

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Elder McMurrin on the First Principles of the Gospel.

Religious services were held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, Oct. 30, 1887, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir and congregation sang: When first the glorious light of truth Burst forth in this last age.

Prayer by Patriarch Lorenzo Young. The choir sang the hymn:

O my Father, Thou that dwellest In the high and glorious place!

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

ELDER JAMES L. MCMURRIN

was called to address the congregation. He said it was with peculiar feelings that he responded to the call to speak on the principles of the everlasting Gospel, in which labor he desired the guidance of the Holy Spirit. The principles of the Gospel, recorded in the Bible, in which so many profess to believe, command the attention of the whole world, and should be understood by all, for in them were held out priceless blessings for those who obeyed them. The plan was exceedingly broad, and showed that God was no respecter of persons, for provision was made for all to hear the Gospel, that by obedience thereto they could be saved in His kingdom. It was necessary to understand the principles of this divine plan. The first of these was faith in God and His Son Jesus Christ and in the Holy Ghost. Teachers of Christianity, ancient and modern, laid great stress on the necessity of this faith—believing on the Lord Jesus. When the Savior was in mortality, the declaration that the Son of God had come to earth was looked upon as blasphemy. Yet the Apostles waged this doctrine with great force. They also declared that works in addition to that belief were necessary for salvation, thus differing from many Christian teachers today, who claim that belief in Him alone is necessary.

It was a plain doctrine of the Bible that it was necessary to obey the commandments of the Lord in order to receive the promised blessings. Paul taught that "faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God." The world would not have known anything of the will of God if He had not revealed that will. By the messengers thus sent, faith was awakened in the hearts of the people, for the message delivered was borne testimony to by the Holy Ghost, and the people began to believe and press forward in the service of the Lord till they received a knowledge of the truth of the doctrines they had received. The privilege of salvation is offered to all who will do the will of the Father. When a person receives the Gospel, the Lord gives a testimony of the truth, and as they progress their knowledge increases. All have the same privilege in regard to this matter, and those who obey the Gospel receive of its choice blessings. Faith and works go together, and it is necessary to obey the commandments of the Almighty in order to receive the blessing promised for that obedience. The principle of faith as a combination of belief and works was exemplified in the every day life of men and women.

The acceptance of a belief in Christ was not alone sufficient for salvation. It was necessary to take another step—to put away all sin. This principle of repentance was acted on so that men might place themselves in accord with the Almighty. Next came the principle of baptism. These principles were taught by Jesus, who also obeyed them. He called upon John to baptize him, and was told that he had need to be baptized of him, but Jesus insisted so that He might, as He said to John, "fulfill all righteousness." The ordinance of baptism was absolutely necessary, for Jesus did nothing that was unnecessary. He went through no number of ordinances but only did that which was essential and proper. If it was necessary that He, being without sin, should be baptized, how much more so was it for sinful man. O that it might be sounded in the ears of all humanity that it was necessary for the Lord to be baptized before He performed one act in His ministry! And were He on earth today His teachings would be in strict accord with those He gave when on earth. John the Baptist taught the doctrine of baptism, and it was said of those who received his message, they "rejected the counsel of God against themselves, being not baptized of Him." Notwithstanding that those who followed this course were in an unenviable position, yet there were many today who pursued a similar path.

Before Jesus left the earth He bestowed on His disciples the authority to carry on His work. The Apostles did so, and in no instance did they neglect to baptize those who received the Gospel. They taught Christ and Him crucified. This was their great labor—to convert the people to believe in the Lord Jesus, and when that was done, the ordinance of baptism followed repentance of sins. On the day of Pentecost, Peter, preaching to the people, told them what to do to be saved. He did not tell them that belief in Christ was all that was necessary—that He had performed all other work. Peter had received the keys of the Kingdom, and stood at the head after Jesus departed.

This Apostle declared that He who was crucified had become both Lord and Christ. When the people asked what they should do to be saved from the weight of guilt resting upon them, Peter answered: "Repent and be baptized, every one of you, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, and you shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost." They already believed in Jesus, and Peter taught them His commandments. No man could reject these words and be saved. The promise was, as Peter declared, to all the people. All of the Apostles taught the same doctrine, for there was no conflict in their declarations. Paul was as explicit in relation to the mode of baptism as Peter was as to its necessity, and declared that the believers should be "buried with Christ in baptism." There was a plan laid down by the Lord, from which men could not vary. If they attempted to they were as the thieves and robbers whom He spoke of. The promise of salvation was to those who received baptism, but to no others. Jesus Himself said that "except a man be born of water and of the spirit he cannot enter into the kingdom of God." These divine truths were taught in the Bible and were the words of the Lord. Some may attempt to "spiritualize," but the language was too plain to be so misconstrued. The people had no right to change the meaning of the Scriptures to suit themselves, for if they did such a thing condemnation would surely follow.

The laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost was also plainly taught in the Scriptures. This ordinance must also be performed by those having authority. The actions of the Apostles were the best rule of the interpretation they put upon their teachings. In one case the people of Samaria believed Philip and were baptized. When the Apostles heard of this they sent Peter and John to Samaria; not to tell the people to believe, for they had already done so, and had been baptized, but to lay hands upon them that they might receive the Holy Ghost, for, as the record says, "it had not yet fallen upon them." If belief alone was necessary for salvation, why did the Apostles have to go down specially to pray for the people of Samaria that they might receive the Holy Ghost? It was evident that there was a well-defined plan to be followed when the Apostles, whom the Lord had commissioned, went to Samaria and laid hands on the people, after the performance of which ordinance the Holy Ghost was poured out upon them. These were the principles taught by the Lord Jesus and His disciples, and they are all essential to salvation.

It is sometimes said by unprincipled people, that the Latter-day Saints do not teach belief in the Bible and in the worship of God. Such an assertion was untrue, for the Saints taught all doctrines revealed and taught by Jesus. They preached the same Gospel as He did, and which He said would be preached in all the world as a witness in the last days. All the Prophets looked forward to these days, when, instead of its being an age when the Spirit of the Lord should not be enjoyed, that Spirit would be poured out on all flesh, and the power of God would be made manifest and His kingdom established. The predictions of the Prophets were being fulfilled, and those who did the will of God would know of the doctrine. "Mormonism" was the Gospel of Christ, and its teaching would continue and its power increase until all men will acknowledge the Kingdom of God, and Christ will come to reign.

The Kingdom of God will be established; it has within it the power of eternal life, and it will go on to triumph. All who desire to purify themselves can progress with it. It is the duty of the Saints to rid themselves of all evil. They cannot rest with the idea that they are safe with receiving alone the first principles. They must go on to perfection—place themselves in accord with the will of the Lord. Those who did this would have joy and peace such as could not be equaled by any course outside of the performance of duty.

The choir sang the anthem, Praise the Lord.

Benediction was pronounced by Elder Wm. T. Jack.

The statistics of railroads in India have a peculiar interest for Americans because of the fact that that country is even now an important competitor of the United States in wheat exports. In the year ending March 13, 1887, 1,014 miles of railroad were built in India, which is the largest year's work of that class ever done there except in 1884-5. It is small, of course, compared with the 10,000 or 11,000 miles of new track which will be laid in the United States in 1887. The total railway mileage of India, too, is only about one-tenth as great as that of this country. The fact, however, that its mileage has doubled in each of the two past decades shows that, for an old and half-civilized country, India is displaying a very creditable amount of activity in railway construction, even though the capital for the work is almost wholly furnished by England.—Scientific American.

A disease resembling Texas fever has broken out among the cattle in the vicinity of Canucos, San Luis Obispo County, California. Several cases have resulted fatally.

VISITS MESA.

Governor Zulick and Party Among the "Mormons."

The Arizona Gazette of the 23th ult. has the following account of and comments on a visit made by Governor Zulick and party to Mesa:

"Upon an invitation of the good citizens of Mesa, Governor Zulick, Cameron H. King and wife, Briggs Goodrich and wife, George H. Stevens. S. W. Carpenter, Judge Street and wife, F. L. Shultz and wife, Ben Goodrich, J. P. McAllister and wife of Tombstone, Mr. Farrington and wife, Mrs. Fisher, Mr. Meador, of Prescott and several other Prescott parties left Sunday morning early to enjoy a drive to Mesa City and arrived at that beautiful productive portion of our valley at 10 o'clock. The entire party in company with representative men of the village, visited the Sunday school where 250 scholars were in attendance. Governor Zulick was called upon by Hon. Charles I. Robison of Mesa to speak to the children, which pleasant feat the governor performed in a highly creditable manner. Judge Street was also asked to say a few words to the rising generation of Mesa. Judge Street, as is well known, is one of the most pleasing speakers of Arizona and his well chosen remarks to the little ones were received with marked approbation by all present. After visiting the church and other places of interest the visitors were asked by Mr. Robison to dine at his home, which kind request our people complied with, and all unite in praise of the many evidences of thrift and generous hospitality of the good people of Mesa. The party returned late last evening and are unanimous in their praise of the settlers of Mesa City. The Gazette cannot but commend the industry and thrift of these people whilst we are unalterably opposed to polygamy and all of its deplorable tendencies, yet we are firm in the belief that freedom of opinion in all matters pertaining to religion and politics should be guaranteed to all. Centuries of persecutions at the burning stake in the name of Christianity, failed to convince the human mind that might makes right. The thumb screws of oppression have been applied to the torturing flesh of humanity in order to stay the rising tide of protestantism, yet to no avail. Loyalty to principle, as imprinted upon the human heart, is far above thumb screws and all other instruments of torture, and the grand revolution of the human mind still went on. Free speech, free press, free religion and a free people, is the motto of the American government, and long may it so maintain."

BURNED TO DEATH.

Terrible Result of Lighting a Fire With Coal Oil.

The Denver News gives the following account of a shocking occurrence: Leadville, Colorado, Oct. 29.—The most shocking disaster that has been chronicled in this locality since the memorable Homestake horror, in which ten miners were exhumed from their sepulchre in the snow, occurred at five o'clock this morning in the burning of a boarding house on Iron Hill, in which Mrs. James O'Brien, James O'Brien, Jr., age 8 years, Henry O'Brien, age 5 years, and Annie O'Brien, infant daughter, aged 7 months, were roasted alive. The spectacle was probably the most revolting ever presented on the horror-haunted hill, where, since the discovery of carbonates by Uncle Billy Stevens, no less than 100 lives have been prematurely claimed by the "grim reaper."

The particulars of this affair, that has created intense feeling throughout the city, were obtained with much difficulty, the eye witnesses themselves having been so completely demoralized that none of them agree in their stories. From the most reliable sources, however, it is ascertained that Sadie Olson, a domestic, who was in the luckless landlady's employ, arose about 6 o'clock in the morning to provide breakfast for the guests, and in hastening her labors resorted to the kerosene with which to start the fire. She had applied a match to the kitchen stove and was repeating the action in the dining-room when her attention was again attracted to the kitchen by the echo of an explosion. Whether it was from the lamp or oil-charged stove she was unable to say. At all events she hastened to the kitchen door to be repulsed by a flame that had enveloped the room. As quickly as possible she gave the alarm, when Mrs. O'Brien, almost frantic, shouted to the lodger on the second floor. Seizing two of her children, she rushed out of the building and then looked around for the remaining three, bounded into the house, that was then wrapped in flames, to rescue or perish with them. That was the last seen of her alive, and when the smoke settled over the smouldering ruins she was found bending over the bed, her body burned to a crisp beside that of her seven months old infant. In a room on the second floor the two boys had been imprisoned by the flames, and their charred bodies were removed from the ashes with those of the others. The holocaust has overhung the entire city and the hills with gloom, and the streets are pervaded by a spirit of Sunday night solemnity instead of the wonted hilarity. The husband and two surviving children have been prostrated by the shock and are now in a very critical condition.

How Sheep Pay.

If a farmer has plenty of patience and is willing to give close attention to details in the care of stock, he can make more money for food consumed from sheep than from any other stock. But not one farmer in ten will care to give them the attention they require at certain seasons of the year; so the few who do take good care of a flock will find a good market for mutton, and a demand for wool at some price, usually enough to pay for wintering the flock. A farm which is rolling in its surface seems perfectly adapted to sheep raising. Such land needs grass on the hill-tops to keep it from washing, and sheep need hill-tops and sweet, short grass. They like to lie down on a hill-side in the spring, where the sun makes the ground dry and warm, and where they are protected from the cold sweep of the wind.

The greatest profit from sheep is not in mutton or wool, but in the enhanced fertility of the farm on which they are kept. No other stock can compare with sheep in this direction. The increased value comes from two causes: the large quantity of solid and liquid manure deposited on all the land, and particularly on the highest and poorest points in the pasture. The manure, being fine and well scattered, is pressed about the roots of the grass, where it gives the greatest possible benefit. Another source whereby the grasses are encouraged is the destruction of bushes and many kinds of weeds which grow where cattle and horses only are pastured. Hazel-brush fares very badly in the sheep pasture, and wild roses, rag-weed, burdocks, and other weeds are selected first, and then the sheep look for grass. In this way a sheep pasture becomes like a beautiful lawn, and every year grows better; but if the farmer sees "millions in sheep," and over-stocks his fields, then the grass goes with the bushes and weeds. Then the sheep get poor, tumble down one after another, their ambition lessens as their flesh goes, and the unfortunate owner, or imprudent manager, votes sheep a perfect nuisance.—American Agriculture for November.

Mortuary Report.

Follow is the mortuary report of the City Sexton for October, 1887:

Apoplexy.....	1
Abcess.....	2
Alcoholism.....	1
Cholera Infantum.....	3
Croup.....	2
Convulsions.....	1
Congestion of Lungs.....	1
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.....	1
Cancer.....	1
Consumption.....	3
Diphtheria.....	7
Dropsy.....	2
Diabetes.....	2
Fever (brain).....	3
Fever (typhoid).....	10
General Debility.....	3
Heart disease.....	1
Inflammation of Bowels.....	5
Jagindice.....	1
Mumps.....	2
Marsimus.....	3
Old Age.....	4
Peritonitis.....	1
Pneumonia.....	7
Tachina.....	1
Whooping Cough.....	1
Total.....	70

SEX OF DECEASED.

Males.....	35
Females.....	35

AGES.

Under 1 year.....	11
1 to 5 years.....	19
5 to 10 years.....	6
10 to 20 years.....	5
Over 20 years.....	29

NATIVITIES.

Utah, 34; other parts of the United States, 9; England, 13; Scotland, 2; Ireland, 3; Wales, 4; Germany, 1; Sweden, 3; China, 1.

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR, City Sexton.

Arrested.

About half-past 9 o'clock last night, Bishop D. F. Thomas was brought into Ogden by Deputy Marshal Exum, who arrested him on a charge of unlawful cohabitation. The indictment is an old one, bearing the date of February 24, 1886. He was taken before the commissioner and bound over in the sum of \$2,000. Messrs. T. J. Stevens and W. H. Wright presented themselves and were accepted as sureties.—Ogden Herald, Nov. 2.

Charged With Adultery.

Last Saturday Charles Lowe, a stockman of Wellsville and a non-Mormon, was arrested on a charge of committing adultery with a Miss Grant of that place. It seems that the young woman is a simple-minded girl, and she, about two weeks ago, was compelled, so it is said, to submit to Lowe's diabolical desires by main force. Lowe was taken to Logan where Commissioner Goodwin placed him under bonds of \$1,000, and he is to have a hearing tomorrow. The complaint was made by Thomas Grant, the girl's brother.—Ogden Herald, Nov. 2.

ONE OR MORE SURGEONS

From the Western Division, 319 Bush Street, S. F., of the National Surgical Institute, will be at the Broom Hotel, Ogden, Nov. 16th, and at the Walker House, Salt Lake City, Nov. 17th and 18th, 1887.

Persons suffering from diseases of the spine, hip, limbs or any bodily deformity, paralysis, piles, fistula, sexual or chronic diseases should avail themselves of this opportunity.

References given throughout the U. S. Consultation free.

BROWN'S COUGH BALSAM

and Tar Troches are invaluable in every family for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat.

BROWN'S ARNICA SALVE

is every box warranted for Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Old Sores, Piles and Sore Eyes. No cure no pay.

BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA

has no equal. Stands alone as the Great Blood Purifier and cure for Rheumatism. All Wholesale Druggists sell Brown's Family Medicines. Z. C. M. I. Drug Store, General Agents.

Deserving of Confidence.—There is no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Those suffering from Asthmatic and Bronchial Diseases, Coughs, and Colds should try them. Price 25 cents.

Malaria.

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid is held in wide esteem as a specific and preventive. In it we have the means of rendering the air and water wholesome.

"Darby's Fluid is a good defecator and destroyer of miasmatic matter.—J. C. BOOTH, Chemist, U. S. Mint, Phila."

"It should be used everywhere where impure gases are generated from decomposing matter."—HOLMES STEEL, M. D., Savannah, Ga.


Angostura Bitters are the best remedy for removing indigestion and all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

CATARH IN THE HEAD.

Ely's Cream Balm has done me more good than anything I ever tried. I had the catarrh very bad in my head. It had become chronic and falling into my throat left bad taste in my mouth. Since I have used two bottles it has stopped all of that. Am ever ready to recommend it very highly.—Wyatt Hoffman, Sergeant Co. G., 25th Inf'ty., Fort Sisseton, D. T.

I cheerfully add my testimony in favor of Ely's Cream Balm as a sure cure for catarrh or colds in the head. ELIZA EDSTROM, Ferndale, Cal.

ELY'S CATARRH Cream Balm



Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Alleviates Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sore, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

TRY the CURE HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 235 Greenwich St., New York.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One very old roan HORSE, branded E T on left shoulder, blotched brand on left thigh.

One red STEER, 2 years old, white spot in face and on back, brand resembling a diamond with a line on top on left thigh.

One roan COW, 5 years old, branded J on right side of body, upperslope in each ear, and underslope in left ear; has a heifer calf with same ear marks.

If said animals are not claimed and taken away within ten days, they will be sold to the highest cash bidder, at 10 a. m. November 10th, 1887, at the estray pound, Farmer's Precinct.

ALMA PRATT, Poundkeeper.

Farmer's Precinct, Salt Lake County, Utah, Oct. 31, 1887.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC SALE!

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC Auction about 200 Shares of the Capital Stock of the East Jordan Irrigation Company, to settle notes that have been given by individuals to secure the payment of assessments that have been levied heretofore, said notes being secured by the shares of Capital Stock owned by the parties giving their notes.

Sale to take place at the South Cottonwood Ward House, on Tuesday, November 15th, 1887, at 11 a. m.

HENRY W. BROWN, Secretary E. J. I. Company. South Cottonwood, Oct. 24, 1887. d&w182

MARRIAGE LICENSES!

PREPARED WITH A SPECIAL VIEW to conforming to the New Law, of two kinds—Civil and Religious—to be had at the DESERET NEWS OFFICE, Salt Lake City, in any quantity.

A book containing 25 Licenses with Duties for \$1.00; 50 for \$1.75; 100 for \$3.00. Postpaid to any address on receipt of price.