# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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Saturday, November 7, 1896.

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City Subscribers will kindly notify J. E. Dooley, Manager, of any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

All communications should be addressed to

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

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## AN ADDRESS

To the officers and members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints:

Dear Brethren and Sister:—It has been a practice in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, sanctioned by the word of the Lord, to fast and pray, and in this manner to seek for that faith which Saints should possess, and obtain that spirit of humility which we are commanded to cultivate.

Shortly after the arrival of the people in the valley of the Great Salt Lake, the first Thursday in each month was set apart as a day of fasting and prayer. The members of the Church were asked to bring on that day their contributions for the relief and sustenance of the poor, and hand them to the Bishop of the ward.

At the time of the adoption of this regulation it was very convenient for the people generally to meet together in their places of worship on that day. The conditions were such that they, being of one faith, employers and employed, could have their labor and devote a few hours to the worship of the Lord.

For many years these meetings were well attended, and they were of a most interesting character, and were a comfort and a strength to all who shared in them, as it was the creation for persons of both sexes to bear their testimony and take active part in them in each ward under the direction of the bishopric.

As the years rolled by, conditions changed, and it became more difficult for the people generally, and especially those in steady employment, to attend these meetings, until at the present time they have dwindled to such an extent that comparatively few have the opportunity of attending them. Thursday as a day of fasting and prayer in the Church no longer serves the object for which it was intended.

Our attention has been called to this subject, and after mature deliberation, it has been decided to change the day that has heretofore been devoted to this purpose. Instead of the customary assemblages in the various wards throughout Zion on the first Thursday in each month, we have concluded to set apart the first Sunday in every month as the day for the regular fast meeting.

Hereafter, therefore, we desire the Latter-day Saints, under the direction of the Presidents of Stakes and the Bishops, to meet in their several places of worship on the afternoon of the first Sunday in each month, whenever it can be done conveniently, and devote the meeting to the administration of the Sacrament, to the bearing of testimony by the members of the Church, to the blessing of children and the confirming of members in the Church, and to such other services as have usually been attended to at such meetings. We feel assured that excellent results will follow the giving of members of the Church an opportunity to bear their testimony to each other and to seek for the gifts which the Lord has promised to those who keep His commandments.

Care should also be taken on such occasions to see that the wants of the poor are relieved by the contributions of the Saints in their behalf, that no cry of the indigent or suffering shall come from our land to the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth.

In Salt Lake City, instead of the people meeting in the Tabernacle on the afternoon of the first Sunday in each month, we have concluded that it will be better for that service to be dispensed with, and for the Latter-day Saints to meet in their several wards on that afternoon, so as to give all the members of the ward, including the aged and infirm, and others who are unable to go to the Tabernacle, an opportunity to participate in the fast meeting and share in the blessings of the occasion. In other Stakes where general meetings are held as in this city, we suggest that they also be dispensed with on the first Sunday of each month, and that the Saints meet in their places of worship in the several wards.

In some places the custom has arisen to consider it a test to omit eating breakfast. This is not in accordance with the views and practice of the past. When fasts were observed in the early days, it was the rule to not partake of food from the previous day until after the meeting in the afternoon of the fast day. In making donations to the poor also it has been the understanding that the food that would be necessary for the two meals should be devoted to the poor, and as much more as those who are liberally inclined and have the means may feel disposed to give.

In giving this counsel to the Church, we, the authors, we include all the missions where the Elders are laboring, either in the United States or in foreign lands. We think this arrangement will suit the convenience and circumstances of all the Latter-day Saints throughout the world, and we would like it to be observed by all the organized branches of the Church in every land, so that our fasting and praying may be uniform and the time be understood by all.

Before closing this address to the Saints, we feel led to say that if there should be sickness or any evil testing upon or threatening the people, these meetings furnish an excellent opportunity to bring such ill others and troubles before the Lord. By approaching Him in the spirit of humility and union, we can supplicate Him to remove these afflictions or evils from the individuals or from the people. Our past experience has proved to us how willing our Father in Heaven is to hear our cries in the hour of extremity and difficulty, when we approach Him in a proper spirit and with proper faith. He is quick to hear the cries of His people, and He has promised us that if we will draw near unto Him, He will draw near unto us. Such occasions as these, therefore, ought to be taken advantage of by the faithful, whether in an individual or in a collective capacity.

With constant prayers for your welfare and happiness and the prosperity of the work of God,

We are your brethren,

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

### DIVINE GUIDANCE.

Those who have received the spirit of the Gospel in this dispensation have a high appreciation of the fact that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has been organized by divine guidance, not only in the inception of the work of instituting the Church at the outset of its career in the fullness of times, but also for its continuous operation as a Church and in every branch or department thereof. For the perfection of Church work the Lord always has had among a people whom He recognized as His those whom He designated and honored as His servants. In every department of His work those whom He called and commissioned possessed the authority or keys to operate in that department.

As the presiding officer of the Church in the early Christian era, Peter had committed to him the keys of the kingdom of heaven, being associated in his quorum with those two other Apostles, James and John, who partook of the experience upon the mount of transfiguration. These officers acted by virtue of the authority conferred upon them. As in the case of the church of the Savior to the chief Apostle, Peter, the latter was commanded to feed the Master's sheep, to administer to and regulate the Church affairs affording the salvation of those who had accepted the Lord Jesus as the Christ. The fold where with the sheep were to be supplied was provided of heaven, and the Apostles could give no other in their calling but the work of feeding devoted where the Lord placed it.

So it is with His Church in latter times. There is no change in Gospel principle. The successor in the Apostle Peter in authority was the Prophet Joseph Smith; and the latter's succession was in line of the Apostleship, not of an inferior calling. The power and authority were conferred on Joseph by the Apostles Peter, James and John, who were messengers sent of God just as were Moses and Elias when the latter appeared, in company with the Messiah, to Peter, James and John upon the mount of transfiguration; and in the latter-day appearance the keys of the kingdom held by the Apostles were conferred upon Joseph Smith as the first Apostle in the Church in this age. Joseph succeeded to the calling of feeding the Master's sheep, and the keys of his Apostleship have been transmitted directly from him to the succeeding Presidencies of the Church up to the present time.

This authority is most sacred and holy, and the proper administration thereof is required at the hands of those who hold it; the proper training thereunto also is required of all those who have entered into the Gospel covenant, and in due time will be required of all others. It is the sacred duty of that authority to feed the Master's flock of the fold He provides. The calling of those who hold it is to administer the Gospel law, officiate in its ordinances, and regulate the Church affairs under the overarching covenant. Their responsibility is to direct hither and thither, as the Church needs and the Spirit inspires, to make rules and alter, revoke or change the same, as the regulation of Church affairs demand, for the good of the people and the progress of the work. All this is done in obedience to Gospel law, which, with the ordinances thereof, cannot be changed by man, but are established or ordained to as the Lord directs. Thus every quorum in the Church acts in its designated capacity, and in doing so is under divine guidance, because of acting by divine authority, and being in conformity with the divine order.

### FOR PARENTS TO CONSIDER.

On the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, occurrences took place on the streets of this city which form a proper subject for serious consideration by parents. Multitudes of half-grown boys paraded the streets until midnight, or after, hooting, yelling, blowing horns and vieing with each other in their efforts to intensify the pandemonium that prevailed.

On Tuesday evening, pursuant to the mayor's order, the saloons were all or nearly all tightly closed, so that the evil of drunkenness was less prominent than it was the next night. On Wednesday evening the excitement on the streets had increased, and the saloons were all open. The number of half-grown boys engaged in the conduct above described was greater than on the night before, and so many of them as had a nickel, and cared to spend it in that way, entered saloons and drank. Many of the class referred to were met on the streets between nine o'clock and midnight, more or less intoxicated.

But a more deplorable feature of the two evenings named, remains to be mentioned. Some of an age corresponding to that of the boys referred to, a time of life when, above all other times, they ought to be under the loving and watchful eye of a parent, were sauntering along the sidewalks, blowing horns and shouting, and making themselves a part of the unbounded throng.

A school girl armed with a tin horn would rush up to a strange man and blow a blast in his face, or a group of youthful minors would jostle against men or boys while passing through the crowd, meantime hurraing with enthusiastic abandon. Such conduct was a pointed invitation to masculine scoundrels who might be seeking opportunities for the perpetration of wickedness.

Boys and girls of school age are not expected to comprehend the dangers that thickly beset the streets of a large city after nightfall, especially at times of great public excitement; but parents ought to understand something of them, and can not escape a most solemn obligation to guard their children. Under no circumstances should boys just entering their teens be allowed the license they indulged in during the late political excitement in this city, and this applies with ten fold emphasis to youth girls.

Happily such scenes as are described above are not common in this city. In fact, it is unusually free from them. But this week there was certainly a laxity in the matter of restraining the youth which ought never to be repeated.

### THE FALL OF MAN.

The theory of evolution has always been regarded as incompatible with the Bible history of the fall of man. The former seeks to trace the human family back to lower forms of life than the Bible. The development, physical, moral and intellectual, has taken place gradually and almost imperceptibly, the latter representing man as appearing on earth, capable of exercising dominion over the creation and consequently possessing a high degree of development, moral and intellectual, from which a retrogression occurred. Evolutionists have therefore generally relegated the history of the fall to the domain of the myths.

An effort has been made by the president of the Bedford College, William DeWitt Hyde, to reconcile the two contradictory views. Man, he says, commenced his career on earth in a state of innocence, but this was the innocence of moral immaturity. The fall was simply a transition from the stage of blind, animal obedience to one of responsibility, thereby by the ability to choose between different courses of action. Accordingly, the fall was necessary to human evolution. By it humans and the became qualified possible, and one of the consequences he shows, "If it is a fall toward," he argues, "he is a place where he can not maintain his equilibrium, he must either unconsciously climb higher (also deliberately sink lower) than the plane of nature whence he came. The fall of man means the point where he comes to be an obedient servant of nature, and is forced to become either a willful rebel against divine and human law or else a reverent child of his Heavenly Father and a loving brother to his fellow men."

This may be an ingenious way of paraphrasing the language of sacred writ into the terms of modern speculative philosophy, but the result will not be acceptable to a sound theology. There may be much in the scripture account of the fall that is difficult to understand, without the light thrown upon it by the divine revelations given in this age as to man's origin and his mission on earth, but the particulars given about that momentous event are plainly contradicting the supposition that it was merely an evolution from the moral state of an animal into that of an intelligent being.

The history of the first six sections is that it was preceded by a conviction or deity on the part of our progenitors. They knew the will of the Lord. There was, however, a contemplation of the pleasure the transgression might produce, and the consciousness became weaker as the thoughts were more familiar with the prohibition itself. Then there was the hope that the sin might be incurred in and the consequences averted. From this moment desire became more intense, and at last the act was done. The history of the first sin is in fact the history of every subsequent individual transgression, as can be testified to by experience in all ages. To say that it was a "fall upward" or "toward" is virtually to deny the moral lesson the inspired account unquestionably intends to convey.

The fact is that some of modern philosophical systems—like many older ones—have no room for a redemption and consequently must look upon the fallen Satan. Those not blinded by the professions of the wisdom of the world know that both are real, and confidently look for a restoration of all things to a primitive state—not one of animal innocence, but to a state of glory, in which sin and all its consequences shall be stamped out through the power of Him who came to save that which was lost as a consequence of the fall.

### THE KINDERGARTEN.

The value and importance of the principles advanced by Froebel, with reference to the care and training of small children, are not fully sensed by all parents. Indeed, some fathers and mothers may be said to miss the realization of the idea that their children should develop like carefully nurtured plants, in which process it is necessary to make available the direction of persons especially trained for such work. As a consequence, the development of children's characters often is left to haphazard discipline, in which the overworked, nervous parents frequently allow impulsive and spasmodic severity to take the place of the loving, persuasive kindness which is the atmosphere best fitted for child growth. It was for the purpose of helping to correct this unfortunate tendency that the kindergarten (children's garden) was established. Its results have fully justified the hopes of its founders to a marked extent; yet very efficient workers therein have failed in the past to receive public support, as the community become better acquainted, however, with the good work, an improvement in this respect may be anticipated.

In this city a number of kindergartens are being conducted now with a fair degree of success, and are paying the liberal support of many parents. Two difficulties have stood in the way of a higher degree of success than that already attained. One of these is the lack of public knowledge concerning and appreciation of trained teachers, the other the lack of financial patronage and support. It is confidently believed among kindergarten workers that the second difficulty will disappear when the first is removed. With this end in view, it has been decided, as already announced in the NEWS, to open a kindergarten and a kindergarten training school under the auspices of the Latter-day Saints' College. The training school will be under the direction of Mrs. Anna R. Craig, one of the most efficient kindergarten trainers in the State; the kindergarten itself will be independently under control of the officers of the Utah Kindergarten association, who will place out of their best qualified kindergartners in charge.

We commend this movement to the people, knowing well the good work in polemization and training in kindergarten to the children, especially those of limited means.

It may be well to suggest here that while the kindergarten is an exceedingly valuable factor in child training, it never can supplant the home influence and guidance as essential to properly developed character. Kindergarten teachers, or any other outside of the home circle, cannot supplant parents in the duty the latter owe to their children. The instinct which binds the kindergartner or any another parental influence lower than the wise and loving parent is detrimental, as will the kindergartner. No matter how perfect any substitute may be presented to any, it can never take the place of parental love, reason or self-development only in the hands of fathers and mothers, and they are not all competent to do the work in accordance with the best ideas of child culture and development.

### ARTICLES ON MORMONISM.

Among religious journals, the Christian Herald is noted for its tendency in the direction of the sensational. It vies with the most enterprising secular newspaper in its efforts to cater to that sort of taste which revels in the graphic, striking and exceedingly morbid. Probably the reason why it puts into this policy is because the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage is its editor. It is published in New York city.

In issue of Oct. 28 contains a long list of attractions which its columns are to offer during the coming year. One of these is thus announced:

Gen. John Eaton of Washington, D.C., contributes a series of articles on "Mormonism of the Present Day," that will be a revelation to our readers. Gen. Eaton, while U. S. commissioner of education in Utah for many years, had exceptional facilities for obtaining accurate information, and he lifts the mask from this autocratic religious tyranny, which is neither dead nor dying, and shows that its poison is permeating the social and political life of nearly a dozen States. Its propaganda is rich and powerful, and that its aim is treason and national debasement. These articles, splendidly illustrated, should be read by every one who values national purity, and the permanent well-being of our republican institutions.

General Eaton has been somewhat prominently associated with the work of education in several western states, but what is meant by speaking of him as "U. S. Commissioner of Education in Utah" is not clear. He may have visited Utah in some such capacity, but such an officer never resided here, and if General Eaton ever performed any labor or duties in this commonwealth of a character suggested by the title given him by the Herald, very few if any persons now living in the State are aware of the fact.

Into one the articles which the General is to furnish to the Herald will not be prepared from material gathered by himself during a residence, or even a visit, among the Mormons, as that paper's announcement would imply; but they will, in all probability, be nothing more than a rehash of anti-Mormon rubbish which has been published over and over again, and thoroughly refuted times un-numbered.

Thus the announcement made by the Christian Herald appears, in the light of all known evidence bearing upon it, to be fraudulent, a further indication of the character the articles announced will possess; and it is not likely that the editor is ignorant of the dishonesty connected with the forthcoming articles. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that the truth about the Mormons is not what he wants.

But the Herald is behind the times. It ought to know that fashion changes. A few years ago it was the fashion for publications, otherwise reputable, religious as well as secular, the former especially, to slander the Mormons. But now it is a growing custom to praise them. The Americans people take more pleasure in reading of their beautiful capital city and Temple, of their thrift and exemplary lives, and of the climate, resources and prospects of the region they inhabit, than in perusing mean falsehoods condemning them as the Herald promises to lay before its readers. General Eaton's articles will fail flat.

THE EXPENSE of government in Vermont is about the smallest of any state in the Union, being only $1.77 per capita; and this year the Vermont legislature is trying to make the burden of the people still lighter. In this state of affairs it may be interesting to note that the present legislature there consists of one hundred and twenty-six farmers, forty storekeepers, fourteen lawyers, and the remaining few scattering. This is a typical Vermont legislature, which will not trip the people out of house and home.

THE PEORIA JOURNAL, noting the publication in the NEWS of particulars regarding the Pioneer Electric company's enterprise in Ogden canyon and other places in this part of the State, makes the following remarks:

When the wild beauty of the Great West is thoroughly appreciated, thousands of people who live in the industry in Europe will visit the West and see and learn that Western people are designing rivers to get electric power, bridging vast sections, boring tunnels, building railroads up mountain sides, and making industry hum.

TOMORROW IS a Western holiday or rest. Practices may do better than worry their congregations with political campaign speeches.


**A Trip to Reno.**

Those desiring to know what is the most delightful winter outing should call at the Union Pacific Ticket Office, 201 Main st. Special arrangements are being made for this excursion.

The Event of the Season.

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POPULAR LECTURE.

Large Tabernacle,

REV. ANNA HOWARD SHAW,

Monday, Nov. 9, 1896

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Tickets for sale at Iverson's and Parson's book stores.

WANTED.

MONEY TO LOAN. LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE. Money not into the market. Loans made upon Real Estate security. Inquire of Geo. Q. Cannon & Sons, Bankers, 74 E. Second South st.

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Persistence repaying in the original and only genuine Saponifier. Beware of imitations. Ask your grocer for it. Take no other. Insist upon having the genuine Saponifier. Made only by Enterprise Soap Manufacturing Co. Philadelphia. Stamped on the lid. Ask your grocer for it and take no others.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Office of the Board of Public Works, Room 3, City Hall,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Nov. 7, 1896.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock m. on the 21st day of November, 1896, for the work of constructing a new sewer on Fifth street, beginning at Brooklyn st. in said city, and extending a distance of 1,000 feet, more or less, according to the plans and specifications on file in said office. Instructions to bidders together with specifications and forms of proposals and bond, can be obtained upon application at the office of the Board. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Public Works.

L. D. LOGAN, Clerk.

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OUR SHOULDER, SINGLE AND DOUBLE SHAWLS WILL WEAR TWICE AS LONG AS EASTERN AT SAME PRICE.

OUR COLORED AND WHITE BLANKETS ARE KNOWN ALL OVER THE WEST AS THE BEST IN THE MARKETS.

OUR MILLS ARE RUNNING NIGHT AND DAY ON ORDERS FROM THE EAST.

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