

men. We are told that in this age persecutions were again to be expected. No amount of civilization is enough to make the world tolerate such people as the Gospel will make its adherents. Joseph Smith suffered all manner of persecution during his brief but eventful career, and at last he followed his predecessors in the apostolic dignity and sealed his testimony with his blood. Such things may be expected as long as satan has influence in the world. But blessed are they who suffer persecution for the sake of righteousness, for there is a reward laid up for them in the celestial glory, a reward of which no one can rob them.

Opposition on account of righteousness is accompanied with blessings; but if perchance we suffer on account of doing what is wrong, we must repent. The children of Israel were sometimes subjected to sufferings on account of their breaking God's commandments. Think of the many years the people had to wander in the wilderness, while most of them died without seeing the promised land. Even Moses was not permitted to enter the land, though he could see it from the mountain.

Some instances were referred to illustrating the condition of the chosen people when they deviated from the word of the Lord. They could not prevail against their enemies when wickedness existed against them. The speaker said, if there was such to be found among the Saints, who transgressed the laws of God, the whole people would perchance have to suffer. For the preservation of the whole people, it was, therefore, necessary that we remove all evil that may be found among us. If, to some extent, we suffer persecution, we should search ourselves and see if we are in any way the cause of it ourselves. But if we suffer for the sake of righteousness, we are blessed.

Many seek to live as near God as they can and to do their duty. When we compare our history to that of ancient Israel, we feel encouraged, but God expects us to be even more obedient than they were. For what is promised for these latter days are greater than any promise that was ever before given. This is the dispensation of the fulness of times, in which all things shall again be restored. Christ will come. It is a day when heaven is again opened and men are permitted to converse with angels and holy beings. Nothing prevents us from having great intelligence and enjoying the guidance of the Holy Spirit in everything, not only in our meetings but in our daily labor; in whatever we undertake to do in our offices, our workshops, or other places of business, so that we in all things can live as the children of God should live.

God requires such a course of the Latter-day Saints. If we indulge in the evils of the world, God will reject us. When we see the indifference which characterizes many people, it makes our heart bleed. The speaker referred to the general desecration of the Sabbath and said he feared we did not sufficiently understand what God requires of us in regard to this day. In the days of Moses, there was a severe penalty for the desecration of the Sabbath.

Israel could not even gather food on that day. And in this age, we have been commanded to keep the day holy. Not to do this, will bring condemnation on the transgressors.

Then again with regard to profanity. How great is the sin of using the name of the Deity in vain. And what will be the punishment visited on those who do it, especially if they are called Latter-day Saints.

There are numerous other things, almost too numerous to mention. There is for instance the use of tobacco, which the Lord has prohibited.

God will call men and women to account, if they unworthily partake of the emblems of the Lord's supper. People who have unkind feelings in their hearts against their fellowmen should not partake of those holy emblems, for in so doing they bring evil upon themselves for time, and for eternity also. It is the duty of teachers to set things of this nature in order, and if they had the full power of the Priesthood, they would accomplish this and great results would follow.

Peace on earth and good will among men is the essence of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Its aim is the establishment of a better era, in which God Himself shall administer justice among men. This is what we wish to see established, and people who now do not believe in the Gospel will yet have to acknowledge it.

The speaker testified that the eyes of the Almighty are upon His people and to those who appeal to Him in need or distress, He will listen and answer their prayers, and when His people thus hold communication with Him and walk in His paths, the glory of the Lord will be established on earth, as has been predicted by Prophets in all ages.

The choir sang the anthem:

God be merciful unto us and bless us.

Benediction by Bishop Heber Benson.

OGDEN POSSIBILITIES.

As between what remains of the "Liberal" party and the opposition to it, Ogden today enjoys, or at least possesses, the distinction of being the only doubtful city in the Territory. The uncertainty regarding its political status is not in any sense relieved by the prevailing apathy, and is, if possible, more mystified because of the claim that formerly staunch and long-time "Liberals" who have drawn out and now advocate the division movement, may be to some extent offset by new recruits from other points. While the latter are very few in number, it should also be borne in mind that the outspoken divisionists among the former "Liberals" are by no means a great host, though tolerably numerous; and it was with the hope of being able to arrive at something approaching the true situation that I obtained from several Junctionists, who are recognized non-"Mormons," their individual views regarding it.

As is the case elsewhere and all the time, the men of moderate views and conservative estimates are in a rather insignificant minority, while the majority of these more conspicuous who lay any claim to decided preferences at all can see only a sweeping

victory for the party to which they are attached. The Democrat is going to have a walk-over, so is the Republican, and the "Liberal" borrows sufficient comfort from the fact that the two former are nearly equally divided to make him feel, or to say he feels, that the performance of February, 1889, will be repeated at least once more. I found less of this kind of person, however, than was expected, and this may be attributed to various causes.

The election of last year divided the "Liberal" party, not exactly in two equal parts, but in such a way that about one-third or one-fourth of it joined the People's party in a citizen's ticket and the contest was a draw—about half the offices going either way. Now of those who thus broke off it is a safe guess that not a baker's dozen or so have returned to the fold, and just as safe a one that many times that number have since dropped off to return no more, these not going down in the sea of neutrality by any means, but going to swell the ranks of the national organizations. The rank and file thus represented may be conjectured from the number of men of great prominence and ability who have taken such action, embracing such names as Judge Boreman, Judge Cross, J. W. McNutt, Ransford Smith, J. G. Tyler, Judge McGinniss, W. H. Smith, L. R. Rhodes, Rogers and Evans, and many others.

Ogden is one of the few cities of the Territory holding a municipal election in November, and as stated, the only one concerning which there is any uncertainty. That it will be hotly contested seems scarcely to admit of a doubt, although to look at it now and converse with its citizens would not lead to such a conclusion by any means; indeed, if the election were to occur within a few weeks, it is morally certain that the party which polled its full strength would win, for there could scarcely be more than half a vote cast and the loss would necessarily be with the other two. The present administration is quite efficient and popular, but it owes responsibility to no political organization, so there are no gains to be had and no losses to be sustained by reason of it, thus contributing its share toward the political negation which the city at present amounts to.

Forehandliness in the matter of figures would scarcely, under such circumstances, have sufficient foundation to entitle it to attention, let alone to credence, but a general statement based upon such conversation as is engaged in, a full consideration of the election of a year ago when the same organizations contested as will contest this year, and a careful survey of the situation generally, may be permissible.

Ogden consists of one council and two house districts; of these the Democrats elected the councillor and one of the representatives, the "Liberals" taking the other one by a very narrow margin, so narrow that a change of half a dozen votes would have given the Democrats a clean sweep. Estimating that for every "Liberal" who has gone back fully three have come out, that recent accessions from elsewhere will not amount to enough to make a material difference, and dividing the recruits to the national