DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1906.

that the earth will be renewed and receive its paradisical glory. 11. We claim the privilege of worshiping Almighty God accord-ing to the dictates of our con-science, and allow all men the same privilege, let them worship how, where or what they may. 12. We believe in being sub-tact to kings presidents rulers

ject to kings, presidents, rulers

and magistrates, in obeying, hon-oring and sustaining the law.

13. We believe in being honest, true, chaste, bencyolent, virtu-ous, and in doing good to ALL, MEN; indeed we may say that we

follow the admonition of Paul, "We believe all things, we hope all things," we have endured many things, and hope to be able

to endure all things. If there is anything virtuous, lovely, or of

good report or praiseworthy, we seek after these things.-Joseph



## ELDER ANTHONY W. IVINS. (President of Juarez Stake.)

At the Seventy-Sixth Annual Conference of the Church Of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, April 8, 1906.

The

I desire, my brethren and sisters, first to express the personal gratituda I feel towards my Heavenly Father this morning, that I am worthy to be accounted a member of the Church of Christ, and that it is my privilege, in Christ, and that it is my privilege. In connection with you, to come up here to the house of the Lord upon this occasion, where we may be taught of fis ways and learn to walk in His paths. I want to bear my testimony to the strong conviction I have feit since this conference convened that the promises made by the Lord, and which apply directly to the Church of Christ restored to the earth and fully estab-rished in the dispensation in which we tive, are being verified, and that those promises which have not yet been ful-died will all be accomplished in time, ied will all be accomplished in time, and in the way our Father in Heaven The conviction I have felt is power which may be brought designs. to bear against the Church from with-out, nor any dissension that may occur within, will ever, from this time forth, retard the progress or development of the work of God. I believe this because the Lord has said it. I believe it because I know that the principles of the are founded upon everlasting truth, and I know that whatever effort made to overthrow it, eventualthe truth must and will prevail, the Latter-day Saints will be vindicated, and the mission of the Prophet Joseph Smith will be acknowledged by the

world. I feel exceedingly grateful that it has been possible for a large number of people to come to this conference from Mexico, traveling 2,200 miles to get here. Mexico, traveling c, too innes to get here. There are more than 30 representatives here, who, by the time they have re-turned to their homes, will have spent at least \$6,000 in order to attend this unference.

Maxico is a peculiar country. It is a country of great extremes—of in-tense sunshine and terrific showers, of vast unproductive plains and of valleys which are among the most produc-tive in the world, with great ranges of treeless mountains, and plains that are covered with forests of most beautiful er. It is not strange that the race ople who have inhabited that counfor hundreds of years have partak-more or less of its characteristics. So the Mexican people are a people of extremes, a peculiar people, different, perhaps, to any other in the world.

During the past six months we have passed through some very trying eff-cumstances in the Juarez Stake of Zion. Some of our colonies have been almost destroyed by flood, and great damage has been done. Many of the people have here the secumulations of a people have lost the accumulations of a lifetime. Notwithstanding that which he people have suffered they are not scouraged, but "come up smiling," determined to grapple with nature and regain that which has been lost. There are 3.871 Latter-day Saints in Mexico, according to the last statistics we took. These people are scattered over a large area of country. They are a poor peo-ple, but, not withstanding this fact, these 3,800 individuals paid in 1965. Shifto in tithing, or \$13.99 for each soul in the stake. Mexican money, some-one suggests. Yes, that would be in Mexican silver, and would only have a face value in the United States of 50 cents on the dollar. But it costs us just as much to get a Mexican dollar as it does you to get a dollar in the United States. Our mechanics, our laboring men, our school teachers, our store clerks, receive no more in Mexican noney for their month's work than you do here in gold. Our relationship with the Mexican our relationship with the mexican government is of the most harmonious character. Recently, at an official opening of our Stake Academy, which, by the blessing of the Lord and the assistance we have received from our brethren, we have been able to establish, a large number of repre-sentatives of the Mexican government were present. In fact, it was their of-ficial opening of our school, and they participated with us, and encouraged us to a degree that we could hardly have expected in the work of educawhich we are doing in that coun-We have found that these examles of ours in Industry, and in estab-shing good schools wherein lessons as given not only to our own children but to theirs also, have done more to establish friendly relations, and to gain their confidence, than anything else that we probably could have done. large number of their children are attendance at these schools. Just before I left nome two representative men visited Colonia Juarez and went to the manual training department our school, where they found five six of their own boys, with their ats off, at work on the machines. hey were overcome with emotion, cause they said it was something they had never been able to get them | prayer through Jesus Christ. Amen.

to do at home. The boys themselves were enthusiastic in their work and studies.

mission which has been established in the neighborhood of the City of Mexico, and which is under the presidency of Hyrum S. Harris, is progressing very favorably; in fact, it appears to us that our effort should be to rather retard its development a be to rather retard its development a little, until we are better prepared to take care of the people, than to en-courage and push it. There is a vast field for missionary effort in Mexico, and undoubtedly a greater one in Cen-eral America and South America. My brethren and sisters, while you are teaching French, German and Latin in your schools, do not forget that there your schools, do not forget that there is something for the Latter-day Saints to do among the Spanish-speaking people of the world. There are about 30,000,000 Indians down south of us who speak the Spanish language-people whose forefathers gave us the Book of Mormon. In Cuba, in Porto Rico, and in Spain itself, there are many millions of people yet to hear the Gospel in the Spanish language, so that if you teach your sons Spanish you may be of assistance to us in the development of our missionary work in Mexico. It is a pleasure to me to bear witness to the integrity, faith, and devotion of your brethren and sisters who are in that distant land. It is a pleasure to me to tell you that they have implicit faith in the promises

which have been made by the Lord to the native people who live in that country. We believe that the day is come for them to be brought back to a knowledge of the faith of their fathers, and converted to the truths of the Gospel, that they may become an active force and factor in the develop-ment of the Lord's work.

My brethren and sisters, we are en-gaged in the Lord's work. This is His Church, and He will magnify it. This is He will magnify us also if we are faithful. He will reward us for our righteous works. If we will accomplish the part assigned to us there can be no doubt that the Lord will accomplish that which He has promised. But He is not going to do it alone: He is going to do it with labors of men and women. We live in an age when He has promised, as He never did before in any other Gospel dispensation, that the faith of the people would be sufficient to maintain the work of the Lord. He has declared that it is established for the last time, to triumph and to pre-vail. This is a very reasonable thing since the Gospel has never been on the earth before in a dispensation when reason, argument and intelligence existed to such an extent in the carth, and when there was the same oppor-tunity for it to prevail as there is in this dispensation of the fullness of

times, I bear testimony, my brethren and sisters, to the good that has come to me through obedience to the principles of the Gospel. I feel under great ob-ligations to my Heavenly Father, and it seems to me that He has more than repaid me for every act of my life which has been devoted to His cause, in the blessings that have come to me personally, in testimonies, and in court. personally, in testimonies, and in strength that I have received in times of adversity and trouble. I bear witness to the influence for good which has come to me through association with the servants of the Lord. It was my good fortune to be personally acquaint-ed with President Young. I sat at his table when a boy, and I feel to this day the influence upon my character which was made by the presence and the words of that man. I knew Pres-ident John Taylor personally, but not so initimately, and the same impres-sions came to me through my associa-tion with him. I knew President Woodto me through association with lead certainly, speedily sometimes, to the drunkard's grave and the drunkard's hell.

with him. I knew President Wood-

ruff better than any other man who has presided over the Church. He lived in

my neighborhood, I traveled with him, and I bear testimony that I was strengthened and blessed, and my faith

increased through my association with him. I can say the same regarding President Snow, and President Smith

who now stands at the head of the Church. Our brethren who constitute

the quorum of Apostles I have known, have traveled with them, slept with them, eaten with them, been with them

in times when both mental and physical courage were necessary, and I have yet the first incident to recall where

one of them has ever failed under these circumstances. They are men of God, acting in the capacity to which they

have been properly called, and He will magnify and uphold them; and through

them, and through us, and, above all, by the blessings of the Lord, the truth

will eventually triumph, and God's will be done on earth as it is in Heaven.

May our faith be increased and strengthened that we may ad-here to the truth, is my desire and

he was set apart April 12, 1904. The Lon-don conference was his field of labor.

Elder George Francis Webb of 361 west

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fields of labor.

lieve the Book of Mormon to be the word of God. 9. We believe all that God has 1. We believe in God, the Eter-nal Father, and in His Son, Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Ghost. 9. We believe all that God has revealed, all that He does now reveal, and we believe that He will yet reveal many great and important things pertaining to the kingdom of God. 10. We believe in the literal gathering of Israel and in the restoration of the ten tribes. That Zion will be built mon this con-2. We believe that men will be punished for their own sins, and not for Adam's transgression. 3. We believe that, through the stonement of Christ, all mankind may be saved, by obedience to the laws and ordinances of the Gospel en will be built upon this con-ent. That Christ will reign We believe that the first tinent. personally upon the earth, and that the earth will be renewed

4. We believe that the first principles and ordinances of the Gospiel are: First, faith in the Lor' Jesus Christ; second, re-pencance; third, baptism by im-mersion for the remission of sins, fourth, laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost. 5. We believe that a man must be called of God, by "prophecy, and by the laying on of hands," by these who are in authority, to preach the gospel and administer in the ordinances thereof.

6. We believe in the same or-ganization that existed in the primitive church, namely, Apos-tles, Prophets, Pastors, Teachers, Evangelists, etc. 7. We believe in the gift of tongues, prophecy, revelation, visions, healing, interpretation of

tongues, etc. 8. We believe the Bible to be the word of God, as far as it is translated correctly; we also be-

Smith.

ARTICLES OF FAITH,

Of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter.day Saints.

# THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

A Terrible Heredity.

A special study of hereditary drunkenness has been made by Prof. Pellman of Bonn university, Germany, His method was to take certain individual cases, a generation or two back. He thus traced the careers of children in

all parts of the present German empire until he was able to present tabulated biographies of the hundred descended

from some original drunkards. Notable among the persons described by Prof. Pellman is Frau Ida Jurka, who was born in 1140, and was a drun-kard, a thief and a tramp for the last 40 years of her life, which ended in 1800. Her descendants numbered 834, of whom 166 ware traced in local rec. 1800. Her descendants numbered \$30, of whom 706 were traced in local rec-ords from youth to death. Of the 700 born, 109 were born out of wedlock. There were 144 beggars, and 62 more who lived from charity. Of the wom-en 181 lived disreputable lives. There were in the family 56 convicts, seven of whom more contacted for murder. whom were sentenced for murder. In the period of some 75 years this family rolled up a bill of costs in alms-

houses, prisons and correctional institutions amounting to, at least, or about \$1,250,000.-Medicat marks. Record.

"No legislature can barter away the public morals. The people themselves cannot do it, much less their servants. Government is organized with a view to their preservation, and cannot divest itself of the power to provide for them." -Stone vs. Mississippi. U. S. suprema A reformed drunkard once said,

"Nothing satisfies the thirst of the smoker like a glass of beer." Smoking leads to beer drinking, and beer leads on to whisky or wine-and they all

good men are willing to submerge their partisanship in their patriotism, and swear to one another that they will have this monster rule over them no larger, and then go forth and destroy it. The saloon is a coward in the face of an aroused and hostile public sentiment. It thrives on the acquiescence of the people. Let that be turned into

righteous wrath which will express it-self in unmistakable deeds and the saloon will beat a hasty and inglorious retreat.

### Shortening His Own Life.

An insurance company which maintains a total abstinence department has just issued a pamphiet setting forth some remarkable facts. It tells of the labors of an English expert who has completed a study of 125,000 individual lives, covering a period of 61 years, to discover the difference in death-rate between total abstainers and moderate drinkers.

So complete and far-reaching an in vestigation was never made before, and it proves, beyond the shadow of doubt, that the moderate drinker, who is easily insurable, nevertheless has a much shorter expectation of life, a every age, than the total abstainer. Taking the entire working years of life -ages 20 to 70-five moderate drinkers die to every four abstatners. But the die to every four abstatners. But the showing is much more conclusive for the three decades when life is at its prime, from age 30 to age 60. Between the ages of 30 and 40 the drinkers die in the proportion of 17 to 10. In the next decade—the very prime of life— the excess of deaths among the mad-erate drinkers rises 74 per cent, a pro-portion of seven to four. In the third portion of seven to four. In the third decade the excess is 42 per cent.

The moral which the insurance com-pany's pamphlet draws is very effectve, from an insurance standpoint. It insists that total abstainers pay more for their insurance than they shuold, unless they are insured in a company which has a total-abtinence depart men

But there is a still plainer moral to be drawn from this study. The young man who intends to make his life cou and who properly desires to live to that he may render the largest possible service to himself and to the world, will read something more than a finan cial lesson in the figures. He will see the moderate drinker, gets drunk, but who keeps himself un-der control so that he is always a good because a steady customer of the sa-loon, shortens his life-expectations by 25 per cent. Suppose at the age of the young man decides that there is a need for him to be a total abstainer Assuming that he has strength of charicter enough to keep his appetite un der control all his days, which is by means certain, his choice to drink moderation is a deliberate choice to throw away 10 years of his life. The young man who will not be con vinced by such a showing proves that he prefers liquor to life. If he continues, in the face of facts like these, the hances that he will remain a moderate drinker are exceedingly small. He is the straight road to a drunkard's death.



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### RETURNED MISSIONARIES.

Eldor Geo. M. Peck of Cannon ward, Sait Lake City, returned June 22, from the geolety islands mission, whither ho mas sent Sept. 14, 1900. The Gambler, Paumotu and Papeete conferences were ins delds of labor.

Elder William W. Pratt of Mountain View Alberta, Canada, returned June 22, from the British mission, for which he was set apart Nov. 28, 1995. The Notting-ham conference was his field of labor. El-ter Pratt was honorably released to re, turn home on account of poor health.

Elder William J. Salmon of the Fifth ward, Ogden, passed through this city June 26, on his return from the British mission, to which he was assigned Jan. 3, 1844. The Leeds and Scottish confer-ences were his fields of labor.

Elder Andrew G. Benson of Grantsville, Involte Co., returned June 28, from the selfornia mission, where, since July 12, 56, he has been laboring in the San Francisco and Los Angeles conferences.

Elder Daniel C. Rich of Paris, Bear Lake Co., Idaho, passed through this sit July 6, on his return from the British Mission, for which he was set apart May E.1984. The Liverpool conference was his field of labor.

Elder Owen W. Halverson of the First ward, Ogden, Weber Co., returned July 6, from the Scandinavian mission, to which be was assigned Jan. 26, 1904. The Chris-liania conference, Norway, was his field of labor.

Elder Lewis S. Gardiner of Vernal, initial Co. returned July 6, from the huitish mission, for which he was set spart April 19, 1994. The Grimsby confer-ence was his field of labor.

Elder Andrew Ellson of Logan, Cache to trached this city July 6, on his re-arn from the Swedish mision, to which was assigned May 24, 1904. The Gottenberg conference, over which a presided, was his field of labor.

Prohivition In Chicago.

In a recent number, the Chicago Record Herald stated that in Chicago two areat agencies, one making for higher morality and the other for moral degra-dation, are in constant antagonism. They are both "equipped with money, heating and sector section with money. brains, and secret service systems, and all sorts of legal talent," and they are contending for mastery of the city One of these factors is the Liquor Deal ers' Protective association, and the oth-er is made up of various civic protective associations. The battle began years ago, and is prosecuted with relentless energy. Just now the Liquor Dealers' association is on the defens-ive; it is fighting not only the law, for which it has little respect, but an aroused public sentiment which has a way of making itself felt.

Chicago is not a white city, by any means, as far as its morals go. The saloon and other evil agencies disfigura the city, with their defiling touch. But the situation though bad enough, is not us bad as it was. And this is a cause for thanksgiving. There are at present, for instance 31 prohibition and local option districts within the city limits, covering an area 36 square miles in extent; and the number of these districts will increase, as it is the purpose of these civic protection associations to bring every residence district of the into the enjoyment of the benefits

that so many districts now have. To do this means the creation of the right sort of public sentiment against the saloon and its encroachments, and a willingness on the part of the better citizens to inconvenience and expense, The enemy is vigilant, conscienceless, fully organized, and well supplied with funds. The good results of the war-fare in some parts of the city show what can be done in other places. And not only so, but they are clear proof of what can be achieved in any city in

the land where men who love their homes are determined to protect them from the poisonous influence of the saloon. The power of the saloon can be broken; and it will be broken when I eastern points.

### THE SMILE

that won't come off, appears on baby's face after one bottle of White's Cream Vermifuge, the great worm medicine. Why not keep that smile on baby's face. If you keep this medicine on hand, you will never see any thing else but smiles on his face. Mrs. Blackwell, Okla., writes:

"My baby was peevish and fretful. Would not eat and I feared he would die. I used a bottle of White's Cream Vermifuge and he has not had a sick day since. Sold By Z. C. M. I Drug Dept., 112-114 Main St.

### DENVER EXCURSION

July 14th and 15th. Round trip \$17 75. Limit 30 days. Elks Special train via Colorado Midland leaves Salt Lake July 14th. Splendid itinerary. Held's Band, Stops made at Glenwood Springs, Leadville, Manitou and Colorado

Springs. Make reservations now at Midland Ticket Office or Elk's Club. Reduced rates to City of Mexico and

of equipment and unexcelled dining car service.



First North street, Salt Lake City, re-turned July , from the British mission, for which he was set apart April 12 1994. The Norwich conference was his field of Bider Rufus D. Johnson of the Nine-teenth ward, Salt Lake City, returned July 9, from the British mission, whither he was sent April 21, 1964. The Grimsby conference and Liverpool office, were his fields of Lakor.

Elder Chas. M. Malin of Hoytsville, Summit Co., passed through this city July 8 on his return from the Australian mis-sion, to which he was assigned April 8. 1904. The New South Wales conference was his field of labor.

Elder L Lambert Pack of Kamas. Sum-mit Co., passed through this city July 9 on his return from the Swiss and German mission, for which he was set apart Nov. 3, 1900. The Hamburg and Hungarian conferences were his fields of labor.

Elder Thomas R. Simper of Murray. Sait Lake Co., returned July 9 from the British mission, whither he was sent April 15, 1904. The Grimsby conference was his field of labor.

Elder Daniel A. Potter of Mesquite, Lincoln Co., Nev., passed through this city July 10, on his return from the Cen-tral States mission, for which he was set apart April 8, 1906. The Louisiana confer-ence was his field of labor. Elder Potter was honorably released to come home at this time on account of kidney trouble.

Elder Hazen S. Parkinson of Franklin. Oneida Co., Ida., passed through this city July 11, 1995, on his return from the Southern States mission, for which he was set apart March 29, 1994. The Ala-bama conference was his field of labor.

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