FREMONT STAKE.

Quarterly conference of the Fremont Stake of Zion convened in Flamm's hall, Rexburg, Ida., Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 20 and 21, 1906.

There were present from Salt Lake City Elder Rudger Clawson of the quorum of Twelve Apostles, and Elder Joseph W. McMurrin of the First Council of Seventies. President Thomas E. Bassett presided. President Mark Austin was in California and President Albert Heath was detained at his home on account of sickness.

The academy choir furnished the singing for the meetings Saturday morning and Sunday afternoon, and the Rexburg Second ward choir for Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning and the overflow meeting in the academy building Sunday afternoon.

President Bassett welcomed all at conference and reported the excellent condition of the stake. There was an increased desire on the part of the people to serve the Lord.

President Henry Flamm of the High Priests' quorum gave a brief report of his recent visit to Germany and England, where he went to gather genealogy. He stated that among those whom he met, he found none who were more comfortably situated or more devoted to their religion than are the Latter-day Saints. He spent some time among the Elders of the Swiss and German mission. There under the direction of Elder Serg L. Ballif, 117 Elders are laboring for the spread of truth. Notwithstanding the opposition of the priests and the prejudice of religious devotees, there is such a demand for the Gospel of Christ that President Ballif says he could use 200 more Elders.

Elder Wallace Jacobs of Salem reported his labors as a missionary to Colorado; related some experience incident to missionary life; bore a strong testimony to the truthfulness of the Gospel and urged the Latter-day Saints to be true to the Lord and exemplary in their conduct.

At 2 o'clock p. m. Saturday conference continued with President Bassett in charge.

Bishop T. J. Winter reported Rexburg Second ward, with all organizations complete and doing good work. The Religion class has a membership of about 100.

Elder Ezra Christiansen, in reporting the academy, said that it is better this year than ever before, there being all the special departments that any of the Church schools have.

The Sunday schools are doing good work and the stake board has arranged to hold conference with every Sunday school in the stake and conduct the exercises of the school on the day that the conference is held. The stake superintendent will preside, the stake chorister will lead the singing and members of the board will conduct the classes. Sunday School Union is succeeding better than had been hoped for.

Sister Matilda Flamm reported that the Relief society is working as usual and a considerable amount of grain is being accumulated by the sisters.

Bishop B. R. Harris of Salem said he was united with his counselors and all the people of his ward. All of the ward organizations, he said, are doing an excellent work. The ward meeting house is progressing nicely, and it is being generally supported by the people.

Sister Agnes Winter and her colaborers in the Primary were united. She said that the work of the association was reasonably satisfactory, but it might be helped if the Bishops would give it better recognition.

President Orson Ricks of the Fifth Elders' quorum was pleased with the work being done by those over whom he presides; said that a missionary fund is established in the quorum, and when an Elder leaves home to go upon a mission, he is privileged to draw from this fund to assist him in getting to his field of labor.

Elder Rudger Clawson spoke upon the divisions of Priesthood and the organization of the Church, and explained the duties of those who hold the Priesthood and urged the Seventies to be ready to go upon missions at any time; discouraged Latter-day Saints joining secret orders as, he said, they do not have time for that.

Elder Joseph W. McMurrin spoke of the great good the academy is doing and its importance. He said the Religion class is only another form of Church school, and is as important in its sphere as any other association or organization in the Church. He aptly illustrated the care and nurture that is due the Religion class which, he said, had been termed the 'baby of the Church."

At 4 p. m. the presidency of the two quorums of Seventy and the Bishops of the wards met and decided upon a corps of home missionaries for the next three months. The officers of the Relief society also met with the Bishops to ascertain what could be done in the matter of securing the services of Mrs. Romania B. Penrose in conducting a class in obstetrics and nursing.

Conference continued Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. President Bassett commended the good work being done by the quorums of Priesthood and the auxiliary organizations of the stake.

Bishop James H. Wilson said that the people in Marysville ward were never so united as at present. Superintendent George Cole reported that Religion Classes are established in most of the wards, and with few exceptions every ward had been visited since last stake conference.

President Joseph W. McMurrin dwelt upon the special calling of a Seventy in the Church. Said the quorums should consist of young, vigorous men, who can go upon mission at any time. He explained that no one would be forced to go upon a mission; all a Seventy needed to do if he can not go, is to say so, or say that his circumstances will not permit, and he will be excused.

On Sunday afternoon, after the usual opening exercises the general and stake authorities were presented and unanimously sustained.

Elder Ezra J. Merrill reported the condition of the Latter-day Saints in the Boise branch. Elder Chester Walker, recently returned from a mission from the Central states, reported his labors in that field. Elder David Herschi of Salem gave an account of his missionary labors in Switzerland, from which country he had just returned.

Elder Rudger Clawson referred to the periods of persecution that seem to come to this people periodically. He also dilated upon the subject of tithing and its uses. The tithing is used, he said, to build and maintain the Houses of the Lord and to lay the foundation of Zion; to assist in building ward meetinghouses and stake tabernacles; to construct and maintain Church schools; to establish mission houses; to assist in bringing missionaries home after they have finished their work abroad, and in addition to this to aid in the support of the worthy poor. He said, "I want to tell you—and I know—that the tithing of this people is not under the control of any one individual. President Smith cannot disburse a cent of the tithing in and of himself, and I want to say further that there never was a time in the history of this Church when the tithing was more carefully acounted for."

Benediction was pronounced by President Bassett, and conference adjourned for three months.

W. E. GEE,
Stake Clerk.

ALPINE STAKE.

Quarterly conference of the Alpine Stake of Zion was held in Lehi new tabernacle, Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 20 and 21. Elders George Albert Smith and B. H. Roberts were present at all the meetings.

President Abel J. Evans was the first speaker at the opening meeting Saturday morning. He reported the stake presidency and the high council and all stake officers to be united and working for the upbuilding of the stake.

The reports of the Bishops of wards and presidents of the auxiliary organizations of the stake showed them to be in excellent condition.

Elder B. G. Webb, who had just returned from a mission to Nauvoo, Ill., told of the friendly feeling of the people there toward the Latter-day Saints and that much good was being done there by the missionaries from Zion.

Elders Smith and Roberts addressed each of the meetings, giving the Saints timely counsel on tithe-paying and sundry duties. The sacredness of the Sacrament was strongly set forth. Elder Smith narrated incidents connected with the recent visit of President Joseph F. Smith and party to Vermont and the dedication of the beautiful monument erected to the memory of the Prophet Joseph Smith at his birthplace.

Sunday evening the M. I. associations held their confernce the visitors occupying much of the time in interesting addresses.

CHURCH MISSION ADDRESSES

For the convenience of travelers, the Deseret News gives herewith the addresses of the various missions of the Church where this paper will always be found on file, and where travelers will receive courteous attention:

New York City—33 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth St.
Chicago—149 So. Paulina St.
San Francisco—609 Franklin St.
Los Angeles—423 West Tenth St.
Denver—622 West, Sixth Ave.
Chattanooga, Tenn.—711 Fairview Ave.
Portland—267 Hancock St.
Kansas City—1405 Locust St.
Mexico—Calzada Sta. Maria (la rodonda) num. 4 (altos), D. F.
London, England—97 Farleigh Road.
Liverpool, England—10 Holly Road, Fairfield.
Zurich, Switzerland — Hoschgasse 68, Munster.
Copenhagen—Korsgade 11.
Stockholm, Sweden—Svartensgatan 3
Honolulu—Punchbowl St.
Tokyo, Japan—No. 16 Kasumigaokamachi, Yotsuya.
Toronto, Canada—226 Wilton Avenue.

BAPTISMS IN IOWA.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, Jan. 22.—We take pleasure in reporting the baptism of 11 persons. On Jan. 3, 1906, Mrs. Emma Cora Fox of Valley Junction was baptized by Elder J. O. Duke, and on Jan. 21st at Council Bluffs Elder Thos. O. Stokes had the pleasure of leading the following honest souls into the waters of baptism: Mr. George Bell and daughters Hazel and Ruth, Mrs. Ann D. Bird, Mrs Lucy A. Newton and daughters Lena A. and Mary E. and son James H., also Misses Carrie Justesen and Belle Sutherland.

The date having been set a week previous, a goodly number of Saints and friends, with a number of Elders, assembled to witness the ceremony, which was performed in one of the leading churches of this city. The officers of which kindly granted us permission to use their font which was heated and made ready by their janitor.

Following the baptisms, all re-assembled in the hall in which we hold services and Sunday school. Here a confirmation meting was held and the baptized believers were confirmed members of the Church.

We have many other earnest investigators in various parts of the conference, to whom we hope to administer these ordinances soon.

To see the fruits of our labors gives us much encouragement and we feel that the Lord is assisting us greatly.

We have an excellent Mutual Improvement association in this city; also one at Des Moines, Iowa, both of which are well attended. Two Sunday schools are doing successful work in this conference, at Council Bluffs and Boone, respectively. A special effort is being put forth by the Elders, to hold cottage meetings during the winter months. At these meetings we generally have the privilege of speaking to new investigators.

The "News" and Era, which we distribute among our friends, are factors for much good and are greatly appreciated.

J. O. DUKE, Con. Prest.
J. P. BROCKBANK, Secy.

CHURCH BRANCH AT SAN DIEGO

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 22.—There is a branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints here at San Diego. There are four missionaries from Zion laboring here, Elder John Holman and wife Fannie Holman, and Elders Joseph Green and Elmer C. Jones.

We hold Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock and meeting at 11 in the morning with a meeting in the evening.

The meetings are pretty well attended on Sunday, although the Saints are scattered. Elder Jones is chorister.

The missionaries are making many friends if not converts, and much prejudice is being removed. Those who have been in Utah are particularly friendly, being liberal and broad-minded in their feelings.

The president of the branch and Saints extend a cordial invitation to Utah tourists to attend our meetings as they will all be welcome.

This is a very beautiful country and while it is winter in Utah the air here is fragrant of blooming roses, the orange and the lemons are ripe and the country abounds with fruits and flowers. This is about the most even climate in the world and the place is thronged with tourists who come here to spend the winter months and regain lost health.

ELMER C. JONES.

RETURNED MISSIONARIES.

Elder William I. Stoddard of Richmond, Cache county, passed through this city Jan 23, 1906, on his return from the Eastern States mission, where he was set apart Juns 7, 1904. He spent 14 months in the South West Virginia conference and the balance of the time in the Pennsylvania conference. Both conferences are in good shape and the people are kind to the elders. He baptized six and assisted in baptizing eight others, while on his mission.

Elder George W. Nichols, Jr. of Brigham City, Boxelder county, returned Jan. 24, 1906, from the Northern States mission, whither he was sent Nov. 10, 1903. In the Iowa conference, which he says was his field of labor, the Elders are meeting with good treatment in general, but the people of Iowa are very indifferent to religion. There have been a number of baptisms, however, during the last six months.

Elder Frank Quayle Cannon of Cannon ward, Salt Lake City, returned Jan. 18, 1906, from the German mission, for which he was set apart Jan. 16, 1903. The conference of Frankfurt was his field of labor.

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Cut this coupon out, write your name and address and mail with 5 cents for postage. And we will send you free Hair Health, Harlena Medicated Soap, Illustrated Books, 32 pages, "How to have beautiful Hair and Complexion." Address Philo Hay Co., 239 Lafayette St., Newark, New Jersey.

Large 50 cent bottles at druggists.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

ARTICLES OF FAITH,

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

1. We believe in God, the Eternal Father, and in His Son, Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Ghost.

2. We believe that men will be punished for their own sins, and not for Adam's transgression.

3. We believe that, through the atonement of Christ, all mankind may be saved, by obedience to the laws and ordinances of the Gospel.

4. We believe that the first principles and ordinances of the Gospel are: First, faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; second, repentance; third, baptism by immersion 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 those who are in authority, to preach the gospel and administer in the ordinances thereof.

6. We believe in the same organization that existed in the primitive church, namely, Apostles, 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 believe the Book of Mormon to be the word of God.

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 upon this continent. That Christ will reign personally upon the earth, and that the earth will be renewed and receive its paradisical glory.

11. We claim the privilege of worshiping Almighty God according to the dictates of our conscience, and allow all men the same privilege, let them worship how, where or what they may.

12. We believe in being subject to kings, presidents, rulers and magistrates, in obeying, honoring and sustaining the law.

13. We believe in being honest, true, chaste, benevolent, virtuous, 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 Smith.

Prof. N. L. Nelson Reviews Prof. J. H. Evans' Book.

It is matter of congratulation that the day of the scholar—the day of the patient, long-searching student—is beginning to come in among the Latter-day Saints. It means greater accuracy in the facts behind our future literature, and freedom from verbiage in the expression of them. The remark is especially apt in view of a recently published home-production which it is my pleasure to review. I refer to "One Hundred Years of Mormonism," by Prof. John Henry Evans of the L. D. S. university.

In his preface the author assures us that he has been five years at work on this history, during which time he has read every accessible book, pamphlet or article relating to the subject, whether "Mormon," non-"Mormon," or anti-"Mormon;" which fact encourages the reader to hope that the book is a thoroughly reliable narrative of a much maligned people, and condensed to such moderate compass that the busiest of men may find time to read it.

The book, which is from the Deseret News press, is a volume of 528 pages, in very readable type, and handsomely bound in cloth decorated with a conventionalized design of the century aloe in bloom. As I shall have so many good things to say about this work later on, I may as well be done with my fault finding right here on the start.

"Up to almost the end of my task," says Mr. Evans, "it was my intention to publish a complete bibliography of the subject." It seems to me regrettable that the question of space ruled out this design. One may never, as a matter of fact, look up the references in foot notes; nevertheless one feels more comfortably secure of the facts set forth, when the authorities are cited. Two circumstances may, however, be urged in justification for their omission. The book is in story form, and aims at the continuous interest of a novel; and it is written primarily for the young men and women of the Church, the sons and daughters, in the main, of those heroic souls whose deeds are here recorded. The book is, however, so thoroughly readable that it should also have a wide circulation in high-schools and colleges, where sources of fact are closely scanned, and among outsiders, who naturally read with suspicion.

The most serious fault, however, is the entire absence of an index. I have had to dog-ear the pages to keep in mind just what I want in this review. Nor is the table of contents of the least service as a guide, the chapter-titles being for the most part figurative; as for instance, "Rising from the Ashes," "Malevolent Echoes," "A Ram in the Thicket," and so on, fragments of which seem apt enough when you get through with a chapter, but utterly enigmatical as you approach it. I am informed that the author is now at work remedying this defect, and that the next lot bound will contain an index. He should also publish a few pages of bibliography next the index.

The predominating characteristic in Prof. Evans' style is simplicity and directness. I was about to say, a charming simplicity and directness. When the advance sheets first reached me, previous to the coming forth of the book, I greatly feared this would not be so. I was afraid that as in so much of our home literature, the feelings of the writer had unduly colored his intellectuality. I am pleased now to be able to assure the readers that the poetic finery of the table of contents is no foretaste of a corresponding goody-good or sickish-sweet style; the book is admirably free from nauseating sentimentality. Perhaps I cannot do better that quote Prof. Evans' account of a familiar episode in the Prophet's life, as illustration of this fact.

"The significance that attaches to the apostasy of Booth and Ryder at this time, is that they led a strong opposition against the Prophet, which resulted in the customary mob violence. This disturbance occurred in the latter part of March, 1832. On the night of the 24th, when Joseph, exhausted by long watching at the bedside of two sick children—the Murdock twins, which Emma had adopted in place of her own, which had died—had thrown himself upon the bed and fallen asleep, Emma, who had retired, was awakened by a tapping at the window, which, however, she took no particular notice of at the time. But it was only a few moments till a dozen men broke into the room, roughly took up the sleeping form of Joseph, and dragged him out, amid the screams of his wife, and his own struggles to free himself from their grasp. About 30 rods from the house they came upon another band of men with Sidney Rigdon, who had been dragged by the feet, his head beating against the rough, frozen ground. Leaving Rigdon unconscious, the united mob, increasing in number every minute, went about 30 rods further, where they held a consultation to determine what should be done with the Prophet.

"While the majority were thus engaged, a number of others held Joseph, being careful to keep him from touching the ground, lest he should spring away from them. The result of the deliberation was, that he should be stripped of his clothes and then covered with tar and feathers. With threats, horrible imprecations, and blasphemy, they perpetrated this outrage upon the Prophet's person, forcing the tar paddle into his mouth, and breaking a vial of liquid against his teeth. They then left. After several attempts to rise, he finally succeeded, wiped away the tar from his lips so that he might breathe more freely, and made his way towards a light, which he found issued from his own window. Calling for a blanket, he entered the house, where a number of sisters, hearing of the trouble had collected. He spent the rest of the night in removing the tar and cleansing his body. The next day being Sunday, he preached at the usual meeting of the Saints, several of the mobbers being in attendance, but he made no allusions to the preceding night. For several days after this barbarous treatment, Sidney Rigdon was delirious."

The committee of brethren whose endorsement follows the title page, after mentioning that the writing is plain, simple and direct, add that there is apparently no effort at literary embellishment. I suspect that it would be nearer the mark to say that so carefully has the work been chiseled and polished, that almost every trace of literary artifice is hidden. To write a plain, unvarnished tale is the acme of literary embellishment; this is art which actually succeeds in hiding art. It may be taken for granted that whenever the reader's mental energy is economized, the writer's mental energy has been very severely taxed. "I like your book SO much," said a lady to Sheridan. "It is so easy to read." "Yes, madam," replied the dramatist somewhat gruffly, "but perhaps you don't realize that books easy to read are d—d hard to write."

It is in its perspectives and retrospects especially that one appreciates the literary work which has made this an easy book to read. History is not here related chronologically, or by that most obvious law of sequence, contiguunity in time and space. That method throws all the burden of unity and coherency upon the reader. It is an easy way to write history, but a hard way to read it. On the contrary, facts in Prof Evans' book are massed by higher laws of association: by cause and effect, by contrast, by resemblance, and by the correlation of genus and species. Chapters have a way of pointing forward, as in a novel; also of looking back, so that the known shall be present in the mind to help interpret the new and unknown.

This prospectiveness and retrospectiveness marks also the transition of paragraphs. Here is an instance. The career of the notorious "Doctor" Bennett has been traced down to the time when the Prophet Joseph refused to sustain him further as a result of being exposed, Bennett is represented as being very penitent. "Should the time ever come," said he, "that I may have the opportunity to test my faith, it will then be known whether I am a trator or a true man." So closes one of Prof. Evans' paragraphs. The next opens like the jaws of a steel trap: "That time came, and proved him traitor to the bone." It is by rhetorical devices of this type, hidden to the ordinary reader, but pleasantly obvious to the student of style, that interest is aroused and kept unflagging in the story.

Perhaps it is too much to expect of any ardent Latter-day Saint the disinterested candor which, in the Bible, paints David, the national hero of Israel, as both murderer and adulterer. Yet if we are ever to stand as a light unto the nations, we must write history with just that severe fidelity to truth. There are episodes in our annals which should not be glossed over nor apologized, but should be left naked for us to feel bad about, and for our children's children to feel bad about. No discipline could be more wholesome than this for the sanity of a people. I am sorry I cannot say that Prof. Evans belongs to this class of historians. He approaches the standard, however, to the extent of giving honestly whatever show of reason our enemies may have had for their conduct. Another admirable feature is his attempt to find reasons, in the play and interplay of purely human motives, for much that other writers among us attribute en bloc to the devil.

One commendable feature of this book lies in the fact that it is no echo of any other book. It reaches independent conclusions. Some of these the reader will perhaps disagree with; as when the writer asserts that the plates were under Joseph's eye as he translated the Book of Mormon. Other interpretations he will be grateful for. Who has not wondered, for instance, at that enigmatical episode in the life of the Prophet, his candidacy for president of the United States? Prof. Evans analyzes the political situation and makes you see that the only sane thing for the Saints to do was to throw away their vote to escape party complications. "That any 'Mormon' entertained the vaguest hope concerning the Prophet-candidate and his preacher-associate, is not to be thought of as within the range of probability. Everything connected with the affair goes to show this as an opportunity to prove their political consistency, to escape the political snare that was already forming around their feet, and to get before the people of the nation some original and powerful ideas respecting government."

Need I urge in conclusion that "One Hundred Years of Mormonism" should be in the hand of every young Latter-day Saint? In the first place, this history will, I am confident, be read with interest by the average boy or girl, from preface to conclusion. In the next place, it will, if I mistake not, arouse in them the heroic spirit of their fathers, and help commit them irrevocably to the cause of Zion. It ought, moreover, to banish forever that tendency to feel apologetic for "Mormonism" and its past, which some of our young people foolishly harbor, and make them hold up their heads with a just pride in their ancestry and achievement. In short, I know of no book more likely, just now, to stiffen the ranks of our people for their mighty destiny than this simple tale of Mormonism.

One other remark in this connection may not seem out of place. Does it occur to the Latter-day Saint that one aspect of the glory of Zion must inevitably be that which finds its expression in her literature? And that the struggling author—who, if he could be supported while he writes, would do more than a thousand preachers to upbuild the kingdom—must nevertheless live like the rest of his brethren, if not by the use of his pen, then by the abandoning of his pen? A farmer or business man dropping out of his profesion would make no difference to the advancement of our cause. But would the same thing be true of a gifted writer? For the price of a theater ticket this book may be put into your library. Moreover, the dramas and tragedies of life contained within its covers, are not for a moment to be compared with the mere passing show of fiction in their power of character-formation.

N. L. N.

How to Avoid Pneumonia.

We have never heard of a single instance of a cold resulting in Pneumonia or other lung trouble when Foley's Honey and Tar has been taken. It not only stops the cough, but heals and strengthens the lungs. Ask for Foley's Honey and Tar and refuse any stubstitute offered. Dr. C. J. Bishop of Agnew, Mich., writes: "I have used Foley's Honey and Tar in three very severe cases of pneumonia with good results in every case." For sale by F. J. Hill Drug Co.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name and style of Oblad & Knight, doing business at No. 145 and 147 East First South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties having accounts against said firm will present same for payment on or before February 1st, 1906.

JOHN A. KNIGHT
MRS. JOHN F. OBLAD

Dated this 25th day of January, 1906.

AN ORDINANCE.

An ordinance extending the limits of Salt Lake City.

Whereas, on the 11th day of September, 1905, a majority of the owners of real property in the tract of land hereinafter described, signed and filed with the City Recorder of Salt Lake City a petition requesting that said tract of land be taken within the limits of Salt Lake City and be made a part of said City, and also caused an accurate map and plat of said tract of land to be made by a competent surveyor and certified by the City Engineer, to be filed with the said City Recorder; and

Whereas, the above territory is contiguous to Salt Lake City, and no proper reason exists why it should not be made a part of said City; and

Whereas, the City Council of Salt Lake City, after examining the said petition of said owners and said plat, and having considered the circumstances surrounding the same, voted by a vote of more than two-thirds of all members of the City Council in favor of said annexation, and directed the City Attorney to prepare an ordinance making and declaring said annexation; therefore,

Be it ordained by the City Council of Salt Lake City, Utah:

Section 1. That the city limits of said Salt Lake City be, and the same hereby are extended and enlarged so as to include the following described tract of land, to-wit:

Commencing at a point or stone on the south boundary of Salt Lake City Corporate limits, said point being 33 feet south and 64 feet west of rock monument set by City Engineer of Salt Lake City at the intersection of State and Tenth South streets; thence south 0 deg. 03 min. west on west line of State street 2950 feet, to stone on south line of Eleventh South and State streets, thence east on south line of Eleventh South street 3235.4 feet to center of Fifth East Street, thence north 0 deg. 03 min. east on center of Fifth East street 2954.4 feet to south line of Tenth South street, or city limits, thence south 89 deg. 55 min. west 3236.1 feet to stone and place of beginning.

And it is further ordained and declared that upon this ordinance taking effect the said tract of land above described shall be thenceforth within the corporate limits of said Salt Lake City, and a part of said City, and all ordinances, jurisdiction, rules and obligations applicable to or pertaining to said Salt Lake City are hereby extended over and made applicable and pertinent to said tract of land above described, and the streets, blocks, alleys and ways of said tract shall be controlled and governed by the ordinances, rules and regulations of said City in that behalf, and the monuments of the City Engineer shall thenceforth be taken as the standard of locations and distances.

Section 2. Upon the passage of this ordinance the City Recorder of this city shall file, and he is hereby directed to file with the County Recorder a copy of the map and plat above mentioned, duly certified and acknowledged as provided in such cases, together with a certified copy of this ordinance.

Section 3. This ordinance shall take effect at 12 o'clock noon, on the first day of January, 1906.

Passed by the City Council of Salt Lake City, Utah, December 26th, 1905, and referred to the Mayor for his approval.

J. S. CRITCHLOW,
City Recorder.

Approved this 29th day of December, 1905.

RICHARD P. MORRIS, Mayor.

State of Utah, City and County of Salt Lake, ss.

I, J. S. Critchlow, City Recorder of Salt Lake City, Utah, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an ordinance entitled, "An ordinance extending the limits of Salt Lake City," passed by the City Council of Salt Lake City, Utah, December 26th, 1905, and aproved by the Mayor, December 29th, 1905, as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the corporate seal of said City, this 25th day of December, 1905.

(Seal) J. S. CRITCHLOW,
City Recorder.

Bill No. 127.

NOTICE.

Principal office of the Silver Shield Mining & Milling Company, room 514 McCornick Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Silver Shield Mining & Milling Company that a special meeting of said stockholders is hereby called and will be held at the office of said company at room 514 McCornick Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 28th day of February, 1906, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day. The object and purpose of said meeting being to consider and determine the question whether said United Bingham Gold & Copper Mining Company will consolidate its property and franchises with the property and franchises of the Silver Shield Mining & Milling Company as provided by the laws of the State of Utah for the consolidation of corporations. Such consolidation to be upon the terms and conditions as hereinafter set forth or upon a modification thereof as may be agreed upon at said meeting. The proposed conditions being as follows, to-wit:

1. The name of said consolidated company shall be United Bingham Consolidated Mining Company.
2. The city where said corporation is organized shall be Salt Lake City, State of Utah.
3. The time of the duration of said corporation shall be fifty years.
4. The United Bingham Gold & Copper Mining Company and the Silver Shield Mining & Milling Company, and the property and property interests of both corporations shall be consolidated.
5. The place of the general business of said corporations consolidated shall be Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah.
6. That the capital stock of said corporations consolidated shall be $2,500,000.00 divided into 500,000 shares of the par value of $5.00 each.
7. That the United Bingham Gold & Copper Mining Company shall receive for distribution among its stockholders in lieu of their present holdings in said corporation 100,000 shares of the capital stock of said United Bingham Consolidated Mining Company.
8. That the Silver Shield Mining & Milling Company shall receive for distribution among its stockholders in lieu of the stock owned by them 165,000 shares of the capital stock of said United Bingham Consolidated Mining Company.
9. That the property and property interests of said United Bingham Gold & Copper Mining Company and the Silver Shield Mining & Milling Company so acquired by the United Bingham Consolidated Mining Company shall constitute payment in full for all of the capital stock of said United Bingham Consolidated Mining Company.
10. That 235,000 shares of the capital stock of said United Bingham Consolidated Mining Company shall be and constitute treasury stock of said corporation.
11. That the capital stock of said United Bingham Consolidated Mining Company shall not be assessable.
12. That no consolidation of the United Bingham Gold & Copper Mining Company and the Silver Shield Mining & Milling Company shall be effected until there shall have been subscribed and from the treasury stock hereinabove provided for a sufficient number of shares to place in the treasury of the Consolidated Company the sum of $50,000.

All shares of stock may be voted at said meeting either in person or by written proxy. Proxies may be mailed to the secretary of the company directed to its office.

Dated this 22nd day of January, 1906.

LOUIS MOORE,
President of the United Bingham Gold & Copper Mining Company, Office Room 602 Scott Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Attest:
A. HANAUER, JR., Secretary.

NOTICE.

Principal office of the United Bingham Gold & Copper Mining Company, room 602 Scott Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the United Bingham Gold & Copper Mining Company that a special meeting of said stockholders is hereby called and will be held at the office of said company, at room 602 Scott Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 27th day of February, 1906, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day. The object and purpose of said meeting being to consider and determine the question whether said United Bingham Gold & Copper Mining Company will consolidate its property and franchises with the property and franchises of the Silver Shield Mining & Milling Company as provided by the laws of the State of Utah for the consolidation of corporations. Such consolidation to be upon the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth or upon a modification thereof as may be agreed upon at said meeting. The proposed conditions being as follows, to-wit:

1. The name of said consolidated company shall be United Bingham Consolidated Mining Company.
2. The city where said corporation is organized shall be Salt Lake City, State of Utah.
3. The time of the duration of said corporation shall be fifty years.
4. The United Bingham Gold & Copper Mining Company and the Silver Shield Mining & Milling Company, and the property and property interests of both corporations shall be consolidated.
5. The place of the general business of said corporations consolidated shall be Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah.
6. That the capital stock of said corporations consolidated shall be $2,500,000.00 divided into 500,000 shares of the par value of $5.00 each.
7. That the United Bingham Gold & Copper Mining Company shall receive for distribution among its stockholders in lieu of their present holdings in said corporation 100,000 shares of the capital stock of said United Bingham Consolidated Mining Company.
8. That the Silver Shield Mining & Milling Company shall receive for distribution among its stockholders in lieu of the stock owned by them 165,000 shares of the capital stock of said United Bingham Consolidated Mining Company.
9. That the property and property interests of said United Bingham Gold & Copper Mining Company and the Silver Shield Mining & Milling Company so acquired by the United Bingham Consolidated Mining Company shall constitute payment in full for all of the capital stock of said United Bingham Consolidated Mining Company.
10. That 235,000 shares of the capital stock of said United Bingham Consolidated Mining Company shall be and constitute treasury stock of said corporation.
11. That the capital stock of said United Bingham Consolidated Mining Company shall not be assessable.
12. That no consolidation of the United Bingham Gold & Copper Mining Company and the Silver Shield Mining & Milling Company shall be effected until there shall have been subscribed and from the treasury stock hereinabove provided for a sufficient number of shares to place in the treasury of the Consolidated Company the sum of $50,000.

All shares of stock may be voted at said meeting either in person or by written proxy. Proxies may be mailed to the secretary of the company directed to its office.

Dated this 22nd day of January, 1906.

LOUIS MOORE,
President of the United Bingham Gold & Copper Mining Company, Office Room 602 Scott Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Attest:
A. HANAUER, JR., Secretary.

PROBATE AND GUARDIANSHIP NOTICES.

Consult County Clerk or respective signers for further information.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, PRObate Division, in and for Salt Lake County, State of Utah. In the matter of the estate of Francis Armstrong, Deceased. Notice.—The petition for authority for and confirmation of investment of funds by executors of the estate of Francis Armstrong, deceased, has been set for hearing on Saturday, the 3rd day of February, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the County Court House, in the Court Room of said Court, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah.

Witness the Clerk of said Court with the seal thereof affixed this 23rd day of January, A. D. 1906.

(Seal) J. U. ELDREDGE, JR., Clerk.
By W. H. Farnsworth, Deputy Clerk.
Young & Moyle, Attorneys for Executors.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, PRObate Division, in and for Salt Lake County, State of Utah. In the matter of the estate of Francis Armstrong, Deceased. Notice.—The petition for approval and settlement of the annual account and confirmation of sale of personal property and partial distribution of the executors of the estate of Francis Armstrong, deceased, has been set for hearing on Saturday, the 3rd day of February, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the County Court House, in the Court Room of said Court, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah.

Witness the Clerk of said Court with the seal thereof affixed this 23rd day of January, A. D. 1906.

(Seal) J. U. ELDREDGE, JR., Clerk.
By W. H. Farnsworth, Deputy Clerk.
Young & Moyle, Attorneys for Executors.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, PRObate Division, in and for Salt Lake County, State of Utah. In the matter of the estate of Clara Clawson Benedict, Deceased. Notice.—The petition of C. M. Benedict, praying for the issuance to himself of Letters of Administration in the estate of Clara Clawson Benedict, deceased, has been set for hearing on Saturday, the 3rd day of February, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the County Court House, in the Court Room of said Court, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah.

Witness the Clerk of said Court with the seal thereof affixed this 23rd day of January, A. D. 1906.

(Seal) J. U. ELDREDGE, JR., Clerk.
By W. H. Farnsworth, Deputy Clerk.
Young & Moyle, Attorneys for Petitioner.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, PRObate Division, in and for Salt Lake County, State of Utah, in the matter of the estate of William C. Dunbar, Deceased. Notice.—The petition of Addie Dunbar, administratrix with the Will annexed of the estate of William C. Dunbar, deceased, praying for the settlement of final account of said administratrix with the Will annexed, and for the distribution of the residue of said estate to the persons entitled, has been set for hearing on Monday, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the County Court House, in the Court Room of said Court, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah.

Witness the Clerk of said Court with the seal thereof affixed this 17th day of January, A. D. 1906.

(Seal) J. U. ELDREDGE, JR., Clerk.
By W. H. Farnsworth, Deputy Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, PRObate Division, in and for Salt Lake County, State of Utah. In the matter of the estate and Guardianship of Edward P. Ferry, an incompetent persons. Notice.—The petition for approval and settlement of the semi-annual account of the Guardians of the person and the estate of Edward P. Ferry, an incompetent person, has been set for hearing on Saturday, the 3rd day of February, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the County Court House, in the Court Room of said Court, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah.

Witness the Clerk of said Court, with the seal thereof affixed this 19th day of January, A. D. 1906.

(Seal) J. U. ELDREDGE, JR., Clerk.
J. T. Richards, Attorney for Petitioners.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, PRObate Division, in and for Salt Lake County, State of Utah. In the matter of the estate of Ishmael Phillips, Deceased. Notice.—The petition of Willard C. Burgess, administrator of the estate of Ishmael Phillips, deceased, for confirmation of the sale of the following personal property of said decedent, to-wit: 2 cows, 25 chickens, harnesses, 2 vehicles, household goods, for the sum of $32.00. And upon the following terms, to-wit: Cash upon confirmation as appears from the return of sale, filed in this Court, has been set for hearing on Saturday, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the County Court House, in the Court Room of said Court, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah.

Witness the Clerk of said Court, with the seal thereof affixed this 25th day of January, A. D. 1906.

(Seal) J. U. ELDREDGE, JR., Clerk.
By W. H. Farnsworth, Deputy Clerk.
Thomas & Maycock, Attorneys for Estate.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ESTATE of Olof Race, Deceased. Notice.—Creditors will present claims with vouchers to the undersigned at the office of Warner & Davis, 81 Commercial Block, Salt Lake City, Utah, on or before the 20th day of May, A.D. 1906.

JOHN H. ROSE,
Administrator of the Estate of Olof Rose, Deceased.

Date of first publication Jan. 20th, A. D. 1906.
Warner & Davis, Attorneys for Estate.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS'

Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 10, 1906. A special meeting of the st