

MORMONISM IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco Chronicle on Monday last gives the following account of the services held by the Latter-day Saints the previous Sunday, in the Californian metropolis:

Quite an assemblage of people was present in one of the numerous hives of Pythian Castle yesterday afternoon. In addition to its being the regular communion Sabbath of the Church of Latter-day Saints, quite a number of outsiders had been attracted by the announcement that Elders Beck and Beatty of the Mormon Church of Salt Lake, at present visiting this city, would address the gathering.

There was disappointment for the curious, for the Utah lites did not shine. Elder Henry Tanner, however, took advantage of the occasion to deliver an extemporaneous address on the Mormon Church and its relation to the Scriptures. The skeptical and the curious had an opportunity to learn the attitude of this Church, new to Californians, toward the old Bible truths.

"There are many questions that rise in the minds of the people," said Mr. Tanner, "as to what Mormonism, as you call it, really is. Many of the beliefs concerning our people are erroneous. True faith must be built upon true evidence. But in order to get true evidence of any people you must go, not to their enemies, but to their friends."

"We realize very readily that an apostate from any demonstration is not as apt to tell the truth as some one still in it. If we desired the truth concerning Jesus we would go to his friends who received him. What evidence have we of the divinity of Christ? We have the New Testament which was written by his disciples and friends. The Apostles of Jesus were in a good position to know of His divinity. Man's ways are not God's ways, but God understands them and he is capable of instilling into the hearts of his followers a belief founded on true evidence, which produces righteousness."

"Had Jesus not been a true Christ He could not have made the promise He did. The Apostles healed the sick, cast out devils and did all the things that Jesus had promised. There are others who say that there are people who do not believe in Jesus Christ and yet perform miracles. This is true because there are often counterfeit coins where there are genuine. The genuine is positive Christianity; the counterfeit is negative."

"You may investigate the testimony of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. They are not identical. How could they be? It was a long time after Jesus left them before the gospels were written. Considering the facts, they are marvelously alike. If they were identical we would call three of them forgeries. Since they are different some will not accept them. It is impossible to please everybody. Jesus apparently pleases very few. On the day of Pentecost there were but 120 assembled."

"The only thing that will ever bring peace into the world is the Gospel of Jesus Christ. He came to bring a sword to those who would not receive Him, but peace to those who did. Such per-

fect morals as those of Jesus Christ have never been equaled. If a person starts anything for the betterment of the world there is always somebody to oppose him. It is because we have gone counter to the traditions of our fathers. There are always opposers."

Then Elder Tanner spoke of the Millennium when Satan shall be bound. "If we accept Jesus we must accept His plan of salvation," he said. "Only those who are true to their covenants with him can be happy."

Then Mr. Tanner spoke of the fall and the respect we all owe to Adam and Eve and the gratitude we owe them for bringing mortality into the world, since it is to that we owe our presence here. Mr. Tanner proceeded to describe the Millennium and the duty of all good Christians to believe in it literally. He explained the origin of denominations by saying that each one came from some individual with an original interpretation, and in that way were all the creeds set off against one another, but the lines are only for this world. In the end they all rest upon the Biblical rock.

THE VALUE OF MONEY.

The director of the mint has just promulgated an official estimate of the value of foreign coins "in terms of money of account of the United States."

The fluctuations of money values have often caused doubt and confusion at local banks and elsewhere, but they will now follow closely the official estimates which are as follows "in terms of the United States gold dollar":

Argentine Republic, gold and silver standard, peso, 95.5; Austria-Hungary, gold standard, crown, .203; Belgium, gold and silver standard, franc, .193; Bolivia, silver standard, Boliviano, .486; Brazil, gold standard, milreis, .546; British possessions of North America, gold dollar, 1.00; Central American states of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador, silver, peso, .486; China, silver, taels, or Shanghai, .718; Hawaiian, .80; Hion-tai, .761; Chile, .751; Colombia, silver standard, peso, .486; Cuba, gold and silver standard, peso, .926; Denmark, gold standard, or w., .268; Ecuador, silver standard, sucre, .486; Egypt, gold standard, piastre (100 piasters), 4.943; Finland, gold standard, mark, .193; France, gold and silver standard, franc, .194; German Empire, gold standard, mark, 23.5; Great Britain, gold standard, pound sterling, 4.866; Greece, gold and silver standard, drachma, .985; India, silver standard, rupee, .210; Italy, gold and silver standard, lira, .193; Japan, gold and silver standard, yen, standard, dollar, 1.00; Mexico, silver standard, dollar, .528; Netherlands, gold and silver standard, florin, .42; Newfoundland, gold standard, dollar, 1.014; Norway, gold standard, or w., .268; Persia, silver standard, kran, .089; Peru, silver standard, sol, .486; Portugal, gold standard, milreis, 1.08; Russia, silver standard, ruble, gold, .772, silver .389; Spain, gold and silver standard, peseta, .193; Sweden, gold and silver standard, crown, .268; Switzerland, gold and silver standard, franc, .193; Tripoli, silver standard,

mahbub of 20 piasters, .438; Turkey, gold standard, piastre, .034; Venezuela, gold and silver standard, Bolivar, .193.

OVERRULED BY THEIR WIVES.

It was a matter of some surprise that Justice Sulras, of the United States Supreme Court, should have changed his mind within a few weeks upon a matter of law, but it is not many months since the whole court changed their minds on such a matter, and that in the course of a few days.

The case before the court was one arising out of a customs decision at Newport, and the counsel arguing against the decision of the custom house was a New York lawyer, then for the first time before the Supreme Court. The case turned mainly upon the question whether an article of importation should or should not be classed as a sauce. The custom house had called it a sauce and taxed it accordingly. The government maintained this contention and, of course, the New York lawyer sought to show that the article should not be classed as a sauce.

When the Supreme court came to consult upon the case their unanimous opinion was favorable to the contention of the government, and one of the justices was instructed to prepare a decision in favor of the custom house. The justice, on returning home, told his wife of the case, and indicated the ground of the decision; whereupon the lady told him in plain words that the justices of the Supreme court did not know what they were talking about, and had agreed upon an unjust decision. The lady was entirely clear that the article in dispute could not properly be called a sauce, and openly ridiculed the court.

The perplexed justice instead of preparing the decision in accordance with the instruction one of his brethren, did nothing in the matter, but at the next opportunity unfolded to the other justices his wife's view of the matter, and asked them to seek domestic counsel on the case and report at the next consultation of the court. When the consultation came round the justices having taken feminine counsel, all reported against their original view that the article involved in the case should be classed as a sauce, and accordingly the justice originally charged with the task of preparing a decision in favor of the government, was now instructed to prepare one in favor of the New York lawyer's client. It thus happened that the lawyer won his first case before the Supreme court because the wives of the justices knew more than the court itself.—New York Sun.

Iron County, Utah, Record: Master Owen M. Thomson and his little burro became entangled in a mix up one day last week and as a consequence Owen now wears his head in a sling. The burro is quite an acrobat for a jack, and on this occasion tried to see how many times he could kick Owen a ter he had bucked him off and before the boy struck the ground. One hoof struck the victim squarely on the right jaw, and for a while it was feared that it had been fractured.