

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Elders Cowan and Emery and Apostle Taylor at the Tabernacle Yesterday.

Religious services were held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday Feb. 5, 1888, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir and congregation sang:

The great and glorious Gospel light
Has shined forth unto my sight.

Prayer by Elder James Moyle.

The choir sang:

How great the wisdom and the love
That filled the courts on high.

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

ELDER WILLIAM A. COWAN

was called to address the congregation. He said he felt the difficulty of his position in appearing before so large an assemblage for the first time in his life. Two years ago last October, in company with several others he left on a mission to preach the Gospel, and had done so according to the light which God had given him. He knew that no man could teach the truth successfully without the Holy Ghost. While on his mission he had realized the difference between the Gospel of Christ and the so-called Christianity of today. The Latter-day Saints had embraced the plan of salvation taught by Jesus. They believed that there had been a universal apostasy, and in fulfillment of John the Revelator's prophecy the everlasting Gospel had been restored in the latter times. This message had been delivered to the Prophet Joseph Smith. It was easy to test the divinity of Joseph's claim, for Jesus had promised a testimony of the truth to all who obeyed it. The Latter-day Saints declare that they have received this testimony. Anciently the servants of God enjoyed the light of revelation, but such an idea for today is ridiculed by the professed Christian world. Those who profess Christianity would have been more united and peaceably inclined than they now are if they had followed the teachings of Christ. They oppose the preaching of His Gospel today, just as the ungodly opposed it anciently. The message of truth is taught to the poor and meek, because the rich and the proud seldom give heed to it. The Saints believe the Gospel broad enough for all needs, both of the living and the dead.

While absent Elder Cowan had been protected from evil by the power of the Lord. On several occasions he and his companions were followed by mobs, but were never injured and found many of the honest in heart. He hoped to be strengthened for a sphere of greater usefulness in the work of the Almighty. He realized that the Saints had a great mission, and exhorted them to be true to the Gospel of Christ in all things. Unless they were willing to sacrifice all for the truth they could not hope to receive a inheritance of the blessings of heaven. Jesus set to all an example of humility and love, and obedience to his Father's will that should be a guide to the Saints. By following His example they would be prepared for the great events of the last days, preparatory to the time when the Son of man will come to earth in His glory. Prayed that the Saints might be true to their covenants with the Almighty, and that the Lord would bless them and the honest in heart in all the earth.

ELDER DAVID S. EMERY

was the next speaker. He desired an interest in the faith of the Saints, for he felt his inability to address so large a congregation. He was thankful that he had a standing in the Church of Christ, and had the privilege of living in the present age. He had received a testimony of the truth of the Gospel, and he realized that being faithful the Saints could gain an inheritance in the presence of their Father. Their names were cast out as evil today, as were those of the Saints anciently. They are hated for the Gospel's sake—because they had been entrusted with the Priesthood of the Most High. If they were not acknowledged of the Lord the world would not despise them, yet they had great reason to feel encouraged, for if they were what they professed to be, God was their friend. In the various ages of the world His servants had been afflicted because they loved the truth. The great requirement made of the Saints today was that they should dare to do right.

The question was often asked, Do the Latter-day Saints realize the positions they occupy? It looks sometimes as though they did not understand that they were special witnesses to the world, engaged in preparing for the second coming of the Messiah. They had received of the promise that if they did the will of the Father they should know of the doctrine. The speaker knew that Joseph Smith was a Prophet, and that he preached the same Gospel that Jesus and His disciples taught; that the power and authority of the Priesthood were with the organization made by him under the direction of the Almighty. He followed the same course as the ancient Prophets, and those who accepted his testimony received the same blessings that Jesus said anciently should be poured out on the Saints.

The world claimed that there had been no apostasy from the primitive Church. If that were true, what was

the necessity of an angel declaring the Gospel, as John the Revelator had beheld in vision? There had been an apostasy, the Gospel had been taken from the earth, and had been restored in this dispensation. The Latter-day Saints had this perfect plan to present to the world. They believed that every man would be rewarded according to his works. They also believed that in order to preach the Gospel, and officiate in its ordinances, men must receive divine authority—must be "called of God, as was Aaron." Jesus bowed to this authority, and received baptism of John.

It was necessary to render obedience to all the laws of God, and whatever He revealed was binding upon men, whether or not it was in accord with their ideas and desires. Those who obey what might be termed the lesser commands, will be likely to conform to the greater ones. They would be given strength in the hour of trial, and be enabled to be faithful until the dark clouds were dispersed, and the victory achieved.

"He that knoweth the Master's will and doeth it not, shall be beaten with many stripes." The Latter-day Saints had no excuse for not knowing the Father's will, and if they did not do it they might feel sure of the result. Some complained that there was no revelation today. Do these conform to the laws already revealed? If they did the Lord would reveal more. They will be saved just as they receive knowledge by conforming to it in their lives. It was necessary in many instances for those who claimed a standing as Saints to repent if they would have the favor of the Lord. Iniquity would not bring salvation. It was the work of a lifetime.

The Saints should strive to do their duty in all things; do what is right and let the consequence follow. The Lord never failed to give the blessings pronounced by His authority if the conditions were kept. This fact the speaker had realized in his own experience, and he was thankful for it. He knew that the gifts and blessings of the Spirit were with the Latter-day Saints. Exhorted the Saints to increased diligence in serving God and maintaining His truth on the earth.

APOSTLE JOHN W. TAYLOR

was the last speaker. He said he was thankful for the privilege of meeting with the Saints in a worshiping capacity. He had been impressed, while listening to the previous speakers, with the similarity of their experience to that of the ancient Apostles. Reference had been made to the fact that there are many deaths among the Saints today. The Saints anciently had the same experience, sometimes because of unbelief. There were certain gifts promised to follow those who believed the testimony of the Apostles. But in some instances anciently the Apostles had failed to exercise the gifts, and when they asked Jesus for the cause, He rebuked them for their lack of faith, and because they had not fasted and prayed. There was a necessity of fasting and prayer among the Saints today, in order that they might have greater power over evil. When the ancient Apostles observed this law, they were able to exercise the desired power, and God was glorified by the great faith they had manifested. The gift of healing was among the Saints today; if it were not it would be because they were not keeping the commandments of God. Elder Taylor exhorted the Saints to keep all the laws of the Lord if they would save their children. It was not proper that they should die so rapidly as had been the case. The people should be temperate in all things, and their children would be blessed with health and strength.

The Saints were called to gather to this land in obedience to the will of God, where His house could be established in the tops of the mountains. If this is Zion, what a good land it is for the Saints. They should keep their homes. If they are valuable to speculators they are to them. There are some three lines of railroads coming to this city. If property holders will keep their property, he thought that in ten years it will be worth ten times as much to them as it was now. Prayed the Lord to bless the honest in heart in all the earth, and hasten the spread of His Gospel and the establishment of righteousness.

The choir sang the anthem,

I will praise Thee.

Prayer by Patriarch John Smith.

Extract from a Letter.

We take the following from a private letter written from London, Jan. 20, by Elder Henry Ballard, now on a mission there:

"I have had great joy in carrying the Gospel to my relatives and friends and warning them at least. But it seems the Gospel has no charms for them at present. As a proof of that one of them wrote and told me that they did not want to see me any more, as they had burned the books that I gave them; for they nor their minister did not believe in my doctrine and teaching, and they did this to keep their children from reading the books. Now the question came up in my mind—are the parents in Zion as careful over their precious sons and daughters that the Lord has given unto them to raise up to be mighty bulwarks in His great cause here on the earth, in teaching the nations that know not God nor His laws?"

TEXT OF BILL AND VETO.

For the information of our readers we here present the full text of what is known as Clark's bill, as it passed both branches of the Legislature, and the communication from the Governor in which he announces his disapproval of the measure. The bill is as follows:

A BILL

For An Act Amending Section 388 Chapter 1, Title 9, of an Act Regulating the mode of Procedure in Criminal Cases, Approved February 22nd, 1878.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That section 388, chapter 1, title 9, of an Act regulating the mode of procedure in criminal cases, approved February 22nd, 1878, is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 388. After conviction of an offence, a defendant who has appealed, shall upon application therefor, be admitted to bail pending said appeal, as a matter of right in all cases where the offense charged is not murder, rape, or other infamous crime punishable with more than five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, and in these cases he may be admitted to bail as a matter of discretion where the offense charged is not punishable with death.

Following is the text of the veto message:

Hon. W. W. Ritter, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sir.—H. F. No. 13, entitled "An act providing for the giving of bail and amending Section 388, Chapter 1, Title 9, of an act regulating the mode of procedure in criminal cases, approved February 22, 1878, has received my most careful consideration, it having heretofore been the subject of earnest controversy. The arguments used by the friends of this measure for a change of the existing laws upon the subject of bail, is that an 'imported judiciary' hostile to the people of Utah have used the discretionary powers entrusted to them by the present law, as 'an engine of injustice, oppression and inhumanity.' Without specification in detail, careful scrutiny will show that all the evils, which are stated as possible to follow in continuing the law without change, are based upon the assumption that our judges will betray their high trust, and use the discretion entrusted to them to arbitrarily oppress the unfortunate charged with crime. The charges made as to the past conduct of our judiciary and that implied as to their future cannot receive my endorsement.

Our present bail law is a good one obtaining in other communities and giving satisfaction. Personal liberty in so far as it can be consistent with the safety of society and the punishment of crime, is safely guarded. In the making of our laws so many safeguards have been found necessary for the protection of the innocent and the freedom of the citizen, that criminals taking advantage thereof escape merited punishment.

A party charged with crime, with bail provided for before conviction, clothed by law with presumption of innocence, Judges of character and impartiality to conduct the trial, counsel provided for him or selected by himself, a jury of his peers to find his guilt or innocence, appeal and bail under proper conditions allowed after conviction, executive clothed with power of respite and pardon, the innocent are less likely to be punished than the guilty to escape. The judge upon the bench can be more wisely entrusted with a discretion which is not arbitrary, but judicial, than the wealthy and strong party convicted of crime can be clothed with arbitrary power to commute his punishment to a money consideration. The amendment proposed recognizes this fact, by leaving to the judges this discretion in the greater matters while denying it in the lesser. H. F. No. 13 I return without my approval.

CALEB W. WEST,
GOVERNOR.

The Ruin of a Newspaper Office.

There was published in Lawrenceville, before the war, a paper called *The News*. In 1862 the proprietor, Col. J. R. Simmons, now of Atlanta, enlisted for service in the Confederate army, and, as a soldier did not have much use for a printing press and type, he left the office here in charge of Judge Terrell, who on the approach of the Yankees, removed it out to his home in the country, and the type and material were hid out in the fields for safety. After the war it was gathered up and sold to a Cartersville paper, but it seemed that all of it was not found. Last week Tom Ethridge was burning off an old field, and a stump caught fire, and, as it warmed up, Tom's eyes glistened with a new light as he saw a stream of melted silver, as he supposed, pouring out on one side, while a hasty glance inside presented great bars of gold lying temptingly in the hollow. He hastily put out the fire and got ready to take charge of his find. But the silver turned out to be old type that had carried the news of the great secession movement and the opening guns of the great war between the states, while the glistening gold was simply brass rules.—*Laurensville, (S. C.), Herald.*

Fell 700 Feet.

Last Saturday Thos. Baker, a miner in the Kentucky mine at Gold Hill, fell 700 feet in the shaft and was instantly killed. Baker had just been relieved and the cage on which he and other miners had ascended was raised a few feet above the mouth of the shaft. While in that position Baker jumped from the cage to the hoisting works for striking the iron switch plate in front of the shaft. He slipped and fell head foremost into and down the shaft 700 feet. His mangled remains, with the head nearly severed from the body, were found in the dump. He was an American, 35 years of age, unmarried, and a member of Wilkes Lodge I. O. O. F. of Gold Hill.—*Winemucca Silver State.*

A Midnight Adventure.

One evening last week Mr. Joab Collier, who lives about a quarter of a mile north of the Asylum, on the bench, was aroused from his peaceful slumbers by a most terrific barking of his dogs. It being an unusual thing for his canines to make such unearthly yells, he got his gun and went out to investigate into the matter. On arriving at his money house, a rough shanty on his premises—he found an object that appeared to him as being an unusually large owl, sitting, with all the complacency in life—on the roof of the little structure. He leveled his gun, took deliberate aim, and fired, when he was thoroughly certain about life being extinct, he went up to it, and found, to his surprise, that it was a monster wildcat. It measured forty inches from tip to tip, and weighed about fifty pounds. He took several pounds of fat from the body. The cold weather must have driven it from the mountains.—*Utah Enquirer.*

Registration Officers.

The following county registrars have been appointed by the Utah Commission:

Beaver County—Geo. H. Fennemore.
Box Elder—H. H. Smith.
Cache—C. G. Goodwin.
Davis—Hector W. Haight.
Emery—S. J. Harkness.
Garfield—John Houston.
Iron—Daniel Page.
Juab—C. H. Blanchard.
Kane—Wm. T. Stewart.
Millard—John Kelly.
Morgan—A. D. Shurtliff.
Piute—James A. Stark.
Rich—M. A. Moffatt.
Salt Lake—Waldemar VanCott.
Sevier—J. W. Phillips.
Sanpete—A. J. F. Beauman.
Summit—Wilson Snyder.
San Juan—Charles E. Walton.
Tonele—David B. Stover.
Utah—Isaac Beaton.
Utah—Hugh M. Dougall.
Washington—James N. Louder.
Weber—S. Schramm.
Wasatch—John Duncan.

THE ENGLISH PREMIER.

SCENES IN THE COMMONS.

There, in office (on the treasure bench) sits the great lord of the treasury and leader of the house of commons, stretched out, with his legs straight before him, and his toes turned up to the lantern roof. His hands he listlessly crosses on his lap. His head droops over his right shoulder. His face is pallid. The corners of his mouth droop as if in pain. His scant gray hair clings like a fringe of floss about the base of his great skull. His eyes are closed. The powerful features, touched with a tinge of sweetness, and overworn with half a century of politics, intently engender pity. His ill-fitting clothes hang loosely about his figure, always lithe and active in motion, and with the free stride of a wild thing of the woods. But when Mr. Gladstone is once aroused by the attacks of his opponents "the lax figure which seemed to sleep, suddenly sits bolt upright, chin in the air, and bands clasping his knees. There are only three fingers on the left hand, the bare knuckles being concealed with a circular black patch kept in its place by a narrow black ribbon drawn back and front of the palm. All traces of fatigue pass away, the eyes, large and luminous, keen and gray, rest with anger upon the enemy. The nostrils dilate, the lips, still close, work impatiently, the body leans forward, the hands glide upon the knees pressed outward. "In a moment Mr. Gladstone is on his feet. Say it is a field night and that he has come from some political reception. He wears evening clothes and a flower. When he comes down to the house decorated with the spoils of the garden, the reporters sharpen their pencils, and members wait about the lobbies to hear him. By what process the liberal chief rumples the front of his dress shirts, is a secret so close as that of the age of the world. With a couple of quick steps he comes to the dispatch box at the corner of the table, and for an instant beams upon the house. Then he opens the flood-gates of his oratory, and deluges the commons with superb eloquence."

An average human pulse at infancy; is 140 per minute; at two years, 100; from sixteen to nineteen, 80; at manhood, 70; old age, 60.

Wonder if balloons would be more effective if made of fly paper.

Provo Politics.

Our Provo correspondent on Tuesday wrote as follows:

The convention worked hard all day yesterday on nominations, and met with considerable opposition, finally resulting in the following ticket:

Wilson H. Duganberry, Mayor; and for Aldermen: Wm. D. Alexander, James Dunn, B. W. Driggs, Jr., and A. D. Holdaway.

For Councilors: Roger Farrer, James E. Daniels, Jr., Jorgen Hansen, W. R. H. Paxman, J. E. Talmage, John A. Brown, James A. Bean and Henry J. Maiben.

Recorder, E. L. Jones; Treasurer, James E. Daniels, Marshal, John W. Turner; Assessor and Collector, T. R. Samuelson.

The convention refused to make it unanimous, and there is some dissatisfaction and an intimation that there will be an opposition ticket by the malcontents of the People's Party and the Liberals, the principal split being on the question of Mayor.

BUCKLE'S ARNICA SALVE.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. C. Smith & Co.

Used two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm and it has cured me completely of catarrh. I had this complaint seven years and could not get anything to do me any good before. Ely's Cream Balm cured me sound and well. I will warrant it to be a sure cure for those diseases for which it is recommended. If parties doubt this let them write to me and I will answer them.—Chas. W. Carrell, Great Eastern Mine, Guerneville, Sonoma Co., Cal.

I have used Ely's Cream Balm for dry catarrh (to which eastern persons are subject who come to live here). It has proved a cure.—B. F. M. Weeks, Denver, Col.

Sore or Inflamed Eyes Speedily Cured.

By the use of Darby's Prophylactic Fluid. It allays the inflammation and irritation and is peculiarly efficacious by reason of its power in cleansing and destroying all poisonous matter. Chafing, bruises, humors, eruptions, boils and sores, and those more serious and tenacious maladies, Scald Head, Salt Rheum and Erysipelas, are speedily cured by the Fluid.

The Throat.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the throat.


Frenchmen can properly be called "Knights of the table." They are good judges in all its refinements and delicacies. In order to stimulate the appetite and keep the digestive organs in good order they give pre-eminence to Angostura Bitters. When you try them be sure it is the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. C. B. Siegert & Sons.

ELY'S CATARRH Cream Balm

Cures the Nasal Passages, Allays pain and inflammation, heals the Sores, restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

TRY the CURE

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 235 Greenwich St., New York.



\$1000 REWARD for any med ical man in the world that will cure a case of itching, Ulcerated and Bleeding Piles as well one fifty-cent box of Dr. Ely's Magic Balm of Healing Ointment. It acts as a soothing lubricator, absorbs the tumors and allays the intense itching as once as nothing else will. No pile cure ever required so large sale in so short a time. Sold at every drug store, or sent by mail. Address Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City, or Cleveland, Ohio, January 31, 1887—Send me five gross Ely's Magic Balm soon as possible. This will make nearly one hundred and fifty dozen I have bought since July 15, 1884. I now sell more of your Balm, or Ointment, at retail over my counter than of all other balms and ointments combined. It sells better than any medicine I have in my store.—S. P. Churchill, 30 Euclid avenue, d.w. (3)

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One bay HORSE, 6 or 7 years old, white spot in face, branded W C on right thigh. If damages and costs on said animal be not paid within ten days from date of this notice, it will be sold to the highest cash bidder at West Jordan estray pound, at 10 o'clock a. m., February 16th, 1888.

E. A. BATMAN,
Precinct Poundkeeper,
West Jordan, S. L. Co., Utah, Feb. 6, 1888.