

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Religious services were held in the Tabernacle, Sunday, August 14th, 1887, commencing at 2 p.m., High Councilor H. P. Richards presiding.

The choir sang the hymn:

Glorious things are sung of Zion,
Enoch's city, seen of old.

Prayer was offered by Elder Robert Patrick.

The choir and congregation sang the hymn:

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

The Pries hood of the Fourth Ward officiated in the administration of the sacrament.

ELDER T. E. TAYLOR

was called to address the congregation. He referred to the frequent meetings held by the Latter-day Saints to learn their duties, and said they had gathered from different lands in order to enjoy the privileges of the Gospel. When the message of truth first came to the Saints, the Elders promised that if they did the will of the Lord they would receive a knowledge of the divinity of the plan of salvation taught them. The testimony thus promised to them had been received by them, and entered into all their actions, by presenting to them a rule of guidance in all things. They had gathered to these valleys to build up the kingdom of God, in conformity to inspiration from Him. There were perhaps some among the youth of Israel who had not paid attention to religious matters, and had not received the testimony spoken of, for it required earnest and diligent search to obtain it. This the speaker knew by experience. That testimony had enabled him to far surpass in his fellowship with the Saints, and he hoped he would continue to be faithful.

Obedience to the Gospel brought forth fruits of righteousness; it made men better, and enabled them to increase in virtue and in truth. These effects follow the acceptance of the Gospel everywhere. Parents exemplified them in training their children in the paths of righteousness and the care they bestowed on their little ones was but a type of the greater care given by the Almighty to all His children.

The Gospel was a practical work. Saints did not follow it on Sunday, and put it off during the week. Its obligations could not be laid aside under any circumstances. In all the business of life a true Saint felt that he was in the presence of God, and guided his conduct accordingly. Whether among the rich or poor, the feeling of true brotherhood existed among all who had the Spirit of Truth.

The building up of the kingdom of God, as understood by the Latter-day Saints, was not a spiritual work alone. Faith and works had to be combined for practical, tangible results. In this regard there was some neglect among the people. But little was done by them to give employment to each other, and to establish various industries in their midst. This was a matter that should be given more consideration by the people. If they were called upon to answer for their conduct in this regard, they would, at the present time, be compelled to bow their heads in shame. The establishment of home industries was a part of the Gospel, in making the people self-sustaining, and giving them the means whereby they can obtain a living. The Saints had not done as they should do in this matter, and when justice was meted out to them, they would have to account for their neglect. The means and power given to them were to be put to good use, and not to be wasted by idleness.

There were many peculiarities among the Latter-day Saints, one of those was their ward organization. It attracted the admiration of strangers who came into their midst, and who, in the world, could not organize themselves similarly. A peculiarity of the Church of Christ was its perfect organization, all of which had been revealed from heaven. The speaker knew the Gospel to be true; he knew by the testimony of the Holy Ghost that "Mormonism" was the plan of salvation ordained by the Almighty for the redemption of His children who would accept it. Elder Taylor exhorted the youth of Israel to increased diligence in keeping the commandments of God.

ELDER SEYMOUR B. YOUNG

was the next speaker. He felt to praise his Heavenly Father for the privileges he enjoyed. The Lord had said, I am the resurrection and the life, and whosoever believeth on me shall not perish. The emblems of mourning in the Tabernacle at the present time indicated the departure of a great leader from among the people. The great Prophet and leader of this dispensation had been martyred for the truth forty-three years ago. But his works still remained and progressed. He had gone behind the veil, and there united with the holy ones, and the work of God on earth had been pushed forward more rapidly. So would it be in this case. President Taylor had completed his work on earth, and had gone to join Joseph and Hyrum and Brigham and others in pushing on the great work of the latter days. Generation after generation passed from mortality to immortality. But those who die in the Lord do not cease their labors. Their works follow them. They have borne a faithful testimony on earth, and the effects last forever. So the young should learn to emulate their noble examples. Those

who repented and forsook their sins having faith in the Lord, should never die. They might put off the mortal tabernacle, but the spirit went on to life eternal; there was no death.

The speaker saw so many things to rejoice over that his heart was filled to overflowing on the present occasion. He rejoiced to know that there was a congregation of God's children who could stand up, as the congregation had done to-day, and sing, "The Spirit of God like a fire is burning," and say that that spirit rested upon and inspired them.

John the Revelator saw in vision the time when the dead were called to be judged for the deeds done in the body. These deeds were committed in mortality. The practical suggestions made by the previous speaker were worthy of consideration. The Saints should feed the poor, gather the people, and build temples and houses of worship to God, that they might receive ordinances therein. In temples the Saints labored for the salvation of the dead, for it was God's plan to save all who would accept of salvation. No reasonable person could find fault with the Saints for having these charitable desires, or for healing the sick through the power of faith. This power existed among the Saints, and the blessings followed the people of God through their faithfulness. They were for their benefit, and were to continue till all should come to a unity of the faith. Jesus said that if He went away the Comforter would come and reveal the things of the kingdom to His disciples. The Elders of Israel could testify that these things were being revealed through those having authority, without which men could not hold the power to act in the name of the Lord.

The Saints felt a deep grief at the death of their beloved President, but the organization of the Church was complete, and no harm could come to it, for God had provided means to cope with every event. It did not matter that there was so much said against the Saints falsely by the press and in the pulpit. It was their heritage to be spoken evil of falsely, and a blessing would follow if they so lived that only good could be spoken truly of them.

The Saints had their weaknesses but they were endeavoring to overcome through the blessings of the Gospel. The speaker rejoiced in being numbered among the people of God, and having the testimony of the Lord Jesus. He knew Joseph Smith was a Prophet of God. Presidents Young and Taylor had succeeded him lawfully, and died as they had lived—Prophets of the Most High. The Church to-day continued to be guided by the spirit of prophecy. The Saints should be faithful in all things that this spirit might ever continue with them, and they be saved in the celestial kingdom of God.

ELDER GEORGE G. BYWATER

was the last speaker. He felt that the practical nature of the instructions given must have arrested the attention of the congregation. Unless instructions to the people were of a practical character, they did not set much store by them. There are but few persons that have any knowledge of the true character of the Latter-day Saints but will confirm the statement that of all people they are the most practical, especially when the principles of their religion are considered. "The Gospel is the power of God unto salvation, unto every one that believeth," says the prophet. It is a systematized association of fundamental principles which involve the most practical application of all man's powers; there exists in man no feature of power or intelligence, which constitutes him a rational creature, but is embodied in the Gospel, and its ordinances have a direct application on the development of man. Hence the Saints in reducing their religion to practice, have brought into bold exhibition the worth of those principles in the conduct of their lives. The Saints believed that all the religion that would be of service to the human family, was that which could reach into the depths of human nature and develop the fruits of righteousness. They believed that if a religion had no regard to the growth of those qualities that constitute the moral and intellectual nature, that religion was not of God. There were many beautiful theories formulated by men and held up as systems of religion, but there was one grand truth associated with the work of God—and not with man's work—and that is that it will unite all intelligences that accept the principles of eternal truth until they become one undivided body. There never was a time when God recognized as His church a divided people. He never approved of His children when they were divided into factions and presented the scene that existed in the sectarian world.

When people accept a truth and give it play on their natures, it makes them stronger in the good. All good had come from mankind being true in their integrity to principle. The speaker exhorted the Saints to become more practical and more honest in their lives, to practice the golden rule more earnestly, and to exemplify in their lives the glorious principles of their religion, that they may become like a city set on a hill, whose light cannot be hid, that Zion might arise and shine and righteousness become triumphant in the earth.

The choir sang:

The Battle Hymn of Israel.

Benediction was pronounced by Bishop James Watson.

TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

CULLED FROM LATEST EXCHANGES.

—A dispatch dated Great Falls, M.T., August 11, says: F. W. Ellis is here looking after his ties. Two hundred and seventy-five thousand are expected to come down Sun River from the mountains north of Augusta. This amount of ties are to be used on the Manitoba between here and Benton. One hundred and fifty thousand are coming down the Teton for use near Benton. These ties should have arrived before this, but are not expected now before the latter part of August.

—F. W. Rodeman committed suicide at Clark's ranch on Highway, Montana on the 10th inst. Horace Clark says that young Rodeman had been in town a day or two before and purchased strychnine, which he had taken and ended his life. He is a German and was a very industrious and quiet young man about 25 years of age and has been at Highway for the last five years engaged in agricultural pursuits. Rumor has it that he committed the rash act because of unreciprocated love.

—Cheyenne, Wyo., Aug. 15, news was received here this evening by the Lawrence county officials of the murder of Oscar B. Selden at Manville, this Territory. The murder was committed last evening. Selden was at work in his office when some unknown person fired through the window, killing him instantly. There is no clue to the murderer. Mr. Selden was of the firm of Selden & Sheffer and was from Omaha, Neb. He was one of the owners of the townsite of Manville, which is on the line of the Elk Horn and Missouri valley railroad.

—Yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock Joseph Brudner finished his day's work on the Ontario mill tailings and went to his home feeling a little unwell. He laid down on sofa, complaining of a pain in the stomach. Accordingly his son was sent to the mill office to telephone for a doctor, and Mr. Ed Pegan accompanied the boy back to the house. On Mr. Pegan arriving at Mr. Brudner's house he found the gentleman dead and the household wild with grief. The death was very sudden, and it was the opinion of the medical men that heart disease was the cause of the demise.—*Park City Record*, Aug. 13.

—A special correspondent to the Sun River Sun, dated Pegan Agency, August 9th, says: "The annual dance of the Piegans is just over. At the conclusion of the ceremony the young bucks always prepare for raids on the Crows and other enemies. Last night was appointed as the time for a party to leave camp on an expedition of this kind. The Indian police, however, were on the watch, and during the night arrested and locked up the whole outfit, and they are now in jail. What Maj. Baldwin will do with them is not known. This is a decided dampening on the war parties going out from the Piegans camp."

—Joe Lyon, the man who shot and killed saloon keeper Wright at Fort Fetterman, Wyoming, in June last while on a drunken spree, was arrested, at Omaha last Saturday as a suspicious character. It was discovered on Wednesday that he was one of the four murderers who broke jail at Laramie City a month ago. The authorities at Laramie City were notified and Chief of Police Seavey received instructions from Sheriff James Sterling to hold Lyon until the 18th, when he would arrive with the necessary papers to remove him to Wyoming. A man who had been seen with Lyon previous to the arrest and who is supposed to be another one of the Laramie City jail breakers, has not turned up since the arrest, and has probably left for other parts.

—On Monday last a 13-year-old son of Rev. Dr. Huntington opened an old satchel in the Doctor's study, when a snake about two and a half feet long crawled out and coiled up in the corner of the study. The youngest son, Albert, three years old, saw it and was about to jump on it with his bare feet, when his older brother seized the little boy and threw him on a lounge; then grasping a piece of board dispatched his snakeship. It was a rattle. The escape of little Albert was certainly fortunate as the reptile was in the act of striking when his older brother threw him to the other side of the study upon the lounge. The mystery is, how did the snake get into the study and into that satchel? The study is in a building in the rear of the rectory lot, and there is a crack in the floor next the wall. Some four or five days before a cow was bitten within half a square of the rectory and it died.—*Carbon County (Wyo.) Journal* August 13.

QUALITIES OF "MORMONISM."

The following is from the Philadelphia Telegraph:

"Those people who have looked but a little way into Mormonism—practically the body of the Gentiles, that is to say—have no notion of the strength and enduring quality of that strange organization. No greater mistake could be made than to hold or declare that the Mormon faith is simply a mode of living outside the marriage law accepted by some of the rest of us. In the popular view Mormonism means simply and only polygamy,—in fact but a small number of Mormons are polygamists, while great numbers of them are as opposed to the practice as any people

can be. It is, properly viewed, a very sincere and devout religious conviction, and it is, moreover, bound up with industrial, social, political and economic considerations of a searching and fundamental kind, which make the Church an organization so strong and compact that it is the merest folly to talk of its being a wicked delusion which must be dissipated like a mist when the "sun of truth" shines on it. This sun of truth is a most variable quantity. Nearly everything of any consequence the world has done has been through the influence of conviction and faith of one kind or another, and there has not been greater fervency or sincerity shown anywhere in the sundling of nature to man's needs than the despised Latter-day Saints have evinced. Polygamy must go if they continue to live under the laws of the United States, but our own conviction is that this earnest people have force enough to let it go, or have it taken from them, and survive. We can but reach this conclusion from noting the successive crises which the Mormons have surmounted. Not to speak of the various removals of the seat of the Church, it was held by many mistaken persons that Brigham Young and Mormonism were identical, that the whole system was dependent upon the influence of that remarkable man. But the church was stronger after his death than ever before. Now President Taylor dies and the same note of triumph over the immediate dissolution and its belongings has been heard. But it will be best to wait awhile before joining in that cry. The organization seems to be intact, and the address issued by the Apostles proclaiming that the work goes on undiminished is dignified, forcible and convincing. Let the Mormons live within the Federal law and all will be well with them. Their religious belief is no more strange than that of many people who stand high in the world's esteem, and they have the courage of their convictions—which is more than a great many of us can say.

A ROSY PICTURE.

A Northern Elysium—Crops—Cattle—Land—Water—Health and other Conditions to Match—Eagle Rock Nearly No More—An Anti-Mormon False Prophet.

MENAN, Idaho,
August 15th, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

Menan is situated about 18 miles north of Eagle Rock, on the south side of Snake River. It has about 400 inhabitants, and is situated on the Menan Island, in the midst of the finest farming country in southeastern Idaho. The acreage sown last spring was much greater than ever before, and the result is the old granaries are too small, and the farmers are building new and larger ones. Truly the Lord has opened the windows of heaven and poured out a blessing there is not room enough to contain.

Our mail service is but little better than none. We are living within eighteen miles of a daily service and we get ours once a week. It is called a weekly mail, and it is so extremely weekly that it fails to get here sometimes and we are left without mail for two weeks at a time. However, we are promised a semi-weekly service in the near future.

The health of the people throughout the Bannock Stake is excellent, there being little or no sickness of any kind in any of our settlements. Word comes from all parts: "Never before have we had such abundant crops." The spring and summer have been unusually propitious; rains have been uncommonly frequent. The result is thousands of fat cattle and fields loaded with a rich harvest. Everybody rejoices. Surely this is a land of milk and honey, and the great question now is, where can we market our grain?

There is ample room in Blingham County alone for one thousand families of good, industrious Latter-day Saints. There are land and water in abundance, and if some of our brethren who are laboring by day's work to support their families, and those who are merely living on small patches of land who scarcely earn enough to keep soul and body together, would come to this goodly land, with industry and frugality they would soon be independent.

I am informed that the Idaho test oath keeps many of the Latter-day Saints from coming to Idaho to settle. This is perhaps the case, but let me say to those who contemplate coming here, while it is extremely humiliating and seemingly degrading to a liberty-loving people like the Latter-day Saints, I am of the opinion the time is not far distant when the obnoxious thing will be expunged from the statute books of this Territory. The object of the law was to make a split in the ranks of the democrats and strengthen the republican cause. It has filled its mission, the republicans elected their delegate to Congress at the last election and many of its former supporters are now ready to use their influence against it. They realize it was conceived in fraud and brought forth in rascality, and the result is, the interests of the Territory are blocked. Thousands of acres of good land are lying idle for the want of settlers. There is not one settler coming to Blingham County to-day where there were ten three years ago. There is still room for thousands more.

Eagle Rock is a thing of the past. The railroad company has decided to move all its shops to Pocatello, on the Oregon Short Line, consequently real estate in Eagle Rock is lower than ever before known. Time works wonders. A few years ago a prominent lawyer in Eagle Rock said in an anti-Mormon meeting, "I feel like prophesying, and in my own name, I prophesy that within three years there will not be a Mormon found in the Rocky Mountains." Lightning struck closer home than he thought it would. All the smaller business firms are leaving the burg and those who remain will have to depend on the surrounding farms and ranches for support. A few years ago the pay for used to leave \$35,000 to \$40,000 per month, now it leaves but a few hundreds. It will, perhaps, be remembered that Eagle Rock took an active part in the great election fraud of 1884, when the ballot box was stuffed to repletion. AMOS.

A Mistake of Young Men.

A New York merchant recently advertised for an assistant book-keeper at a salary not to exceed \$10 a week. How many applicants do you suppose he had for the vacancy? Over 300, and a dozen or more of them were capable of corresponding in from four to six languages, and knew all the details of the most complicated office work. He also announced that there was a chance for a bright boy to learn a trade in his shop; but the only application for the place came from a lad whose head was figuratively as thick as a meat-block and whose only display of common sense was when he decided, after a few weeks of more than unprofitable apprenticeship, that "somehow he didn't seem to get along."

It is to be regretted that the young men of to-day, as a rule, dislike employment that bears its trade mark in dirt upon their hands. They are decidedly opposed to wearing other than a white shirt, and would not think of appearing on the street without a highly laundered collar of the latest cut. Cuffs are also reckoned among the every-day necessities of this juvenile class. Respectability to them means following the ever-changing whims of fashion. With avenues of industry open on every side, they rush in droves for the place in the office or store where at twenty shillings a week they can keep up to their unreasonable standard of respectability and where advancement comes slowly or not at all.

It would be well for the young men who are forced to strike out early for themselves to know that in the army of unemployed men in and about the metropolis less than 20 per cent. have a trade. This indicates with unmistakable clearness that the best opening is in the shop. Of the men who are now at the head of our great mercantile and manufacturing establishments, nearly every one laid the foundation of his future success when he learned a trade.

Getting Ready for War.

Curious and ingenious methods are being introduced to increase the efficiency of the European armies. In France pigeons are being trained to carry messages backward and forward between two given points on the following clever plan: The carrier pigeon will naturally fly back to its cot; but being kept there without grain or water the bird will return to the point whence it came in order to procure food. Thus in case of a city being beleaguered the pigeon would traverse the lines twice in a day, eating at one point away in the country and domesticating at the other within the walls, thus supplying an invaluable line of communication. In Germany the infantry are supplied with intelligent watchdogs for the outposts, who scent and detect danger long before the sentry is aware of it, while the cavalry are trained to swim streams, leading their horses by the bridges, the latter carrying the soldier's arms and accoutrements.

The latest idea, however, comes from Russia, where the minister of war has ordered that in all the infantry and cavalry corps a certain number of officers and men shall in future employ part of their time in shooting and hunting game. The object is explained to be to combine this with reconnoitering work, thus enabling the troops to acquire a practical knowledge of the districts in which they may be stationed, and gradually training a class of men specially fitted to undertake dangerous and difficult personal expeditions in time of war.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

A MEAN TRICK.—"Never heard of anything so contemptibly mean in all my life—never!" he said, as he brought his right hand down upon his left.

"What was it?"

"Why, I bet \$20 with a man on one of the races, and we put the money up in the hands of a stakeholder. I won it."

"Well?"

"Well, a constable stood right there and attached the whole \$40 for a debt of five years old."

"No!"

"He positively did, and he offered to mop the ground with me to boot! It is just such work as this that has brought horse-racing into disrepute, and which keeps honest people away from the tracks."—*Detroit Free Press*.