DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Saturday, - - March 20, 1897.

The Deseret Evening News is published daily Sunday excepted, at corner South and East Temple Streets, Salt Lake City.

Time Edition at 5:30 p. m. Regular Edition at 8 o'clock.

The Deseret Semi-Weekly News is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week.

The Deseret Weekly is designed for a public School every Saturday.

Daily (6 months)	$ 3.00
Daily (3 months)	1.50
Daily (1 month)	50
Daily (1 week)	12
Semi-Weekly (6 months)	1.50
Semi-Weekly (3 months)	75
Semi-Weekly (1 month)	25
Weekly (6 months)	1.00
Weekly (3 months)	50
Weekly (1 month)	20

Payable in advance in United States or Canada.

Subscribers changing their place of residence should always give former as well as present address.

The News is on sale at the principal News Stands and on all passenger trains leaving the city after 9 a. m. daily.

All communications should be addressed to

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 80.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Sixty-seventh Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, at 10 a. m. Sunday, April 4th, 1897. All officers and members of the Church are invited to be present.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

Special Notices.

Sunday School Union meeting, Sunday evening, April 4th.

General Priesthood meeting, Monday evening, April 5th.

PREACHING IN ARIZONA.

Elders John Henry Smith and Heber J. Grant, of the Council of Apostles, have been holding meetings in Arizona, where there are very many Latter-day Saints and several organized Stakes of Zion, and have been making special efforts to get people of all grades of religious conviction to come and listen to the teachings of the Gospel of Christ. The brethren are meeting with much success in their labors in presenting the true plan of salvation before the people. An illustration of the reception they are meeting with and the work they are doing may be seen in the press reports of the meetings of Phoenix, the capital city of Arizona. Says the Phoenix Gazette:

John Henry Smith and Heber J. Grant, the two Mormon Apostles of the Church of Latter-day Saints, spoke last night at the opera house. The place was packed to its utmost, even the stairway and aisles being filled. The Mormons assisted in furnishing music. Both gentlemen are eloquent speakers, and the sermons last evening were listened to with much interest.

The Arizona Republican, Phoenix, gives the following account of the same services:

Apostles John Henry Smith and Heber J. Grant of the Mormon Church addressed as large a crowd last night as could conveniently find room in the auditorium and both galleries of the opera house. Both gentlemen are of pleasing appearance and though their doctrine is older than most men now living, it was so new that it was received with the greatest interest. Mr. Grant is a rapid and powerful speaker. His defense of his creed was able, and his address to the memory of Brigham Young was beautiful. He resented the charges of disloyalty which had been made against the Mormon Church, the accusation of narrowness against it great head. In refutation to the one he called attention to the organization of the Salvation which at the call of the government penetrated the southwest while the Church was being driven from post to post. In disproves the other he pointed to Salt Lake and Utah as monuments of the wisdom and power of Brigham Young. Mr. Smith is also a speaker of pleasing presence and great ability.

Of the meeting held Friday evening, March 12, the Arizona Gazette, Phoenix, says:

Last night, to a large and deeply interested audience at the opera house, Heber J. Grant and John Henry Smith, Apostles in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, expounded the doctrines and practices of their Church. Quite a large contingent came down from Glendale, including the Mormon Choir, which rendered some most excellent vocal music. The meeting was conducted by Counselor Hakes, and several prominent Mormons were on the stage, including four members of the Legislature. Mr. Grant, who is a young looking man of about 35, spoke first, and in a very eloquent and convincing manner gave the origin and history of his church. He was followed by Mr. Smith, whose personal appearance is decidedly patriarchal, who spoke of the divine mission of Joseph Smith. His style of oratory, though entirely different to Mr. Grant's, proved to be equally convincing, for it was a quarter past ten when Representative George W. Skinner delivered the final benediction. The remarks of both gentlemen were entirely free from assaults on other churches or their members. Mr. Smith frequently used the term "the mother church" when referring to the Catholic church, and spoke of his "brethren in Christ" of the Protestant churches. Altogether it was an entertaining and instructive exposition, and undoubtedly was a revelation to many of the large audience as to what the Mormon Church actually teaches.

It is most gratifying to note, in addition to the increased interest that is being shown by the Latter-day Saints generally, and the youth in particular, in the principles of the Gospel and the work of the Church authorities in promulgating the same, that the labors of the Elders among those who have not yet obeyed the fullness of the Gospel message are bearing fruit, in calling more general attention to the glorious and marvelous work which the Lord has instituted in the latter days. The Spirit of the Lord is working in mighty power among all the people of this nation especially, to lead them at least to hear the testimony of the Elders and to have opportunity of receiving the message they deliver as servants of the Most High. In the East, the West, the North, and the South, the working of the Spirit is manifest; and it may be confidently anticipated that in the due course of time the other nations will manifest a like outpouring, till all shall have had the privilege of receiving the Gospel. The mission of declaring the principles which the Lord has revealed in this dispensation through the Prophet Joseph Smith seems to depend upon a comparative few at this time; but these laborers in vineyard here and abroad are striving diligently, and it becomes all the faithful to uphold them by earnest prayers, and by strong faith manifest in their own endeavors to be mighty workers in righteousness, that the testimony of the whole Church shall go forth unfettered by, bearing witness of the power of God that rests upon His people.

ABOUT FASTING.

A reader of the News writes from Teton, Idaho, asking the following questions:

1. What was the fast proclaimed on?

2. Was it for the benefit of the poor, or to receive more of the spirit?

3. Can a member eat breakfast and receive as much benefit by paying as much as if he had fasted? Is it as acceptable to the Lord?

1. The fast was proclaimed on the commencement of the Lord to fast and pray. It has been an order in His Church from the beginning, as may be ascertained by the sacred records of both eastern and western hemispheres. It is a potent means of invoking the divine blessing.

2. Fasting is a means of sacrifice and humility to obtain blessings from the Lord. The fast is not for the benefit of the poor any more than for the benefit of any one else who fasts, or in whose behalf fasting and prayer are exerted in. Proper fasts are a means of receiving divine grace. The payment of the fast offerings was instituted for the benefit of the poor, and also for the benefit of those who make the sacrifice to bless the poor.

3. If a member breaks fast, he cannot be classed as fasting. If he pays as much offering—or double as much, which the rule requires of such—he gets the benefit of the sacrifice made, that of the voluntary offering made to the poor. He is rewarded for his liberality to the poor; but while generally in others brings its recompense, it is not a substitute for the self-sacrifice involved in fasting, any more than double fasting would meet the wholly distinct requirement of giving to the poor. Each has its particular object and effect, but both are combined as to time when the obligation occurs, for the common good. As to the acceptability of any person's fast, so much depends on the individual's position that a categorical reply to that part of the question cannot be given. Some people find it much easier to fast than do others; and some live so much better lives in other respects, and exercise so much more faith, than do others, that an equal amount of fasting brings different results. Salvation comes by keeping the whole law of God, and cannot be meted out by isolated acts or principles.

PUGILISM AND WOMEN.

The announcement is made that Miss Frances Willard is to communicate with leading women of the country with a view of ascertaining whether some combination of influences cannot be made whereby public patronage may be withdrawn from newspapers that make it a point to furnish extended accounts of pugilistic fights. The latter element—male and female—of every community will heartily support this move, the necessity of which is apparent from the fact that it has come to this, that an exhibition like that at Carson commands larger space than a Presidential nomination, by about half a million words.

The women are directly interested in this idea. The male role throughout the world was and is the natural and logical consequence of a condition in which society necessarily depended on individual physical force for its maintenance. Civilization is slowly evolving manhood out of that barbarous condition, and with the progress of this evolution, the qualities of the mind, the intellect, the heart, are being relegated into the place of supremacy that belongs to them. But the lingering of exhibitions of brutal force and their portrayal in language calculated to inflame, as it were, the public mind are highly detrimental to the victory of the cause for which enlightened and humane women struggle. It is a natural obstacle to the evolution from the rule of the flesh to that of the intellect. Women and their friends can never succeed in the effort for recognition in public affairs for those finer gifts and graces of the sex, so long as the barbarous idea of the supremacy of brutal force has a strong hold on the public. Friends of pugilism are the enemies of woman's cause, whether they profess to be consistency, or not. No wonder, then, if women turn their sole attention to this subject.

But are they likely to succeed? In the first place they would have to contend against ridicule with the contempt it deserves. They would have to abstain from reading about it, even for the sake of satisfying their curiosity as to the brutality it involves. They would have to protest against it, even to the extent of refusing to join in a moral conversation about it, just as they would shun their presence many other subjects a true gentleman would not care to mention before a lady. They would have to ostracize the men who have deserted into this direction is beyond redemption, just as they shrink from the society of drunkards and gamblers. And they would have to shrink from listening the lectures of brutes content by crowding theaters nearly for a chance to see brother's limbs exhibited. Are the ladies prepared to take up their battle in earnest? If so, a second consideration would be the enactment of proper laws against the influences arrayed on the other side.

But it is to be hoped, if the ladies declare war against the press, they will go one step further than contemplated and protest with all the power they can wield also against the custom of making the details of crimes and other deeds of criminals more prominent features. It has been demonstrated that this is one means whereby corruption is spread among the young. It is an influence against which even a most loving mother's power is sometimes unavailing. Let the war against that stage of the press be commenced, and the press itself, throughout the whole land, the ladies will find some of their most reliable allies.

THE LEAD OF MEETINGS.

CANNONVILLE, Utah,
March 5, 1897.

To the Editor:

Be kind enough to answer the following questions through the columns of the News:

Can a High Priest, in the absence of the Bishop and counselors of the ward, preside and take the lead of sunday meetings, without being called to officiate in the place of the Bishop?

Can he (the High Priest) assume the authority by virtue of his calling as High Priest?

If not, who is the proper person to preside over the Sunday meetings in the absence of the Bishopric?

SUBSCRIBER.

To the first question we will say that if there is no one directed by the Bishopric to conduct the meeting, and the Bishop and counselors are absent, a High Priest can take the lead of the meeting, provided the Saints present at the meeting indicate him as their choice to do so; but he could not do so against the will of the Saints. A High Priest has the authority to preside, but he performs the duties of presidency in pursuance of his appointment, and in the absence of the Bishop and counselors, without instruction, the Saints are not under obligations to select a High Priest to conduct a ward meeting. They can choose some one else having the presiding qualification. If a Bishopric should leave the Saints unprovided for in the way of some one to conduct a ward meeting that has been regularly appointed, the members of the Church are not compelled to forego the meeting; they may select some qualified person to conduct the services.

The reply to the second question is that a High Priest cannot assume a jurisdiction to which he has not been appointed. He has the presiding authority, but requires the appointment before he can exercise his authority in a particular field. The Saints in such a meeting as the one described could select some person with the requisite ability to the regularly appointed authority cannot; or he may proceed by their consent, given in due form.

As to the third question, it is a proper thing for the Bishopric of a ward, where there is liability of the three members of that council being absent, to have one or more brethren designated in regular order to act in such an emergency. Such an appointment holds good as coming from duly constituted authorities. But if this be not done, then the voice of the Saints at the meeting must decide who of the qualified persons present shall take the lead; and a High Priest or any one else has a right to make suggestions or call the meeting to order with a view of determining the choice of one to conduct the services.

THE PROPHECY OF AMOS.

"A Reader," residing at Sandy, Utah, submits the following inquiry to the NEWS:

There has been a difference of opinion among a number of the brethren here concerning the eighth chapter of Amos, and we would like some, which read as follows:

"11. Behold, the days come, saith the Lord God, that I will send a famine in the land, not a famine of bread, nor a thirst for water, but of hearing the words of the Lord:

"12. And they shall wander from sea to sea, and from the north even to the east, they shall run to and fro to seek the word of the Lord, and shall not find it."

It is held by some that this was fulfilled in the conversion of the world from the time of the general apostacy to the restoration of the Gospel through the Prophet Joseph Smith, and others claim that this was the general version given by missionaries in the last century years ago, and that it was not then fulfilled, but will be when the Gospel is withdrawn from the nations, and we return through the columns of the NEWS which is desired.

A correct reading of the prophecy of Amos, and comparison with the predictions of contemporary and succeeding Prophets, will show that in the part of the prophecy quoted, Amos has direct reference to the Israelites who inhabited the land of Palestine. He had told the people of their wrongdoing, had warned them to repent, and had reminded them of what the Lord had done for them. His earlier visions seemed to have no effect in turning them to the right, so he set forth in visions the approaching destruction of the people, until the Israelitish or Hebrew tribes should be driven from prophesying any more among their kindred race. But he continued in the name of the Lord, who had spoken unto him, to describe the near desolation of the nation. Having done so, he closes his prophecy with a few verses (chapter ix: 11—15) on a still future restoration, the glory of which shall be shared by Israel and other Gentile nations—a prediction referred to in Acts xv: 16, as beginning to be fulfilled in the establishment of the Church of Christ.

The date of Amos's prophecy referred to is about 787 B. C., and it may be noted that in 2 Kings xv: 19, it is recorded part of its fulfillment, in 773 B. C.—that mentioned in Amos viii: 10; thus showing that it was directly to Israel, and began with the immediate future, continuing to the promise of final restoration, in the general region in which it is often mentioned. Further, the seventh chapter of Ezekiel parallels the eighth chapter of Amos in several respects, notably the same verse of each, which makes the direct application to Israel, and Ezekiel vii: 26, which contains the same idea as that our correspondent has quoted. This found really fulfillment in the period following Malachi, 397 B. C., if indeed it did not do so between Nahum and Zephaniah, 630 to 640 B. C. A condition of darkness similar to that described by the Prophet Amos also existed in Palestine after Christ, and generally during the great apostacy at the later dispensation, as history frequently repeats itself in the life of successive nations.

As to a supposed possible fulfillment of this particular prophecy at a future time, it should be remembered that the Gospel will not be withdrawn from the nations except by their rejection of it, and that it will not be withdrawn from earth at all as that those who search honestly and diligently for it cannot find it. The word of the Lord is revealed to earth, and will continue to be proclaimed by the voice of His servants, and by His judgments upon wrongdoers, till the gathering of the great and final restoration foretold by the Prophets.

A PRINCIPAL'S INQUIRIES.

A NEWS subscriber at Provo, Utah, presents the following questions, to which he desires a reply:

1. By whom was John the Baptist set apart to preach and baptize? I realize that he was sent of God, but who set him apart to baptize on the earth? Some argue that it was his father, but I can find nothing directly to that effect.

2. Will those individuals who are being delivered in the Assembly Hall appear in pamphlet form?

1.—There is no available record that we know of as to whether or not John the Baptist was set apart by his father Zacharias, who was a Priest, and as such had authority to ordain Priests according to rules that governed the administration of his office. There are also many other incidents in the life of John the Baptist and others which history does not relate, and which might be very interesting. But the point is not a vital one to the calling of John the Baptist. The essential fact is that he was sent of God. As to the date of his ordination to Priesthood or the individual who performed the ceremony, knowledge of these might be interesting; but the fact that he was so authorized or sent, and that by the Almighty, is the only question as to his authority, and that is definitely settled, as the inquirer says he realizes. And it is not an economy of time or effort to speculate further than the record shows about acts which are religiously known to have been performed, but of which the record fails to give a precise date or full details of the actors therein. John the Baptist was blessed by an angel to the mission which he fulfilled as the forerunner of Christ. Doctrine and Covenants lxxxiv: 28.

2. We cannot give the information at this time.

ORDINATIONS TO PRIESTHOOD.

"A Subscriber," writing from Idaho Falls, Idaho, makes the following inquiries of the News:

Will you kindly answer the following questions through the News and oblige several subscribers and Latter-day Saints?

1. If a man is worthy to be ordained to the Priesthood, should the Elder bring much use the words, I confer upon you the Aaronic Priesthood, and confirm you a Deacon, Teacher or Priest, whichever is intended? Some claim that we do not need to confer the Priesthood, but just ordain him to the office in the Priesthood.

2. If a man is worthy and is recommended to be ordained, should the Melchisedek Priesthood, should the Priesthood be conferred and then he be ordained to the office of an Elder, such as Seventy, or should it be necessary to confer the Priesthood, but to ordain to the office, if given the Priesthood? The argument is that a man cannot receive the rights of a citizen in the nation by receiving an office in the government.

When a person is properly ordained to an office in the Priesthood, he receives all the Priesthood pertaining to the office conferred. The order is to ordain Elders, Priests, Teachers, Deacons, and all other offices. See Doctrine and Covenants, xviii: 9, xxi: 59, and all other references to ordination of officers; also Book of Mormon, Moroni iii: 4. The Church authorities have given to quorum instructions upon this point, a recent notable instance being at the conference of Elders in Salt Lake Stake in 1895, the minutes of which were published at length in the NEWS, so that all could learn precisely what was required. As to the argument that a man cannot receive the rights of a citizen by receiving an office in the government, ordination in the Church does not make a man a citizen or a member. He becomes a member in a prescribed manner, and being a member and otherwise qualified, he is eligible to ordination to office, which confers all the powers of the office bestowed.

A Few Open Secrets for the Ladies:

Z. C. M. I.

SPRING IS A LITTLE BACKWARD IN COMING FORward this year, but that is no reason why you should follow his (or her) example. The wise woman does not wait until Spring are she buys her Spring goods, but she has them already when the proper weather comes.

Just unpacked, and scarcely through the hands of the makers, are the Neatest, Most Stylish and thoroughly modern Spring Suits and Skirts, that mortal woman ever saw. They are in all reasonable colors, and there is such a variety that you may rest assured that if we cannot please you, then a trip to Europe may be necessary.

We are so certain, however, of your approval of the garments and prices, that we merely ask you to examine what we offer.

MISS UP-TO-DATE.

THE VERY LATEST.

Spring Suits and Skirts

A Specialty This Week. The First Customers will, necessarily, have the Pick of the Magnificent Stock.

Z.C.M.I.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

HOME-MADE! HOME-MADE!!

New Cloths for Spring Suits.

A Lot of Elegant Patterns Just Received from the Provo Woolen Mills

SUITS Made to Order by First-class Tailors. Boys', Youths' and Men's Ready-made Suits at Lowest Prices

CUTLER BROS CO., 36 MAIN STREET.

WANTS.

Twenty words (or 2 lines) inserted under this heading, once for 10c, twice for 15c, one week for 50c, one month for 150 per line. No ad. taken for less than 10c. Words of more than 5 lines some proportionate rate. Advertise and get results.

I AM GOING TO SELL THE BOLBY Laundry. This business is going to sell to the highest bidder. If you want good price, come at once. I will take good price. There is not a better laundry doing a better business this side of New Orleans. If you want a bargain call on Mrs. Bolby, corner 4th South and West Temple. I will do the business. If you want to know what the business is doing, I will show it absolutely and take from business for you and I will do the business.

P. O. Box 1211. W. E. LAIN, 103 Progress Block.

IF YOU COULD SEE SALT AIR COTTAGE this year there would be no vacancy. Take a couple of blocks of lot for it. I am not figuring on a contract for 1897 while there is lots and lots to be disposed of. Now is the time.

W. E. LAIN, 103 Progress Block.

TO THE CITIZENS OF SALT LAKE.

I HAVE NEVER PRESENTED SALT AIR Cottage for sale before. If you want one for the purchase, as I understand, has been made to those who wanted it, I will sell it. Cottage cost me $2,000. Will take $1,500.

W. E. LAIN, Progress Block.

DID YOU EVER STOP AT THE SALT AIR Hotel at Saltair? If you did, you saw the magnificent of the house and what its cost is now. Well, I have a cottage about half the size, and it is well. The house is partaken complete and ready for the whole family for one-half the value. Call and see me.

W. E. LAIN, 103 Progress Block.

I SHALL SOME OF YOU WHO WANT houses are afraid to come to me to ask questions, as you may bring in the Sun. Come for information. Your letters are for private use. Send for one. Address, U. S. BUREAU OF INFORMATION, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—MEN WANTING TO TAKE Government positions in Salt Lake City for Railway Mail Clerks and other Government positions. Full particulars address, U. S. BUREAU OF INFORMATION, Cincinnati, O.

TWO GOOD POSTAL AGENTS. APPLY Rm. 15 Dooly Block, Salt Lake City.

BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS clerk in a store, either in city or country; good references. Address B. S., Deseret News.

MANUFACTURERS WANT A SALESman in every state to sell to the trade; good salary and expenses; no canvassing; permanent representative in every town; enclose stamp for reply. Manufacturers, Box 1200, Chicago.

WANTED: TO MAKE AND SELL 100 gallons of soap. L. G. Carter, Baker City, Oregon.

FIRST-CLASS WIDE-AWAKE LIFE INSURANCE canvasser, to carry as a side line one of the best Accident Insurance Policies issued, the best in the market. Big commissions, address with reference, Weber Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Illinois.

TO THE PUBLIC. BEFORE PURCHASING the business of other peddlers call at Rm. 1, Eagle Block, Main bet. 1st and 2nd south and see what we have to sell. Tea and Baking Powder a specialty.

YOUR CLOTHES TO CLEAN, OR PERhaps a suit to order, call on or address W. Ward, 12 Exchange Place, Salt Lake City.

COUNTY WARRANTS, 10 DAY SERIES. RUSSEL L. TRAUL, Commercial Block.

TO OUR CHEESE-MAKING BRETHREN. THE Thatcherites are accused of the use of rennet, which is made of calves' stomachs, and cannot be allowed to be used in our factories. Rennet Extract is all we use. Send Stamp. Alex Hamer, Centerville, Utah.

MEN DESIRING CONVENIENT POSITIONS, to travel, as traveling Salesmen, Cashiers, Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Shipping Clerks, Salesmen, Janitors, etc., write at once for valuable information and terms. Enclose Stamp. Mention position desired. Address, Pacific Business Bureau, Portland, Oregon.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND FEET SECOND-hand lumber, 10x12 and up, long lengths. P. O. Box 1211.

WANTS.

Twenty words (or 2 lines) inserted under this heading, once for 10c, twice for 15c, one week for 50c, one month for 150 per line. No ad. taken for less than 10c. Words of more than 5 lines some proportionate rate. Advertise and get results.

SALESMEN—SALARY OR COMMISSION, to handle our specialties, out of work. Big inducements. Mudgeons Pub'g Houses Co.

A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply to Mrs. Adams, corner 5th E. and 5th South.

WOMAN: GO OF, 25 WEST FIRST South. Nettie, milinery and dressmaking; calling and sewing taught on the Metro-Tailor system. This is the easiest and most reliable method. Its home dressmaking is in demand. All female inquiries answered by mail.

AN AGENT WANTED MEN AND WOMEN, young and old, to work for us at home or abroad, or spare time only or evening. We pay for its by the process. No canvassing. Any child can do the work. Work sent anywhere. We want work to be done. 114 Vine and Co., Box 200 Vine, Pa.

SITUATION TO DO CHORES FOR ROOM and board, by young man of 18. Address, G. Deseret News, Tooele Co., Utah.

CHEAPEST, BEST PLACE TO BUY AND sell or exchange second hand goods. 20 Richards St.

GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL TO do general work. Wanted, Rm. 2, 20 Main Street.

NEW AND SECOND HAND TYPEWRITERS, supplies, ribbons, typewriter repairs, etc. Wrather's Typewriter Depot.

SALESMAN WANTED.

A GENT TO SELL THE FINEST LINE OF chocolates, pieces, bulk goods and fancy candies. Good money. Address, Mrs. Gage-Mather Co., Pop. Dept. Chicago.

SALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN FOR GOVERNMENT positions, $75 salary; will write; age, examples, questions, requirements, etc., to write at once for valuable information free. Citizens' Correspondence Bureau, Dept. 1, U. S. BUREAU OF INFORMATION, Dept. 1, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—AN AGENT

IN EVERY STUDIO, TO CANVASS, NO or one made, sell it right, and a man is not wanted. Big profits, but only line, $15 a week. Salary or large commission. Free exclusive territory. For full particulars address, Dept. 1, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED.

SEND 10 CENTS FOR 10 NOTED FOR HOW to A Dress. Its only book. The Fine Dress Co., Chicago. Agents nothing more to do to sell its wonderful works, the greatest seller of the age, and the only work. Bonanza for Canvassing Books. R. S. Lindsey Company, New Fine Arts Building, Chicago.

WANTED—SITUATION.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN, EXPERT TYPEwriter and accountant, wants work of any kind part of day or evenings. Address M. News.

FARM FOR CITY PROPERTY.

160 ACRES OF GOOD FARMING land to exchange for city property. Title clear. Write right away. Address, G. H. Dodge, Ogden.

MALE HELP.

IN EVERY LODGE AND COMMUNITY good steady, reliable and correspondent for good, steady work. Address, Co-operation, Denver, Colo.

WANTED—HELP.

SEVERAL GOOD CANVASSERS, STEADY work and good pay. Address Rm. 40, the office.

I ADDS TO SELL A MEDICAL PUBLICation, good for one and permanent position. No high salary.

STEAM HEATING.

P. J. ROGAN—STEAM AND HOT WATER heating and ventilating apparatus. No. 3 West Second South.

THE DAVID JAMES CO. STEAM AND hot water heating. No. 6 Main street.

FOR SALE.

GET A HOME WHILE YOU CAN. I HAVE a few lots (1 acre) left in Garfield City, of sunny slope, fronting Pioneer Lake for sale, for one dollar down and one dollar per month. No interest. Apply 216 Constitution Block.

THERE WILL BE A GOOD HERD IN THE Jordan Valley this year and we have for sale a couple of times lots in Garfield City, facing the lake, for $100 each. Terms, $10 down, $5 per month, no interest. Apply 216 Constitution Block.

NO FOOLING THIS YEAR. PICKS ON 40 all wool serges cut in bed rock. No bad ones. Cutter and you get the new designs and get prices on property, painting, decorating, kalsomining, etc. Tony A. Starling, Interior Decorator, 20 South State.

CORNER IN GARFIELD BEACH IN PERFECT condition. Knocker, care News.

SMALL HOUSEKEEPING OUTFIT, SUITable for bachelors or for batching. No Saloons. W. E., News Office.

FOR RENT.

55 HOUSES SEE TUTTLE BROS. Insurance, Notary, 20 Main St.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

DR. SUNN'S VETERINARY PHARMACY 22 E. 1st South St., Salt Lake City.

MONEY TO LOAN.

I LOAN ONLY MY OWN MONEY. Money on hand, no delay, no advertising your wants, no commissions. Liberal options. DANIEL L. TRACY, Cont. Block.

LOST.

FOX TERRIER, BITCH, BLACK EAR, black patch on back, balance white; worth $15. Reward $2 to return to 314 E. 2nd So. and get money returned.

ON MONDAY, IN THE TABERNACLE, one pair of spectacles; finder please take to 37 E. Center S. and be rewarded.

BETWEEN THEATER AND EIGHTH South on Main, a gold watch chain with gold seal attached. Leave at the office.

A BROWN, HOUND WITH WHITE STAR in forehead; had on harness. Finder kindly return to Mr. Coy Stables.

FOUND.

A PAIR OF SPECTACLES, WHICH THE owner can obtain at this office by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

CHICKENS! CHICKENS!

2 FINE BREEDING PENS OF BLACK Minorcas, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns at half price to the cop. for cash, if taken at once. A bargain. R. B. Hollingsworth, 111 West First South.

REPAIRING.

FURNITURE, BABY CARRIAGES, WASHing machines, repaired, cheap, and well done. Lyman Furniture Co., Seventh East.

UTAH CLEANING & TAILORING CO. Cleaning, dyeing and repairing. Suits made to order, $20 up. 44 S. Main. Mgr.

PLUMBING AND TINWORK.

THE DAVID JAMES COMPANY, PLUMbing and tinning work. No. 6 Main St.

OPTICIAN.

MIXED AND GRAYING IS RARELY noticeable. Perfect in diagnosis. Visits free. Bonfils, expert, Constitution Bldg.

AN EXCLUSIVE OPTICAL STOCK—eight years' experience. H. D. Eagleson, manufacturing optician, 15 West First South street. Eyes examined for glasses free. Special issues prepared to fit the eye.

STRAYED

BALD FACED SORREL MARE, BRANDED S. B. on left shoulder, weight about 900 pounds. Return to Sam Bennion's Ice Cream Parlors.

PATENTS AND PENSIONS.

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