

in error. Which was the "close of the written revelation," and when it was closed? Who can tell when the last was given and be justified in saying there was to be no more? And if revelation really ceased for ever, would it not be more logical to infer that as revelation had stopped, miracles were more necessary than before, if they were designed to prove "the existence of God and His fatherly interest" in mankind?

The commonly accepted theory of modern sectaries, that revelation, miracles, healings and other manifestations from God to man ceased with the apostolic age, is both illogical and out of harmony with the books which are taken as the sole guide of Christendom.

If the Almighty posed in older times as a sort of conjurer to astonish the polytheists and make them monotheists, or to demonstrate to anybody the fact of His existence, why did he quit the business two thousand years ago, seeing that down to the present day there have been millions upon millions of polytheists, and numbers of individuals who either deny or doubt His existence?

The New Testament shows that miracles were part of the system established by Christ and His Apostles. It is written that God placed them in the Church. Nothing is clearer than the doctrine, enunciated by Jesus of Nazareth, that they were the result of faith. "Go thy way, thy faith hath made thee whole." "All things are possible to them that believe." They were "signs" to follow "them that believe," and proofs that they were believers. They were given by the Spirit to the members of the Church for their benefit and edification. And they were as much the heritage of the Saints and a consequence of the reception of the Holy Spirit, as was the testimony of Jesus and the knowledge of the truth.

The truth is that the manifestations of the power of God and His revelations to man began to be discontinued soon after the death of the Apostles of Jesus, because the people who professed His name "departed from the faith." They gave heed to "seducing spirits and doctrines of devils." They "turned away their ears from the truth and were turned unto fables." False teachers brought in "damnable heresies" and "through covetousness made merchandise" of the souls of men. Darkness came in like a flood and covered the world. The light of succeeding "reformations" only in part dispersed the gloom, and in the nineteenth century the trained ministers of the contending sects are still under the cloud.

God does not change. He is ever the same. His ways are one eternal round. He is approached through faith the same today as of old. All the blessings enjoyed by the early Christians may be received by latter-day Christians. Miracles, healings, signs and divine communications can be as extensively manifested now as at any former time, but they are not displayed as by the magicians' art to create wonder, or make men believe, but are given as the fruits of faith and as "signs" to "follow them that believe."

"Miracles," so called, are not marvels to awe the ignorant, nor are they wrought in opposition to the laws of

nature. They are as natural as the effects of any known force, though the laws by which they are effected may be commonly unknown. They are not to be relied upon alone as evidences of the truth. True religion must spring from a love of right, and the faith which is saving must come from evidence and testimony by hearing the word of God. The *Interior* reasons from false premises and therefore reaches false conclusions. But it is strictly orthodox in each, and modern Christendom will have to reverse its position both in regard to revelation and to miracles.

## CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council met in regular session last night, President Looft-bourrow in the chair. The members present were: Rich, Folland, Karkick, Hardy, Horn, Wantland, Heiss, Lawson, Simondl, Beardsley, Bell, Evans and Moran.

The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

### PETITIONS.

George S. Smith and others asked for an extension of watermain. Committee on waterworks.

### WANT TO COME IN.

James Moffet and sixty-two others asked that the municipal boundaries be extended. The petition was accompanied by the following resolution:

Whereas, A petition has been presented to this Council, signed by not less than two-fifths of the property owners residing in the territory hereinafter described, asking that the boundaries of Salt Lake city be altered and the territory be included therein; be it

Resolved, That the question be submitted to the electors residing in the following described territory proposed to be annexed to this corporation, at an election to be held in such territory on Thursday, the 13th day of October, 1892, whether such territory shall be annexed to the corporation and become a part thereof, to wit:

Commencing at the intersection of Fifth East and Roper streets, thence south on said Fifth East street to the intersection of Eleventh South street, thence east on said Eleventh South street to the intersection of Ninth East street, thence south on said Ninth East street to the north line of lot 7, block 1, Five-acre plat A; thence east to the intersection of Fifteenth East street, thence north on said Fifteenth East street to the present corporate limits of Salt Lake City, thence west to place of beginning, and that notice be given thereof by publication in a newspaper published in this corporation for a period for four weeks prior to such election in the manner provided by law; be it further

Resolved, That the store on the side of Eleventh East street, between Emerson and Washington avenues—a store in which no liquor is sold—and upon the premises now occupied by Thos. Langhran, in the territory proposed to be annexed be designated by the Council as the place in which the polls will be opened for the said election, and that C. H. Weeks, Thomas Yardley and E. F. Crandall be chosen by this Council to act as judges of election at such election; and be it further

Resolved, That the city recorder be instructed to proceed with the publication of the notice referred to, the same to begin with issue of September 8th, 1892.

Referred to the city attorney.

## BRANCH FIRE DEPARTMENTS.

The recorder announced that five petitions from different parts of the city had been sent into his office, accompanied by a resolution passed by the local board of underwriters recommending that branch fire departments be established in the municipal precincts where none such exist. Committee on public works.

### PAUL APPOINTED MARSHAL.

The Mayor sent in a communication announcing the appointment of Chief of Police Paul as city marshal, to succeed Edgar M. Janney, resigned. Committee on police.

### PAVING PROPOSITION.

The Culmer-Jennings Paving Company sent in this:

We, the undersigned, your petitioners, respectfully represent that we believe ourselves the lowest responsible bidders who have fully complied with the specifications and instructions to bidders for the contract about to be awarded, and believing that the best interests of the taxed district and of the city will be promoted thereby, hereby waive our rights and petition your honorable body to award to us the contract for curbing and asphaltum work on which items there was no question but that we were lowest. The blocking contract to be awarded to the parties who offer to do it for a less price than we do. This will effect a saving to the city on the whole job of \$9195.

Laid on the table temporarily.

The city engineer sent in a lengthy communication on the Main and First and Second South street paving, in which he called attention to the fact that the paving was a matter of men and materials, and not a question of location. He doubted the value of any tests of materials except that of long use. Authorities agreed, he said, that a fair test of asphaltum pavement was its continued use for a period of five years. The claim that shorter tests were conclusive, he said, only showed the "claimants' lack of knowledge on the subject or else a willingness to mislead. He says that men, like materials, are not equally competent. In ordinary business, he says, men purchase the articles of tried and standard value in preference to articles of doubtful worth, although the latter may be less costly. He also suggests that men do not often employ a blacksmith to do their carpenter work. Unless all other things are equal, the lowest bid is not necessarily the most acceptable. Another question to which he calls attention is the ability of the contractor to execute the work in the shortest time, and winds up by saying: "It is not material which one of the several bidders the city shall serve, but which of them will be most able to serve the city."

The report was filed.

### WALKER SUCCEEDS EWING.

Evans moved that the question of appointing a successor to Mr. Ewing be considered, and nominated S. F. Walker for that position.

J. S. Durgin was nominated by Councilman Heiss.

Tellers were appointed by the chair and the vote was found to be:

Durgin..... 5  
Walker..... 8

Moran moved that Mr. Walker be declared elected.

Beardsley said that he believed that the election was irregular and conse-