

precious metals at the stroke of the hardy miner, here and there manufacturing industries began—all helping to serve the people better on their approach to greater prosperity and happiness. The strife, however, of religious war was still on and must come to an end to bring about perfect prosperity and peace.

"At a time still fresh in our minds came the great boom striking Salt Lake City and some other cities and towns like a cyclone, from the effects of which people are just beginning to slowly recover. As a counter force and as a partial compensation for the destructive effects of the boom has been the division on political party lines allaying much of the extreme bitter feeling which heretofore prevailed. The people of all classes have since more or less worked together for the upbuilding of the country, mingled together much more and become more thoroughly acquainted with each other in every respect. The result is that a better feeling in general exists, although since the division on party lines the sailing has not always been smooth going and unaccompanied by a rough sea, a feature which could not reasonably be expected. Human nature has not indeed approached towards the goal of perfection sufficiently near to warrant perfect peace yet awhile. All, no doubt, will welcome, yes thrice welcome, the time when that happy day shall come.

"In regard to industries it is known that along with other industries which have been established in our community is the sugar industry, probably the most important and most profitable industry yet established in Utah, and we hail the second sugar factory in the State about to be established in Ogden. The iron industry, the gunpowder, glass, soda and broom industries of the past should all be revived and then with our cotton and wollen factories and our sugar industry, Utah would soon be prepared to enter upon a time of prosperity never before realized. In the turmoil through which the pioneers of Utah had to pass, they did not forget to provide for the establishment of a State University, which existed, it is true, only nominally for a long time, but it is now doing excellent work and has accomplished during the last twenty-five years much in giving the young men and young women of the territory a good liberal education. It is true, as it has been true in other territories and states, for some time after the settlement of Utah the opportunities for an education were very meagre. The people had all they could do to battle with the elements of nature for the necessities of life. Gradually, however, district schools were established throughout the community, some being free, others not, but at last came free public schools and compulsory education for all, in pursuance of law passed by our legislature; and now we have an excellent school system for the entire State.

"In looking back over the history of our State and studying closely the people, their religion, their customs, their actions, and the motives for their actions, the conditions surrounding them and all the attendant circumstances, it is easy to perceive cause and effect, human misgivings and consequences, misunderstandings, mistakes, failures and successes—most all more prominent and distinctive than they otherwise would have been with a less zealous, less enthusiastic, less emotional and less earnest people.

"This historical society has an important work to perform in accumulating facts pertaining to the history of the people of this State, both with respect to the past as well as to future time. Work of this kind is due to future generations, and to the philosophical historian whose duty it will be to study

these facts carefully, to weave them together logically and to learn from them more concerning the natural laws governing the human mind and human actions, that he and others may be better able to predict the future from the feelings, motives and actions of the people of their time.

"Nothing is more interesting and in fact more important to man than the study of man, than to know his past history, his mode of living, the amusements in which he participated, his every-day thoughts, his thoughts and beliefs of a future life, his attainments in the arts and sciences, his manners and conduct. This is as it should be; for, around man all else center. He is the most nearly perfect being of all creation within the knowledge of the human mind. He with all his faults is the nearest expression of a Divinity in all nature. His structure is the grandest, the most complicated and the most ingeniously formed. His capabilities and intelligence far surpass all other beings. In him are the combined energies, instincts, and intelligence on this earth typified. There is therefore a good reason for having an interest in man and his works and for taking an interest in his past life. The Historical Society of Utah, I take it, is prompted by more or less, the same motives which have actuated other societies and other men and women that have taken upon themselves to gather facts and relics pertaining to the past history of man, and to gather in the facts and incidents of his current history and to preserve all for their own benefit and information, and for the benefit and information of those of future generations.

"In all the history of Utah, now, it seems to me, is the best time for the performance of such a work; for her people are now better prepared to work more in harmony together for the accomplishment of this end. The data accumulated and the facts gathered will be less apt to be on the one side of the many controversies in which the people have been involved, and for this reason, future generations will be more impartially informed of the nature of all the people of Utah, their attitude toward one another, their differences, their strife, their politics, religion, their industry and their schools. In all things pertaining to their true natures and their history in general."

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Elder Joseph E. Taylor, of the Stake presidency, presided over the services at the Tabernacle Sunday afternoon, Jan. 23, 1898.

The choir sang the hymn:

Earth with her ten thousand flowers,
Air with all its beams and showers.

Prayer was offered by Elder Abram Hatch.

Hark! ye mortals hie ye still,
Voices from Cumorah's hill.

Elder B. H. Roberts was the speaker. He began by reading a portion of the first chapter of Paul's epistle to the Corinthians, taking for a text the words, "Every one of you saith, I am of Paul; and I of Apollos; and I of Cephas; and I of Christ. Is Christ divided?" The plain inference from these words, said the speaker, was in the negative to the question asked, but notwithstanding this the condition in Christendom today was such as to call for the same interrogation.

In this connection the speaker asked whose prerogative it was to say which of the many demoniations extant was right, and which was wrong? No man hath that right, said he. It belongs to God, the Ruler of the universe. He alone is in a position to do it, and this He has done, for in a revelation to Joseph Smith, the latter-day Prophet, He said that, none of the churches then

organized were true. They had all drifted away from the Gospel as it was preached by Christ and His Apostles anciently, and in doing this they forfeited their right to a membership in the Church of Jesus Christ.

Following this revelation came a number of others, by which the true Gospel was set up upon the earth, and the Holy Priesthood conferred upon those who were the instruments in the hands of the Lord in bringing its restoration about. It had been organized according to the pattern laid down by God Himself, and thus was established the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the only divinely recognized religious body upon the earth.

Elder Roberts referred to the gathering together of the Latter-day Saints in general conferences, and pointed out the presence of the living oracles—the Prophets and Apostles, whose prerogative it was to preach the word of God to His people, and to pronounce blessings upon them through the authority which they held. This Church was one of unity; this Church possessed the powers possessed by the Church of Christ anciently. The power of turning the hearts of the fathers to the children and the children to the fathers had also been given unto the Church in this our day, by which all mankind, whether they lived in the dark ages or not, would be given the privilege and the opportunity of embracing the Gospel in the spirit world, if they had not done so on this earth.

The Church was here, said the speaker, and its destiny was a glorious one. It had been given all the powers necessary to fortify it against all opposition, and its strength would triumph and God would bring about His purposes victoriously. He had called upon the weak things of the earth to confound the great and the wise; and this they did, not in their own strength, however, but in the strength which accompanied the power and Spirit of the Lord. In this case Christ was not divided; His Church is a oneness characteristic of the unity which existed between Him and His Apostles.

Referring to the remarks of Dr. Reber recently, the speaker acknowledged his pleasure at the observations of the gentleman to the effect that our Church was stronger, more beautiful and more complete, than it was within the power of its Elders to depict. Yes, it was infinitely greater than it seemed, declared Elder Roberts, and he was thankful to the Father that it was, and that learned men from the East could see it and so proclaim to the people. The reason for this superiority of the Church was its divinity.

Elder Roberts referred to the falling away which was to take place in the earth, and the revelation to John while on the Isle of Patmos. John saw an angel flying through the midst of heaven having the everlasting Gospel. This Gospel was to be preached unto every nation, kindred, tongue, and people, and in this the evidence of the apostasy was complete and emphatic. In that its being preached to all people upon the earth proved conclusively, that those people were without the Gospel, and that there was a necessity for its restoration in the hour of God's judgment.

Elder Roberts took up the ordinance of baptism and showed the necessity of its being applied by one having authority. Without its being so administered, it was void and of no effect. Yet, said he, one of the greatest religious bodies upon the earth, with headquarters at Rome, permitted this ordinance to be applied in different forms, and by those who held no authority whatever. This Church made no allowance for the vicarious work necessary for the redemption of the dead, despite the scriptural evidence