

THE HOME MISSION.

The Home Missionary system of the Church is one of much importance. Those who are actively engaged in that department of labor should contribute largely toward the maintenance and increase of spiritual activity among the Saints. They are local evangelists and bear the same relation to the Church at home as the Elders abroad do to the branches scattered among the nations. They feed the sheep of Israel and should endeavor to prevent the members of the flock from becoming strays. Every man employed in this important labor should qualify himself to efficiently discharge his duty.

If the first place of the Home Missionary should be living example of the righteous theories he disseminates, so far as relates to his practical teachings. Otherwise his utterances will be destitute of the force that should accompany them. To have their full moral weight upon the people he must be honest, sober, truthful and unassuming.

We hold it to be the duty of an evangelist to prepare his mind for the performance of his important function. He should be in a position to have something to say in due season. That condition is attained by diligent cooperation with the Holy Spirit, without which the Elders are equipped for teaching. This influence of pure intelligence is cultivated in two ways, by strict moral rectitude and by reading, study and reflection.

To rely entirely upon the Spirit for matter with which to feed the sheep of Christ is, however, inconsistent with the teachings in the covenants and commandments. The special function of the Spirit is to operate upon the preacher to assist him by inspiring truths to his remembrance. If truth has not been mastered, possessed or comprehended it is not possible for it to be forgotten, and what has not been forgotten cannot be effectively communicated to the memory.

On extraordinary occasions, in order to accomplish the designs of God, a man is blessed with a remarkable degree of supernatural power in that regard without any apparent effort on his part, but this is not the usual method in which the Lord operates upon his servants. He leaves something for them to do, and their powers may be developed by use, and they become centres of intelligence, from experience. As a rule, an attempt to bring forth intelligent ideas from a barren mind to store which with truth no pains have been taken would be about equal to dropping a bucket into a dry well and pulling it up with the expectation of obtaining a supply of water with which to slake the thirst of the weary pilgrim. This figure is applied to the waters of life, is decidedly appropriate.

One whose duty it is to preach the principles of truth should give his mind to reading good books and to close thought. By these means greater mental activity is produced by the effort put forth and a fund of truth is stored away for use at the proper moment, when duty calls.

None may soothe themselves with the excuse that, being under the necessity of laboring hard, they are unable to devote time to this preparatory cultivation. But the world furnishes too many examples of men who have overcome the most formidable obstacles in the pursuit of knowledge, that it is hardly necessary to state that there are but few instances in which this apology would hold good. Most of these stories of great achievement have been furnished by men who have not had the magnificent incentives to encourage that exist in the case of the Latter-day Saints. But taking the chief one as an instance that has been given inside the Church, we have but to note the course in this respect that was pursued by the founder, in the hands of the Apostle, of this work. When the Lord took hold of Joseph Smith he was an untutored and comparatively ignorant youth. He was the medium through which came the direct voice of Divine revelation, but he also personally pursued, up to the time of his martyrdom, a studious and progressive line of conduct, cultivating his natural powers to shine with remarkable lustre. Half an hour spent daily in storing the mind with truth will enable one who thus utilizes even that brief space of time to make astonishing progress.

It is not to be lightly implied from this reasoning that the evangelists of the Church should have recourse to cut and dried sermons. This is opposed to the genius of the labor of Elders, because it eliminates a principle of power and intelligence and usurps one of the chief functions of the Holy Spirit. That influence not only searches the mind of the speaker, but also the needs of the hearers, and deals out a fitting portion to each, of instruction, admonition or rebuke. He who proposes and arranges beforehand what he shall say prevents these operations, placing his own wisdom before the wisdom of the Spirit—the great Teacher. The man who prepares in this technical way also betrays a lack of faith, evidently doubting whether the Spirit will come to his aid. The Elders of experience have had many evidences of the power of the Holy Ghost as a searcher and instructor when they have trusted the great power. When they have been illumined by that influence they have been enabled to lay bare to the people the inmost thoughts of their hearts, so that numbers of listeners have imagined they were the direct objects of the discourse, and have so acknowledged.

A clear and forcible habit of thought is an indispensable prerequisite to expression of the same quality. As a rule, if a matter is vividly comprehended by the speaker, it will be the more clearly presented to the listener.

One of the leading aims of the preacher should be to be guided by prudence. Without wisdom the most gifted and brilliant men are in danger of injuring themselves, the cause they are presumed to represent and the people to whom they make their communications. Wisdom is the rudder that guides the ship safely toward the desired haven. The vessel that has not that directing power is minus the ability to steer clear of the rocks and breakers upon which the wind, waves and tide may drift it, and a wreck is the result. Due respect should be paid to the probable effect of that which is spoken, the spirit of the prophet being subject to the prophet.

Thousands of excursionists came from Sangle, Utah and other counties to-day.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

EVER since the act of Congress demoting silver became law, that precious metal has been in the position of maid-in-waiting upon gold—that is, it is so much merchandise whose value is not fixed but which fluctuates just in proportion to the demand and supply law, its worth at all times being based not upon its own merits but adjusted by that of gold, which is fixed and unchangeable.

True, this law was repealed and silver restored nominally to its former place alongside of gold at about the ratio of one to sixteen in point of weight; but the blow had been struck, the debasement had been consummated, and the silver dollar's status remained substantially as before the repeal, with this exception: that then, more than five dollars in one sum was not legal tender by law; now, it is not by custom and common consent.

It is bought and sold in the market precisely as when the gold standard was bought and sold, and the prices for which it sells vary as widely as those of any of the other great commodities. Yet, why should this be so? Wheat and flour and other necessities are traded in as when they have a value of their own, or something that would answer the same purpose, and we could live without silver—indeed, according to the argument of some of the mono-metalists, we would be vastly better off without it—so that all are agreed upon one thing, that it is a nuisance and not an absolute necessity. It will not sustain life, but it will procure the means of sustenance, and that comprises the whole story. If it will do this, it seems that its value as a purchasing agency should not be adjustable because of the fluctuations of the market, but should follow a condition of things in which the article bought as well as the means by which it was bought were both shifting and uncertain. This would be mere bunkstering, and it would be so impossible to bind such a system with definite rules that we would soon be upon the high sea of commercial chaos. Certainly, then, silver should either be given a place proportioned to its intrinsic value and not be disturbed in that position, or its function as money be taken from it altogether and let the commerce of the world no longer be deceived and deranged by it.

Then the question arises—What is to be the medium by means of which balance is to be struck, exchange made, and goods paid for? All the coined gold in the world is not sufficient to carry on its business for one day; it is only by its free circulation, aided by silver for small transactions, that we get along without falling back upon that feudal system of plunder of the poor known as "clucking" now. If silver were entirely withdrawn, the purchasing power of gold would naturally be so greatly enhanced that it would only circulate in high places and where great transactions were involved, and thus would trade languish until it died, a condition of general stagnation followed, and a state of affairs prevail which no one wishes to see and which is not at all likely any one ever will see. The nearest approach to it we have had in this country was the great panic of 1857, which was simply a financial vortex into which many business institutions of all kinds, far and near, tumbled and crashed into everlasting ruin. It might be profitable in one sense to ascertain the causes of these great depressions and occasional uprisings in the commercial world; but it is a safe guess that the immediate cause is a withdrawal of or a shrinkage in the volume of available currency—just what the adoption of an exclusively gold standard would bring about.

It is not to be argued that silver should be forced into an exact equality with gold—this would make it still more unpopular and still further inflate the fanciful value of the yellow metal, so that this would gradually be withdrawn from use, because of its increased and increased though hidden power; its possessors could do better than buy common things with it and the worship of the golden calf would be reproduced in reality. What is wanted is to fix the relation of silver to gold definitely and unalterably, and on this basis provide for the free and untrammelled exchange of both. The bulky and cumbersome qualities of the silver should be overcome entirely as they partially are now, by the issuance of silver certificates of different denominations, but always backed by the retained metal or coin itself, which could be stored away to any extent by enlarging the vault room. The knowledge that the coin was there when wanted would make the paper dollar equal to the silver and superior to the gold dollar, the latter being so small as to be fit for but little but purposes of convenience.

Silver and gold are both incorruptible metals. This and their scarcity is what makes them more valuable than all other metals save half a dozen. Otherwise iron is more useful, copper more enduring and tin more indispensable than either of them.

THE KINDERGARTEN.

An exhibition lately given in this city, of the results of the work of a normal class who had been receiving instruction in the kindergarten, convinced several local educators who witnessed the system of Froebel ought to be appended to our district schools. The kindergarten, in several of the states, is no longer an experiment, but has become a fixed and invaluable institution; hence the objection that it is a new and untried thing cannot be raised against it. New methods characterize our age. Intelligent people now go almost as the work of life and reach almost every result, in a manner different from that of their fathers. This is as true of the school room as of the farm or factory, and teachers and school officers have need to be "progressive."

Hitherto the knowledge gained by the child in the school room has been acquired almost wholly by abstract intellectual effort, but the kindergarten brings to the pupil's aid the physical senses bestowed by nature. Hence the little one's advancement is greatly accelerated and rendered much easier than by the old system.

Another valuable feature of the kindergarten is its tendency toward technology. One of its most marked features in the training it gives to children in the use of tools, implements and materials found in the household. Skill in the use of the eye and fingers, as well as of the mental faculties, is acquired by the children by practical work, and the natural, which, however, seem to the little ones, play rather than work. The education of the kindergarten is of a character to develop, from the first, the talent of the child in mechanics, art, music or any other pursuit.

In its adaptability to the needs and nature of little children, Froebel's system is so far in advance of the old methods of instruction for them, that school teachers and officials have but to learn what it is.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

A Genuine Fight Between the Whites and Utes—Another Expected.

ONE WHITE MAN KILLED AND FIVE MORE WOUNDED—EIGHT INDIANS KILLED.

The Montreal "Herald" Burned Out for the Second Time in Five Years.

A DISTINGUISHED INDIAN PRINCE TRAVELING INDO TO WASHINGTON.

Earthquake at Charleston—The Wheat Ring Collapsed, Etc.

By Telegram to the News.

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ONE WHITE MAN KILLED AND FIVE WOUNDED—EIGHT INDIANS KILLED.

PROFOUND IMPRESSION.

VERY BLACK LOOK.

SERIOUS BATTLE.

SEND ALONG THE STATEMENTS.

THE RED RIVER RUMPU.

HARD LUCK.

THE FIRST GUN TO RECALL.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

PAPAL APPOINTMENT.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

EARTHQUAKE.

OUR NEW MINISTER.

STILL A COMFORT.

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The Sultan is moderate in tone, but states that the Prince's assumption of the Bulgarian throne was illegal and contrary to the terms of the Berlin treaty. The czar's communication is decidedly imperative. It declares that Russia will not tolerate any other man on the throne and deems it a gross violation of the treaty.

The Vote—Other Points.

LONDON, August 27.—In the vote on Gladstone's motion in reference to the proclamation of the National League in the House of Commons last evening, nine liberal-unionists supported Gladstone and seventeen other members of the party were absent and unpaired.

The English fish markets are glutted owing to troubles at Ostend. The tension there still continues.

The People Indignant.

MADRID, August 27.—Dispatches from Cuba say that popular demonstrations are being held to express indignation at the government's action in dismissing General Salama from the captain-generalship. Riots are feared.

A Big Loan.

LONDON, August 27.—It is reported on the stock exchange that a new Russian loan of £6,000,000 has been negotiated in Paris.

A Special Commission.

ROME, August 27.—The Pope has resolved to appoint a special commission to confer with the emperor of Russia on the subject of his mission in Ireland.

The Wheat Ring Collapsed.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 27.—The announcement was made at 11:30 this morning that Diesbach and Rosenfeld, the bull operators in wheat, could not keep their agreement to accept all wheat tendered to them, and the call board was at once adjourned without any sales being completed. This is considered a complete collapse of the wheat ring, but what effect it will have on the street is not yet known.

Excursion to Nephi and Manti.

The Sixth Ward Silver Band will, on September 13th, take a four days' excursion south from this city, to American Fork, Pleasant Grove, Provo, Spanish Fork, Payson, Santaquía and Nephi and return. An extension to 30 days may be had on paying one half excursion fare extra. The trip to Sangle will cost \$1.50 over the Nephi rate, which is placed at \$3.50.

He Had a Factory.—First Omaha Man.—What infernal folly fashion! Nine-tenths of all the women of the country now are wearing black stockings.

Second Omaha Man.—What! Don't speak so loud. You'll ruin my business. I've got a factory.

"Your business? You don't manufacture stockings?"

"Oh, no."

"Then what difference can it make? What do you manufacture?"

"Soap."—Omaha World.

DEATHS.

CHOLERA.—In this city, at 4:25 p. m. on Monday, August 22d, 1887, of bronchitis, Morris Henry, aged 4 months and 3 weeks, James Henry, aged 4 months and 3 weeks, and John Henry, aged 1 year and 6 months, died.

HARDY.—In Provo City, August 24th, 1887, of cholera infantum, Zella Hardy, daughter of James William Hardy and Sarah Ann Scott Hardy, aged 1 year, 6 months and 5 days.

BATTY.—In Toquerville, Washington County, Utah, August 20, 1887, of summer complaint and whooping cough, Anna May, daughter of John and Mary Ann Batty, aged 1 year, 3 months and 16 days.

Brother John Batty is absent on a mission to England.

Millennial Star, please copy.

COMMERCIAL.

The Stock, Money, Grocery and Provision Markets.

DESERET NEWS OFFICE, Salt Lake City, Aug. 27, 1887.

SALT LAKE MARKETS.

Corrected daily by Leading Houses.

PROVISIONS.

Buying Selling.

Whole Wheat Flour, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2.

Patent Roller, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2.

Special Notices.

EXCURSION TO NEPHI AND MANTI.

The Sixth Ward Silver Band will take an excursion to Nephi, Manti and intermediate stations, on Tuesday, September 13th, 1887. Tickets to Nephi, \$3.50, good for four days.

We pay the highest market prices for all kinds of DRIED FRUIT.

Our teams will call for them in any part of the city.

AN IMMENSE STOCK of Carpets and Wall Paper cheap at Dinwoodey's.

Cheap Parlor Sets, Plush and others, at SORSENSEN & CARLQUIST'S, 116 Main Street.

Home Made Goods of all kinds, cheap and good, at SORSENSEN & CARLQUIST'S.

SAM LEVY, Manufacturer of Fine Havana Cigars, 171 & 173 S. Main Street.

COUNTY RECORDS.—Requiring Marriage License Records with printed forms, convenient for filing up without much writing, or in lack any other kind of Record or Blank, can obtain them on short notice and reasonable terms at the DESERET NEWS OFFICE, Salt Lake City.

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS.

All Dealers, School Teachers and Trustees wanting the School Books adopted by the convention should write at once to C. H. PARSONS & CO., Salt Lake City.

BARGAINS.

In Second Hand Buggies, nearly as good as new. Call in and see them and get a better kind of bargain only, to make room for new stock, at STUDEBAKER BRANCH, 33 and 35 Main St.

NEW.

We are receiving daily New Goods from the Provo Woolen Mills, and are now prepared to fill all orders, Wholesale or Retail.

Gents' Suits Made to Order from Provo Casimere, at JOHN C. CUTLER & BRO., No. 36 East Temple St.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

H. B. CLAWSON, — MANAGER.

AUGUST 26th and 27th.

Mr. Edward Harrigan.

—AND HIS—

NEW YORK COMPANY.

Under the Management of M. W. Hanley.

FRIDAY, August 26th.

Old Lavender!

MR. DAVE BRAHAM'S Popular Orchestra.

GRAND SATURDAY MATINEE, AUGUST 27th.

OLD LAVENDER!

On Saturday Night, August 27th, CORDELLA'S ASPIRATIONS.

PRICES, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00. Sale of Seats to commence Thursday at 10 a. m.

WANTED.

A RETAIL CLERK, EXPERIENCED in the Grocery Business. Apply at once to G. F. CULMER & BROS.

FOR RENT.

3 PLEASANT ROOMS; GOOD LOCATION; south front; suitable for man and wife. Apply at 22 1/2, First North St.

FOR SALE CHEAP!

"REX," THE FINEST JERSEY BULL River, with a pedigree unequalled by any in Utah, is for sale cheap. The owner, being engaged in business that will not admit of his attention to anything else. Call on or address C. W. PARKER, Fountain Beer Hall.

Z. C. M. I.

Offer a full and Complete Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Staple and Fancy Dress Gingham, ALPHAS, ZANZIBARS, SEENUCKERS, DOURETTES AND CRINKLES.

SATEENS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC. White Goods, and All the Latest Novelties in Wash Fabrics.

WE SHOW A LARGE LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRESS GOODS, Silks, Satins, Surahs, Rhadamers, Etc., Embroidered Dress Hoses, White and Colored.

SPRING WRAPS, Jackets and Jerseys, New and Elegant Lines.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, PLUMES & TIPS IN ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

NEW LACES & EMBROIDERIES, FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Straw Hats, Trimmed and untrimmed, Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear.

New & Complete Stock of Men's, Boys' & Children's Clothing, Hats and FURNISHING GOODS.

NOTIONS IN IMMENSE VARIETY.

CARPETS In Moquet, Velvet, Body Brussels, Tapestries, Three Ply, Extra Super, Cotton Chain and Hemp, Smyrna and Velvet Rugs, Door Mats and Oil Cloth.

WALL PAPER, COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

H. S. ELEREDGE, Supt.

Utah Central Railway.

NEW TIME CARD, APRIL 1, 1887.

PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE SALT LAKE DAILY AS FOLLOWS:

Going North.

Atlantic Express at 6:00 a. m.

Going South.

Just Express at 7:30 a. m.

Passenger Trains Arrive in Salt Lake, daily as follows:

From North.

Just Express at 7:30 a. m.

From South.

Just Express at 10:30 a. m.

JOHN C. CUTLER, General Superintendent.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REUNION OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC will be held in St. Louis, Mo., the last week in September.

The Union Pacific Railway will sell round trip tickets through to St. Louis and return at the following rates from the following stations:

FROM UTAH POINTS.

Salt Lake City - \$57.50

Ogden - 57.50

Park City - 57.50

Provo - 57.50

Miford - 66.40

Logan - 57.50

FROM IDAHO POINTS.

Pocatello - \$57.50

Blackfoot - 57.50

Eagle Rock - 57.50

Bellvue - 58.00

Ketchum - 58.00

Montpelier - 57.50

Shoshone - 57.50

Kuna - 61.75

Boise City - 65.75

Hayden - 58.25

Huntington, Oregon - 66.30

A correspondingly low rate will be made from all intermediate points. Tickets can be ordered from the Salt Lake office or from the nearest coupon office