Y. L. M. I. ASSOCIATION.

An Interesting Conference in the Assembly Hall Yesterday.

The Y. L. M. I. Associations of this Stake held an interesting conference in the Assembly Hall yesterday, President Mary A. Freese presiding.

After the usual opening exercises the Stake report of these organizations was read and adopted.

A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered the retiring treasurer, Dr. B. B. Pratt, for the able manner in which she has discharged the duties of that office since the first Stake organization of the association.

The opening address was by Dr. Maggie C. Shipp, who chose for her subject "Woman's Character, defining the difference between character and reputation, and showing the necessity for woman to have her character made up of sterling qualities, not neglecting those crowning traits of sweetness, tenderness and affection.

The next subject was an essay—The Mission of Joseph Smith, the Prophet, prepared and read by Miss Julia B. Jones, of the Fifteenth ward association.

Impromptu addresses were next in order and Mrs. Z. G. Eardley was the first speaker. She thought Brigham Young could foresee the necessity of these organizations, and advised the young ladies to be humble, meek and desirous of improvement, so that they may become great helps in the work of God.

Mrs. Lillie Freese said we must have willing workers. "Heavenly work must be done with a heavenly spirit." It is natural that those who stand before the public are looked to as examples; but we must be guided by charity in all our thoughts of others, must be humble to spirit and have humility of heart that we may confess our sins and gain strength by the spirit of God.

Mrs. Maria Hoff followed. She said: Young ladies, let us be humble that we may inherit the earth. As daughters of Zion let us cultivate the spirit of God for it will enlighten us in all things and we must be the most enlightened people on the face of the earth.

Territorial President E. B. Taylor then addressed the audience. She said that much had been said today that will bear good fruit. With regard to character she felt that women need moral courage every day of her life. She urges the young ladies to be careful of their appearance and conduct in public places, and thus conclude to be true to your womanhood, true to your God, kind and gentle, loving, firm and faithful.

Benediction by Delia Eardley.

Meeting then adjourned until 2:30 p. m.

At the evening session the opening hymn was "Prayer is the soul's sincere desire." Prayer by Mrs. E. B. Wells. Singing, "Should you feel inclined to censure."

Minutes read and approved.

President Freese referred to the Young Ladies' Journal, and spoke in its behalf.

The opening lecture, "Forgiveness," was by Mrs. Mary A. Freese. She said before forgiveness comes repentance, or the turning away from sin, which is true repentance. Before we can conscientiously ask God for forgiveness we must first forgive those who have trespassed against us, of whom we imagine have wronged us. Then if we forgive others before they ask it, God will be equally merciful to us. We must never cherish a spirit of malice, for it is no unlike God's spirit, which is one of love and kindness to all human creatures. She held up the life of our Savior as a perfect pattern with love as the word that comprises all good attributes.

Corresponding letters — Josephine Reiser and Emma Finch.

Mrs. E. B. Wells next spoke. She said it was fifty years today since she was baptized into this church, was then very young and acted in ignorance to the extent of her knowledge, which action she has never repented. She had been given strength to remain in the Church for which she was grateful. She referred to the impressions she received in seeing the Prophet Joseph and the wonderful spirit he possessed, which had a great influence upon her. She believed that the young ladies of this age will be called upon to perform a greater work than those who have lived in the early history of the Church and are now passing away; therefore they should take advantage of every opportunity to listen to the teachings of the Apostles and Prophets as well as to prepare themselves with all the education they can obtain.

A series of solos then rendered by Miss Maud Pratt.

Mrs. Lillie Freese testified to the manner in which she obtained the gift of tongues and said she felt that God has bestowed this gift upon her by a spirit she cannot resist. She begged of her present not to speak lightly of that gift, even though it be the least of God's gifts.

A recitation entitled "Only a Girl" was then given by Mrs. May E. Talmage.

Mrs. Mattie H. Tingey called attention to the great number of inventions brought about by God's inspiration to further His cause here on the earth. Referred to the counterfeit religions and their tendency to allure from the truth. The speaker related an incident to prove the difference between the temporal benefits of other religions and the lasting benefits of the true Gospel.

Closing remarks were made by Counselor Nellie Colebrook, who contrasted this conference with the first she attended, at which there were about thirty persons present. She said her heart went out in gratitude for the large assembly tonight. The speaker briefly reviewed the subjects that had been touched upon, and cordially invited all present to attend the next conference.

"The Spirit of God," etc., was sung and the benediction was pronounced by Mrs. M. I. Horne.

The concluded the conference.

LIZZIE SMITH, Secretary.

Good Effects of Turpentine.

An inhalation impartial has proved of great service in bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy and other throat and lung affections. If you have a cough sprinkle a little on a handkerchief and hold it to your mouth and now for a few minutes, breathing the vapor, and note the relief.—New York Journal

LIVING ON RICE AND SALT.

A Million Persons Who Feed Themselves on Seven Sou Cents a Month.

Hindostan is rich in underdeveloped resources, but all the people are not wealthy.

Indeed, India is a country of the few rich and the many poor, with a poverty of which we have no example in this.

The poverty of India is not the same as that of America. In America a man is called poor who has only his daily wages upon which to support his family. In India a man with two dollars or three dollars a day would be thought a nabob.

In America if laboring people do not have meat at least once a day, they are said to be very destitute. Yet many Sudras, who form the lowest of the four great castes of Hindoos, getting what they consider good wages, cannot afford meat once a year.

The daily food of a Sudra consists of rice steamed and salt and a little banana.

If he has been very successful in business and becomes very extravagant he will buy a "gee," one-fourth of a cent's worth of a "dal," or parched peas, for dessert. His clothing is as poor as his diet. It consists of nothing but a pair of sandals, a cotton cloth around the waist and a gay turban. One suit answers for day and night, for he sleeps in the same clothes in which he works.

At night he unwinds the cloth from about his waist, draws one end over his head, the other around his feet, and it does duty for bed covering and mosquito net. Ten cents would redeem his entire outfit of the average Sudra.

His house is built of sun dried brick but in mud, has never any other than a mud floor, no windows, and but one small door, closed at night by a bit of matting. For a large family there is never more than one room.

The entire furniture consists of a three legged stool or two and a raised platform of mud covered with reeds, which serves for a bed.

The house has no chimney, and no fire is used except the small amount needed for cooking the rice, which is always done outside the house.

Although the character of the Sudra's food has been described, one may be curious as to its cost. It is a usual thing to see a little child going with a few "gee" and a tumbler pitcher to purchase the supplies for an evening or morning meal, and the average cost of a meal has been described for ten persons is not more than one cent of our money.

I am convinced, from a five years' residence in India and a study of the habits of the Sudras, that probably ten poor people live on a food consumption of not more than seventy-five cents per month. This may seem impossible, but it is believed to be well within the limits of the fact. They have not two meals each day, and drink palm juice or cocoanut water when thirsty.

Of course there is a direct and close connection between the cost of food and the price of labor. The man who sweeps your rooms is paid one rupee eight annas per month—sixty cents. The one who brings water, one rupee. This menial sum must support a family, and perhaps three or four other persons.

The writer has often hired a man to go on tours with a heavy load, walking all day in the hot sun for five cents.—Memphis Commercial.

A Bachelor Bishop's Kindly Act.

Here is a story of Bishop Brooks:

While the sermon's overpassed was the rector of Trinity he heard one day of a poor woman who was taking care of a sick child. It was in the summer time, and the tired mother was nearly sick herself from extreme fatigue. She had not been out of the stuffy little house for many weeks and was longing for air.

The big hearted preacher went down to the house and told her to get out and take a walk and he would take care of the baby.

The woman was of course surprised, never having seen him before, and asked who he was. He told her that his name was Phillips Brooks, and she at once consented to do what he wished. She had heard of him.

And so the woman had her walk, and when she came back she found the little baby asleep on the knee of the great man, who was sipping into a book he had brought along.—Boston Globe.

Why He Spoke to the Clergyman.

A working man called on a country clergyman closely related to a dead house. The applicant wanted a letter of recommendation to a neighboring nobleman, from whom he hoped to obtain employment. "Why not go personally and see my lord?" the friend asked. "Well, you see," was the nervous answer, "I do not like speaking to Lord X; he may be proud and not care to listen to the likes of me. It's quite a different thing with yourself, for there's nothing of the gentleman in you."—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Action of Poison.

Nature seems to have provided that no poison which acts externally shall have any effect internally, and vice versa. Thus the most deadly snake venom can be swallowed with impunity, the juices of the stomach presumably decomposing it and rendering it harmless. Many experiments have been made to prove this. On one occasion recorded by Humbolt one person swallowed the whole of the poison that could be obtained from four Indian vipers with our suffering any bad consequences. In the same way the poison from the venomous arrows of South American Indians can be swallowed with safety, provided only that there is no wound on the lips or inside of the mouth.—Washington Post.

Different Kinds of Men.

Rev. Samuel A. Barnett has been around the world and studied mankind among the principal nations of the earth. He writes of the result of his observations thus and relates in The Nineteenth Century: "The result is that he is still upset in his mind and does not know whether to believe in Japanese or American civilization. He comes back from his travels certainly not half so positive in his views as what is best and worst as when he started out. The conclusion is on the whole much more topical than that of the person who knows just what is best for all the world always. One thing is however, settled for him. Mr. Barnett's journey that was worth all the trouble to look to see the different kinds of men, and this is the surviving memory of the good which was to come. "The net gain of a voyage round the world is a firmer belief in man.

"In an Indian report on cattle, in India, where 'the poverty of the 200,000,000 people affects all the cattle.' All these poor creatures have barely enough food to keep soul and body together. Besides the poverty of India has other points in this letter and stand out—the fact that India is a conquered people and the fact of the tremendous influence of the Professional cast. India is more hopeless than any of the other lands that we have visited.

"Despair and the power of forming associations are what strike the intelligent young East Indians as the characteristics of Englishmen. In spite of his disagreeableness the Chinaman has by his ability and carnestness created a civilization of his own. But it is a civilization cut away from all the energy of bad smells. "The Japanese leave in the traveler's mind the memory of courtesy and grace, but even more deeply marked is the memory of their versatility and their energy. The Japanese are the only great nation that has no religion to speak of. "When the Japanese want a religion they will become Christian. At present they do not, many say, they are occupied with civilization."

Then there is the American. Americanism means individualism, conquest, aggressive individualism. The life of American progress moves forward on and on, but always at its edge are corruption and ignorance. Still Mr. Barnett is more of the splendid future of America.

To Be a Successful Speaker.

Rev. Hugh Price Hughes who made so favorable an impression on Americans when he came to us to attend the Methodist Ecumenical council, has been writing about how to succeed as a public speaker. He thinks little of any qualities except moral ones, in which it is possible he goes too far. His first requisite is earnestness, double earnestness. Next come distinctiveness. The will seeking speaker can never get a hold on an audience as a speaker, and the remark is to be commended especially to those lecturers who only count on the money an audience is going to bring them. Mr Hughes' third great quality is moral courage. The man who is brave enough to stand up and say what he thinks right, whether it is exactly pleasing or not, this is the man who will repeat a warm and enthusiastic welcome from other persons.

The writer has often hired a man to go on tours with a heavy load, walking all day in the hot sun for five cents.—Memphis Commercial.

A Bachelor Bishop's Kindly Act.

Here is a story of Bishop Brooks:

While the sermons overpassed was the rector of Trinity he heard one day of a poor woman who was taking care of a sick child. It was in the summer time, and the tired mother was nearly sick herself from extreme fatigue. She had not been out of the stuffy little house for many weeks and was longing for air.

The big hearted preacher went down to the house and told her to get out and take a walk and he would take care of the baby.

The woman was of course surprised, never having seen him before, and asked who he was. He told her that his name was Phillips Brooks, and she at once consented to do what he wished. She had heard of him.

And so the woman had her walk, and when she came back she found the little baby asleep on the knee of the great man, who was sipping into a book he had brought along.—Boston Globe.

Why He Spoke to the Clergyman.

A working man called on a country clergyman closely related to a dead house. The applicant wanted a letter of recommendation to a neighboring nobleman, from whom he hoped to obtain employment. "Why not go personally and see my lord?" the friend asked. "Well, you see," was the nervous answer, "I do not like speaking to Lord X; he may be proud and not care to listen to the likes of me. It's quite a different thing with yourself, for there's nothing of the gentleman in you."—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Action of Poison.

Nature seems to have provided that no poison which acts externally shall have any effect internally, and vice versa. Thus the most deadly snake venom can be swallowed with impunity, the juices of the stomach presumably decomposing it and rendering it harmless. Many experiments have been made to prove this. On one occasion recorded by Humbolt one person swallowed the whole of the poison that could be obtained from four Indian vipers with our suffering any bad consequences. In the same way the poison from the venomous arrows of South American Indians can be swallowed with safety, provided only that there is no wound on the lips or inside of the mouth.—Washington Post.

Some Hints on Dinner and Practice By G. H. King.

(Copyright, 1891, by American Press Association.)

The present evidence of a society some in other more civilized cities is slight in first sight. The dinner, of the wedding dinner, is not a special and at all, and will show the street and dressing through the table, so relief to all accordingly will be not. A dinner supplied to the guests, the occupants of the house, or it is likely because some disappointed and other the.

Building concerning, especially in the country and usually, consumed in the evening, when the atmosphere is comparatively and cool and when it takes of good the evening, and the dinner, or the dinner, or the breakfast or so such. When the hot, cold, or in between, it is more latest that something must be done to

SECTIONAL VIEW.

carry off the heat, or to prevent it from being felt. If there is any danger of the accumulation of water under the foundation, to the much two or three feet below the top of the outer floor and place a drain leading in the bottom. There should be carried to the nearest point of the grounds so that the water will not be stagnant. The trenches should be filled with small cobblestones well paved, dirty, so as to give a firm bed to the bottom of the foundation walls. The walls should be thoroughly plastered on the inside with good cement, and the crevices made wide enough to let the walls be exposed to the air and become thoroughly dry. A good coating of tar coal tar will be an advantage.

After the walls and being earthenwaxy dried and plastered, they should be cleaned and picked rightly against the walls, and should be glazed so as to carry water all surface water. If the water is found on any ground, where it is not possible to grade the drainage so as to take away the water, a tight cellar can be secured by sunken the outside of the walls and the cellar bottom with asphaltum. But this is a very expensive method and is rarely done except in important buildings. It is always well to with care to keep the foundations as dark as possible. Some times a deep cesspool can be made in close proximity to the building which will take away the water from the cellar.

As regards the planning of a house, the dining room is the most important. It is the place where the family meet to enjoy the

FIRST FLOOR.

as full view. The man who should extend outside the wall at least six feet. It is even better to carry it close to the cesspool, if possible to the cellar. Glass pipes are for the purpose are brittle and liable to be broken. The only thing to be said in favor of earthen drainpipe is that they are strong.

Unless a drain is laid with a proper fall it is not possible to make the joints secure, as the rents of the cement of pipes will set it. In laying drains so as to secure the proper fall then consider the distance from the cesspool to the point where the soil pipe is to join the drainage. Then consider the depth of the cesspool pipe. A fall of one-eighth of an inch in a foot is the least grade allowable, and the more fall the better.

In putting down the pipes the work now should commence at the cesspool and work toward the house. Every trap should be placed close to the front wall, inclined to a little, but with a wooden cover so as to be easy of access. The trap should have a chamber out side and a branch for fresh air ventilation. In cases where the soil is very wet it is difficult to construct a cesspool which will be water tight, and one which this will work is liable to set back in the pipes and force water gas into the house.

The best way to make a cesspool water tight is to cover the exterior and interior walls with a coarse coating of asphaltum. The bottom should have one layer of brick

SECOND FLOOR.

first, laid in a bed of good cement with the joints left open, upon which the first coat of asphaltum is put. Then another layer of bricks is placed and a second coat of asphaltum is applied. Sometimes it is not practical to get the asphaltum, especially if a country distance. A friend of mine who had a great deal of trouble in making a brick cesspool water tight had patience after having spent a great deal of money without success, and finally succeeded in brick cesspool not with a large oak hogshead in the ground. This he covered with tarred timbers and shingles and said he had no further trouble. D. W. KING.

A Cleanses noise is arranged by which the of the dark end of the porter with portrait. A low noise holds a tance do Nile. This noise is lighted by a black-eyed lantern with some hieroglyphics.—Lippincott's Magazine.

The Frigate Bird.

The majority of sailors on the Atlantic ocean religiously believe that the frigate bird can start at day break with the trade winds from the coast of Africa and roost the same night upon the American coast. Ornithologists say that under favorable conditions the frigate bird will make 200 miles an hour.—St. Louis Republic.

There is nothing in a physician's life that gives him more satisfaction than seeing the prompt effect of Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil in bringing back plumpness and color to thin and pale children.

"Poor baby!" Everybody sees the sad picture. No one but the physician appreciates it. He knows what dangers threaten this children.

Let us send you a book about thinness.

DO YOU VALUE YOUR SIGHT?

A. MEYER'S SONS,
Manufacturing Opticians,
50 W. SECOND SOUTH STREET,
Call the attention of the public to their
ABSOLUTELY CORRECT METHOD OF ADJUSTING SPECTACLES TO SUIT THE SIGHT.
WE WRITE ALL OUR OWN GLASSES

G. H. TAYLOR, President. G. E. ROMNEY, Sec. and Treas.
TAYLOR, ROMNEY, ARMSTRONG CO.,
DEALERS IN
LUMBER!
Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Etc.
Planing Mill and Yard, One Block East of U. P. Depot, Salt Lake City, Utah.
GEO. ROMNEY, Manager. G. H. ROMNEY, Asst. Manager
Telephone 251. Address all correspondence to P. O. Box 1071. 200 & 202 W. Second South Street

PYONEER
PATENT ROLLER MILL CO.
MILLS: 59 North Temple St., East.
OFFICE: 21 South Temple St., West.
P. O. Box 1071.
High Patent, Baker's No. 1, Superfine Whole Wheat Flour.
HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR WHEAT.
Mill Telephone 811. Office Telephone 887.
ELIAS MORRIS, Proprietor.

WESTERN
BILL POSTING
COMPANY.
(Incorporated)
The Only Bill Posters, Distributors & Railroad Advertising Agents in Utah.
ROOMS STICKS: Salt Lake Theatre, Salt Lake City. PLANTS STICKS AT: Ogden, Provo, Park City and LOGAN.
S. W. ANDERSON, GENERAL MANAGER.

UNDERTAKERS.
ESTABLISHED, 1868.
Joseph E. Taylor,
Pioneer Undertaker of Utah.
Manufacturer and Dealer in All Kinds of Wood Ware and Cloth Covered
COFFINS AND CASKETS.
Full Line of Coffin Furnishings kept constantly on hand.
Telephone 564. All orders promptly filled.
Bodies prepared in their Patented Canadian Wood-fiber Cases.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
Factory and Warerooms: No. 38 S. First South, One and a half blocks east of Theatre.
TELEPHONE No. 564.

Joseph William Taylor
UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER.
Carry the Largest and Best Complete Stock of
COFFINS, CASKETS,
And Undertakers' Goods in Utah.
Wholesale and Retail. All Goods Warranted Perfect. Lower Than ever offered in Utah.
LOTS AND GRAVES Purchased in any Cemetery in the City.
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS NEVER CLOSED.
Nos. 21 and 23 WEST TEMPLE STREET.
P. O. Box 904. Telephone 964.

1850. THE 1892.

DESERET NEWS.

Pioneer Paper of the Rocky Mountain Country.

DESERET EVENING NEWS

EIGHT PAGES, SEVEN COLUMNS EACH.

PRICE FIVE CENTS PER WEEK, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Has an Extensive and Increasing Circulation,

And is a Newspaper and Advertising Medium

IT HAS NO SUPERIOR.

IT CONTAINS SUPPLIES

FULL TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS,
RELIABLE LOCAL ITEMS,
HOME CORRESPONDENCE,
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE,
EDUCATIONAL, AGRICULTURAL,
RAILWAY AND
DOMESTIC NEWS

DESERET SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS.

EIGHT PAGES, EIGHT COLUMNS EACH.

Published Every Tuesday and Friday.

CIRCULATES

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN UTAH

And Adjoining States and Territories of any Paper Published,

And has advantages which commend it to all who cannot afford or are not conveniently situated for taking a Daily paper. It contains a summary of the

News of the Week,
Telegraphic,
Local,
Miscellaneous,

Domestic and
Foreign News,
Editorial Articles
Upon Transpiring Events

AND IS IN EVERY PARTICULAR

A STANDARD HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL!

DESERET WEEKLY

Established June 15, 1850.

Is published every Saturday, as a 72 to 48-page Magazine, and as a CURRENT HISTORY OF THE CHURCH, and of the interesting events through which the people of this region are now passing, is without a rival. The volumes, when bound, are

INVALUABLE AS A WORK OF REFERENCE.

TERMS FOR THE DAILY:

One Copy, One Year	$10.00
" Six Months	5.00
" Three Months	2.50

TERMS FOR THE SEMI-WEEKLY:

One Copy, One Year	$3.00
" Six Months	1.75
" Three Months	1.00

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY:

One Copy, One Year (embracing Two Volumes)	2.50
" Six Months	1.50

THE NEWS

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE

The Most Complete in the West!

Being well equipped with the LATEST AND BEST STYLES OF TYPE AND PRESSES, and other Modern machinery, we are prepared to do

ALL KINDS of JOB PRINTING in the BEST STYLES,

With PROMPTNESS and DISPATCH, and at REASONABLE RATES.

POSTERS OF ALL SIZES, from the Smallest Handbill to the Largest Mammoth

We are prepared to print