DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY MAY 15 1909

SIGNS OF THE TIMES An Address by ELDER JOHN M. SJODAHL, delivered in the Salt Lake Tabernacle. Before the Pioneer Stake Conference, Sunday, April 25, 1909.

(Reported by F. W. Otterstrom.)

of the necessity of watchfulness, Λ ptrable was read in our hearing inculgaing that virtue and teaching, especially that those who have been given the position of watchmen upon the towers of Zion, should look out and warn of the coming of the enemy, even from afar, and not wait until he is close by. According to that parable, it is expected of the watchmen that they sea the enemy as he approaches and that they warn those who occupy the vineward, lest it should be destroyed. I have been reminded, this afternoon, in ny own thoughts, of the necessity for veryone who is associated with the people of God to be watchful and on seems to me, calls for the exercise of vigilance. Each age has its own charpteristics, and ours is not an exception that rule. The Lord taught his folowers to read the signs of the times and to interpret them. It is certainly necessary to do so in our age, pernaps nore so than in any age of human his-

ory. One peculiarity of our time is this: that knowledge is increasing and ba-opting more universal than it ever was Those who have reached some years above middle age can easily reuite sufficient to know the fundamentar principles, say, of arithmetic or granmar, or a few such topics; and when those who had gone a little farther were considered almost learned men and women. In our age little hildren know a great deal more than meir great-great-grandfathers did, as far as theoretical knowledge is concerned. Look at our school systems, our colleges, our universities, and even Sunschools, and other educational intitutions that are becoming universal. It is easily admitted that we are livin a time in which knowledge is nultiplying in the world as never be-

Another thing, the nations of the earth are being drawn together as never before. Distances are being an-nihilated. Traveling nes person uninihilated. Traveling ness become uni-versal. I can remember, in my child-hood, in the country where I lived, we looked upon a man who had been as far as to the United States as almost a prodigy. He was a wonder unless he was a sailor. For sailors have always been supposed to go all over the earth. But now, the continents have come together and it is only to take a shortline vacation to run across the At-lantic, or even across the Pacific. We

Those who attended the morning ses-sion of our conference were reminded ion of our conference were reminded is of getting up the quick-est speed we possibly can. We are goest speed we possibly can. We are go-ing by rail, by steamboat, under the water, over the water, and try-ing to make even the air a vehicle of traveling. People are "running to and fro" on the earth; it is one of the characteristics of our age. See, furthermore, how intelligence is increasing among the human family; how we are able to utilize nature and the natural forces for human needs, as never before. Wireless telegraphy and other contrivances are now no longer looked upon as miracles, but quite natural. Those who give their thoughts to research are no longer satisfied with a scrutiny of the objects that are nearas servicing of the objects that are heat-est to view, but they are trying to penetrate to the uttermost boundaries of the universe, almost, and to the most infinitesimal things that the mi-croscope can bring to view. They are not satisfied until they have analyzed the very atoms of substances.

But there are other characteristics not quite so encouraging. There was, perhaps, never a time in which the perhaps, never a time in which the authority of God Almighty was less revered than in our age. This is shown in a geat many departments of hu-man life. Who is there at present that considers obedience as a virtue?

We say now-a-days that we do not want to be slaves to anyone. Obey? Who wants to obey? That is a word that we would like to discard, if possible, from our dictionaries. Even the little children think they know every-thing, and that their parents are "back umbers." Everyone wants to have his own way as far as possible, from the youngest to the oldest. Why? Be-cause we have forgotten that there is a God who has the right to rule, and who does rule and who downed, the a God who has the right to rule, and who does rule, and who demands obe-dience of everyone of His sons and daughters. Men trample upon the au-thority of law. They despise leader-ship, even if God Himself has instituted that leadership. They rebel against the authority of parents, and against authority in any shape. That is one of the charactistics of our age. As authority in any shape. That is one of the characteristics of our age. As a result family ties are breaking up as never before and that not in un-civilized states, but in countries claim-ing to stand on the highest plateau of civilization. It has been proved that during the last twenty years about one willion duponee some counted in the million divorces were granted in the Oritad States and that this evil is on the increase, at a more rapid rate than the increase of population. People are be-coming tired of duty and therefore tear

asunder the most sacred ties on slight provocation. They want "freedom" even to the extent of licentiousness. They forget covenants that should be kep sacredly. Then again, we notice another characteristic of our time: everything sems to be changing; the old order of

things seems to be going and a new order is being instituted in overything. This is particularly noticeable with regard to forms of government, and the principles of government. The printoday. I can only bear testimony

ciples upon which our government was formed are finding their way through-out the world, not only in the western European countries that are quite_far advanced, but in such countries that are quite far advanced, but in such countries as Tur-key, Fersla, China, and more or less all over the world. Those principles are penetrating human thought and shap-ing the various forms of gomernment so that in a little while we may expect to see, in the language of the Revela-tion of Yate countries human hore here. tion of John, everything having been made new.

A great many other things could be mentioned in this connection, but let us mentioned in this connection, but let us ask, what do all these signs portend? What is their meaning? This, my breth-ren and sisters, that we are living in the time of the end. Everyone of the characteristics of our age show this clearly, if we read the prophetic writ-ings touching upon the times of the latter days. The Prophet Daniel (chap-ter xii.) very clearly said, referring to the characteristics of the latter time, that knowledge should be multiplied. that knowledge should be multiplied, and that man should "run to and fro" in the earth-just as we are doing to-day. Our Lord, speaking to His disci-

day. Our Lord, speaking to His disci-ples on the Mount of Olives concerning His coming and the end of the world, made it clear that there should be a time of tribulation and a time of change in everything; the sun should be darkened and the moon should not give its light, and the stars should fall from the heavens, which figurative expressions evidently have reference to great changes in human government and the changes, in human government and the status of the human family upon this earth, as does for instance the 13th carth, as does for instance the 13th chapter of Isaiah, where the prophet speaks of the fall of the great empire of Babylon in the same figures of speech: "The sun shall be darkened and the moon not give its light, and the stars fall from the heavens:" and the same language recurs in the Apocalypse, where John speaks of great changes that were to take place before the coming of the millennium, so that these revolutionary changes seem to be

the coming of the millennium, so that these revolutionary changes seem to be among the signs of the end of any great dispensation of our Heavenly Futher. Again the Apostle Paul, speaking of the last time tells us that it should be a time in which wickedness should abound in the earth. He speaks about the prevalence of the doctrine of devils, or rather demons-as the means-doctrines of seducing word spirits, that abound in our own day. I say, therefore, the signs of the times portend that we are nearing the end of this dispensation, and one of the best proofs of this is the fact that our Heavenly Father has sent to us His

inspired servants, his prophets, and es-tablished, in this age, His Church, His gospel, calling to repentance His child-ren all over the world, that they may and gain salvation in His king-That is one of the great signs dom. That of the end.

Now, my brothers and sisters, I desire to give this testimony before desire to give this testimony before I close my remarks, that Joseph Smith was a prophet sent of God to this world to call us to repentance, and to call attention to the fact that the coming of the Son of God is near. I tes-tify that those who have succeeded the Prophet Joseph, in his high and holy calling, are men of God, standing as witnesses of the same fact to the world

PROOF OF DIVINITY.

Nicodemus came to the Savior and and to Him, "Master," or Rabbi. "we know that no one can do the works that Thou doest except God be with him." If this is the criterion, that the

that Thou doest except God be with him." If this is the criterion, that the works a man is doing are a proof of his divine calling, then the work that was done through the instrumentality of the Prophet Joseph and his succes-sors is a proof of their divine inspira-tion and calling, for no one could do the works that they have done except God be with them. This you can learn for yourselves. Speaking to those who have not this testimony I say you can learn for yourselves, because the promise is that if you are willing to do the work of God, then you shall know for your-selves whether the doctrine is from God or not. Willingness to do the commandments of the Lord gives light, gives testimony, gives assur-ance in the soul that you are on the right road, and there is no other way to get this testimony, this assurance right road, and there is no other way to get this testimony, this assurance than through willingness to do what the Lord has commanded. For myself, I desire to say that when I commenced walking in the light of the gospel, I knew very, very little of it, but I had this made clear

little of it, but I had this made clear to me that it was necessary to repent and to be baptized. I was willing to repent of my sins and to be bap-tized bor their rémission. I tell you, when I had complied with that com-mand, I feit that burning spirit in my soul testifying to this truth, that I had done what was right and pleasing in the sight of my Heavenly Father. I did not know very much about the gospel, and I do not know much yet, but I knew less then. I knew very little, indeed, but one truth came to my mind after another, and one after another, till I could see something of the full glory of the gospel of Jesus Christ. As I sometimes have said, studying

As I sometimes have said, studying the gospel is like going out of an evening and looking up towards tho sky. You see, perhaps, at first only one or two of the most brilliant stars in the firmament, but as you walk along, there is another star that comes we before your slight and another one along, there is another star that comes up before your sight, and another one, and still another, until you can see the entire firmament strewn with the glory of God. This is your experience, if you are walking in the light of the gospel of Jesus Christ. Truth after truth will be made mani-fest to your soul until you can com-prehend more and more of its entire glory.

glory. May God help you, and me, and all of us, to be watchful and prayerful in these last times that when the end shall come to us, individually, or to the dispensation in which we live, we may be counted worthy to participate with the Bridegroom in the festivities that have been prepared for His com-ing. Amen.

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MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H. . . Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.

GENEALOGY

logy

The acom planted in the genealogical

department, in the Historian's office is now more than a sapling. It has

grown and is becoming thrifty, with branches, spreading far and wide to the

silent homes and sacred mounds of mil-

It is interesting to note the pleasure and deep interest now taken by all peo-

ples and nations in the theme of genea-

lions of our ancestrial dead.

All communications for this depart- , Saints. He told me that a few years All communications for this depart-ment should be addressed to the sec-retary of the society. Elder Joseph F, Smith, Jr., care of Historian's office, Salt Lake City, Utah. All saints are eligible to membership in this society; life membership is \$10. If annual mem-bers \$1 must be head for initiation fee previous, he had buried one of our people there. He took me to the spot just a few steps away and told me that on filling up the grave, he had planted an acorn from which at that time had grown a fine young oak sapling. No doubt by this time it has grown into a massive tree, and it may still mark the silent home of a member of the Church.

of the United States, whether of the New England or the Southern family. He states that he and his father worked for some time in the St. George temple, on names gleaned by his fa-ther, Elder Use Ferkins, from the southern states while on a mission there in 1869. This work was begun in 1877, and continued intermittently until 1882, when the lists were finished. There were over 200 names thus attended to. While thus engaged, the family ob-tained, through that indefatigable temple recorder, Frank Famsworth, over 1,100 of the Perkins family from the northern states. Most of these were at-tended to during that period. The famlly tradition has it that two broth-ers came over from England in the early days of the colonies, and one locarry days of the colonies, and one lo-cated in the north and one in the south; from these have sprung the two branches of the family, the Ute Perkins branch descending from the southern line. His second great grand-father was Richard Perkins of Virginia, born in America. His son Robert Bi-gon Perkins was also of Virginia. His son, Ute Perkins, Sr., was born Aug. 5, 1769, in Virginia, dying in Illinois, March 12, 1844, as a member of this Church, Ute's son, Reuben was born in Lincoln Co., North Carolina, March 1, 1783, He died in Bountiful, Utah, Oct. 22, 1871. Reuben's son Jesse Nol-

Arizona. Sarah Grunt married Ute Perkins, Sr., and Elizabeth. Pittillo was the maiden name of Reuben Perkins' wife. The name of Jesse Nelson Perkins' wife was Rhoda. Condra. McClelland. The Condras and the McClellands were supposed to be of Scatch descent. The

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bers, \$1 must be paid for initiation fee, and \$1 a year for dues, making \$2 for the first year and \$1 per year after. PERKINS FAMILY interesting letter from Brigham Y. Perkins of Taylor, Arizona, has been received. He wishes to hear from all who are related to the Perkins family

son Perkin's was born in Jackson Co., Tenn., 1819, and died in 1883, at Taylor,

The Condras and the arcentation were supposed to be of Scotch descent. The New England emigrants were named Thomas and William Perkins. Bro. Perkins would be very pleased to hear from any one interested in any of these