

earthly organization, either national or pertaining to a community? Men would be reasonable, logical and philosophical in their plain every-day affairs, but the moment their religious ideas were touched their intelligence seemed to take a flight into the realms of mystery and absurdity. An agent or servant of God must be empowered and authorized by Him whom he claimed to represent, or his acts were repudiated.

Some people urged that the canon of scripture was full, that revelation was given in the early days of the Church for its establishment, not to be perpetuated; that revelation is not needed now that the Churches have grown in enlightenment; that they can therefore dispense with instructions direct from the source of all light. But if there was no direct revelation given from God there could be no calling of servants of God direct; for they were called by revelation. If the means of calling were not here, and not even recognized, then the calling was absent also.

A distinguishing feature which caused so much difference between the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and other churches was that the former believed in continuous revelation from the Most High, and that it was necessary for the life of the Church and for the existence of divine authorization. The result was that when people were baptized for the remission of their sins by one holding this authority those sins were remitted; they were prepared to walk in the path of regeneration, having been born again, of water and of the Spirit, the Holy Ghost having been obtained by the laying on of the hands of the authorized servants of God.

Did anyone wish to discover whether or not this be the Church founded on the rock of revelation, how easy would be the test; for the Gospel was a system in which were incorporated the most glorious promises, one of these being that the repentant believer should not be left in the dark—that the promises to him were the same as to the ancients. It was to us as to the people in the days of Peter, when that vallant Apostle of the Lord, in reply to interrogatories on the same subject, said on the day of Pentecost to those who believed his words, "Repent and be baptized, every one of you, for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the Holy Ghost, for the promise is unto you and unto your children."

The Latter-day Saints were in much the same position as was the Apostle Paul on this subject when he was mobbed and stoned, and men rent their garments in rage because he declared that he had seen a light and heard the voice of the Lord his Redeemer. Similar remarkable arguments had been applied to the Saints and Elders of this Church. Notwithstanding those mobocratic demonstrations, however, Paul said he did see that light and hear that voice. And so said the Saints who had embraced the Gospel in these latter days. They had followed the footsteps of the Lord Jesus Christ; the voice of His Spirit had spoken to them, and they knew that their Redeemer lived. What a comfort it was to have this promised assurance that God had accepted of

them and would not leave His disciples comfortless.

This was the secret of the unity of the Latter-day Saints. If it were not for the operation of this power, they would have among them no more harmony than prevailed elsewhere; because, to some extent, they had obeyed the injunction to be one "as the Father and Son are one"—one in brotherhood, a spiritual unity that was destined through the power of revelation to yet cover the earth. This influence which bound the hearts of the children of men together would ultimately pervade all the people who dwelt on the surface of our globe. Then the dream of the poet and the prediction of the Prophet would be realized, and that which had been so long a theory would become a veritable fact—that every man in every place would meet a brother and a friend; there would be nothing hurtful or vile, or that was not in harmony with righteousness in all the holy mountain of the Lord.

Might God help us, individually and collectively, to use an influence for peace, for truth, for righteousness, and for salvation, was his prayer in the name of Jesus Christ.

The choir sang an anthem, the words of which are as follows:

Grant us peace, O Lord,
That unmolested we may serve Thee.
Let Thy foes be confounded;
Let the righteous dwell in peace;
Do Thou guard over us, and keep us,
And in Thy righteousness, our Father, lead us.
In all Thy holy mountain let cace abide forever.

Grant Thou our prayer
And we will praise Thee, O Lord, with singing,
Each grateful heart now an offering bringing,
With heart and voice Thy praise declaring,
Our thanks for Thy goodness and kindness unsparring;

We sing Thy praise forever more.
Long may the valleys smile with waving corn,
Long may holy Temples raise their towers to heaven,
From the hills may the crystal streamlets wind along,
Where flowers with their perfume scent the air.

Let no warring discords,—
No sound of strife and anger—
Be ever heard to mingle
With nature's tuneful lays,
Until to Thy glory earth becomes as heaven
Filled with Thy praise and crowned with Thy peace.

The benediction was pronounced by Elder W. C. Dunbar.

RESOLUTIONS TO THE DENVER CONGRESS.

In view of the meeting of the representatives of the West and South at Denver, May 19, to discuss the business interests of their States, we the members of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, take occasion to resolve.

1—That we regard the restoration of silver to its former equal and rank with gold as perhaps the most important subject to which the said congress can address itself. And this in the interest of, not especially of the silver mining States, but of the producing classes of the whole union. The loss to the silver mining States from the

depreciation of silver bullion, as valued in gold, by reason of its dishonor and disuse as a money metal, is a conceivable sum, to wit, about \$15,000,000 a year. Whereas, the loss to all other producers, whose output has been depreciated in price with silver, is an inconceivable sum, and must be reckoned in hundreds of millions per year.

2—That we have not asked the Government to purchase more or less silver to be coined into standard dollars. This policy was the result of the determination of the advocates of the single gold standard to be made merchandise of silver. We are not in favor of the single gold standard or of the single silver standard, but we favor the double standard, believing the same from long experience to be practicable, and better than either metal taken separately, because less liable to fluctuation in value, as measured against labor and the products of labor.

3—That our position has been and is that Congress had no right to discredit silver by discriminative coinage and legal tender acts, as was done in 1873-74, because such action deprived debtors of the option, enjoyed by virtue of law from the establishment of the United States mint down to that time, to discharge their indebtedness in either silver or gold, as they chose; and by dropping the silver dollar from coinage, about one-half of the real money in which all balances have finally to be settled was rendered unavailable, and the remaining one-half was by so much increased in value, as measured by human labor or the products thereof; and in consequence the weight of twelve thousand millions of indebtedness was increased by 30 per cent.; and in so far the labor profits and property of debtors was transferred to their creditors without consideration. Confiscation without due process of law is unconstitutional. General consequences have been a steady decline in the value, expressed in terms of gold, of industrial output, the discouragement of business and speculative enterprise, the stagnation of trade and the confiscation of the profits of labor.

4—That the bullion or commercial value of silver was depressed relatively to gold by the adoption of the gold standard by Germany, the dropping of the silver dollar from our coinage, and the cessation of the coinage of five franc pieces by the Latin Union; and it is taking advantage of their own wrong or error for those who have done this to now assail the silver dollar as a light weight, a clipped, a dishonest dollar, and to assert that its substitution for the gold dollar would impair existing contracts and be essentially dishonest.

5—That this objection to the free coinage of even American silver, which seems to have more weight with the general public than any or all others, to the honor of human nature, bad as it may be, is more specious than valid, because the great bulk of existing time indebtedness was incurred prior to 1873, when the silver dollar was more valuable than the gold dollar at the present ratio, when, in fact, the greenback dollar, which averaged a discount between 1861 and 1873 of 37½ per cent., was the only dollar of account in use except on the Pacific coast. And since that period most time contracts have stipulated