

of alcoholic drinks. Dr. Liebig, the German chemist, states there is not as much nourishment in nine glasses of the best beer as in as much flour as would lay on an ordinary table knife. The tendency of alcoholic drinks is to ruin and destroy. Elder Young believed that a stepping stone to successful prohibition was granting the suffrage to women. There was no sentiment in man to cause him to abandon the drinking habit voluntarily. A man subject to it will spend his last nickel for drink, and go home to his family who are suffering from cold and hunger, without means to provide them fuel and food; yet if a word of reproof is offered by the starving family, the probability is that the fire of the liquor in the man would cause him to abuse and beat those of the family who would venture to protest against the wrong inflicted on them. No feeling of pride or of love would stay the demon of drink.

The Saints had been informed by the Lord that strong drink was not good for man, and Elder Young thought they had not fully heeded the divine admonition. There were some among them who were not free from the drinking habit. This evil should be eradicated; and the Saints should direct their energies against it in the family, in the Sabbath school, the Improvement associations, and in every organization among them.

Elder Young related a number of anecdotes in connection with George Washington, Wm. Henry Harrison, Admiral Farragut, and others, showing the fidelity with which worthy men antagonized the liquor habit. He also showed that that habit unfitted men for the duties of life mentally and physically as well as morally.

The speaker then pointed out that, from an economic standpoint, it would be profitable to the people to abandon the liquor habit, as well as the use of tobacco and hot drinks. As to the latter feature he stated that in Utah there is expended annually \$250,000 for tobacco and a like amount for tea and coffee. If thorough prohibition of the sale and use of alcoholic stimulants were established in Utah, the benefit to the people would be incalculable. If this was not provided for in the constitution, as well as a plank for equal suffrage, personally he felt that he would regret it. It was a duty the people owed to themselves to maintain prohibition against liquors, that they could set an example of righteousness to their children, and themselves be worthy citizens.

Elder Angus M. Cannon was the next speaker. He suggested that there was much difference of opinion among people on economic and political questions; and he hoped that while the brethren were discussing these subjects they would consider each others' feelings, and remember that all were the children of God. The Lord has permitted good and evil to be placed before His children. He felt individually that if he had the power he would not permit the sale and use of liquor. The same feeling came over him with regard to other evils when he saw the disastrous results that they brought. But he remembered that God gave men their agency. The speaker had no fellowship for those who were in the

business of liquor selling. The High Council of this State had taken a similar stand; but there had been leniency shown to one, beyond the rule first agreed upon, and since then none had been cut off the Church in this State for liquor selling. So far as a prohibition plank in the constitution was concerned, or other planks, Elder Cannon said he was willing to leave that to the persons who should be chosen by the people to frame a constitution that would be for the greatest good to all the people. He desired to see the Saints united in observing the principles of the Gospel. The good and the evil were before men to choose between; he exhorted the Saints to choose the good and live their religion, which would make them sober, upright and pure. Men could not be properly deprived of their agency; but they could be admonished to exercise that agency in electing to follow the good and eschew evil. It was the spirit of the Gospel to do this. The Saints should not fellowship those who were full of transgression; but they could not prevent a man doing wrong if he persisted in such a course. The duty of the Saints was to overcome temptation and teach others to do the same, that in the strength thus gained they would be proof against evil. The Gospel would elevate men in the scale of being, by proving their integrity and worth, shown in their ability to resist and overcome the wrong.

The choir sang the anthem,

Lift up your head, O ye gates.

The benediction was offered by Bishop Wm. B. Preston.

#### REVISED REGISTRY LIST.

The Utah Commission has made a slight amendment in the oath for the revised registry list in the clause which formerly read, "and I further swear that I am not a bigamist or polygamist, and that I have not been convicted of any crime under the act of Congress entitled an act," etc.

The amendment consists of the interpolation between the words "crime" and "under" of the following words: "for which I have not been pardoned or amnestied." The amended oath stands in full as follows:

#### OATH FOR REVISED REGISTRY LIST.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, } ss.  
COUNTY OF.....

I....., being duly sworn (or affirmed) depose and say, that I am over twenty-one years of age; that I have resided in the Territory of Utah for six months last past, and in this precinct for one month immediately preceding the date hereof; and that I am a native born (or naturalized, as the case may be) citizen of the United States; and that my full name is.....; that I am..... years of age; that my place of business is.....; that I am a (single or married man; that the name of my lawful wife is.....; and that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully obey the laws thereof, and especially will obey the act of Congress approved March 22, 1882, entitled "An act to amend section 5,352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy and for other purposes," and that I will also obey the act of Congress of March 3, 1887, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to amend section 5,352 of

the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy and for other purposes, approved March 22, 1881," in respect of the crimes in said act defined and forbidden, and that I will not directly or indirectly aid or abet, counsel or advise any other person to commit any of said crimes defined by the acts of Congress as polygamy, bigamy, unlawful cohabitation, incest, adultery, or fornication; and I further swear that I am not a bigamist or polygamist, and that I have not been convicted of any crime for which I have not been pardoned or amnestied, under the act of Congress, entitled, "An act to amend section 5352, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes," approved March 22, 1882, nor under the acts amendatory thereof, of March 3, 1887, and that I do not associate or cohabit polygamously with persons of the other sex.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this..... day of..... 1894.

Deputy registration officer for..... precinct.

#### UTAH TO THE FORE.

With a capital amounting to no less a sum than \$10,000,000, the articles of incorporation of one of the largest commercial enterprises ever undertaken in this Territory were filed late yesterday afternoon with County Clerk Meloy. The title of this new mammoth organization is "The Utah Company," which takes in the Cuilen Springs coal mines at Grass Creek, near Coalville, the Salt Lake & Los Angeles Railway company, the Saltair Beach company, the Intermountain Salt company and about six hundred acres of coal lands in Summit county, valued at \$6,100,000.

The incorporators are as follow:

Wilford Woodruff, Salt Lake City.....	21,087
George Q. Cannon, Salt Lake City.....	24,198
Joseph F. Smith, Salt Lake City.....	21,987
James Jack, Salt Lake City.....	9,034
Nephi W. Clayton, Salt Lake City.....	7,095
Frank J. Cannon, Ogden.....	5
William W. Cluff, Coalville.....	5

The objects for which the company are organized are thus set forth in the articles: "To buy, own, hold, use, sell, lease and otherwise dispose of real and personal property of every nature and kind, including the capital stocks of other corporations; to make and execute contracts for the building and equipment of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, bridges and other works, both public and private, and to receive in payment for the same, stocks, bonds or other securities or money; to obtain, use and deal in grants of rights of way, water rights, water powers, and easements, and to generate, vend, lease and deal in electric powers and franchises; to manufacture and operate mills and machinery, and to do a general contracting and financial business."

The headquarters of the company will be Salt Lake City.

As above stated, the amount of capital stock is \$10,000,000, which is divided into 100,000 shares of \$100 each.

The property owned by the corporation is as follows:

The Cuilen Springs coal mine property, comprising 120 acres on Grass creek, with all appurtenances, including a boiler, engine, hoisting machinery, screens, scales, trackage, blacksmith shop, etc., subject to the right of way of the Echo & Park City rail-