

## PROCLAMATION.

Governor West has issued the following:

The 30th of April next is the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the Republic.

It is right and proper that our whole people should unite in due and proper observance, commemorative of the notable event which established a new and independent power among the nations of the world, and placed in authority one called from the people by the people to rule in their name.

In accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States, I recommend that Tuesday, April 30th, be observed as a holiday by the people of this Territory, and that appropriate commemorative religious services be held at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the Territory to be affixed.

Done at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, this 23d day of April, A. D. 1889.

CALEB W. WEST,  
Governor.

By the Governor,  
WILLIAM C. HALL,  
Secretary of Utah Territory.

## INAUGURATION DAY.

In response to the proclamation of Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, and of Caleb W. West, Governor of the Territory of Utah, we deem it proper that Tuesday, the 30th of April, 1889, be observed by the Latter-day Saints as a day of thanksgiving to the Almighty for the establishment of this Republic, and of prayer for the perpetuation and extension of civil and religious liberty. We therefore request the Presidents of Stakes and the Bishops of the several Wards to co-operate in making arrangements for the holding of public services, in their various Stakes or Wards as will be most convenient, that the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of the first President of the United States may be appropriately commemorated throughout this Territory and in all the Stakes of Zion.

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

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

## RELIGIOUS.

## Sunday Services.

Religious services were held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, April 21, 1889, commencing at 2 p.m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir and congregation sang:

May we who know the joyful sound,  
Still practice what we know.

Prayer by Elder E. B. Tripp.

The choir sang:

Ye children of our God,  
Ye Saints of latter days.

The Priesthood of the Eighth Ward officiated in the administration of the Sacrament.

## ELDER WILLIAM SPRY

was called upon to address the congregation. He said the Latter-day Saints gather together Sabbath after Sabbath for the purpose of being strengthened in their faith, in order that they might be placed in a position to serve God more faithfully in the future than in the past. Hence those who might be called upon to address the Saints must needs be in possession of that Spirit which leadeth unto all truth, so that they may say something to accomplish the desired object.

I have no desire this afternoon to state anything that is not in accordance with the principles of the Gospel—the plan to life and salvation. I realize what the Apostle Paul said when speaking to the Saints in one of his epistles: that “though we or an angel from heaven preach any other Gospel unto you than that which you have received, let him be accursed.” The principles of the Gospel as repeated by the Apostle Paul are believed in and practiced by the Latter-day Saints. The Elders of Israel are sent abroad among the inhabitants of the earth to proclaim these principles, to teach the Gospel of glad tidings to the children of men, to bring mankind to a knowledge of God and the requirement which He makes of us as His children. They have in mind the assertion of the Apostle Paul and guard against teaching anything that is not in keeping with the Gospel as he taught it and as the former-day Saints received it. On many occasions we find him dwelling particularly upon the necessity of the people exercising faith in the Almighty in the promises which He had made to them on condition of their faithfulness or obedience to the laws of the Gospel. We are given to understand that without this faith it is impossible to please God; for he that cometh to Him must believe that He is, and that He is a rewarder of all those who diligently seek Him.

We find in the 11th chapter of Hebrews a definition of this faith for which Paul contended. He gives us to understand that faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. The power of faith, then, embraces anything and everything that we have around us, that through it our Heavenly Father was enabled to

call together the elements and form this earth upon which we “live, move and have our being.” He speaks of what has been accomplished before time by this principle—of the faith, of the strength that was to be given to those who sought to cultivate that principle and cherish it in their everyday life. Having pointed out the result of exercising faith in God, and the blessed promise that He has made to those who would serve Him, the speaker read from the eleventh chapter of Hebrews, verses 32 to 35, and remarked: These are the words of the Apostle Paul, and as an Elder of Israel, as a Latter-day Saint, these are the principles which I desire to present before you, in order that your faith may be strengthened, and that your determination may be increased to henceforth serve God more diligently.

We gather together to hear the Word of God expounded, to hear something that may be for our benefit. If, indeed, we had no desire to be benefited or strengthened, it is fair to presume that we should this afternoon have remained away. But as the Latter-day Saints desire to grow and increase in the knowledge of the Gospel, and the requirements made of them, they assemble together from time to time to listen to the words of those who are called upon to address them. Thus in their gathering they are strengthened and edified, and their determination is increased to continue in that straight and narrow path in which they have been placed, so that they may eventually return into the presence of their Father in heaven.

When our Savior was upon the earth—as is recorded in the New Testament—He sent abroad to its inhabitants Apostles, giving them a charge to preach the Gospel to every nation, kindred, tongue and people. He authorized them to make the promise to those with whom they came in contact that all who would believe and be baptized should be saved, while they who believed not would be damned. Certain signs were to follow those who believed in His name. They should cast out devils, they should speak with new tongues, they should take up serpents, and if they drank any deadly thing it should not hurt them. These Apostles were to lay hands on the sick and they should recover.

The principle of repentance was also associated with the Gospel taught by Paul, and it is believed in by the Latter-day Saints. In his epistle to the Ephesians the same Apostle dwells upon the matter at some length, explaining the necessity for putting away that which is contrary to the Gospel which he taught the people.

There are many things that I might dwell upon in connection with this same principle, did time permit, which we as Latter-day Saints would do well to think of—many things to which we are addicted that are contrary to the Gospel of Jesus Christ. We have not attained to a full state of perfection. The Gospel has not been upon the