

few weeks ago, it would have saved a good deal of railroad traveling and no end of trouble and delay in the efforts made in the identification of Cronin murder suspects. What next?

### A NOVEL PROPOSITION.

A NOVEL experiment by the test of actual example is suggested by some influential Irishmen in the East. It is that Lower California, or some other northern State of Old Mexico, be purchased from the Mexican government and an Irish republic founded there. If the Celts in great numbers could be induced to adopt the scheme, it is considered that two useful results would follow—many who are now oppressed and under the cruel heel of landlordism in their native land would be given an opportunity for homes, independence and prosperity; and the oft-asserted proposition that the Irish are incapable of self-government would be tested in a way that would settle it forever. Perhaps if the experiment were successful, England would be unable thereafter to withstand the moral pressure to turn the Emerald Isle over to its natural owners and let them control it to suit themselves. It would be likely to bring about one or another form of home rule, and that is what is called for now. It is worth trying, and we hope the proposition will crystalize into action at an early day.

### A HEAVY REVENUE.

THE receipts of the United States Government from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30th last, were \$338,000,000, three-fifths of which came through the custom houses, the amount collected by them being \$225,000,000. This is a pretty bulky and expensive government and it takes a deal of money to run it, but not so much as the above by \$104,739,073. There are any amount of nations whose habits are more costly and extravagant so far as relates to official headquarters, than ours, which would gladly exchange their whole revenue for our surplus; and but for Corporal Tanner it is difficult to foresee how our government could handle and finally dispose of it.

Everybody's companion is nobody's friend.

The pains of power are real, its pleasures imaginary.

## RELIGIOUS.

### Sunday Services.

Religious services were held in the Tabernacle, Sunday, July 7th, 1889, commencing at 2 p. m., Counselor Charles W. Penrose presiding. The choir and congregation sang:

Lord, we come before Thee now,  
At Thy feet we humbly bow.

Prayer by President I. N. Hinckley, of Millard Stake.

The choir sang:

We here approach Thy table, Lord  
At Thy command through chosen men.

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

ELDER MORGAN RICHARDS, JR.,

was called to address the congregation. I rejoice with you, he said, in the great work called by the world "Mormonism," and instituted by our Father in heaven. I rejoice that I am connected with a people who are everywhere considered to be deluded in regard to their religious profession. If it is a delusion that has brought the Latter-day Saints from many parts of the earth into the valleys of these mountains and placed them in a position to be evil spoken of by the children of men who have made their partial acquaintance, I feel to say with others who have expressed the sentiment before, that it is a very happy delusion. I have long since been led to the conclusion that the Gospel of Jesus Christ, revealed through Joseph Smith, the latter-day Prophet, is the only perfect system extant, for which as an individual I feel very thankful to God. The children of men had been drifting in darkness until there was no hope for them except in the restoration of that Gospel. In this Gospel there is perfect hope for those who have embraced it with honest hearts and made their covenants with God as they should be made.

We are able to announce to the world that the great work instituted through the instrumentality of Joseph Smith had its origin in heaven, that its Author is the Creator of heaven and earth and the spirits of all mankind. This is the testimony that we are able to bear to the world without any reservation whatever.

I rejoice in the liberty that we, as Latter-day Saints, possess. I feel that we are untrammelled, that we have a glorious future before us, and that no power or powers beneath the heavens will be able to stay the progress of the work of God. I doubt not the final triumph of this work. It cannot be damaged or submerged by things which are inferior to it.

I would ask those people who are not of us to investigate the profession of the Latter-day Saints, to investigate the revelations that they have received for their guidance, and find, if they can, anything that savors of evil. My own testimony is that there is no evil whatever, either in the inception, character or purposes of the work with which we are connected. It has no place there. It

tolerates no sin, no impurity, but is calculated to raise mankind from every condition which leads to sorrow and misery. Mankind have no occasion to be afraid of "Mormonism." Would that all could feel as we do in this regard. As an institution there is no greater friend to mankind on the face of the earth. It sympathizes with their weaknesses, and would lead them onward and upward from a degraded condition and place them in a position of happiness and peace.

We hear of some of our young men—we have such in Parowan, and I presume you have also in Salt Lake City—who begin to think that the Gospel offered to them by their parents and by the Saints of God is not what they considered it to be formerly. I have considerable sympathy for boys when they get into this condition, because I was once in it myself. Indeed I had gone so far in the expression of my views that my connection with the Church was severed. I remained outside the pale of the Church for about twelve months, by the end of which time that testimony came to me—a spirit of light and intelligence from my Heavenly Father—which enabled me to see my error, and from the period of my restoration to a standing and fellowship in the Church and Kingdom of God I have rejoiced exceedingly. Because of this I feel very charitably disposed toward young people who do not comprehend the worth and greatness of the latter-day dispensation.

But, I would ask, is the fault always with the young? I am very often compelled to doubt it. I fear that, as parents, we have not been strictly regardful of our duties and example in connection with this great work. We have not exercised fervently our efforts in behalf of our sons and daughters in order to induce them to understand the mission of Joseph Smith, and the purposes which our Father made known through him to the sons and daughters of men. I fear that we have not ourselves been consistent Latter-day Saints, and hence do not feel to blame our young people entirely. Do we show that regard for the Sunday School which we should by way of example and encouragement to our children? Many men sit back upon the Sabbath morning and do nothing, and if they get washed and dressed for two o'clock meeting think they have done splendidly. Do Bishops guard the interests of the Sunday schools on the Sabbath morning, or have a prayer meeting? Or do they prefer to allow some other appointment to stand in the way of the Sunday school? I believe that we do not manage well with our families in these matters. We do not succeed and support the institutions of Zion as we should.

I pray to God our Eternal Father to bless and encourage you in your work, and if we have erred in the past, may He so direct us that in the future we may be more diligent in every respect.

APOSTLE HEBER J. GRANT also addressed the meeting. I