



It is natural as we approach the end of the Nineteenth Century, that we should look back to its beginning and reflect upon the great things that have been done during this remarkable period. The developments of the century have been wonderful and various. Progress has been made in every department of science and of art. All these things have been for the benefit of the human family and will aid in the accomplishment of the purposes of the Almighty and in the establishment of the reign of righteousness, foretold by the ancient prophets.

The greatest event of the century, in my opinion has been the opening up of communication between the heavens and the earth in the revelations given to the Prophet Joseph Smith, in the restoration of the authority of the Holy Priesthood, whereby the ordinances of salvation can be administered in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost; the establishment of the true Church of Jesus Christ as it was set up by the Son of God Himself in the first century of the Christian era; the preaching of the true Gospel to the different nations of the earth, the gathering together of the Saints, the building up of Zion, the erection of holy Temples after the pattern made known from on high, and the performance of vicarious work for the redemption of the dead. Great as has been the work accomplished during the present century, it is but a beginning of that which is to come. In the century which is about to open there will certainly be an expansion of that which has already been effected. The Church and kingdom of God will extend, and its influence for good will become greater; and the grand events foreshadowed by the prophets of former and of latter days, preparatory to the ushering in of the millennium and the reign of righteousness and peace, will be literally fulfilled. I have not the slightest doubt of the truth of these predictions. I know that God has spoken from the heavens, that Joseph Smith, who was martyred for the word of God and the testimony of Jesus, was a prophet of the Most High and that the work of which he laid the foundation will continue and accomplish the end for which it was divinely ordained. I bear testimony that the principles which he introduced in the Nineteenth Century will benefit all generations to come, and that they will triumph over error and all opposition, and that ultimately the Church and kingdom of our God, set up on the 6th day of April, 1830, will spread over all the earth, that Christ will come and reign, and all peoples and kingdoms will be brought into willing submission to Him as King of kings and Lord of lords. With this profound conviction I look upon the opening up of the Twentieth Century as the beginning of an era fraught with the very greatest blessings to mankind.

JOHN W. TAYLOR.



THE nineteenth century has been an eventful one from whatever standpoint it is regarded. Its history is truly marvelous. The nineteenth century received as a legacy from the eighteenth, the tall ship, the wooden gunboat, the crudely constructed sailing vessel, and in their place we bequeath the electric light, the battleship Arizona, the great ocean greyhounds with all the comforts of a palace, and thousands of other wonderful improvements, in science, in education, and in the adaptation of natural forces to human purposes.

above all these is the fact that God has again spoken from the heavens and to a boy who was humble enough to believe in the following words of the Apostle James:

"If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be given."

Knowing that God lives, let me ask every honest soul to believe in the words of Apostle James as did Joseph Smith, and ask of God, in humility and earnestness for wisdom, and I promise you that the time will come when you shall know for yourself, whether the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ is the same as the one now taught by the Church known as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Great destinies lie shrouded in your swiftly passing hours; great responsibilities stand in the passage of every-day life; great dangers lie hidden in the by-paths of life's great highway. God has given you existence, with full power and opportunity to improve it and be happy; He has given you equal power to despise the gift and be wretched, which you will do is the great problem to be solved by your choice and conduct.

"If ye lack wisdom, ask of God." With a knowledge of God and a determination to do right, life becomes a noble thing. Every being should form as early in life as possible the solemn purpose to make the most and the best of the powers which God has given him. This purpose must carry with it the assent of the reason, the approval of the conscience, the sober judgment of the intellect. To live a life with such a purpose is a God-given privilege, no matter at what cost of transient pain or unremitting toil. It is a thing which brings to its nourishment all good, it is above all professions. Place cannot enhance its honor; wealth cannot add to its value. Its course lies through true manhood and womanhood, through true fatherhood and true motherhood. It lies through unswerving trust in God and man, and leads as straight to eternal life as the path of a sunbeam leads to the bosom of a flower. My testimony is to the world that God lives, that Jesus is the Christ, that the Father and the Son have again visited the earth.

REED SMOOT.



enjoyment of comforts that were unknown even to potentates and rulers of other centuries.

Electricity, that subtle, invisible and all powerful force has been harnessed up and made to do service in a thousand different ways. Through its agency the world is flooded with light, and by its inherent power men are transported from place to place with an ease, rapidity and comfort that would baffle and astonish our forefathers.

In all that stands for civilization and progress, no nation, among all the peoples of the earth, takes precedence of the United States of America. It is the pride of every loyal citizen of the Republic that the stars and stripes—emblem of liberty—wave unceasingly over the "land of the free and the home of the brave." Therefore, turning to America, and bringing into review the history of a hundred years, this momentous question is propounded, namely:

Which of all the great and important events of the century will have the most marked and lasting influence upon the people of our nation, and finally upon the people of the whole earth?

The writer, having due regard for the views of others, and speaking from the standpoint of a Latter-day Saint, unhesitatingly replies: The organization of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, upon the 6th day of April, 1830, in Fayette, Seneca County, New York.

The growth, expansion and progress of the world in recent years made imperative the introduction of a new and progressive religion—a religion that would meet every want and answer every question pertaining to the welfare of the soul. Such was the great demand of the age, and in answer thereto, the nineteenth century gave birth to "Mormonism." But, says one, "Mormonism" is distasteful to the world, is unpopular. In reply, it may be said: "So, also, was Christianity in the meridian of time."

The central figure in the organization of the new religion was Joseph Smith, the prophet, then twenty-five years of age, and the fundamental principles taught were: "Faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; repentance; baptism by immersion, for the remission of sins; and the laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost."

Joseph Smith came to be what he was, namely, a prophet of God by divine appointment, and the doctrines inculcated by the new creed—born and established upon American soil—were calculated in time to revolutionize religious conditions throughout the world.

In proof of the foregoing affirmation, it needs only to be cited that the prophet taught new and strange doctrines—doctrines which were repudiated at the time, but which have since been adopted—in part at least—by many eminent divines, and intelligent, thoughtful people of the Christian faith. For example, the personality of God in contradistinction to the then prevailing notion of a God without "body, parts or passions"; repentance and reformation beyond the grave as opposed to the hope of resurrection; the doctrine of eternal life; baptism and ordinance work for the dead, who were supposed to have gone beyond the influence of human effort.

With the organization of the Church, persecution followed. Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum were martyred for the cause, and precious blood has since been spilled for the testimony of Jesus, but the new religion passed through the crucible unscathed, and has stood the test of three score years and ten. From a meager beginning, the Church has grown and expanded until its devoted members 350,000 souls, and the precepts taught by its founder have made a great and strong people of the Latter-day Saints in the Rocky Mountains.

Possessed of the elements of strength and endurance, and firmly anchored to the rock of truth, "Mormonism" enters upon the twentieth century fully prepared to meet the living issues of the day, and grapple with the social problems that are disturbing the peace of the world, and undermining the very foundations of society.

The writer bears his humble testimony to the truth of the Gospel as taught by the Latter-day Saints, and invites the earnest attention of the investigator to its glorious doctrines, and urges renewed faithfulness to the cause on the part of his people.

HUDGER CLAWSON.



A POSTLE A. O. WOODRUFF is traveling in company with President Joseph F. Smith in the Mexican and Arizona States of Zion, where they are preaching, administering, and setting in order the affairs of the Church in those regions, and giving great comfort and encouragement to the Saints who have settled in those parts. We regret not being able to obtain something from his pen to accompany the sentiments furnished to us by the other members of the Council of the Twelve Apostles. However, we may safely say that his feelings and testimony are in perfect harmony with those which we present to the readers of the Deseret News.

Elder Woodruff, following in the footsteps of his beloved father, the late President of the Church, is devoted to the great cause of human redemption commenced in the early part of the Nineteenth Century by revelation from heaven; and we are assured that his labors will be continued and be of still greater value and extent in the Twentieth Century, which will soon be commenced.

## THE SALT INDUSTRY IN UTAH.

Manager Clayton Talks Interestingly Upon the Subject and Shows That There Is No Trust Here.



COLONEL NEPHI W. CLAYTON.

"The salt harvest in Utah has been a very heavy one," said Colonel N. W. Clayton, manager of the Inland Crystal Salt company to the "News" yesterday. "But that does not necessarily imply that great profits have attended the gathering of the crop; for the contrary is true."

"And right here," continued the colonel, "I want to deny once and for all the sensational story that there has been a big advance in the price of salt or that our concern has been absorbed by what is known as the Salt Trust."

There is absolutely no truth in either statement. As to prices they have not varied 5 cents per hundred weight in the last four years. We manufacture six grades of salt, viz.: table, dairy, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and half ground. We sell, wholesale, a five pound bag at 5 cents, or a hundred pounds at \$4.50, thus giving the product a uniform rate of 1 cent a pound. The coarser kinds which are used for chloridizing ores we sell at \$1.50 per ton, and are making contracts for 15,000 tons at that rate. We are only sorry that we cannot in-

crease the number of tons to 50,000. A situation of these facts alone should convince the most skeptical that we are not making a fortune out of the business. The truth of the matter is that we have been selling salt at ruinously low prices. We have been compelled to do so in order to preserve our existence. As an illustration: The Liverpool salt had the entire right of way throughout the great Northwest country, with Portland, Tacoma and Seattle as principal distributing points. Until the recent past when we entered the field and drove it out altogether with the product from Utah. But in order to do so we were forced to sell at the very narrow margin of 25 cents per ton profit. I do not think any one will claim that there is much money in that. Still such close competition as that has made it possible for us to keep our plant going when we would have otherwise been obliged to close it down. You see it costs no more to run a plant ten hours a day than it does five. Continual operation has done the same for us in other directions, and now we are selling salt all over the country from Seattle to Grand Island, Nebraska.

"As to trust organization and advance of prices something in that direction was done in California, but as I have stated already, nothing was done in Utah. On the coast a combine was formed and prices advanced about ten per cent—but not much more than that. The fact is that salt producers are pretty much in the same condition in California that we are here. The most of their product is made in the bay near San Francisco. And as there is an unlimited ocean shore an unlimited amount of salt could be produced by any one having the facilities, just as anyone can make salt in Utah on account of there being so many opportunities; and they would do it, too, if any attempt were made to force prices beyond a certain point."

Asked as to what the yield had been for the year, Colonel Clayton replied: "That is hard to say. We have shipped about 20,000 tons, and have about 600 tons on hand. Unless we extend our field of sales that will last us three years. The truth is we have so much salt piled up now that we may not harvest any at all next year."

When questioned about the lake having receded so much of late the colonel said: "We have no fear that it will continue to go back. Raising and lowering of the water comes and goes in cycles. It is not as low now as it has been in the past, and it will rise again. The lake may disappear some time, but it will be in future ages—not in your day or mine. We have \$600,000 worth of capital tied up in our salt business, and no fear of the depreciation of our stock by reason of the lake receding. That is the smallest of our woes. Utah has salt enough to supply the world and will hold her own for a long time to come."

The fact that he is one of the pioneer salt men of this State, said he: "I built the first refinery ever erected in Utah, and think I know something of the business. We have an excellent plant, and when Mr. White, president

of the National Salt Trust of America, was here a short time ago he looked over our works and pronounced them the best in the United States. He was very much surprised at their excellence, and knew of no other that could equal them. It was on that occasion that a sensational newspaper sprang the story that our company had been absorbed by the Trust. I have already denied the truth of the report, and need only add that his visit was simply a friendly one. And in conclusion I desire only to say that there can be no great in-

## SOUTHEASTERN IDAHO.

The whole of southeastern Idaho has witnessed such an era of prosperity during the year 1900 that it will go down in history as the best year for business and investment that it has ever witnessed. In all directions there has been plenty of encouragement for enterprise, and in no year since the public lands have been thrown open to settlement has there been so many filings as have been recorded at the local land office at Blackfoot. Not only has the rich Snake River Valley been settled upon by hundreds of families moving into our thrifty State, but this year all the available lands between Soda Springs and McCammon, embracing thousands and thousands of acres of fine farming and grazing lands, have been filed on. This is the result of the building of several large irrigating canals at Soda Springs and Bancroft, costing small fortunes in their construction. The major portion of this immigration has come from Utah.

There are several causes which have contributed to the unusual prosperity of southeastern Idaho this year. One is the entire absence of frost this year, giving the farmers a heavy and rich harvest. Then there has never been a year when cattle have commanded such high figures as during 1900. In one county alone 7,000 head of stock have been shipped to Omaha and Chicago markets. The sheep industry has been a very profitable one for stockmasters and every pound of wool has sold for not less than 15 cents per pound. So many sheep have been made inroads without the country with but little for market next spring. Even wild bottom hay brought \$4.00 per ton.

The "Mormon" Church now ranges all its cattle in the Bear Lake Valley, keeping them there the whole year around. This is the largest herd in the State, and numbers thousands of head. A large number of men are employed in and labor, thousands of dollars were paid out by the Church last year for these purposes.

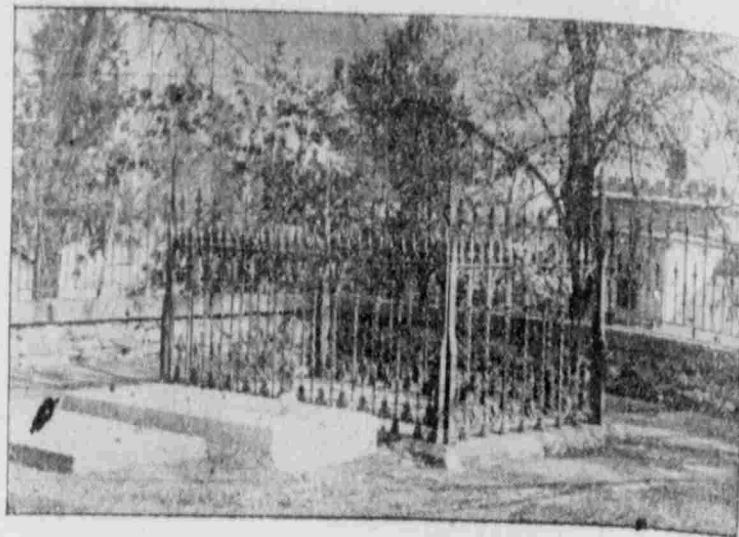
The stock business will continue to be

one of the principal industries of this section of country, and one of the main resources, for the grazing facilities are excellent and the hay producing area, is very large. Much of it is overlooked by the waters of Gear river each spring and this not only serves the purpose of irrigation, but also very materially increases the productiveness of the soil.

Along the mountainous surface of southeastern Idaho is a heavy growth of pine timber, into which numbers of saw-mills have made inroads without diminishing the supply. Lumber has commanded an excellent figure the past year, and from August to November there has been a famine of native lumber. The Liverpool product, however, in demand for it, and much Oregon pine has been sold in consequence.

The cheese-making industry of Bear Lake county continues to contribute to the financial prosperity of this section of country. For the new families of Bear Lake cheese find their way into the markets of the surrounding States, and while seventeen cheese factories are at work yet with the increasing demand for this superior article, it is surprising that more capital is not invested in the business.

The mineral water industry of Soda Springs has assumed larger proportions this past year, in common with the rest of the enterprises of southeastern Idaho, and it is estimated that over a million and a half bottles of the famous "Idanha" mineral water was put up and shipped away into all parts of the United States during 1900. This water is bottled out of the spring called "Idanha"—the Indian name of Idaho. The water from this spring is most palatable and has a delightfully refreshing and invigorating effect. Within a radius of two or three miles there is a group of such mineral springs, near Soda Springs, which are considered most remarkable, because of their waters ranging from almost ice cold to warm, containing magnesia, soda, iron, sulphur and various other constituents in such proportions as to have a great power on disease, and some of them being so highly charged with carbonic acid and other gases as to prove a most pleasing beverage. Numbers of Salt Lake people, such as



BRIGHAM YOUNG'S GRAVE.

Some years before President Young's death he wrote a paper indicating by exact miles and bounds the site where he wished his earthly remains interred, and describing the manner of his burial. This spot was located on his own private property on the brow of the hill overlooking the city just a block east and north of the Eagle Gate. The plot of ground covered an area of 10x10 rods, which, during the latter years of the life of the President, was, under his own direction enclosed with a stone wall and neatly terraced. His death occurred August 27th, 1877, and his burial took place September 1st. Some members of his family were also buried in this plot, but except in the case of two or three of his widows their remains were removed to the city cemetery. A few years ago half of the lot was disposed of for a good figure, the proceeds of which were placed in a perpetual fund which gives a sufficient annual interest for the maintenance of the lot. Constant care and attention are thus secured for it. The grave itself is a plain and substantial vault of masonry covered by a heavy marble slab, the whole being surrounded by an iron fence. This last sleeping place of the great Pioneer and leader is visited by thousands of tourists every year and is looked upon by them as a most interesting spot. By the Latter-day Saints it is regarded as hallowed ground in the strongest sense of the word.

the Hoopers, Eldredges, Dunbars, and others, own property in and around Soda Springs, and spend the summer seasons rustling among its lovely and delightful attractions.

The Onondaga salt works, a short distance from Montpelier, continue to do a good business. There are several springs owned by the company, and no pumping is required, the salt being run through wooden pipes into large galvanized iron pans, in which the salt is made by boiling the water. The water is as cold as ordinary spring water and is perfectly clear, showing how completely the saline matter is held in solution. The salt is shoveled out in thirty minutes, and after draining twenty-five hours is thence thrown into the drying house, there to remain until sacked and ready for shipment. The supply of water gives 450 pounds of salt per day, and the owners market it at 5 cents per pound. An analysis made by D. Piggett of Baltimore shows a higher percentage of pure salt than the celebrated Onondaga brand of Syracuse, while neither Liverpool or Turk's island nor Saginaw salt approaches it in purity or is as white, clear or soluble in liquids.

What promises to be one of the most valuable of Bear Lake county's industries is the marble quarries immediately west of Paris, which have but recently been opened up. The quality is black, black and gold, black and green. A slab, ten feet by eight and one-half feet and four inches thick, was taken out during the latter part of November and shipped east. It was a most rich and beautiful specimen of marble, and worth in the market \$4.50 per cubic foot. It is said that there is only one other quarry in the world where such beautiful black and gold marble is found, and that is in Italy. Arrangements are now under way to supply the palatial residence of Millionaire Clark, which he is going to build in New York City, with the Paris marble, while a Washington, D. C., building is to be furnished with it also. The quarries are owned by prominent and influential men of Utah and Chicago, and a large force of men is employed in quarrying the product, supplied with the best of machinery.

The checkerboard career of the Humming Bird copper mine—owned by the Hunsauer Smelting company—promises, now to end, as this rich property is to be thoroughly developed and worked. The property is situated about three miles west from Paris—the county seat of Bear Lake county—and a spur of the Oregon Short Line is to be built to connect the property with the main line at Montpelier, a distance of about thirteen miles. The marble quarries are only about a mile and a quarter from the Humming Bird, and on the line of the proposed spur.

The pioneer creamery, the best proportioned and equipped creamery in the State of Idaho, is located in Paris and owned by a stock company of the citizens. The factory utilizes 600 cans of milk per day, and seasons go twice a day into the several thriving settlements adjacent to the county seat, gathering up milk. To the indefatigable energy and well known enterprise of Hon. J. L. Stucki is to be credited the construction of the creamery.

Ex-Mayor Stucki also donated the valuable site on which the Bear Lake Stake Academy now stands, an educational structure costing \$45,000, built by the voluntary donations of the Mormon people, and only acquired in the State of Idaho by the State University at Moscow. The building is located on the bench immediately west of Paris, and overlooks the entire valley. A quarter of a mile from the Stake academy is the magnificent Mormon tabernacle, built of red and white stone, quarried from the Bear Lake hills. It has a seating capacity of 2,500 people, and cost \$50,000, also built by the voluntary donations of the Mormon people under the ecclesiastical presidency of Bishop William Budge.

Quite a spirit of improvement has been visible among the business men and the people generally in Bear Lake county this past year, and it is estimated that no less than \$50,000 has been expended in this direction.

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