

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Religious services were held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, Oct. 16, 1887, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir and congregation sang:

Sweet is the work my God my King.

Prayer by Elder Amos Maycock, of North Ogden.

The choir sang the hymn:

Ye children of our God.

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

APOSTLE JOHN W. TAYLOR

addressed the congregation. He hoped the congregation would sustain him by their faith and prayers, that what he might be led to say might come from the store house of eternal truth. The Savior in what is known as the Sermon on the Mount, said, "Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness for they shall be filled."

The speaker desired to present no principle or doctrine which was not true and a part of the Gospel. An ancient Prophet said: "God will do nothing but He will reveal His secrets to His servants the Prophets;" and another said: "If they speak not according to the law and the testimony it is because there is no light in them."

If it could be shown that the speaker entertained a doctrine which was incorrect, he would gladly relinquish it, on being shown its untruthful character. Jude told the Saints in his day to "contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the Saints." This is what the speaker desired to do to-day. Jesus declared that he came to fulfill and not to destroy the law and the prophets. The speaker desired to call special attention to this saying of Jesus, that it might be seen how necessary it is that due value be placed upon the Old Testament scriptures.

Faith is the first principle of the Gospel. In ancient times the Saints were taught to have faith in God, in His Gospel and in His Priesthood. This was one of the first principles taught by the Savior. He laid His hands upon some of His disciples and sent them forth two by two, to preach, saying unto them: "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned. And these signs shall follow them that believe: In my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents, and if they drink any deadly thing it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover."

The Savior commanded the disciples to take neither purse nor scrip, nor two coats. He assured them that their Heavenly Father would provide for their wants, and told them that they had received freely and commanded them to give freely. He also told them that he that receiveth a righteous man in the name of a righteous man should receive a righteous man's reward. Thus the Savior taught the principle of faith to His disciples, as the first principle of salvation. Is it the custom of the religious sects of the day to teach faith in this way? The Savior further told His disciples that when they should be brought before judges and rulers they should take no thought what they should say, for it should be given them what they should say. He qualified them for the missionary work. He placed upon them, for He said unto them:

"It is expedient for you that I go away, for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you; but if I depart I will send him unto you. When he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth. And he will show you things to come."

Thus they were miraculously blessed and qualified to fill the mission given them. After seeing how the disciples were first taught faith, and were afterwards qualified to preach the Gospel, it is proper that we should see what Gospel it was which they taught. One peculiar principle practiced by them, preaching without money or price, made it necessary for them to depend upon the hospitality of the people. The Savior told them that they would be taken before magistrates and rulers; that God would open up their way before them, and that He would raise up friends unto them. Thus we find Peter in one nation and Paul in another, and other disciples in other nations, preaching the Gospel. Who entertained these men and provided food and lodging for them? It was the honest in heart. Concerning this class the speaker wished to repeat what the Savior had said, and he read from the 25th chapter of Matthew:

"For I was an hungred and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger and ye took me in; naked and ye clothed me; I was sick and ye visited me; I was in prison and ye came unto me. Then shall the righteous answer him saying, Lord, when saw we thee an hungred, and fed thee? Or thirsty and gave thee drink? When saw we thee a stranger and took thee in? Or naked and clothed thee? Or when saw we thee sick, or in prison, and came unto thee? And the king shall answer and say unto them, Verily I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of

the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto me."

In regard to the penalty for rejecting the servants of the Lord the speaker read the rest of the same chapter and continued:

I can say unto all you Latter-day Saints, that when the servants of God have been traveling in foreign lands, and you have ministered to their wants, when the Savior comes in his glory, you will receive the blessings which He promised to all such. But unto the household which rejects the servants of the Lord, shall be meted the judgments promised.

What did the disciples preach, after they had gone out into the world? Peter gives us a good example. On one occasion when people from seventeen different nations were gathered together, the disciples spoke in tongues, so that every man in the vast congregation heard the Gospel in his own language. When the hearers were pricked in their hearts, and Peter was asked what they must do to be saved, he replied: "Repent every one of you, and be baptized for the remission of sins. And ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost." For the promise is unto you, and to your children, and to them that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call."

Here we see that the promise was made that all who would sincerely repent and be baptized, should receive the gift of the Holy Ghost. Those who received this great gift should have all things brought to their remembrance, and things to come should be shown to them. Where do we find such blessings or such teachings as these among the religious bodies of the day? It is certain that in the days of the Apostles, such was the Gospel taught to the Saints, and such were the blessings that attended believers. The reason why this Gospel and its blessings are not now found among the churches of the day, was given to the Prophet Joseph Smith when he saw, in vision, the Father and the Son. He was told that none of the sects taught or possessed the Gospel in its purity. But that young man was subsequently made the instrument of bringing forth the Gospel in its fullness and purity. A people who formerly inhabited this continent, and who possessed a knowledge of the plan of salvation, left a record, written upon plates of gold. This record Joseph Smith translated, and it is now known as the Book of Mormon, and it contains the fulness of the Gospel of Christ.

On one occasion, soon after the first publication of the Book of Mormon, a speaker in a religious meeting in New York State took a copy of the book in his hand and said: "I hold in my hand a copy of Joe Smith's bible, and I prophesy that it will never go outside the State of New York." The Prophet was present, and in response to his request, was permitted to speak. He said that he desired to prophesy, and did so by declaring that the Book of Mormon should go forth and become known in every State of the Union, and in every civilized nation of the earth. This prediction has been fulfilled, for that book has been translated into sixteen different languages.

I desire to say, before closing my remarks, that my testimony is that if any person will sincerely repent of his or her sins, and come to an Elder of Israel, and go down with him into the waters of baptism, the person so embracing the Gospel shall receive a personal testimony and knowledge that it is true. I would extend an invitation to all strangers who are here to-day to spend some time with some good Latter-day Saint, and examine the Scriptures and investigate the teachings of this people, that they may be enabled to understand what we believe.

The speaker bore a powerful testimony to the truth of the teachings of the Latter-day Saints, of their divine origin and their eternal nature.

Singing, "Consider the Lilies." Benediction by Elder O. B. Shaw.

Killed by a Powder Explosion.

On the 15th inst. Wm. T. Thornley, of Ogden, and Alexander Langel, were loading a blast, in Oak Cañon, New Mexico, about 65 miles from Trinidad, Colorado, when from some unknown cause, the charge exploded. The last seen of the two men while at work was Langel in the act of pouring in the last keg of powder, while Mr. Thornley was tamping it with a rod. There were already three kegs of black powder in the hole and this one being poured in, made four, which exploded. Langel had the keg under his arm when the explosion occurred and he was thrown about 70 feet high and over 100 feet from the blast. Mr. Thornley was blown about 40 feet into the air and carried 20 feet from the hole. There were 30 men working within a radius of 60 feet from the blast. Five of them were wounded, three very seriously. The tools with which the thirty men were working were torn and bent into every conceivable shape, and it seemed a miracle that any of the men escaped without serious injury.

Both Mr. Thornley and Mr. Langel lived a week after the accident occurred. Mr. Thornley had a cut in his left eye, one on his right eyebrow, one in the centre of his forehead and bruises on his left collar bone.

His body was taken to Ogden by I. E. Spaulding, who was one of the workmen at the scene of the accident, and who arrived there with the remains last evening. Nothing is known of Langel's home or antecedents. The Ogden Herald gives the above.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Annual Meeting of the Home Company on Tuesday, Oct. 25.

The stockholders of the Home Fire Insurance Company of Utah held their annual meeting, at the office of H. J. Grant & Co. The report makes a good showing of the financial condition of the company for the first year. The president submitted the following:

To the Stockholders of the Home Fire Insurance Company of Utah:

GENTLEMEN:—I submit herewith the secretary's first annual report showing the financial condition of your company. From this it appears that the cash assets amount to \$113,571.48, or \$13,571.48 more than the capital stock.

It being the unanimous opinion of the board of directors that the standing of the company would be materially strengthened and the confidence of the people more firmly secured, if the profits of the first year's business were added to reserves instead of being distributed as dividends, they, therefore, recommend that the \$13,571.48 be disposed of as follows: Reinsurance reserve account of \$3,767.28, net surplus account \$7,804.20.

I believe that the stockholders of the company will recognize the fact that there is no business so peculiarly dependent upon the confidence of the public as that of insurance. When people desire to insure they naturally seek the company whose foundation is solid, and it is with a view of challenging public confidence and of permanently benefitting the company by adding to its business, that the recommendation to pass a dividend at the expiration of the first year is made. The total premiums received by the company last year were \$11,240.65, which certainly speaks very highly of the good will the public entertain towards our company. Many patrons have requested Home policies for larger sums than we cared to issue, believing it to be better policy to do a careful, though restricted business than to accept larger lines on any one risk or to hazard a large amount on any single stock or locality.

I am pleased to state that the real estate and other investments of the company have a market value considerably in excess of their cost to the company at which figure they have been inventoried by the secretary. The stock of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile institution is recognized as one of the most substantial in our Territory and we have been fortunate in securing \$63,600 of this stock at par.

The necessity of insuring business property is universally admitted, and the necessity of protection for the man who has his all in a dwelling and surrounding buildings (the hard earnings in most cases of many years) is becoming more fully recognized and appreciated every year by the public, and I feel safe in expressing the opinion that our patronage will be increased during the ensuing year.

The Home Company has been very kindly received by the insuring public, and with careful management is bound to grow in their confidence and become one of the institutions of our Territory that can be regarded with pride and satisfaction.

Trusting that the first year's showing will be satisfactory to you, and feeling confident that all of the stockholders as well as the directors take a pride in the permanency of the Home of Utah, I have no doubt you will heartily approve of the action of the board of directors in passing a dividend.

Wishing the company continued success, I remain, yours respectfully,
H. J. GRANT,
President.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Directors—Heber J. Grant, Henry Dinwoody, Jas. Sharp, George Romney, John C. Cutler, John Henry Smith, Thomas G. Webber, David Eccles and P. T. Farnsworth. Secretary and Treasurer—Elias A. Smith. Assistant Secretary—W. J. Bateman.

Mill Burned.

From Hon. John Rider, of Kanab, we learn that, a few days since, a serious misfortune befell the good people of Long Valley, Kane County. This was the destruction by fire of the only grist mill in that section, situated at Glendale. Besides the building 500 bushels of wheat was consumed.

This is a serious blow to the proprietors—Brothers Leithead, Broadbent and Smith—and likewise to the whole of the people of the valley, the small community being thus suddenly deprived of much of their breadstuff, and have no mill within a reasonable distance.

Brother Leithead, a sagacious and capable man, was the miller as well as part proprietor. On the evening of the night on which the fire occurred, he observed a peculiar smell in the mill, and fearing it indicated fire, examined the premises thoroughly, but discovered nothing. In the night, however, the flames broke out, resulting, as before stated, in the total destruction of the building and contents.

As there was no stove in the mill and nothing upon which to base the theory of spontaneous combustion, it is believed that the fire originated from an overheated "governor," or some other portion of the machinery.

The London Economist estimates that there are \$5,600,000,000 of coin in the present circulation of the world or available for circulation. Of this magnificent total \$3,200,000,000 is in gold and \$1,800,000,000 is silver.

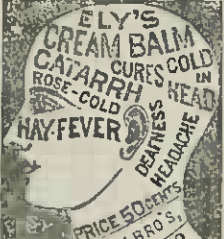
The most efficacious stimulants to excite the appetite are Angostura Bitters, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article.

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ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One bay MARE, 3 or 4 years old, some white in face, brand resembling JB combined on left shoulder, two hind feet white; has a young colt.

One spotted HEIFER, 2 years old, illegible brand on left thigh, half crop in left ear, two underbits in right ear.

If not claimed within 10 days, they will be sold to the highest cash bidder, at the estray pound in Herriman, Monday, October 31st, 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m.

J. J. FREEMAN,
Poundkeeper.

Herriman, S. L. Co., October 21, 1887.

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Paid for Clean,

DRY STRAW

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DESERET PAPER MILL,

Mouth of Big Cottonwood,

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\$6.00 per ton Baled.

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