DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1900.



Leper Beggars and Leper Workmen-A Visit to the Hospital at Manila and a Look at Its Horrid Inmates-The Health of the City and Its High Death Rate-Something About the Black Plague and the Smallpox-Uncle Sam's Vaccine Farm Where Water Buffaloes Furnish the Virus-Skin Diseases and Mineral Springs-Filipino Superstitions-How Black Dogs Bring the Cholera - The Angling-Angling Which Prevents Death and Disease,

FRANK G. CARPENTER

bodies.

patients.

OBJECT TO CREMATION.

scaled by varnishing them again and again with a sort of a lacquer, but which are, nevertheless, unsafe in case

which are, nevertheless, unsafe in case of the plague. During the prevalence of the disease at Canton there were a number of Chinese coffin associations, men who clubbed together to furnish coffins for the poor. In one such club two thousand coffins were given away, and altogether more than sixty thous-sand coffins were furnished for plague

sand coffins were furnished for plague

A NATION OF SCRATCHERS.

It is said that 50 per cent of the people of the Philippines are suffering from skin diseases, and, from the amount of acratching I see going on, I judge that

the figures are not overdrawn. Every second person you meet, whether man, woman or child, jerks his clothes this way and that, apparently hunting for

way and that, apparently caused fleas. The diseases are largely caused by eating fish, which forms the chief diet of the native Filipino. It brings

diet of the native Filipino. It brings about a fish eczema, in which the skin

about a new eczema, in which the skin scales off, making the patient look at times not unlike a leper. Then there is the dobe itch, which is so common that at least one-third of the foreigners have had it. This is supposed to be caused by a parasite which comes in the water

Flipino washwomen. It usually attacks

he toes, the armpits and the parts of

The natives themselves pay but little

THE SMALLPOX.

railway in Luzon and at several

n which the clothes are cleaned by

at all dangerous.

Commences and the second second

12

Manila, March 14, 1900 .- One of the serious problems which confronts the government here is the selection of a leper island and the segregation of the lepers. There are lepers scattered throughout the archipelago. In many places they mix with the rest of the people. They may be seen begging at the doors of the churches, and it is hard to tell whether they are not in the markets handling the vegetables and meats which we eat on our tables, There are, it is said, 30,000 lepers in the Visayan Islands, and the number in the whole country must be upward of 50,000. Leprosy exists to an alarming extent in several of the provinces of Luzon, and Captain Lynch, one of the doctors of the health department, tells me that he saw several hundred cases during his stay in Negros. The Span-iards paid but little attention to the prevention of the disease. They had only two hespitals, one in Cebu and one in Manila. In Cebu the disease is known to be spreading and in Manila there are undoubtedly many lepers at large

A VISIT TO A LEPER HOSPITAL.

I took a carriage this afternoon and drove out into the country to the leper hospital. It is about three miles from the center of Manila and not far from the outskirts of the city. You pass by a market where hundreds of men. by a market where hundreds of men, women and children are crowding and pushing one another in buying and selling, thinking as you look how easi-ly one leper could contaminate the whole. You go by thousands of the thatched huts of the laboring classes, each but swarpher with provide and ach hut swarming with people, and at last come to a big white building which looks not unlike a penitentiary. It is surrounded by large grounds, and shut off from the road by a thick wall of stone. It has a barred gate, and as you look up you instinctively remem-ber the inscription over Dante's Infer-

"All hope abandon ye who enter here.

and wonder why it is not inscribed Entering the gate is like going into a prison. You are in a long passage between high walls of stone, and far

The most dangerous of all the skin through it. There is a native at the endiseases is, of course, the smallpox, which has lately broken out in a numthrough it. There is a native at the en-trance who looks ugly enough to be a patient himself. We ask for the lepers. He points across the court and tells us to enter. We do so, and within a few seconds are in the presence of two score horrid-looking objects, who have run to the doors to meet us. Some are young across the leaver Here per of places. It exists along the line assigned to Annowstan. No accurate statistics have been taken for China, for lepers are to be found in all the cities in the southern part of that empire. They mix about with the rest of the the of the ports, and is said to be spreading in Panay and Cebu. Several officers of the army have had it, but as yet, it has not affected the foreigners to any expeople, and you see leper beggars every-where. On many of the rivers they go tent. The spring months are the most dangerous times of the year for this discase. The weather is hot and dry, and the heat from noon until about 4 young, some old-all are lepers. Here is a boy, brown-faced, bright-eyed, and about in boats asking for alms, thrust-ing out bags attached to long poles at as quick in his actions and joyful in his laugh as your own boy at home. But look! His hands and his breast are covered with white spots, and one of his ears has already begun to deday and made some inquiries of the ly in Canton and Hongkong. It also ple to pray to St. Roque. The disease doctors. They are not alarmed at the exists in India, and there are now a kept on for some time, but when it day and cay. Next to him is a man whose nose | not give alms. There is a leper asylum 25 MANNAMAR Educational 😔

Copyrighted, 1900, by Frank G. Carpen- has been eaten away and whose eyes | in Canton which has 500 inmates. There | situation, but say that they are vaccin-ter. | has been eaten away and whose eyes | in Canton which has 500 inmates. There | situation, but say that they are vaccin-are bleared with the disease. Others | both sexes live together, and many | ating as many people as possible. A have foreheads which are falling in.

red with sores. It is so horrible, in-As we hesitate the lepers gather around us. I motion them off, but they point to my camera, and one says "re-trato," the Spanish word for photo-graph, and holding out his mutilated hands adds these two words in English. "Give money." I take out a Mexican dollar and throw it to him, and he gath-ers the horrid crowd in the sun to one side and poses them for me.

IN THE HOSPITAL.

As I snap the button the native doctor appears and we go together through the building with the ghoulish crowd at our eels. We pass upstairs through one ong hall after another, each filled with ds, upon some of which lepers are ly g. The halls are clean and well light ed. The walls are whitewashed, and the building is cool and well kept. The floor is of hard wood, polished so that our faces and those of these living dead men are reflected in it as we walk through.

FIFTY-FIVE WOMEN LEPERS.

Leaving the men's ward, we next go to the women's ward. There are eighty-one men and fifty-five women and girls now in the hospital. The females are of all ages, from little tots of four up to gray-haired, horrible looking hags of sixty. The most of them are idle, sitting about talking, smoking and chew-ing the betel. One woman has her mouth so eaten away that neither teeth nor lips are left to hold her cigarette. Her nose is almost gone, but she has put the eigarette in one of her nostrils and is puffing out the smoke through the hole where her mouth should have been. I take a photograph of five of the worst cases, trembling as I do so for fear I may catch the disease,

I can imagine nothing more horrible than the condition of these people here. They have no amusements and no work. They are just waiting to die and watch-ing themselves, knowing that they must die inch by inch.

the body which perspire most profusely, causing a rash. It sets one almost crazy, but it is easily cured and is not understand that the health officers are considering the matter of a leper island, and that at the earliest possible moment the lepers will be gathered to-gether and carried there. This has been done in Porto Rico, and there is no doubt but that it should be done in the Phillippines attention to such diseases, although they have numerous medicinal plants, and the mineral springs, hot and cold, which are found in different parts of the islands, are very well patronized. Philippines

THE LEPERS OF ASIA.

down, at the end of this you see the barred doors of the hospital itself. Come with me and let us take a trip This part of the world seems to breed lepers. There are said to be more than a million in India. China and Japan, and in this estimate half a million is assigned to Hindosian. No accurate

both sexes live together, and many of them marry and have children. ating as many people as possible. A wholesale vaccination of all the peopl would be a good thing if it cou carried out. It must be remembered, however, that there are 8,000,000 of them and that at least 7,000,000. I should say, The doctors here have had considertrouble about disposing of the es. They at first insisted that all of the need such treatment. Practically no vaccination had been attempted among ild be burned, but the Chinese and the lower classes up to the time of our taking possession of the islands. The llpinos made such an outery over this that Gen. Otls has countermanded the taking possession of the islands. The people do not look upon smallpox as we do. They are like the Chinese in that many of them pay no more attention to it than they do to a bad cold. They do not care to be vaccinated, and the Chi-ness especially object to baylow, their order. When the plague was so had in Canton many of the pall-bearers who were paid to carry the coffins to the graves were stricken with It, and when four men would go out for that pur-pose often but two would return. The nese especially object to having their Chinese here are very anxious to have the bodies of the deceased sent back to China. They put them in immense wooden coffins which are hermetically

ness especially object to having their arms scratched up by the doctors. I saw no Chinose lepers in the Manila hospital, but there is a large Chinese population here, and without doubt some of the Chinese are lepers. Lep-rosy was known in China several hun-dred years before the days of Con-fucius, and it is said that one of the dis-ciples of that sage died of this dread-ful disease.

Leprosy is usually caused by contact but it is more prevalent wherever the people are overcrowded, dirty and poorly fed. A hot, moist climate, such as we have here, is conducive to it, and the government is using every effort to put the town in a better sanitary con-dition.

THE HEALTH OF MANILA.

So far our soldiers have been very healthy here in Manila, and also in all parts of the Philippines. I have no doubt but that these islands are among the most healthful of all tropical coun-tries, and, for people who live well and take care of themselves there is but lit-tle danger. The heat is no greater than that of the United States in the

The natives, however, have no health regulations and a house-to-house visi-tation which the sanitary officials are now making shows that the city is in a very bad condition

The death rate for the last six months The death fate for the last six months of 1899 was about 41 per 1,000, estimat-ing the population at 300,000, or, if es-timated at 400,000, about 31 per 1,000. These figures are exceedingly high, Hongkong, which is in the same lati-tude as Manila, and which has about the same climate has a death rate only the same climate, has a death rate only half as large, and it is next door to China, with all the plagues that that country so regularly produces. Here we had practically no plagues during the time above mentioned.

THE BLACK PLAGUE.

Within the past few weeks, however, there have been a number of cases o the black death or bubonic plague. This plague has broken out at several of the ports of Japan and China, and there have been a number of deaths from it here. I found it at Kobe Japan, when I passed through on my way to the Philippines. All the passengers taken on there were examined for evidences of the plague before they were permit-ted to come on board the ship, the cap-tain of the steamer requiring a doctor's certificate from each.

large number of cases in Bombay and alcutta.

WANT TO EAT THE RATS.

The doctors here tell me that it is of-ten communicated by rats, and, with-in the past few weeks, they have sont out an order that all the rats are to be killed. It is charged that the Fillpinos and the Chinese will not co-operate with the health department in this mat-ter because there are many among them who eat rate as food. I have bought dried rate which were offered for sale as eatable articles in the cities of China, and I see them for sale in the of China, and I see them for sale in the Chinese stores here. The rats commu-nicate the plaque by contact, or by running over the people. It is also carried by the fleas which live on the rats and carry the disease to the hu-man beings whose bodies may form their next feeding ground.

HOW THE PLAGUE COMES.

So far nearly every one who has caught the black plague here has died. The disease comes upon one without warning. In the shape of a fever which in a short time raises the temperature of the patient to 105 degrees and up-ward. There is no chil, but the pa-tient has a severe headache and shows signs of stupor. After twelve hours the glands of the neck, the armpits, or the groins begin to swell and soon be-come as large us hen's eggs. In some come as large as hen's eggs. In some cases the patient vomits blood, and within a few hours he dies. Some few recover. And if one can keep himself allye for six days after exposure he is

The plague kills rats as well as hu-man beings. Dead rats are found in the drains in the infected portions of China, and the rats run from such places almost as fast as the men.

A CARABAO VACCINE FARM.

Nevertheless, the doctors are making many vaccinations. They have estab-lished a vaccine farm here at which they use young carabos, or water buffaloes, to furnish the virus, instead of cows, as with us. Ten thousand oints so treated were sent out in re-conse to one order yesterday and carasponse to one order yesterday and cara-bao vaccine is being distributed through all the army posts. I went out to the vaccine farm this morning and watched the mode of treating the animals. A carabao calf about a year old was lying strapped down upon a table as I en-tered the operating hall. The head and three legs of the beast were strapped to the table. The animal lay upon its side, its head and three legs so fastened that it could not move; and its fourth that it could not move; and its fourth eg, one of the hind ones, so tied to a post that the belly was plainly exposed. The hair had been shaved from this part of the body, and it was upon it that the vaccination wounds were being made. The skin of a carabac is of a delicate pink, and that of a calf has the peachy that of a maiden's cheek. It was upon this tinted background that the scratching was done, evident by a dozen bloody spots which could be seen here and there upon it. A native Filipino doctor was perform-ing the work of inoculation, the poor carabac now and then uttering a cry that the belly was plainly exposed

ing the work of inoculation, the poor carabao now and then uttering a cry which was almost human as the lance cut through his hide. The doctor told me that the scab formed very quickly and that a large number of points can be dipped in one scab. The carabaos are thoroughly examined to see that they are healthy before they are vac-cinated. Their sores last but a short time and within a week or so they are time, and within a week or so they are as well as ever.

SOME FILIPINO SUPERSTITIONS.

SOME FILIPINO SUPERSTITIONS. One trouble about vaccinating both Filipinos and Chinese lies in their su-perstitions. Many of the Filipinos are fatalists. They think they are fated to die or get well, and if so vaccination will not help them. One belief is that cholera is brought by a black dog who runs through the streets with the dis-ease following behind him. They be-lieve in charms and in prayers as pre-ventatives of disease, and the priests have encouraged them in this. Some vears ago cholera morbus was common.

I called at the health department to-



Did you ever experience these? Do you no-tice any such feeling new? If you do, then be sured. HUDYAN will cure you.

ce any such feeling new? If you do, then be ured. HUDYAN will cure you. Have you headaches or dizzy spella, ha des-nated by Fie 17 Are you pale or enactated, an Fig. 27 Have you a conted tongue or of-naive breath, Fig. 37 If you observe these romptoms, then take. HUDYAN, for HUDYAN (II) at once relieve you. Perhaps you notice fluitering or pain in stom-ch, Fig. 37 Inactivity or torpidity of liver, as allocated by Fig. 45 All these symptoms and reforegoing ones indicate Dyspersia. Be ured by HUDYAN, for HUDYAN never fails these cases.

these cases. Do you not know that dyspeptia and indi-estion are forerunners of Ulceration of the tomach, of Heart complication, of Inflamma-on of Liver and Bowels? You can avert these erious and dangerous complications, for if ou take HUDYAN now, you will soon be en-vely cored.

you that HUDDAN tirely cured. HUDYAN was hever known to fail in dis-eaks of this mature, for HUDYAN strengthens all the glands that are concerned in the dires-tion of your food, and stimulates them to per-tion of your food, and stimulates them to per-

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stopped that saint got the credit for it. The Filipinos have numerous shrines scattered over the country which are supposed to be especially holy. One is at Anti Polo, not far from Manila, It is frequented by thousands of pilgrims in the month of May, and it is said that

In the month of May, and it is said that the village there relies almost entirely upon such pilgrims for its living. It is a town of about 4,000 people. There is a famous shrine in the Isl-and of Cebu whose patron is known as the Holy Child of Cebu. This child is an ebony image of Jesus which is said to have been found on the seashore more than 300 years are by one of the Snap. than 300 years ago by one of the Span-ish soldiers. It was taken by the Augustine order of friars and a church was built for it. This church was burned, but the image was saved and another was erected. In which it is still kept. The image is about fifteen inches high and is loaded with silver trinkets. It

and is loaded with silver trinkets. It is carried about in a procession on cer-tain days of the year. There are plenty of relics of saints in the churches here in Manila, and scat-tered over the Philippines are virgins, saints and relics which are supposed to have enecial virtues in the healing of have special virtues in the healing of the bodies and the saving of souls. I find the people here very religious: every woman, and almost every man.

wears a scapulary. Some of the people have what is called "Angting-angting," charms of paper, silver or ivory, upon their breasts under their clothes. These are drawings of the saints and special words or texts which are supposed to not only ward off disease, but to pre-vent the wearer being killed in battle. Many have been found upon the bodies Many have been found upon the bodies of the Filipinos killed by our soldiers, the charms having for some reason failed to protect the wearers from our Krag-Jorgensen bullets. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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UNIVERSITY.

The ladies of the '02 class met and organized a chorus. Thursday after-noon,

The players in "As You Like It," to be given under the trees in a few are making rapid advar under the direction of Prof. Babcock.

The boys of the '02 class have organized a most excellent glee club. It will be heard from before the year is over.

Despite the inclement weather, the ball given by the fourth year students in the Sixteenth ward hall last even-ing was well attended. A most enjoy-able affair it was, too,

A lively time was spent at the meet-ing of the Zeta Gamma society Thurs-day evening. The debate, Resolved that trusts would be prohibited by legisla-tion, proved to be very interesting. The affirmative speakers, who were the victors, were J. E. Seamon and A. N. Grover. The negative side was ably championed by Arthur Knowlton and D. S. Neel. William Franklin re-cited a humorous selection. cited a humorous selection.

The session of the Normal society last evening was very interesting. The program consisted of a recitation by Miss Stewart, a plano solo by Miss Stevenson, a reading by Mae Lall, and a debate, 'Resolved, Which is the Bet-ter, City or Country Life?"

Congress met last Monday, drew a short breath and expired. It will be regurrected next year.

The coming contest with the Nevada Stare university is creating more inter-est than anything in which the univer-sity has figured for many years.

If the Nevada boys are like their letters, the university students will surely fall in love with them.

Prof. Coray has been chosen to argue

against the University debater, in order o train them to meet the best and most ogent points on the negative side of the question,

The question of the big debute is "Resolved, That Territorial Expansion Would be a Benefit to the United States. The University is on the affirmative:

The competative contest for the interollegiate debate will occur on May 3rd.

The Nevada students will be in Salt Lake two days, May 24th and 25th. The jobate will be held on the evening of the fith.

Studying from present indications the University summer school this year will be larger than the one of last sea-Teachers from all parts of the NOT State are making applications for an-nouncements already, while the University students are content to regard the summer school almost as a neces-sity it gives the student who is be-hind in part of his work an oppor-tunity to catch up thus enabling him to graduate with his class.

It is reported from the department of engineering that the students taking the college work are, nimest without exception, earnest, honest workers. Students are coming to understand the value of this practical work and are ap-plying themselves to it with diligence

Because it rained Thursday the students taking surveying could not go into the field, therefore they spent the afternoon making surveys and calculations in room 25

This is the first year since the mining school was established that all the students taking mechanical drawing drawing have kept their work up to date.

The junior and sophomore engineers are drawing plans of the different floors of the new University buildings, These

plans will appear in this year's annual. The Historical society will discuss important subjects pertaining to the history of Utah next Friday. The following day the society will take an ex-cursion to Emigration canyon, and probably go as far as Little Mountain.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

President Tanner returned from Salt Lake City on Tuesday.

A military ball is advertised for Sat-urday evening, cadets to appear in uniform There will be a meeting of the trustees at the college next Tuesday. is the annual meeting, when the faculty

is made up for the ensuing year. The results of experiments with soils in Sait Lake and Utah counties, are now being published in a bulletin from Washington. The station will have 5,000 copies for distribution.

Both literary societies are prosper-ous and well attended. The young ous and well attended. The young ladies' society try to have a lecture once a month. The next lecture will probably be given by Professor MacEwan.

The station has recently distributed among farmers interested in sugar cane culture, samples of high per cent sorseed, from the department at Washington,

A number of former students, mostly A number of former students, mostly graduates, have formed a debating club known as "The Social 13." They are Messrs, Stewart, Jensen, Irvine, Peter-son, Eaker, Broberg, McAlster, Funk, Morrell, N. M and H. C. Hansen, Gow-ans, and Hayball. They meet at one another's rooms Monday evenings and practice debating and impromptu speaking on the questions of the day. On Wednesday evening they had a ban-quet at the Success restaurant, where, quet at the Success restaurant, where, among other exercises, the following tonsts were responded to: "The Social 13," Mr. Funk; "The Ladies," Mr. Pe-terson; "Impromptu," Mr. Baker.

BEAVER BRANCH B. Y. A.

Friday evening the Pholosophical soiety was entertained by the physics' class,

E. M. Mansfield, as home missionary from Beaver, spoke to the students Sunday afternoon.

The Academy South American Expedition company arrived here last night. Principal Partridge went out in the morning to meet them, and in the af-ternoon the students met them at Beaver and accompanied them to the Fort where they will be entertained by the students during their stay here.

"Ernest Maltravers" was presented n the concert hall Tuesday evening by the Academy Dramatic company. The proceeds of the play will be given to the expedition

Wednesday a banquet will be given by the Beaver people, and Thursday a banquet will be given here. In the evening a dance will be given and the

proceeds go to the expedition. BRIGHAM YOUNG ACADEMY.

Provo, April 26 .- The expedition has sone, but is not forgotten by the school, especially the girls.

Mrs. Coulter, president of the State Federation of Woman's clubs, was a visitor of the academy last week.

Through the energetic efforts of Prof. Lond nearly two hundred dollars worth of music has been put into the library. The students feel that this is a step in the right direction.

The circular for 1900-1501 is now going into print. It will be out before the students return home for vacation. We are expecting a musical feast in a few weeks. The opera "Precilla" is

now in course of preparation by the advanced local class. It will be pre-

sented during commencement week, with orchestral accompaniment. The coming intercollegiate contest is

being prepared for by the boys, under the direction of Profs. Horn and Swenson. They practice on the campus every afternoon, and hurt knees and tired muscles are not so common as they were a few weeks ago.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Steison, the hady philisopher, will give a lecture in the academy Friday evening. Her sub-ject is "Things as They Are." The students have not forgotten her visit last fall, and are expecting a rare treat. The long-looked-for contest in oral stories between English C and the school comes off Saturday night. The judges decided in favor of the school. The contest, however, was a close on both sides having excellent stories. All present expressed themselves as being well paid for coming out in the rain.

Wednesday morning memorial services were held in college hall in honor of Miss Irene Iverson, a former member of the school, whose death occurred at her home in Salem on the 18th of this month. The speakers were Prof. Brim-hall, Prof. Nelson and D. B. Colton. Miss Iverson will be much missed by her many friends here who truly mourn with her relatives and friends at home. L. D. S. COLLEGE.

A meeting of the Alumni association was held in the lecture hall on Mon-day night. Philip S. Maycock was elected president for the next year, with Donnette Smith, vice president, Carl Badger secretary, and Lutie Grant, treasurer.

The national party of the Civic's class will hold a convention in the lecture hall on May 2nd for the purpose of dent of the United States, and adopting a national platform. The politicians are growing very enthusiastic and the meeting promises to be a spirited one.

Geo. Fisher, W. S. Despain, and S. W. Beck have discontinued to go to their homes,

An interesting game of baseball was played at Walker's on Wednesday be-tween the second teams of the College and High school. The score was 15 to and High school. The source was is to 3 in favor of the college. Bert Price did the work behind the bat, and Geo. Smith pitched. Leslie Margetts held down first, Lawrence Beck second, and Hardy third. Will Wetzel played short, Harry Elmer left field, S. M. Foster cen-ter and Longen right field. ter, and Jensen right field.

The game with the B. Y. Academy has been called off at the request of the Provo boys, their team being disbanded.

A very interesting meeting of the Student society was held at 2 p. m. on Friday. Miss Annie Spokes gave a vocal solo, which was received with ap-plause. Meesrs, Ensign and Chamber-lin, and Misses Lutie Grant and Gene Irvine sang the College Song, respond-ing to an encore. Miss Spokes gave another selection, then Prof. Mills gave a ten minutes' talk on historical eviden-ces of the Book of Mormon. The congregation sang the College Bong.

All the offices in the commercial school have been enlarged, and fitted up with additional books. For the real estate office, a complete set of abstract books has been prepared under the direction of Mr. Jensen and Mr. Hinck-

President Paul spoke on Monday morning upon the necessity and propriety of prayer. He said we should pray al-ways, but not for that we already have, neither for things which God has placed within our reach; but for those things that are impossible to us without Di-vine aid. Prof. Mills and Mr. Hinck-

ley also spoke briefly upon the same







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