enjoyed the remarks made by our brethren, and felt that they were dictated by the Spirit of God. It is pleasant to come together on these occasions to receive instruc-on and to be strengthened in our holy

The Lord instituted these gatherings The Lord instituted these gatherings of the Saints, and they have proved a great blessing to the people. The Is-raelites of old were commanded once a year to go up to Jerusalem, to wora year to go up to Jerusalem, to wor-ship at the temple; and this was a po-tent means to keep the people united. It cemented them together, and they renewed old acquaintances. When Jero-boam rebelled, and the ten tribes separ-ted from the covernment of Keboo ated from the government of Reho-boam, he saw the danger in having beam, he saw the danger in having the people come together at Jerusalem, and so he forbade this, and raised strange attars for his people at Bethel and other places. He did not want the people to go to Jerusalem to worship there, because he felt that his govern-ment would not be so stable. The ment would not be so stable. The Lord, in ordering these gatherings and likewise the quarterly conferences in the Stakes, has done it for the good of His people. The people come together, mellowed in their feelings, listen to the servants of God, renew old acquaintances, and are strengthened in the brotherhood to which they belong. the protient of the second sec bad if they were not able to come here and drink in the spirit of the confer-

ence. President Smith yesterday gave us warning against many dangers that surround us, and the brethren have alluded to these. They are geasonable topics. We should study cursives and the high matilian that urselves and the high position that we occupy. We profess to be Latter-day Saints, and to be a Latter-day Saint in spirit and in truth means to walk uprightly before the Lord, and to shape our course here below so that we may obtain eternal life. The world knows what is meant by being a Latter-day Saint, and if they see that we act in a way different from what a Latter-day Saint should act, they put as down as hypocrites; and justly so. Professing to be Latter-day Saints does not make us Latter-day Saints. It takes watching and praying, a contin-ual examination of ourselves, to live the lives of Saints. We have hoisted the flag of Zion; we are sailing under the mag of zioh; we are saling under it. Let us be true to it. Let us be true to the professions we are making, and show the world that not only in word and profession are we such, but in our works also. Let us study the world and cod direct to the same soof God, and give heed unto it, whether t be written or given orally through servants How thankful we are that the Lord has spoken unto men in our day; that we are not dependent on the written word alone, but that we have the living oracles with us. We are thankful that the word of God has come lown through the many centuries as pure as it has. Of all people upon the we obtain from the scriptures them-selves-and their internal evidences, such as prophecies and historical truths, appeal strongly to us, but we have also other evidences that the world rejects. We have the Book of Mormon, in which are many extracts from the prophe-cies that are contained in the Bible. With but little change many of the prophecies of Isalah, together with those of other prophets, have come down to in the Book of Mormon and this fact gives us additional evidence of the truth of the Eible. We want to make ourselves familiar with the Eible, the Book of Mormon, and Book of Doctrine and Covenants, and prepare ourselves to receive more of the word of God. Whenever the Lord has had a dispensation upon the earth, He has always favored His people with His word and will. He has not let His people wander in the dark. but has revealed himself unto them. Whenever revelation has not been glvch, men have perished spiritually. The wise man of old said: "Where there is no vision the people perish." Revelation is necessary for the guid-ance of the people of God. President Woodruff used to say that we could Then there should be a record be not exist as a Church one day without revelation from God. We are dependent upon it, and we cannot do without Our adversary wants us to believe that it is not needed, and I have often thought how strange it was that he could make the people who believe in

ed to the hundreds of millions who are

estimable invention, perhaps, in truth,

the statement may be hazarded, that

not one in a million had the remotest

idea concerning it, and still fewer could

its inventor, or by what course of cir-

ed as a thing that "always had been,"

and only those now arrived at the

all conversant with the dilatory postal

arrangements of past decades can fully

appreciate the boon which has been

conferred on humanity by cheap, rap-

id and secure postage, and by its useful

without which, one essential advantage

to the system would be lacking. An

understanding of the subject under

onsideration can only be arrived at

in any degree by a brief introduction of the advent of cheap and uniform postage, which opened the way for and made the advent of the second the second second

nade the adhesive stamp an impera-

any way set it uside.

cades of the

We necessity, for we can conceive of bothing which can take its place, or in

Succeeding the long series of wars and the great upheaval in the social condition of the civilized world, occur-ing during the local devices of the

shteenth century and the first two

trade after a time revived, rapid transit by steam agency became an ac-

century,

ing during the last decades of the

decades of the ninetcenth century came a time of rest; education advance

umstances its adoption was brought

I earnestly ask an interest in your | a condition of things wherein the heavens were closed unto men. Professed followers of Christ have been willing to defend that idea, and to declare that those who believed in the necessity of revelation were mistaken and in ac-cepting more revelation from God we are subject to the curse pronounced by John upon all who should add unto his book. I believe as firmly now as he did then that any man who should of himself add to the word of God would be subjected to the curse, that he pronounces, for no man has a right to do that; but John never meant to convey the idea that the Lord had not the right to give further revelation. He showed by his own course that he did not mean that; for after he had writ-ten these words which are so often quoted against new revelation, he wrote that beautiful gospel which goes by his name, and which contains so preclous things. The Lord is not limited in any such way. From the days of Moses until the days

of the Apostles, He gave revelations, and inspired His servants to write them, How thankful we are that these records have been kept! Moses has been called God's first pen. The earliest authentic writings we have come from him, and, studying them, we see how consistent is the word of God from beginning to end. Moses gave the same warning unto men as John did, and yet after him there were many writers of scripture. We have many books written since then, which we know were writ-ten under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit. Many books have been lost, and many books will be brought to light yet by the power of God. The Lord has carefully guarded His word, so that it has come down to us, through its many translations, nearly perfect. We would like our young men and our young we men to study these works, and make themselves familiar with the gems of truth that are found on their pages. Winter is coming on, and we would like our people to use the winter evenings in set improvement. Especially does this apply to the young. We would like them to abstain from too much danc-ing. Dancing is a pleasant amusement, where it is carried on in a right way: but too much of it makes the mind frivolous, and incapacitates those for study who thus indulge in it. Of course, there are times when it is good to unbend. Relaxation is necessary, but it should not be the chief object in passing our winter evenings. Those belong-ing to the Mutual Improvement associations, we hope, will learn their les sons and not miss one session. Whet you take up your Manual to study it. try to take up other books on similar topics. Go to the fountain where things

no doubt these things can be found in more fulness in other books; but keep a record of events as they happen, of the changes in the ward, in the Bishopric in the Teachers, in the different associations and institutions of the ward. It is true that the different societies keep records, but the ward clerk should at least note the changes that take place, so that his ward records may be a true history of the ward. Today, when go into some wards and ask you was the first Bishop of the ward, and who the next, there is not a scratch of a pen to show it; and when we send Brother Andrew Jenson, as one of the absistants of the Historian's office, to find out about the histories of the wards, he is often referred to the older members of the ward to get the information he wants. This should not be the case. Our ward records should contain a history of the ward from its organization and the changes that have taken place in the ward, as well as the important events that have happened.

In the Stakes there should be two rec-ords also. There is no genealogical record needed, but there is a record of the High Council and a record of the history of the Stake required. These records do not call for much writing; a little, written at the time, will keep the history going. If this be attended to, when the history of the different Stakes and wards comes to be written we will have the material with which to do in felt to say this concerning record-

keeping. When ward conferences are held and the Stake presidency visit them, it ought to be understood that that day should also be record day in that ward. Let the Bishop have all his records brought where the presidency of the Stake can inspect them; and the presidency can point out where anything is lacking or commend them where good records are being kept. We have found it necessary to appoint one day each year for this purpose, and w think that the day on which the ward conference is held is the best time for the presidency of the Stake to inspect the records. It is neces-sary that these things be kept. The genealogical record is very important. How pleased we are when we go out into the world and find how conscientiously they have kept a rec-ord of births, so that we are able to trace our ancestry in some countries for several hundred years. This could not be done if genealogical records were kept in a slovenly manner. Sometimes here they are taken on slips of paper, put away in a drawer, and oc-casionally lost. This must not be. When we undertake to do a thing, let us do it well. Do not trust to clerk alone, but let the Bishop feel that it is his business to look after the records in his ward. Statistical records cannot be kept corectly if the records are not correct. Certificates of mem-bership should also be looked after. hav-Bishops should see to it that those who move away receive their certificates to take to the wards where they move to; and the wards that they go to should try to find out their standing. so that they can be received there. There are many that are dropping out because they move away without cer-tificates, and do not join the wards or branches to which they move, while if they were looked after and warmed up, they might be lively members in the Church am pleased, brethren and sisters, with the condition of the people. When Brother Cowley referred yesterday to a time when so many apostatized from the Church, I thought how good it is that today this is not the case, and that excommunications are very rare. In fact, I believe that the discipline of the Church could be stricter and be a blessing unto the people. But it is a healthy sign to see that there are not so many apostatizing as in years past. I believe the people understand the principles of the Gospel better and live the Gospel more perfectly. They have shown during the last two years how they have received the word of the Prophet in regard to tithing, and I believe the Lord will bless them, both temporally and spiritually, for meet-ing this requirement. They will be strengthened in their faith and there will not be so much danger of apos-tasy as when they refused to keep the commandments of God. May the Lord bless you all, in the name of Jesus. Amen. 'Tis Easy to Feel Good. Countless thousands have found a blessing to the body in Dr. King's New Life Pills, which positively cure Con-stipation, Sick Headache, Dizziness, stipation, Sick Headache, Dizziness, Jaundice, Malaria, Fever and Ague and all Liver and Stomach troubles. Purely vegetable: never gripe or weaken. Only 25c at Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. Subsequently a bill was brought in to garannannannannannannannannannannannan carry out the plan suggested, and this, with the full governmental sanction and support. Like all other reforms, Who Invented the Adhesive Postage Stamp? had to meet with opposition from ested interests, but on the 17th of August, 1839, the act received the royal assent. After a short trial of a penny 2 cent) rate for the city of London and a four penny rate throughout country outside, ultimately, on the 16th of January, 1840, the penny rate went into general operation throughout the whole of the United Kingdom. So much in brief as to the inception of the uniform postal system. Among the early friends and active supporters of Rowland Hill in his paname of Rotand Hill will ever stand triotic endeavor at postal reform, was Isauc Pitman, the inventor of "Phonog-taphy," who was then about launchout in bold relief. In the year 1835, his zen? as an administrative reformer about. To the present inhabitants of the civilized world it has been accept-ed as a thing that "always had been" is zero as a first directed to the deficiencies directed at the postal system of Great Britain, which, defective though ing his shorthand system of writing upon public attention. Much correspondence passed between these two active, energetic spirits, laboring in two was in the advance of any othdifferent lines, yet having alike at heart er civilized nation. After mature conthree-score-and-ten mark and were at sideration, he came to the conclusion, the general good. Up to this period, ordinary correspondence was carried on that the deficiency which might arise from a reduced postal rate would be by using letter paper (quarto size) fold made up by the increased corresponding in three, and inserting the ends in each other, using sealing wax or a wafer to ensure secrecy. Soon gum-med paper, on which notices, devices, the names of firms or persons sending ence which would inevitably result, and also from the compulsory prepay ment of postage. In his famous In his famous attendant-the adhesive postage stamp, ed the plan that throughout the Unitthe letter was printed, and used in-stead of wax or wafer. It was some ed Kungdom the rate should not exceed intile time before envelopes came into use, and introduced a new feature in the limit of one penny (2 cents) for each letter weighing less than half an ounces. The employment of adhesive enclosing correspondence; but at first postage was another idea therein sugthe edges were not generally gummed and still necessitated the same methods gested, and in the following words: "Perhaps the difficulty, (referring to collection of fee) might be obviated by of securing them; gradually gummed edges and other improvements came into use. Mr. Pitman, among his other using a small piece of paper, just shorthand stationary, had prepared a large enough to bear a stamp, and covsheet of the kind mentioned above, on ered on the back by a glutinous wash, which was lithographed in shorthand which by applying a little moisture might be attached to the letter." Throughout the entire nation public opinion was aroused by the publication characters, in small diamonds, mottoes. and which were sold by him and used for securing letters and envelopes. The suggestion embodied in the pamphlet put forth by Mr. Hill, as be-fore stated, emanated from Mr. 'Pitof the pamphlet, and petitions favoring the project were speedly gotten up, signed by large numbers, and presented to the house of commons, and in 1838 a committee was appointed by the man, and occurred in course of corres-pondence between these gentlemen, The utility of the new postal scheme was so marked and the increase on poshouse to examine into the subject in all complished fact, a rising in the lower strate of society, and general improve-ment in social matters became the or-

drawback to the new system was the method of prepayment of the fee. The custom in vogue was for the sender to leposit his letter and the penny fee at the postoffice window, the postmaster would then mark in ink, very legibly, the amount paid, on the letter, take the money and place the letter away for delivery. This involved the necesfor delivery. This involved the neces-sity of the letter being taken to a stat-ed place, and if many were on the same errand much loss of time in wait-based on the system. ing would ensue. Besides this, extra elerks were needed to count the letters, check the receipts, make returns, etc., in the various local offices; and these again had to be audited at the head office, and the postmasters' debit and redit account made out daily, involv-ng much labor and expense, and, of course, detracting greatly from the inrinsic advantages the new system was esigned to meet

This objectionable feature of the sys-tem was of such a nature, and was felt everywhere, that a presentation was made by the postal authorities to the treasury board, who took the subect into serious consideration, and once issued a notice offering a reward of £260 (\$1,000), for a scheme by which an easier method of carrying out the new duties could be effected and As pensing with the need o' the check nethod in use. Mr. Fitman again 'esorted to his ad-

hesive stamp idea for the prepayment of letters, and elaborated a plan by which they might be issued to the postmasters in bulk, and by them sold to the public, which would obviate the annoyance attendant on depositing the letter and fee, and minimize the check-ing required. He also set forth the great use to which the stamps could be put in facilitating business for small amounts. The plan set out that the aheets should contain 249 stamps (ach (valued at £1) each line to contain stamps (valued at one shilling), thus disposing with the need of much counting in disposing of them; together with other features of general utility. The scheme proposed by Mr. Pitman was considered to be eminently feasible and practical, and was at once accepted. and the amount remitted to the inventor

It might be thought by some that the idea of adhesive postage stamps should be shared by Rowland Hill with Isaac Pitman. From the writer's intimate personal intercourse for years with Isaac Pitman, and his knowledge of the close friendship existing between these two high-spirited gentlemen, he assured that neither of them would seek to receive or claim meed of honor, substantial otherwise, to which he AD3 otherwise, to which he was not fuly entitled; and on the other Was hand, neither would for a moment withhold from the other all the praise which might accrue from any valuable suggestion. As stated above, the suggestion came from Isaac Pliman, and was embodied by Rowland Hill, as were other suggestions of his many friends, when wise to do so, while in the preparation of his pamphlet published in

For all practical purposes the history of the postage stamp begins in the United Kingdom, and with the great reform in the postal system in 1839-40. A postage stamp was in use in Paris in the year 1653. Stamped letter paper was issued by the Sardinian government in November, 1818. An experiment ment in November, 1818, An experiment was made in London in 1839 of stamped wrappers for newspapers, and four years later, (1834), the stamp authori-tles recommended smillar wrappers for general adoption. In August, 1834. Mr. James Chalmers, in his printing Dandee, Scotland, printed office in stamps with ordinary type, and made an adhesive wash, but took no steps for public recognition until some time after the publication of the pamphlet by Rowland Hill in February, 1837. A few weeks only elapsed of the accept-ance of the plan of Isaac Pitman, that the skill and ingenuity of Mr. Edward Hill, of the stamp office, and of Mr. Hill, of the stamp office, and of Mr. Perkins, an engineer, effected means to answer the demand. Another difficulty presented itself, hanely, obliteratory ink which should work effectually with-out damage to the letter itself; this also was soon communication. also was soon overcome In the production of the stamp, both the apness and security against forgery had to be considered. A fac simile of the queen's head was first engraved on a single matrix, which, being subse-quently hardened, was employed to produce impressions on a soft steel roller, and this being hardened. in turn, was used under very heavy pressure to repeat and produce its counterpart on The carrying out of the a steel plate. entire operation was confided to the well known manufacturers of playing cards and label printers, Messrs, De la Bunhall Row, London, by Rue, of reason of having the best means for accomplishing the work within the shortest time. With but slight modifications and improvements in the mechanical operations, the same general method of producing adhesive postage stamps is carried on. The total cost of manufacture of milliou stamps was (stated in United States currency) \$146.02; with the commission added (\$219.27), made the total of \$365.29. In the British postoffice, from May 1, 1840, to the end of the year 1844, 31,300,000,000 postage stamps of various denominations were printed. The great utility of stamps for collecting revenue has gradually come to be acknowledged. Fees on filing documents in law courts, as well as in other ways, have adhesive stamps been made of excellent service. The use of postage stamps in small commercial transactions, as hinted at by Isaac Pitman in the incipiency of its adoption, is too obvious to need any comment here. The little canton of Zurich, Switzerwas the first foreign state to land. adopt the adhesive stamps and a uniform postage in 1843; the empire of Brazil followed in the same year; in 1844 the canton of Geneva, Switzerland, followed, and Basil in 1845. It was not until 1847 that the uniform postage system with adhesive stamps came in-to use in the United States, though New York and Rhode Island states had attempted the experiment local-It was not until 1853 that the improve ment of perforating the sheets for the greater convenience of detaching the stamps was introduced, which had prethe viously been done by scissors, etc. The sum of \$19,440 was paid to Mr. Henry Archer for his invention of a machine for the purpose. Subsequently other improvements, such as a gum wash more readily softened by moisture, and which on drying should be tenacious enough to secure the stamp to the letter, and obliteratory ink of a permanent quality were adopted. This article would scarcely be plete without some reference in detail of the circumstances attendant upon the lives of men who have done so much to enhance the present social conditions, and yet of whom so little is generally known. Rowland Hill (1795-1879) was born December 3, 1795, at Kidderminster, Worcestershire, England, During his earlier years his health was infirm, and he was obliged to retain a recumbent position; to relieve the irksomeness of his seclusion he adopted the practice of repeating figures aloud utively, until he had reached very high totals, causing film to become an adept in arithmetic and mathematics. At the age of 12 years Rowland Hill began to assist his father in a school at Hilltop. Birmingham, to which place his father had removed, and subse-quently he had the chief management of the school. The establishment was removed in 1819 to a more convenient building in the Hasley Road, in order to have the advantage of a large body of boys, and for the purpose of properly carrying out an improved system of education, the principal features of which were devised by Rowland Hill, and expounded by him in a pamphlet entitled a "System for the Government and Education of Boys in Large Num-

ditions, in 1827. The main principle of the system was the leasing of power in the hands of the boys themselves as much as possible. The system was s successful that in a circular issued sh Very after the expedient had been in operation it was announced that the head master had never once exercised his right of veto on their proceedings. After his marriage in 1827 Rowland Hill removed to a new school at Bruce Castle Totenham in the inducts of 'astle, Totenham, in the suburbs of ondon from which, in 1835, failing health compelled him to retire. It was in this same year, 1835, that his zeal as administrative reformer was directed to the postal system, then in peration. The discoveries which re sulted from his investigations are, when stated, so easy of comprehension, that are is great danger of its originality d thoroughness, and its greatness as a element of human progress, being st sight of. A fact which also en-ances its merits was that he was not rostoffice official, and possessed no ractical details of the ordinary work-use thereof. After laborious collection statistics be succeeded in activity for statistics he succeeded in satisfying meelf that the principal expense of etter carriage was the recept and defirsts so little with the distance, that uniform rate of postage was in real-y the fairest of all plans that could a adopted. In his famous pamphilet, sued in 1887, he considered that the ficiency in the postal rate would be ade up by the increased correspondnce, and by the saving in prepayment, a well as by an improved method of eeping accounts, and by lessening the spense of distributing.

Propositions so striking and novel in sgard to a subject in which every one od special interest, sould not fail to ommand general attention, and as aldy stated, a committee of the house commons, after looking closely into a atter, and much consultation the projector, recommended its option. Rowland Hill received an intinent in the treasury to superin-the introduction of his reform in 1840, but was seen compelled to refire on account of a change in the government. To mark the public approval of his services, and in some asure compensate him for the loss stained. In 1846 a national subscripon of £13,300 was presented to him. On the return of the liberal party On the return of the liberal party to office in the same year he was again appointed secretary to the postmaster-general, and subsequently chief secre-tary. In this position his ability as a postal administrator made itself feit in every department of the postoffice, and enabled him to supplement his original discovery by protection considered among discovery by practical expedients em bracing its benefits in a degree com ensurate with continually opening fa-lities of communication in a manner ombining cheapness and efficiency. In 1860 he was rewarded with the hon-

of knighthood, and when failing alth compelled him to resign his of fice he received a grant from parilament of $\pounds 20,000$, and was allowed to rethe on his full salary of £2,000. In 1864 the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D. C. L., and on the 5th of June, 1879, he was presented with the freedom of the city of London. This esentation, on account of his infirm aith, took place at his residence at Hampstead, a northern suburb of Lon-don, which he survived only a few weeks, dying on the 27th of August fol-lowing. He was burled in Westminster Abbey

Isaac Pitman, the eldest of a not numerous family, was born in the year 1813, in the small manufacturing town of Trowbridge, Wiltshire, England, where, as in many other places in that district of country, was produced at one time the celebrated "West of England Broadcloth." In one of these factories his father held the position of foreman. After acquiring an elementary education at the grammar school of his natown, he for a time assisted on factory, and while so engaged, utilized his spare time in preparing for the position of school teacher, entering in due course the enormal training school of the British and Foreign School soci-ety on the Borough Road, London, Subsequently, upon qualifying himself, he taught school in various places; finally establishing himself in a private school at Bath, seven miles from his native Previous to this time he had acquired a knowledge of stenography, which now occasionally exercised in reporting on special occasions, for the Bath Her ald About this period (1830) great activit; in the way of social and other reforms developed, to many of which Isaac Fitman lent his energies, taking for his special effort the simplifying and adapting stenography to a more gener-al use. Finally, after some years of pa-tient labor, was evolved the system known as phonography-a system of shorthand based on the sounds produced by the human voice in speaking and first given to the world in 183 It was while engaged in preparing his shorthand system for publication his attention was strongly drawn to the incongruities of the present method of spelling the English language, and from that time his life energies were devoted to the improvement of his phonography whereby it has been brought, it would seem, almost to absolute perfection; and also to the bringing of the written language in harmony with the pronunclation, to which has been given the name of "spelling reform." Phonography soon rose into public favor, and furnished means for the carrying out of the spelling reform; which, however, did not meet with such success, having so many deeply-rooted vested interests to combat. For nearly sixty years, in quiet, unobtrusive labor, has Isaac Pit-man's life been spent, and millions now reap the benefit of his efforts Every progressive movement of the age has received his hearty material and moral support, but to the spelling reform his almost entire life has been consecrated. In 1887 a jubilee of phon-ography was held in London, and presentations, testimonials, letters thanks were showered upon him from all parts of the world. Later, at the queen's jubilee the labor of his lifetime met a national recognition, when the "grand old man" secured from his sov-ereign the honor of knighthood. Whenever seen on the streets of the picturesque city of Bath, England, even till within a few years of his death, the idea was impressed on the observer of a man of an active, restless naturemental and physical. Tall, of spare but muscular physique, even when ad-vanced in years, his rapid easy step might be envied by men many years his junior; and his bright eyes and firm face afforded ample illustration of those regular habits which formed one of his chief characteristics throughout a busy career. During the greater part of his protracted life he was a practical vego cants, even eschewing the use of tea and coffee to a very great extent, and methodical almost to a fault in the habits and duties his daily avocation required. In early years he was tutored in the faith of Wesleyanism: in after years he became a firm adherent of the views promulgated by the mystic Emanuel Swedenborg, and for many year officiated as a preacher of that sect to a small community, in a church in the village of Twerton. In the im-mediate neighborhood of Bath. He went peacefully to his rest in the last named city on the 22nd day of January, 1897, at the ripe age of \$4.



UN

at

to :

LAN

refe

ttee lub

ver, r, F, mml

e for cont ir te /ill s 'J. F

rej ot t

Cha

eut

fie o i au

tive final

the

schn

Mr. ent

ari hat ub lay

eir loy

wn las

ço

ior

Mei

eve the

ow ie i hi

ciety Speaking about the Lord ing inspired His servants to keep records, I am reminded that we as a people are making history, and this his-tory should also be kept. On the very day that the Church was organized the Prophet received a revelation which said that there should be a record kept in the Church, Afterwards, on several earth, we have the strongest reason to believe in the scriptures. We have not only the evidences of their truth which general historian, who should keep a record of all the events in the Church. A year and a haif afterward he is told to keep a record of the Saints and their condition in the Church. This is a mat-ter on which the Prophet laid great stress, but record-keeping has been neglected to quite an extent in our midst. Even before the revelation read by Brother Clawson, where it said that a record should be kept, a revelation had been received commanding the keeping of a genealogical record-the names those baptized, and of all ordinations, etc., made in the Church. The Lord instructed His servants that everythis should be done in order. Of late, I am pleased to observe, there is a grow-ing tendency in the different Stakes and wards to take care of the records. We hope that this will be uniform through-out the Church, and that in every Stake and ward records will be kept which will give a concise history of the Stake

or ward. In every ward there should be two records kept. One, a genealogi-cal record of the births, blessings, bap-tisms, ordinations, etc. At the Descret News, office can be obtained records all successful to the births and down ready printed, with headings that will Then there should be a record kept of Then there shows be a feed a set of everything important that happens in the ward. The clerk of the ward can take his record to the meetings, and while the meeting is going on can jot down a few items of what is being said. and who are present, etc. It is not necessary that you write down the ser-Christ and the scriptures satisfied with I mons or the arguments of the brethren:

Billons Colic.

H. Seever, a carpenter and builder of Kenton, Tenn., when suffering intense ly from an attack of bilious colic, sent to a near by drug store for something to relieve him. The druggist sent him a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, three doses of which effected a permanent cure. This is the only remedy that can be depended upon in the most severe cases of colic and cholera morbus. Most druggists know this and recomEast is the Burlington Route. It is 30 miles shorter than any other line.

Denver to Chicago, is 271/2 hours. No other train makes faster time. No other train is so uniformly "on the dot." Burn these facts into your brain. Some day they will be useful to you. Burlington trains leave Denver 4 p.

TICKET OFFICE.

79 W. SECOND SOUTH ST. Salt Lake City.

R. F. NESLEN, General Agent. P. S.-Thro' sleeper to Omaha and Chicago leaves Sait Lake City at 3:15 p. m. daily.

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR, **Pioneer Undertaker**

11

ets

ietu nor ! th

y o C, t, 1

of Utah. Open day and night. Factory and Warerooms, No. 253 K. First Sonat, 15 blocks east of Theater.

Should the above query be propound- | der of the day and times. In consonance with these conditions among other matters that engaged the attention of daily enjoying the benefits of this in- the thinkers, was the need of great improvement in postal facilities which up to that time were but slightly in advance of those prevalent in the century preceding. Among those whose thoughts wern in any wise give information respecting | drawn to this condition of things, the



有一個的自己都有自己的人類的自己的自己