

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Elders Livingston and Naisbitt at the Tabernacle Yesterday.

Religious services were held in the Tabernacle, Sunday, August 21st, 1887, commencing at 2 p.m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir sang the hymn:
Great God, attend while Zion sings
The joy that from thy presence springs.

Prayer was offered by Elder Isaac Groo.

The choir and congregation sang the hymn:

How firm a foundation, ye Saints of the Lord,
Is laid for your faith in His excellent word!

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

ELDER CHARLES LIVINGSTON

was the first speaker. He said that he had been requested to talk to the Saints for a short time. It was the first occasion in his life that he had been called to address so large a congregation, and he trusted in the Lord for strength. It was a duty which devolved on the Elders of Israel to teach the Gospel whenever they had opportunity. It was alleged by the enemies of the Saints that the latter had no mind of their own, but the assertion was an erroneous one. In the Church of Christ, if a man manifested his calling he would have influence, no matter what his station in life; and he could not abuse with impunity any authority of the Priesthood. No Elder could teach that which was false without the Saints knowing it, for the Spirit testified to them of the truth.

The speaker knew that "Mormonism" was the Gospel of Christ. It was this knowledge, and the love of the Gospel, that induced the Elders to go to the nations of the earth when called, to preach the message of salvation, and it was the secret of the unity of the "Mormons." The humblest member of the Church had the right, as much as the President of the Church to know the will of God for himself, and to receive that knowledge from the Almighty. This gave the Saints power to be united for the cause of truth. They were required to come before the Lord with a broken heart and a contrite spirit, and they assembled on the Sabbath to partake of the sacrament and to praise God for His mercies. If it were not for the strength that He gave, the Saints would be discouraged at the difficulties they had to encounter. But with the blessing of the Lord they were stronger under difficulties, and were made better and purer by overcoming them. Every principle of the Gospel would better the condition of mankind if they would obey it. The plan of salvation was to elevate mankind and bring them back to the presence of God. The speaker prayed that the Saints would ever be ready to do good to all, and would continue in their labors to establish righteousness on the earth.

ELDER HENRY W. NAISBITT

next addressed the congregation. He said he had been led to reflect how the spirit of the Gospel increased with the growth of man, and increased his strength, if he was faithful. His experience had taught him that the man who kept the commandments of God became a greater power for good among the people the longer he dwelt in their midst. Such a man was a teacher to the aged and an example to the youth of what truth and integrity would do.

The Latter-day Saints assembled on the Sabbath day, as did all professing Christians, in obedience to the religious instinct implanted in man by the Almighty, and to endeavor to please Him. This instinct or sentiment existed in every man and woman in a greater or lesser degree, and was the foundation of the various religious organizations and the keynote to their power and influence, whether in Christendom or heathendom. Were it not for the desire in man to worship that which was of a superior order, the various religious organizations would vanish from the earth.

All men were naturally affected by their early training. Christendom claimed to have the most advanced system, and based its claim on the Bible, which was held up as the true word of God, and which was carried to the various peoples of the earth at a great sacrifice. The influence of its teachings had been thus increased, and the practices and institutions of the lower races of mankind had been elevated, the closer the people clung to the teachings of the Bible.

Yet while Christendom had done this in the aggregate, and had multiplied by millions of copies the word of God, and lauded the name of the Lord and Savior, it had, curiously enough, departed from the power and ordinances and order of that plan of the Gospel taught by Jesus Christ and those whom He called to the ministry. In the wisdom of the Creator means had been provided for the proper exercise and development of all the powers and qualifications of man. This provision was made in reference to both the temporal and the spiritual life. This was natural religion—that which was reasonable as judged from the nature of man. That there was a Being superior to man was shown forth in all nature. In this could be recognize the intelligence of a Supreme Ruler. The savage of the forest came to this conclusion through the same evidences and

manner of reasoning as did the most cultivated man. And were it not for the false theories of those who sought to control their fellows, the natural religion would not have been so warped as it had been in the minds of men. But outside of this falsehood and perversion, there is a possibility of the recognition of the true order for the cultivation of the true religious sentiment. In revealed religion is furnished the order necessary for this development. This revelation belongs to the intelligence of the eternities, and comes from the Author of man's being. It is adapted to man's condition, meets him where he is and leads him to where he should be, in accordance with the designs of God. This revelation has been brought to man by those who were divinely authorized in various ages.

The world look upon Jesus as the One without a rival in the dissemination of the principles of eternal life. There could be no doubt as to His teachings or the ordinances He established. If He had the authority He claimed, the principles He taught should supersede all diverse teachings. But while the world profess to recognize this authority, it had departed from His teachings, otherwise there would have been none of the sectarianism of to-day. The result of His labors was an essential unity. The Church He established was one; it was united, and all the ordinances He gave were uniform. To suppose they could be anything else was a reflection on His intelligence. There was a unity in the early Christian Church which was inviolable. The condition of the professed Christian world to-day suggested a departure from that order, and a defiance to the teachings of the Founder of Christianity, who deprecated division in the Church, and declared that such were without the testimony of Jesus and the spirit of God.

This departure from the primitive order, was a manifestation of weakness, either in the Founder of Christianity or in the reformers who introduced changes or so-called reforms from the unity taught by Jesus. The inevitable conclusion on this subject was that the teachings of Jesus were perfect, and that man had departed therefrom.

If mankind had done good with an apostate Christianity, now much greater good could they have accomplished with the true Gospel. Realizing this, there were in later ages, many thoughtful men who longed for a restoration of the divine Gospel as taught by Christ and His disciples. This element of faith permeated all the sects of Christendom, and when in the due time of the Lord, the Gospel was restored, it found such people anxious to accept the divine message. This ancient order came not by the wisdom of man, but through revelation from God. The world smile in ridicule when the Latter-day Saints proclaim that Joseph Smith was the Prophet to whom the Almighty had given this revelation. But the Lord's ways are not as man's, and the idea that many had that He should have called some great minister of Christendom instead of a humble, honest youth, was not in conformity with the plans of the Almighty. Not many worldly wise or great men had been chosen to act as messengers from heaven. He selected the weak things of the earth to accomplish His purposes. Jesus chose His Apostles from the humblest walks of life; He found them as fishermen, and sent them forth as fishers of men. The honest in heart heard Him gladly, and for the truth they taught, thousands anciently suffered martyrdom.

When the Gospel came to earth in the nineteenth century, those who were waiting, as it were, for the restoration, accepted it gladly. Thousands received the testimony of Jesus, and had faith renewed in their hearts. It was the glory of their lives to see the order of the Gospel established. This work was now being pushed forward by the Latter-day Saints, and would continue to increase till the world is filled with the knowledge of God. Although the Saints have to suffer all manner of persecution because of the position they occupy, yet they know they have the true Gospel, and that it will give them the victory. This knowledge was the secret of their faithfulness and union. They have submitted to the spirit of the Gospel; they know that God lives; they see the power of His hand in their own lives; they know they have not been led by the cunning craftiness of man; they know that Jesus lives and that they have enlisted under His banner; they belong to His Church, receive of the ordinances He has established, and remember Him always; they know that His authority and influence will continue till He shall triumph and hold universal sway, and every tongue shall bow and acknowledge Him. Knowing this, they are endeavoring to increase in every good work, and to put off all that pertains to Babylon. In this are seen the manifestations of their repentance. They eschew evil and cleave to the good, and are aided and guided therein by the Holy Spirit, which unites them more closely to the heavens.

In the performance of these labors countless duties devolve on the Saints. But God makes them equal to every emergency in the days of prosperity, and also in the days of persecution and trial. They have been planted in a goodly land, and are subject to the influence of the Holy Ghost. They are increasing in faith and good works, and all things pertaining to righteousness and intelligence. This is the position of true Latter-day Saints, and they

glory in being worthy to be numbered among those who conform to the order of God. They are determined to continue in well doing, though they may be compelled to suffer for the truth. But they will become better and purer through their trials, and if they continue to work righteousness, the Holy Spirit will guide them into all truth, until finally they receive the reward of eternal lives. It was no discredit to them that they honored the great prophet of this dispensation and his successors. It was rather an honor, for they knew these men to have been called of God, and that under their teachings the Saints had increased in all that was good. They also know that if they were faithful they would be permitted to associate with the Church of the First Born in the eternities to come.

The choir sang the anthem:

Song of the Redeemed.

Benediction by Elder Elias Morris.

TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

JULLED, FROM LATEST EXCHANGES

—Joseph R. Clary, two years of age and youngest child of Thomas Clary, of Sun River, Montana, was accidentally drowned in an irrigating ditch near their parental home on the 22d.

—Butte, Montana, is suffering from a severe attack of circus. The lemonade and the monkey joke that tickled the ribs of our venerated ancestors are running neck and neck.

—Cheyenne, Wyo., August 20.—Charlie Parker, the cowboy who held up United States Paymaster Bush, is now in the possession of Marshal Carr and identified as the right man. He will be brought to Wyoming as soon as an order from the United States Judge at Omaha is obtained.

—Tempe, Arizona, is competing directly with California on the matter of hay and grain. Petersen, Armstrong & Co. have been shipping large quantities of hay and grain to Yuma. Besides being able to place it in Yuma at about California rates, the valley hay and barley command in any market a preference over the coast articles. Our barley is especially bright and plump.

—Pres Lewis, a freighter, on his road from Fort Belknap, Montana, a few days ago, traded horses for a span of mules with a man named Schoenover, who was going east. On the 19th, as he was passing Marias River, the mules were forcibly taken by a man named Pabek, who tied them up. Lewis, when he arrived at Fort Benton, swore out a warrant against Pabek for grand larceny, and he is now lodged in jail.

—Prescott, Arizona, Aug. 20.—An attempt to burn the town of Flagstaff, in this county, on the 17th inst., has so excited the citizens that they threaten to make the incendiary if caught. The citizens have organized and \$700 have been raised to detect the criminals. The fire was started in the rear of a Chinese restaurant, and the Chinese have been warned to leave the town. The town was nearly destroyed by fire about fifteen months ago, and, owing to the scarcity of water, has no way to prevent a conflagration.

—A man named Frank Peckstein, a peddler with a team, formerly of Fort Benton, Montana, while on the road from Great Falls, about half way last Sunday night was set upon by eight men supposed to belong to the railroad camps in that vicinity who robbed and maltreated him. He was beaten in a most shameful manner and suffered such injuries that he was unable to reach the fort until Saturday to make a complaint. He returned to the scene of the trouble accompanied by the sheriff. He thinks he knows their whereabouts and can identify all of the men.

—Nogales, Arizona, August 20.—For more than two months there has been a great fatality among the residents of Hermosillo and Guaymas, and also in other towns and cities of Mexico, from a disease called "Sardinia fever." This fever is a good deal like Tonto fever, but is more painful to the patient. The Mexicans say it is caused by the washing ashore of dead fish, and that medical attention will not arrest its ravages. The physicians' explanation of the disease agrees with those of the natives, that it is caused by the washing ashore of a great number of small fish and the name given the fish was sardines, hence the name.

—Prescott, Arizona, August 20.—Official information has at last been received of the Tonto Basin shooting and warrants issued for arrest. Sheriff Mulvenen, with deputies Hickey and Luckett, will leave to-morrow morning for the scene of the tragedy at Payson. They will be joined by Deputy Francis and a posse from Flagstaff, making in all a party of ten. They expect to arrive there on the 24th and make the arrest. No resistance is expected from the parties for whom warrants are out, but fears are entertained that the friends of the parties killed may attempt to kill them after arrested. A desperate man named Cooper, for whose arrest warrants are out in this Territory and New Mexico, and whose brother was killed in the recent fight, and who has been in hiding several months, was seen yesterday on the way to Tonto Basin to avenge his brother's death. Exciting news is looked for in the next few days.

—Says the Butte Miner of the 22d: Cyclone verified his name in yesterday's races at Helena, winning the quarter dash in 22, and followed up the triumph in the very next race by taking the 600-yard purse. It was a bad day for Daniel B., who was beaten in the three-quarter dash by Busie, in 1:14. It doesn't seem to have been a very exciting day on the course, but to day is big with promise.

FROM THE FRONT.

A DENVER "NEWS" CORRESPONDENT DRAWS HEAVILY UPON A LIVELY IMAGINATION AND A FUND OF VERY SMALL FACTS.

The following appears in the Denver News as coming from its correspondent in General Reardon's camp:

MORGAN'S RANCH, Colorado, 21 miles from Meeker, August 21, (by courier to Glenwood Springs).—The militia arrived here at 2 o'clock and will remain until morning. Three Indians have been seen, and the troops were ready for a battle, but there has been none as yet. General Reardon, who is commanding the outfit and directing the movements of his soldiers from a buck-board wagon in consequence of his ride through the Red Canyon, says that he will hold them to stop any Indians who may be bound over the range from Coal Creek and Milk River, where Kendall is said to have routed the Indians.

A courier has just come here from Meeker, and will take this dispatch. He says that the Indians are up around Coal Creek, but have made no demonstrations since my last dispatches. Sheriff Kendall with four companies of cowboys started away from Meeker yesterday to watch the Indians. He is supposed to be driving them this way. General Reardon told me that he thought it best to remain here to head the Indians off should they come over the range.

The journey of the troops since they left Glenwood Springs has been uneventful with the exception of the three Indians seen to-day. The troops stopped at Wisdom's ranch last night and had their first experience in a war encampment. They left the ranch at 7 o'clock this morning, preceded by Major Pritchard's scouts, which comprises some of the best cowboys and hunters in Colorado. The troops marched until an hour ago, when they made a stop at the head of Piceance Creek, down which the Indians will come after leaving Rifle Creek. The scouts had ridden about seven miles up the rifle when they struck a fresh trail leading up to Book plateau, and Major Pritchard at once proceeded to pronounce it an Indian trail and a fresh one. It was followed some distance but lost in a creek. John Strangier, who has a plat of ground which forms one of the most deplorable spots in the State, told the News' correspondent that three Indians were seen by him and his two hired men this morning about 6 o'clock. They came riding down from Book plateau and were bound up Rifle. The Indians told Strangier that they and a band of ten Indians had left Colorow on Friday in the Coal Creek Canyon and that they were going back to the reservation on a visit and not for reinforcements. Colorow no want to fight, said one of the Indians. Colorow good Indian. White man do all fighting. The Indians remained on the mesa of the hogback for several hours and were in plain sight of the troops, and their appearance created a great sensation. The troops prepared for action, but the Utes dashed over the hills, and in half an hour no trace could be seen of them.

A cowboy from up Rifle creek says that there are six teepees in the headwaters of the creek, and that the Indians are coming this way. The courier in from Meeker brought a letter to General Reardon from Captain Goslyn, of the Aspen infantry, asking for more troops, and stating that although none had been seen for a day or two, indications pointed strongly to their presence in large numbers. General Reardon indorsed the letter and sent it on to General West. It will be forwarded to Governor Adams and troops will probably be sent here. The courier told me that Kendall had about 120 men, all fairly well armed, and that they had struck the Indians' trail on the Milk river and were going to follow them with a view to chasing them out of the country. The courier says that there is a good deal of excitement at Meeker, and a number of persons who have come in report the presence of Indians. There seems to be quite a number of other tribes than the Utes in the White river country, according to the courier, and a man who came down Williams' fork told him that there were other Indians than the Utes, and that there were over one hundred of them in Yellow Jacket pass, near the old Thornburg battle ground.

General Reardon says that he will camp here until to-morrow and possibly longer as the country is favorable to seek out the Indians and cutting them off should they be driven this way. It is believed that the bucks seen this morning are on their way to the Uncompahgre reservation to get recruits and it is believed that old Colorow wants to make as good a stand as possible.

The Aspen infantry, under Captain Goslyn, are doing garrison duty at Meeker, and there is a feeling of relief

among the women and children who have gone there for protection. The men in camp are in good health and spirits, and the Denver boys have asked me to assure their friends of their safety and health, also to state that if old Colorow ever visits civilization again he will do so at the belt of Company "C."

The courier is off and I must stop.

PERSECUTION IN ALABAMA.

Opposition Met With by two Missionsaries.

TROY, Pike Co., Ala.,

August 17, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

About eight months ago President W. J. Woodbury opened up a field of labor in this (Pike) County, and after laboring diligently for something over three months, W. H. Blood and I were assigned to continue the spread of the truth throughout this locality. Thus far we have been able to allay considerable prejudice and a goodly number of friends have been made, most of whom are seeking after the truth.

Our persecutions have been frequent, but not of a very troublesome nature, until recently. On the 11th of this month there was an announcement made that the Rev. Mr. Whipple, of Troy City, Ala., in connection with J. M. Greene, formerly of this State, but late from Prescott, Arizona, were going to "expose Mormonism." The former from history and the Bible, the latter from personal acquaintance.

The first speaker, Mr. Whipple, chose for his text Paul's words to the Gal. 1, 8, "But though we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other Gospel unto you, than that which we have preached unto you, let him be accursed." After reading the text he had no further use for it, but instead began to rail out against us, and our personal character, by telling the people that we were villains of the lowest type, feeling from justice which was being dealt out so universally among the people of Utah, and that we had thought to come here to be protected by Christians. "But I tell you brethren," said he, "this should not be; but rather we should join in driving the devils from our community. And I am ready at any time to head a mob to drive them from the country." He uttered many other such sayings.

REV. J. M. GREEN

followed. He said it was by special request of the people here, also of the most prominent citizens of Arizona, that he came to deliver a lecture to expose that heinous religion, "Mormonism" that was flooding the land. He then spoke as follows: "Joe Smith was born in New York in 1800. In 1805 he began to preach for the Campbellite church, but he was excluded for misconduct, after which he applied for admission into the Baptist church, but was refused on the ground that he was a fiend. He then became a Methodist, but was soon turned out from that church for misconduct. He was now driven out from all civilized society, and took up his abode with a few equally as heinous as himself. He in connection with one other professed to have found by the direction of an angel, a pair of gold spectacles, with which he looked into the ground on a certain hill, and there found a book, which he said he himself had read and found, its principles corrupt with the exception of a few points." This he said, was the origin of "Mormonism."

AFTER VILLIFYING US

to the lowest degree he told the people that there was no law to protect us, "Mormons," in Alabama, but that they would be justified in driving us from the state.

After getting through, these two speakers would not let us reply, so by that it is plain to see that they were afraid they could not substantiate what they had said. During the time of services the clouds of darkness, in the shape of men and clubs, began to gather round, but upon the dismissal of meeting several of our friends gathered round, and then there was an end of the disturbance for that night. By the next day some of the fruits of the meeting gathered round in the shape of a mob, and things looked strange for a while, as several of our friends were there, and they began to talk as though they meant business.

After some loud talk the crowd dispersed, but immediately sent a backword that we

MUST LEAVE THE COUNTRY

inside of 48 hours. There was, as yet, been any violence used, and I hope that all will let their better judgment prevail so that the trouble may stop where it is.

Your brother in the Gospel of Christ,
D. J. BONNETT.

A TOURIST'S ADVENTURE AT KILLARNEY.—United Island has stated that Mr. Dickens, an American tourist, a few days ago, when visiting near Killarney, fired a shot from a revolver to try the effect of the echo in the gap of Dunloe. Immediately after the report, as though it had been a summons from Aladdin's lamp, two genii in the shape of policemen appeared, and in spite of explanations Mr. Dickens was arrested, and after three hours' detention sent off under escort to Killarney. After a further delay of two hours he was taken before the magistrate, who discharged him, being satisfied that he had fired his revolver for no illegal purpose.—Full Mail Gazette.