have traveled hundreds and thousands of miles in this way myself, trusting in God. Was I ever forsaken? No. Did I ever need anything? No, not that I did not get. Did I ever have to go hungry, naked or destitute? No, the Lord always provided and raised up means in every kind of way, and I did not beg either. I would like anybody to tell me when I ever begged anything from them either here or anywhere else. But I have begged of the Lord, for my religion teaches me to go to him.

Now, then, we have a work to do. Do we wish to villify anybody in our midst? No. Do we see wicked, corrupt and abominable men among us? Yes. What will we do with them? Leave them in the hands of God, he will manage them; it is for us to do right, to work righteousness and pursue a course right before the Lord.

I see that time is passing. My mind has been led rather discursively on some of these matters, arising partly from circumstances with which we are surrounded. How is it with this young man here? Well, I wish it were otherwise; I wish he had lived a very good Saint, which, however, he did not do. We have not come here to indulge in any kind of false sentimentality. He was a drunkard; that is a truth and many of you know it. When you have said that, can you say anything worse? That is bad enough, but I do not know anything evil about the young man further than that. I knew his father. I baptized him thousands of miles away from here, in the neighborhood of 40 years ago, when he was a much younger man than he (his son) is now. His father lived up to the Gospel, and died strong in the faith; and his mother has been a very good woman, so far as I know; I have never known anything against her. This boy has caused her a great deal of trouble; and I have been sorry for him. Well, should we tell about things? Yes, always; that day is not far distant when the covering will be taken from the face of all people, and we shall all stand naked, as it were, before God—both you and I and this young man. Well, this boy—I call him a boy, he is a young man, and is a nephew of mine by marriage; and I would not want to say anything about him on that account, neither would I falsify the young man on that account; but let us tell things and understand them as they are. Let me call the attention of the youth present. Would you like to be lying in this position, under these circumstances? You would not? Then let us look at things as they are. What next? We will do the best we can; and what is it? There is a curious saying that Paul made on a certain occasion, in speaking about the Jews and the Gentiles:

"What advantage hath the Jews? or what profit is there of circumcision?

"Much every way; chiefly, that unto them were committed the oracles of God.

"Whose are the fathers, and of whom as concerning the flesh Christ came, who is over all, God blessed for ever," etc.

Is it a sorrowful thing to see our youth pass away as he has done? Yes. He did not die drunk? No, but that was the cause of it. We may as well talk honestly about them. What next? He has gone. Has he hurt anybody? No, only by his example. Has he hurt his mother? Yes. I do not think he did sin while his father was living; but since then he has caused his mother many a sorrowful hour? Did I feel sorry when he died? No. Why? Because I knew it was much better for him to leave the earth than to be in the position he has been.

Now, what about the future in relation to these things? What advantage has the Jew over the Gentile? Much every way. Their's were the fathers; and unto that people were committed the oracles of God. Their's were the fathers—we have fathers that are living in the eternal worlds; fathers that are interested in our welfare; fathers that are associated with the beings that exist behind the vail; fathers who are operating with us in trying to bring about the great purposes of God and the salvation of the human family. Can anything be done? Yes, and all that can be done will be done, but the future has got to be left with the Almighty in regard to these matters. But we can do a great deal according to principles that God has revealed to us, and these things will be done, as far as they can be.

I would say, I do not utter these things to cause any unpleasant feeling in the bosom of the family; they cannot help it. If I could have helped it, I would; if the mother could have helped it, she would; if the sister could have helped it, she would; if the friends could have helped it, they would. But we cannot control circumstances.

We are now talking not to the dead, but to the living. I would say, Let us avoid these evils, they lead down to death; let us seek to live our religion, to obey the laws of God and keep his commandments. And in regard to the future, we leave that in the hands of the Almighty who doeth all things well; and we will do all we can to promote the comfort of the living and the happiness of the dead. We are doing a great deal for the accomplishment of this object; we are building temples and administering in them, and we are doing it in obedience to the law of God, and in consonance with the feelings of the patriarchs and apostles and men of God who have lived before. And we will try to go on and live our religion and keep the commandments of God that we may rejoice together hereafter. And I would say to the mother, Let your heart be comforted for you shall be blessed both in time and in eternity. And I say unto all of you, Live your religion, keep the commandments of God, for in that only there is safety. God bless you in time and in eternity. Amen.

Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY,
Feb. 12th, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

In your issue of the 7th inst., "A Citizen" asks a few questions that seems to me are of interest to every citizen, and although Mr. Snell refers to the same in his letter published on the 10th, yet he does not make any pretense to answering any of the questions, but in his general remarks says "the bonds should not be taxable." I will endeavor to answer the questions so far as I can, in an impartial manner:

1st. In reading through the Charter and amendments thereto of Salt Lake City, I find no authority given to make canals or to use the funds of the city for the same. The only reference I find that bears upon the subject of water, is the power to assess and collect annually not to exceed one and one-fourth mills on the dollar to control the waters flowing into Salt Lake City. Hence if we are to apply the principle so well established that corporations have no powers except those specified in cheir Charters, we must come to the tonclusion that the City Council have exceeded their chartered powers in commencing to build said canal and using the revenue of the city to pay for the same, although I am willing to admit that they intended the good of the citizens of this city.

2nd. I do not think it is right or just to tax the whole population of Salt Lake City for the benefit of one portion, neither can I see how the citizen ofs the southwest, west and northwest portions of the city will be benefitted at all, even admitting that the citizens of the other parts of the city will be (which I am not prepared to do just now.)

3rd. If the citizens of other portions of the Territory have ample laws for their organization and protection in their rights to the streams of water, or any portion of them, granted by the Legislature or county courts in the different counties, and there is any surplus water in Salt Lake County, I cannot see anything to hinder the citizens residing in the municipality or county to have the same rights under the law for their protection and organization, and therefore I do not see the necessity of the city council exceeding its powers to do something that can be done legitimately by any of the citizens thereof.

4th. A question of such importance I think should certainly be submitted to the people for their vote, and as I understand the bill before the Legislature in its present form provides for this, I say it is all right if it remains.

5th. Unless the Legislature amend the charter of Salt Lake City, I do not think it has the right to change the natural channel of any stream or spend the revenue of the city outside of its corporate limits, even upon the grant of the County Court of this county, of a right to any of the streams running through the same.

6th. I believe it is customary and proper for the Legislature to make appropriations to aid public enterprises for the benefit of the people, but I do not think that the power is given to the County Courts or Municipal Corporations to give away any portion of their revenue for such purposes.

7th. I think no bonds should be free from taxation except in cases where the property is taxed that secures the bonds to the holders thereof. Money is taxable wherever found, at its face value, and if I change my money for bonds that are perfectly safe, and that brings me in a regular fair interest, why should I be exempt from bearing a portion of the public burden, besides, if the bond-holders are not liable to be taxed for their bonds, a greater burden is imposed upon the owners of real estate, who cannot hide or spirit away that kind of property. If bonds are not worth their face value in the market they should be taxed at their cash value.

8th. If both railroad property and the bonds issued upon the same are taxed, it is certainly double taxation, and if the stockholders of railroad companies choose to bear the burden of the bondholders and themselves, I shall not complain. The revenue law, I believe, provides that stock of incorporations shall not be taxed if the property of the corporation is taxed, but is silent on the bond question. I think the law should be made plain on this subject. The merchant is also protected in being allowed to deduct his debts from his credits before taxing his property, but the unfortunate real estate owner who buys a naked lot and borrows money to build him a home, has to pay his interest to the person who loans him the money and pay his taxes for him on the amount he borrows because the improvements he makes with borrowed means to help beautify the country is taxed with the land. Our legislators, while they are amending the Revenue law, might also protect the citizen in this matter by extending the same protection to him as the merchant. It is a fact that cannot be truthfully denied, that the working man pays, indirectly, all the taxes

9th. I believe it is a false principle to make any kind of property exempt from taxation (except public property or private property used for the public benefit, and that brings no income to the owner) and I hope and believe that at least the majority of our legislators will defend this principle, and that our Governor will watch these points closely.

10th. I am not competent to figure up the cost of keeping such a canal in repair, protecting the rights of the citizens to the water flowing therein, and the costs that will accrue by reason of damages by seepage, overflow, etc., to the owners of land adjoining the same, but it will be a very heavy expense.

11th. The loss of water by seepage will be much greater in sandy and gravelly soils than in clay, and from the fact that the greater portion of the canal as located will be through sand and gravel it will be considerable, the evaporation of such a long and broad sheet of water will also be very great, the amount stolen will depend upon the number and vigilance of the watchmen appointed to protect the same.

In conclusion I venture the assertion that when the water will be most needed the canal will fail to supply it from the fact that prior rights will have to be protected, and if there was not sufficient in the Jordan last year to supply those who had a right to it, how can it be expected there will be in years to come when water is so scarce as it was last year. And I think our public men should look well into the matter and weigh well the chances they are taking before presenting the question to the people for their vote; for should it prove a failure, the odium and blame will rest upon their heads, while if it be successful they will be entitled to the thanks and praise of the commuuity.

I do not think the city council are free from blame for commencing such an enterprise that will cost so much without appealing to the people, or the people appealing to them to do such a thing.

Respectfully,
A LOVER OF VOX POPULI.

NOTICE.

THE TAXPAYERS OF SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 7, are hereby notified that a meeting will be held in the Brick Schoolhouse in Fountain Green, Sanpete Co., on Saturday, Feb. 28th, 1880, at 7 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing three trustees and voting upon a school tax.

THORE N. PETERSON,
CHARLES H. JOHNSON,
GEORGE CARTER,
Trustees.

Fountain Green, Feb. 3d, 1880.

NASAL AND BRONCHIAL CATARRH

Can you comprehend in its terrible significance that this disease is more fatal to mankind than all the fevers and other ailments we know of? or the millions of people that labor under it? Many often are unconscious of its ravages until the discharge from the nose and throat brings it painfully home to them, in the ineffective effort to cough and expectorate the offensive matter. Can anything be more disgusting to the on-looker than this spectacle! Yet none are so frequent. You will find it in every street car, in every public conveyance. This is only the beginning of the disease. It requires instant scientific treatment. From the delicate organization of the parts affected, there is no time to lose; nothing but the most decided measures will arrest the silent progress of this cruel malady. There must be no neglect.

CATARRH EIGHTEEN YEARS.

Terrible headache, disgusting nasal discharges, dryness of the throat, acute bronchitis, coughing, soreness of the lungs, raising bloody mucus, and even night-sweats for *Eighteen years*, incapacitating me for my professional duties, and bringing me to the verge of the grave—ALL were caused by, and the result of *Nasal Catarrh*. After spending hundreds of dollars, and obtaining no relief, I compounded my CATARRH SPECIFIC AND COLD AIR INHALING BALM, and wrought upon myself a *wonderful cure*. Now I can speak for hours with no difficulty, and can breath freely in any atmosphere. At the calls of numerous friends, I have given my cure to the public.

It is *certain, thorough and perfect*, and is indorsed by EVERY PHYSICIAN who has examined it.

T. P. CHILDS.

Many of our leading divines, lawyers and prominent business men have tried this remedy with wonderful success. We know Mr. Childs as an honest christian man.—*Cincinnati Daily Gazette.*

CATARRH COMPLETELY RID OF.

193 E. Fayette St., BALTIMORE, MD., Dec. 20th, 1879.

REV. T. P. CHILDS—I have the pleasure of informing you that after a faithful use of your remedy for eight weeks ending March 28, 1879, I am completely rid of a stubborn case of Catarrh of three years' standing—breathing tubes clear as a whistle, appetite and digestion good. Yours, THOMAS B. HAND.

THE FAMILY OF A MISSIONARY CURED.

Rev. Thos. Allen, of Dayton, Ohio, after six years' service in India, accepted the position of Secretary of the Am. Miss. Union for Ohio. The family contracted Catarrh while in India:

REV. T. P. CHILDS: *Dear Sir*—My son, now in Madison University, New York, was so badly afflicted with *Catarrh* I feared for a time that he was incurable. When I applied to you for medicine my hope was faint, but I believe it saved him from an early grave. He is now perfectly cured. My wife, who had become very much reduced by a residence in farther India, has derived great benefit from your *Inhaling Balm*.

THOS. ALLEN, Dayton, Ohio.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA CURED

Dr. Fairfield is well known all over the United States as a man of high standing, learning and great eloquence in the pulpit. He is at present the Chancellor of the University of Nebraska. Prior to the use of *Childs' Catarrh Specific*, he had utterly lost the use of his voice, and was compelled to suspend his daily lectures.

REV. T. P. CHILDS: *Dear Sir*—I think you have the true theory and practice for the cure of Nasal Catarrh and, also, for the treatment of the respiratory organs. My throat is now so well restored, that I lecture daily without any difficulty, and I find no difficulty whatever in preaching. You are at full liberty to use my name for the benefit of others. Yours very truly, E. B. FAIRFIELD, D. D., L. L. D., Lincoln, Neb.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS AGENT CURES HIS DAUGHTER.

T. P. CHILDS & CO.: *Dear Sir*—About three years ago a severe attack of Measles left my daughter with Catarrh of the Head. A severe Cold aggravated the disease. I commenced using your treatment, and she commenced to improve at once. Now my daughter is entirely well—all the horrid disease gone. Your treatment is marvellous in its effects.

JOHN W. RILEY, U. S. Express Agent, Troy, O.

HOME TREATMENT

Childs' treatment for Catarrh and diseases of the Bronchial Tubes can be taken at home with perfect ease and safety by the patient. No expense need be entailed beyond the cost of the medicine. Unlike a patent medicine, or the many so-called Catarrh cures advertised, *Childs' Catarrh Treatment* must be adapted to the wants and constitutional needs of each individual patient. A knowledge of this is of the first importance, and of this we make a special study.

☞ Send a 3-cent stamp, and obtain the details of this treatment. Name this paper. Address.

T. P. CHILDS & CO., Proprietors, TROY, Ohio.

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4-ton Wagon Scales,	$60
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Buy the Cheapest and the Best.

Important to Wool Growers!

I take pleasure in announcing that I am making a pure "TOBACCO SHEEP DIP" from the best Kentucky Leaf, which makes an article of uniform strength and purity, without the addition of poisonous substances, and should be diluted 100 parts to one (although safe to use at any degree of strength) for dipping sheep.

This dip is convenient for use, as it only requires water to dilute it. As tobacco is so well known to wool growers who have used the same, I can only add that I have it in this convenient form for them—put up in one and five gallon tin packages, sealed tightly.

Order either of my Sheep Dips, viz: Concentrated Extract of Tobacco. Also Non-Poisonous Sheep Dip. Price per Gallon:

Tobacco Dip,	$2.75
Non-Poisonous Dip,	2.25

S. H. KENNEDY, Manufacturer, Omaha, Neb.

Pamphlet sent free. Address—
H. B. CLAWSON,
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One Rod in Length weighs a Pound.

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Sold by Druggists and Co-operative Stores, Price 50 cents per Bottle.

This remedy has been known and used for over *thirty years* with the most remarkable beneficial results. Thousands of testimonials from all classes bear witness to its value as a *children's medicine*.

It is purely vegetable and acts as a tonic, restoring the appetite and assisting nature in throwing off disease.

The *Panacea* should be used in all cases of *Children's complaints*. Let it be the first thing resorted to and almost instant relief will be experienced. *Full directions on each bottle.* w1