

name, then shall ye receive him, and shall minister unto him of my flesh and blood;

But if he repent not, he shall not be numbered among my people, that he may not destroy my people, for behold I know my sheep, and they are numbered;

Nevertheless ye shall not cast him out of your synagogues, or your places of worship, for unto such shall ye continue to minister; for ye know not but what they will return and repent, and come unto me with full purpose of heart, and I shall heal them, and ye shall be the means of bringing salvation unto them.

With regard to the argument that is stated to have been held over this subject, we also draw attention to the 34th verse of the chapter referred to, and suggest that hereafter any question arising be settled by inquiry and recognition of proper authority, without the mistake of engaging in heated argument or disputation. Sometimes people are forgetful of this rule, but it is a valuable one to keep in mind upon all occasions; a disposition to disregard it has been about as fruitful a source of trouble and ill-feeling in religious matters as can be named.

Regarding the second question, the objection to a member of the Church of Christ partaking of the communion or sacrament of any other organization is well taken, and for the reason given. What would be thought of a member baptized into the Church going and receiving of a baptism into any other Church? Or of a person being ordained to the Priesthood in the Church, and then receiving ordination as a minister in any other religious body? The principle involved is identical in each case.

As to the acceptability of any one's worship, if the worshiper does not know any better and has not opportunity to learn, he is not to be condemned for that which is beyond his ability. A worship of the true God to the best of one's ability is acceptable in the worshiper as such; and he is not condemned for some things which may be out of form and which he can not correct, though they may not bring any advantage to him. But a member of the Church who engages in any worship out of proper form is under condemnation, because he knows better. It is a difficult and generally unwise thing to criticize worship by others, because such criticism involves one assuming their position as to right and sincerity; the better way is to set forth the proper mode so that it may be recognized by others, who, if they are honest, will then come to the higher standard. But if a Church member follows another rule of worship than that given to the Church, he is a proper subject of criticism so long as he displays the inconsistency of maintaining membership in one body and adhering to the rules or forms of another. Yet all these matters should be considered in a feeling of sincere good will, without any acerbity or argument or any submission to a disputatious spirit.

A FEW FIGURES.

A contributor to the Twentieth Century gives some statistics relative to the country's finances, that, if true, are exceedingly interesting.

From 1865 to 1890 the value of pro-

ducts exported from the United States to Europe amounted to \$13,500,000,000 more than the value of the imported products. In other words, the people of the United States paid in products for what they imported and had a balance in their favor of thirteen and a half billion dollars; yet the debt of the United States to Europe today amounts to \$10,500,000,000. By what rules of mathematics this result has been arrived at is a mystery to the uninitiated, but it is charged to the financial system now prevailing.

The same writer says the nation pays \$3,000,000,000 yearly interest for the privilege of using the means of exchange called money, by which the products of labor are transferred from hand to hand. From 1880 to 1890 this interest amounted to \$30,000,000,000, while during the same period the total increase of the value of property amounted to \$22,000,000,000, which is equivalent to saying that the cost of the use of a means of exchange exceeded the total profit by eight billion dollars.

It has often been asserted that the laws of national economy are fixed as the laws of nature and cannot be regulated by anything but the natural forces underlying them, but to the common observer it appears very much as if the results shown in the figures quoted indicate some unnatural condition somewhere, that calls for speedy remedy. Nothing is so degrading and discouraging to an individual as the bondage of a debt from which there is no possibility of liberation. The same is true of nations. But when the latter has sunk to the level of slaves, not to say beasts of burden, peaceful government is impossible.

AN INTERESTING OCCASION.

For the celebration of the birthday anniversaries of President Woodruff and his wife Emma, the following program has been prepared by the committee:

THE GENERAL INVITATION.

On Monday, March 1, 1897, is my birthday and the birthday of Mrs. Emma Woodruff. On that day I shall be 90 years of age and Mrs. Woodruff will be 59 years old. I expect to meet my friends upon that occasion in the Tabernacle at 10 o'clock, and I freely invite and welcome the Presidency of the Church, the Twelve Apostles, the Patriarchs, the Seventies, the High Priests, the Bishops, Elders, Priests, Teachers, and Deacons, with the whole Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and in fine, Jew, Gentile, Catholic and Protestant, clergy and laity, editors, reporters, and all who feel disposed to spend a couple of hours upon that occasion at that place.

WILFORD WOODRUFF.

Born March 1, 1807.

PROGRAM.

President George Q. Cannon will preside. Musical director, Prof. Kvan Stephens. Singing—Noble Chief, Tabernacle choir. Prayer, President Joseph F. Smith. Singing, Hail Prophet, Brother, Friend! Tabernacle choir; words and music by Prof. Kvan Stephens.

Hail! Prophet, brother, friend!
Beloved and chosen one of God!
We honor thee, and love thee.
The years, as silent o'er thy head

They've passed, have woven and o'erspread

A wreath of love about thee.
The bloom of gentle words and deeds,
Sprung round thy pathway from the seeds
Of kindness thou hast scattered,
Have formed into a rosy chain
That binds so gently, yet again
So firm that none can shatter.
Long may we have thy presence here
To guide, to counsel, and to cheer
The honest hearts that love thee.
And may we still together be
Through time and all eternity,
When God shall hence remove thee.

Address of Welcome, President Woodruff.
Singing, God Moves in a Mysterious Way,
Tabernacle choir and congregation.
Address, President Lorenzo Snow.
Singing, Hosannah.
Address, President George Q. Cannon.
Singing, Utah We Love Thee.
Address.
Singing.
Benediction, Elder Brigham Young.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

The doors will open at 9 and services will begin promptly at 10 a. m.

It is desired that all be in their seats at least five minutes before the proceedings begin, to avoid confusion.

The presiding authorities will occupy their customary places on the stand. High Councilors, Bishops and counselors and home missionaries will take their usual seats.

The entire gallery and a large part of the main floor will be open to the public. The entrance to the gallery will be at the east end of the building.

THE RECEPTION.

Immediately after the benediction a reception will be held by President and Mrs. Woodruff. All who desire to shake hands with them will be given the opportunity. On account of the large number who will avail themselves of this privilege, it should be proceeded with as expeditiously as practicable.

The approach to the President will be from the north. All who are on the south side of the building will move northward and approach the stand from that direction.

While the reception is in progress there will be performances on the organ by Professors Daynes, McLellan and Radcliffe; also music by Prof. Weihe's orchestra.

In preparing the program the committee has aimed to limit the time for exercises to one hour and thirty minutes and the reception at their close to occupy one hour.

The committee suggests that all who intend being present out this program, as it is not the intention to print and furnish slips to the large assembly in the building.

JOHN R. WINDER,
H. B. CLAWSON,
C. R. SAVAGE,
Committee.

REDUCING STREET CAR FARES.

The NEWS has noted already the agitation in some parts of the country to have street railway fares reduced, through the operations of legislative enactment, below the present general price of five cents, and also the opposition, especially in California, of the labor organizations to such reduction, the claim of these being that a cut in rates already low means a cut in the wages of employees, and that the burden of a lowering in price from the five-cent rate would fall chiefly on working men. It may be added now that the Utah Legislature has expressed its disapproval in a general way of legislation to fix railway fares in this State.

On the subject of street car fares