SUNDAY SERVICES.

Interesting Discourses on the Duties of the Saints.

Religious services were held at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, November 22d, 1891, commencing at 2 p. m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir sang the hymn commencing:

Praise ye the Lord! My heart shall join
In work or pleasure, so divine.

Prayer was offered by Elder E. Tripp.

The choir and congregation sang:

The spirit of God like a fire is burning,
The latter-day glory begins to come forth.

The Priesthood of the Lighth Ward officiated in the administration of the sacrament.

APOSTLE ABRAHAM H. CANNON was called to address the congregation. He desired to give utterance to such thoughts as the Lord should put into his heart, and he wished the Saints to assist him, that he might be restrained from saying anything not in accordance with the mind of our Heavenly Father.

He was thankful for living among the Latter-day Saints, and in a country such as this. When we consider the events that daily occur in the world, we should feel happy, for we are certainly the most favored of all people on the earth. Even leaving out of consideration the eternal blessings which have been promised to us, we are certainly a most favored people. God blesses us in our homes, and our lands, and notwithstanding all trials, we cannot help but feel that there is a providence in them. We can acknowledge the hand of God in, see him marvelously He has been working for our good in all respects.

A few days ago, the speaker had had a conversation with a missionary just returned from the Eastern States. This man had been out there to gather genealogies as well as to preach the Gospel. Many years had elapsed since he had visited his old home, and he had anticipated a great deal of pleasure in meeting again with old acquaintances and visiting familiar places. But he returned sadly disappointed and felt regret because of the crowding economies now prevailing in that part of our country. Where formerly were well cultivated farms are now lawns. Where formerly were numerous families there now only a few required for the education of the children. In places which once were divided into five school districts, you would find only one now. The exception was to find families with three or more children. Occasionally one or two were found, but often people married, lived together and died without any offspring. The land has not its fertility. Young men state that they are not able to obtain a living from a considered farm. This is a sad picture, the speaker observed, and he could not help comparing the condition of that part of our country with that in which God has blessed us. This land, a few years ago, was considered uninhabitable, suitable only to the rudiness and hardy capable of sustaining them, yet now, it could be seen at every hand, that God has showered His blessings upon it. He has gathered the tail of the people. He has gathered from various parts of the earth. It is as if He would present a contrast to the nations of the earth, thereby teaching all men and women that in accepting the revelations of God and keeping His commandments, there are temporal as well as spiritual blessings.

God has indeed favored us wonderfully. He has taught us principles whereby we are enabled to preserve a strong race in these valleys and even extend the age of man; that we may live longer and obtain more knowledge of the things not yet revealed. It is said that the average age of the people in this nation is fifty-five years, while in many countries in Europe it is only thirty-three. It is also said that about fifty per cent of the children die in infancy, and a great many of those who survive pass away before they reach manhood. People not understanding the physical laws which govern the perpetuation of the race think these laws in various ways. During transferring diseases to their offspring, the results of which are seen in the increased deaths. Sickness is heard of on every hand, and it looks as if it were only a question of a few years to see the nation extinct through the increase of sickness and a discontinuance of parents to cease bearing offspring. From many places people have sent abroad to Scandinavia and other countries to get people to occupy the land which was made for a part of Joseph's posterity.

Men and women who have noticed these things have felt alarm for the future. But God has revealed His Gospel, not only for the spiritual salvation and the future glories which await the faithful, but also to teach the people how to live in the flesh, how to take care of their bodies in a temporal way. The Lord wants us to educate ourselves and our children. We should not wait until the children are born before teaching them to live, but we should study how to take care of ourselves, that no sin or its consequences may be transmitted from one to the third and fourth generation of our descendants. We should observe the laws which God has given us, and particularly the Word of Wisdom, which by we are taught to refrain from the use of intoxicating drinks, tobacco, but beverages, etc., in order that we may walk and not be weary, run and not become faint, and that the great treasures of knowledge now hidden may be revealed and God's storehouse of truth be opened to us. If we do not observe these laws, we can never reach the high ideal it is our privilege to reach. If through our disobedience to the laws of health, we transmit to our children, they will rarely be our accusers. We cannot stand justified before them, if we send them forth with weakened tabernacles and physical disability. We ought to set our faces against everything that tends to destruction and direct our minds towards that which pertains to life both here and hereafter.

God has always instructed His children concerning their mode of living. Through Moses He taught His ancient people in these things. We, too, are His children, and He will certainly give us similar instructions if we are willing to receive them, but if we refuse to act upon His counsels, and receive them not, but disregard them, we cannot hope to receive any more of His instructions. The Lord has called us out from the world to teach us a higher law pertaining to life here and hereafter, in order that our children may live longer and may enjoy the high age which was enjoyed by the ancient patriarchs who waited with God for hundreds of years. But He desires us to live pure lives and to root out every evil from our midst. We should seek for the testimony of Jesus, the most valuable "pearl of great price" that can be obtained by a human being, but having received this, we cannot disregard the things which God has taught us in regard to this life. When a man or a woman seeks knowledge by study and the exercise of faith, God will give it, but those who disregard the physical laws cannot receive knowledge as those can who keep these laws.

God has many blessings in store for us, if we only will prepare ourselves for them. Let us therefore be diligent and free from evils of all kinds, showing to the world that we are the Saints of God, indeed.

PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON addressed the congregation, dwelling principally upon the practical duties of the people.

The choir sang the anthem "Let the mountains shout for joy," and the congregation joined the choir in the doxology.

Benediction was pronounced by Elder D. L. Davis.

FEASTING IN HAWAII.

Abundant Food Prepared in a Novel Manner for One Thousand Guests.

The following extract from a private letter writing from Honolulu by Dr. George P. Andrews outlines a novel feast:

We have been having a fortified week, the semi-centennial of Punahou college. A number of alumni came home from the states, among others General S. C. Armstrong, of Hampton, Va., and he gave us some grand talks on his work in the great school there. Rev. William Ochiek and wife also are here from their twenty years' work in Spain. The great feast was a novel sight. An awning was each covered in a space about 60 by 16 feet, under which were long tables, and the viands, cooked in Hawaii, were laid on them. As provision was made for a thousand people on account of the coming and going of strangers.

There were provided forty-five half grown pigs, two loaves, 125 chickens, several hundred fish, baskets of sweet potatoes, etc. The larger pigs were cut into fragments and laid in bundles of banana and shadduck leaves of a pound or two weight each. The food was served in the same way, also the chickens. The smaller pigs were wrapped whole in the leaves. Preparations for the cooking began the day before. Pits were dug, one 10 by 4 feet, one 8 by 4 feet and the others about three feet wide and two feet deep. A quantity of wood was placed in the pits and upon this were placed large stones a foot thick.

One fire was lighted early in the morning of the day before and the second about 1 o'clock. At 6 o'clock the wood was burned out and the hot stones were made of red hot stones. Upon these were spread a layer of crushed fruit banana stems six inches thick, and upon these were placed the small bundles at most two or three feet high and the size of the hole. Over them was placed a mass of fresh banana leaves several inches thick, over this matting, and then dirt a foot thick and the fire was finished and left to steam until the next morning.

At 5 in the evening the big oven was similarly filled with the remainder of the meat and the roasted pigs, and also covered. One can imagine what a delightful feast would be brought to bear upon the contents of the iron, and how delicious the meats would be cooked during the long hours of the night.

Early in the morning of the feast day the two small ones were filled with the fish tied up in leaves and sweet potatoes and cooked. The large ones covered the day before were opened during the morning and the contents taken out and served to keep hot.

The tables seated between 200 and 300 at a time. On the table were long panels made from the Cabanas exposition and served—was put in small, water-tight baskets along the center of each table so that four persons could reach each basket. People not understanding the physical laws which govern the perpetuation of the race think these laws in various ways. During transferring diseases to their offspring, the results of which are seen in the increased deaths. Sickness is heard of on every hand, and it looks as if it were only a question of a few years to see the nation extinct through the increase of sickness and a discontinuance of parents to cease bearing offspring. From many places people have sent abroad to Scandinavia and other countries to get people to occupy the land which was made for a part of Joseph's posterity.

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South American Cane Making.

All the best sugar in South America must be carried on through a third person. If a youth desires to marry he does not speak of it to the girl whom he wishes for a wife, nor to her own father. The latter, if he approves, goes to the father of the young lady and the two discuss the matter together. Each tells the other what he will do for the young folks, and between them a contract is drawn up respecting settlements and all such things.

The intending bridegroom is not permitted to see his fiancee for a moment before the wedding. As soon as that event has taken place there is a wedding breakfast, and usually without the formality of a preliminary tour, the couple settle down to living, either in an establishment of their own or more often in the house of the parents of the bride or the groom.

One drawback about marriage in South America is that in taking a girl to wife it is apt to be considered a matter of course that the young man marries her whole family also. He has an aversion for carpets or disgruntlement if, together with his bride, fifteen or twenty people come to share his household and domestic comforts, including all her available relatives and their servants.

These ladies are a very clannish race, and a failure is apt to be willing to adopt a raft of sisters and cousins and aunts, not to mention a mother-in-law, rather than have his son or daughter leave the family roof. It is due to the strength of family attachment among them that hotels in South America are only for strangers from abroad, the native always kept hospitable entertainment among the kindred.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

A Sensible View of the Seat Question.

The question of relinquishing seats to women in the public conveyances is, like the poor, always with us. Said a man recently, speaking on the subject, "I put the point which I have come to realize either I must make up my mind never to have a seat in a car, or I must decide never to give it up. I go and come to my place of business at the hours when almost everybody else does, the cars are invariably crowded and there are always women standing to whom it is possible to offer my place, if I get one. She's being the case, it is also possible for me to stand the year through. I cannot see that this sacrifice is demanded by the conditions.

"I am ready to give up my seat at any time to any person, woman or man, whose manner or appearance indicates the condition in which I should be if I am not willing to resign it every time I find a woman standing. We are fellow travelers in a conveyance in which the supply of seats will never, until the millennium, equal the demand, today I am fortunate, tomorrow she will be, and I think most women prefer to accept this proportion of success rather than to have seats continually resigned to them. As for my women friends who so expressed themselves to me on the subject."—New York Times.

Uncle Si as a Commentator.

A dozen men who were in the habit of loafing away their Sundays outside of the old Pendleton worship house, while their wives attended service, were gathered up an enthusiastic young pastor into a Sunday school. They were called the "Sycamore class," and as members of the mixed were more regular in attendance, or original in response. One day the lesson was upon the death of Moses, and the teacher, having located "Nebo's lonely mountain" upon his map, asked the meaning of "Nebo"—a doubt lasting in mind the tutelar deity in honor of whom the Babylonish dignitaries have such goodly names as Sennacharib and Nebuchadnezzar.

"What do you say, Uncle Si?"

"Wa-al," answered the old man, solemnly, "I've heard that thuh Bible names all has meanin's, an I reckon it's as far a body can just shahve into it. Now this here, to me, is plainer 'n two times two. I calc'late Moses called it Nebo because the mountain was so mighty steep it made its knees bow to get to the top of it. I've been hillerright down into it. Maybe, time 'n' tide, as you say, I'll see Nebo and not feel as if you's cutin' sulfur. Mighty steep!"—Lewiston Journal.

What Buttons Are Made Of.

Do you know of what material the buttons on your coat are made?

Well, perhaps if you did you would never recognize it in the raw. Ivory four times out of five it is a material originally known as vegetable ivory. To the trade it is the ivory nut. Down on the pier of the Pacific Mail Steamship company will be seen long rows of sacks made of jute, which bear the appearance exactly of being filled with potatoes. These are stacked at the head of the pier in the open air. There is no danger of them being carried away, for they are so heavy as to be, and are extremely valuable, as they are. Potatoes are not known in that exposed position untouched for a single night. The ivory nut, however, is valuable only when it comes from the hands of the manufacturer in the United States of the ornamental state.—New York Telegram.

How a Bishop Was Put to Death.

Tortures of the primitive ingenuity, bewitching by images, are found among civilized people, for Grimm reports that in the eleventh century Jews were accused in Europe of having killed Bishop Hildegard by a scourge of the kind. They were said to have made a figure of wax representing the bishop, hired a priest to baptize it, and put it into the fire. As soon as the wax was melted, the bishop was attacked by a mortal disease.—L. Pichoff in Popular Science Monthly.

A Physician to Every Sty-ugers.

All keepers are supposed to study the needs and ailments of the animals under their charge, and they understand the best methods to coax their dumb friends into submission; but in addition to these keepers every circus and menagerie has one or more physicians who prescribe for the sick animals. As an perfect will animal is too valuable to lose without an effort to save its life, and all that science knows is brought into requisition to cure it of any one ailment.—New York Epoch.

The ancient Greeks and Romans had their beds supported on frames, but not flat like ours. The Egyptians had a couch of a peculiar form very like an old fashioned cry chair, with pillow bars and back.

Not the Proper Place.

There are different methods of telling of the advent of home, but one of the most unique was that used by an old lady who was visiting in the country and who was afraid of receiving care of mind. It was one of the old lady's peculiarities that she did not like to come down stairs, and her sensible together she was in the habit of lying on duty upon the second floor of a large, old fashioned country house where she dwelt.

As horses could not well be brought to the second story, and as she would hold in going on with her purchases, her excuse was to have the animals paraded up and down in the garden walks under her window, a proceeding which so damaged the walks that the gardener was in a constant state of fury.

It was difficult to see just how much the old lady could tell from her observations from shift, and the prior purchase which she made proved that her method, whatever it was, was not to be depended upon. Once when she had bought a horse she claimed that it kicked in stall to guess and nearly murdered his groom, her niece had the boldness to remonstrate.

"Aunt Sarah," she said, "you can't tell by just looking out of the window if a horse is vicious, and it isn't safe to go on in this way."

"Yes, he was afraid to try any bad, nieces," the old lady replied with nearly equality. "That horse was all right. The groom must have done something to make him wild. I know that the horse was gentle, for I saw him pawn before I bought him, and it stands to reason that a vicious horse would not pawn."—Boston Courier.

Rapid Transcription.

Why is it that so many stenographers who write shorthand rapidly and operate a typewriter at the rate of fifty or more words per minute fail to attain half this speed when copying from shorthand notes? It is because they take a small capital of notes at a time when hours or five months are just enough to put them into the swing of rapid operating, and then they have to stop to "find the place." There is no reason why an operator should not copy as rapidly as he can write from dictation. It can be done either by memorizing the ability to operate without looking at the keys or by taking a large capital of notes at a time.

Practice will enable one to remember an entire paragraph. Begin by taking a line at a time, and gradually increase the amount. When you have struck your limit, say, for instance, six lines, take the precaution to write your shorthand notes in blocks of six lines, dropping a line between each block. This will enable the operator to readily find the place where he left off. Some operators are able to write the last few words of a "take" without looking at the keys, the eye being trained to anticipating from the notebook. The latter is Miss Orr's method, and thus the machine is kept constantly in motion from the beginning to the ending of a letter. The saving of time thus afforded will be apparent to all.—Harper's Shorthand Magazine.

The Accidental Gibbon.

A great ape which makes its home in Borneo is the gibbon, which is a much animal compared with the strong, weighing only about forty or fifty pounds. It is very fond of its healthy nutrients. The food is set squarely on the shoulders, and it looks upward. When walking on the ground it balances itself along like a walker on a tight rope. Its remarkable power of grasp and dexterity in using its hands is equally with the shape of its cranium as befits of the superior intelligence, perhaps because it is able to take hold of a greater number of things and exercise them.

The animals go in droves, whereas orangs live by families, and one of the most interesting spectacles imaginable is to see a troop of them crossing a great gap in the forest by throwing themselves in succession through the air, each one taking a swing or two to gather momentum before launching himself. So great is their agility that in executing feats of this sort they seem like birds.—Interview in Washington Star.

The Story of a Blossom.

It was on Tremont street. A woman, poorly dressed, chanced to espy a pink carnation on the sidewalk. It was near the corner of Winter and Washington streets, which is in a state of blockade the greater part of the day. The dense throng of people were hurrying past as rapidly as possible, but the old woman stood her ground, and, although buffeted and jostled roughly by the crowd, finally succeeded in rescuing the trampled flower and passed on, inhaling its fragrance with an almost eager pleasure. The worried and wrinkled face was lighted by a glow that was infinitely more and finer than.—Boston Advertiser.

Three Hundred Books About Gypsies.

The gypsy fortune teller has figured in many novels and books of adventures and poetry, until our imaginations have clothed her with almost supernatural powers and spheres. In addition to these works of fiction, there are upward of 300 books written on the subject of the gypsies, trying to explain their origin, customs, idiosyncrasies and strange wanderings.—George E. Walsh in New York Epoch.

How to Make Ginger Beer.

White sugar, two pounds; lemon juice, quarter of a pint; honey, quarter of a pound; ginger (bruised), six ounces; water, four gallons and a half. Boil the ginger in three quarts of the water for half an hour, then add the sugar, lemon juice and honey with the remainder of the water and strain through a cloth and a quarter of an white of an egg and a small teaspoonful of the essence of lemon; let the whole stand four days and bottle; it will keep for many months. This tonic is given by Dr. Pereira in his celebrated work on diet, and he recommends it as a most healthful beverage.

There is Some Relief.

Dr. R. L. M. John of Hawkins county, Tenn., writes: Takes pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, because he knows it to be reliable. He has used it in his practice for several years, and says there is none better. It is especially valuable for colds and as a preventive and cure for croup. This most excellent medicine is for sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Stores.

Does Protection Protect?

Certainly, in one instance, it does. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great protection against the dangers of impure blood, and it will cure or prevent all diseases of this class. It has well won its name of the best blood purifier by its many remarkable cures.

The highest praise has been won by Hood's Pills for their easy yet efficient action. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents per box.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Dr. Burrows, Graduate, Aurist and Optician. Spectacles Fitted. Commercial Block.

FOR FURNITURE

Carpets, Wall Paper, Upholstery, Curtains, Poles, Shades, etc., call on

NEVE & CHILD,
41 E. First South.

Are Your Children Subject to Croup

As a preventive and cure for croup Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has no rival. It is, in fact, the only remedy that can always be depended upon and that is pleasant and safe to take. There is not the least danger in giving it to children, as it contains no injurious substance. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by Z. C. M. I. Drug Stores.

WANTED.

A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO COOKING and general housework in a small family. Apply at 1 Douglas Place, Second East.

A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply to Mrs. John T. Kelly, 20 S. Van Buren street.

FOR SALE.

STOCK IN SALT LAKE FOR AND NEAR SALT LAKE. Address, "STOCK," Deseret News office.

ONE OF E. P. DUTTON AND G. M. P. RAILWAY'S FIRST CLASS TICKETS, Ogden to Wheeler, or W. H. Shaw, G. P. C. M. P. R. R.

AGENTS WANTED

TO SELL THE PATENT LAND COMPANY. Clients, write at once. Inclose stamp. Mention this paper. THE ATLANTIC CO., Lewiston, Wash.

STRAYED.

FROM THIS NATIONAL PARK IN THE year of 1888, two dun colts, one mare and one stallion, 10 months old. Return to Andrew J. L. Rock, or E. H. Rock. Reward.

STRAYED.

FROM THE NORTH SALT LAKE, ON THE evening of Nov. 15, one red cow, marked with a square hole in left ear, branded on the left hip with a diamond, and a calf about 3 years old, branded thumbring. The left ear of the calf was cropped. Return to Jos. Wagner, Bond Creek, Wyo., or to Jos. Wagner, 8 Tempest st., S. L. City, and be rewarded.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Deseret Paper Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, Knight Construction Building, Salt Lake City, on Monday, December 14, 1891, at 2 o'clock, for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business that may come before the meeting. JESSE W. FOX, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

CHAS. S. BURTON, MANAGER.

TWELFTH NIGHT'S ONLY!

MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1891.

New York and Boston Greatest Triumph!

THE WHIZZING, RIPPLING, FUN RIOTING,

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—FOR—

JOHN T. KELLY,

The Funniest of Funny Dutchmen,

SUPPORTED BY

DUTCH DALY, The Unique German Comedian.

FLORRIE WEST, Favorite Comedienne.

ADELE ESTEE, Inimitable Character Comedienne.

Popular Prices. Sale of seats begins Saturday, Nov. 21.

NEXT ATTRACTION!

For Three Nights and Thanksgiving Matinee, Commencing Thursday, Nov. 26,

JAMES T. KELLY,

In "STRIGHT UP."

Sale of seats begins Wednesday, Nov. 25. Popular prices.

WONDERLAND

NEAR BY THEATRES ADVERTISED IN THIS PAPER.

EDWARD E. STICKNEY, Manager of all Moving Pictures Shown in this world.

DEMETRIUS KONOPISKY, Famous Violinist.

One Week of SEYMOUR, Contortion Lady.

10c.—ADMISSION.—10c.

SETS OF TEETH $5.00. TEETH FILLED 50c.

EXPERT DENTAL COMPANY.

Sets of Teeth, - - - - $5.00
Teeth Filled, - - - - 50
Teeth Extracted, - - - - 25
Teeth Cleaned, - - - - 1.00

Teeth Extracted Absolutely without Pain

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SALT LAKE NURSERY.

HAVING RECENTLY SOLD PROPERTIES of the Salt Lake Nursery, I am now prepared to offer Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, of best quality and at lowest prices.

Nursery and sale ground, cor. Third and Third West.

EASTIS CHRISTOPHERSEN.

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26, 28, 30 and 32 EAST FIRST SOUTH ST.,

SALT LAKE CITY.

The warm weather leaves us loaded down with a Great Surplus of Winter Goods, which must be moved before the Holidays, therefore we will make the

GREATEST

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SALE

EVER KNOWN.

See Our Prices on Wraps

Cloth Wraps,	$3.25, worth	$7.50
Cloth Jackets,	4.50,	8.75
Cloth Circulars,	3.75,	6.00
Cloth Ulsters,	4.75,	9.00
Plush Capes,	9.75,	21.00
Plush Wraps,	9.75,	20.00
Plush Jackets,	16.50,	30.00
Silk Wraps (Fur Trimmed),	$4.75,	$15.00

Infants' Cloaks, Children's Cloaks, Misses' Cloaks,

ALL DOWN! ALL DOWN!

A Tremendous Slaughter of NEWMARKETS, Ladies' and Misses'.

SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!

THREE PRICES.

Beaver Shawls,	$5.75, worth	$8.50
" "	7.50, "	12.50
" "	8.75, "	15.00

50 Pieces SILK PLUSH at		45c.
50 "	Fancy Velvet.	45c.
100 "	Plain Velvets,	$1.00 yd., worth $1.50

Silks! Silks! Silks!

EVENING SHADES, WHITE, CREAM, PINK, BLUE AND ALL DELICATE SHADES.

$1.00 Goods for - - 45c. per yard.

Fancy Silks 45c., worth $1.25
" " 75c., " 1.50

ALL BLACK SILKS AT THE LOWEST NOTCH.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

100 pieces Wool Plaids at 75c. yard, worth $1.25
100 pieces Plaids and Stripes, at 45c., worth 75c.

We must turn these desirable goods into money at once, and the purchasing public can now reap the great advantages we are compelled to offer.

CALL EARLY AND WE'LL SUPPLY YOUR WANTS FROM ALL DEPARTMENTS AT BEDROCK PRICES.

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