

RELIGIOUS.

Sunday Services.

Religious services were held at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, October 29th, 1892, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir sang the hymn beginning:

We're not ashamed to own our Lord,
And worship Him on earth.

Prayer was offered by Elder George Goddard.

The choir sang the hymn:

He died! the Great Redeemer died,
And Israel's daughters wept around.

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

APOSTLE ABRAHAM H. CANNON

was first called upon to speak. He said he had often been reminded of late of that portion of scripture written by the Apostle Paul, to the effect that if in this life only we had hope we were of all men the most miserable. When he reflected upon the circumstances surrounding the Latter-day Saints, the difficulties they had to meet, it seemed to him that they had everything to discourage them, to make them turn back from the path upon which they had entered in connection with the work of God, unless they had some hope within them concerning the future, concerning that eternity to which we were all hastening. The Latter-day Saints not only had the daily cares of life to endure, but had also to meet the persecution, the oppression, the contumely and the scorn of the majority of mankind. They had already, as a Church, suffered far beyond the power of tongue to describe. The Latter-day Saints were the only people who could have redeemed these desert valleys and beautified them in the way they had been, making them a spot which men coveted above almost any other land on the face of the earth. But this could not have been accomplished had not the hand of God directed them in their work. Doubtless but for the labors of the Latter-day Saints these valleys would still be marked as the great American desert.

The Saints were not, however, treated by the world with that consideration to which they were entitled, which all people, whatever their religious convictions, should receive at the hands of their fellowmen. They could, nevertheless, afford to bear all these things for righteousness' sake; they could rejoice in the midst of their tribulation. But when they saw the spirit of discord and of contention, a desire to persecute, to oppress and divide growing up in the midst of the Latter-day Saints, in their own ranks, stakes, wards and organizations which God had here established, then indeed they had cause to fear and tremble, to seek the guidance, comfort and strength of the Almighty to resist this spirit of division, which, if not checked, would assuredly lead to

destruction, even as the Spirit of Christ led to salvation. The speaker went on to deplore this spirit of division, which, he said, creeping into families, created discord and strife where formerly there was love and union. The baneful results of this it required no prophet to foretell. It was impossible for this Church to stand, for the people to continue within its pale, if they were divided one against another. He instanced how those who in the past had opposed the Prophet Joseph and his work had fallen, and said it should be a warning to us not to allow any spirit to take possession of our hearts which would lead us into the ways of unrighteousness.

As to the doctrines of our Church, there were sometimes discussions and quibblings, which should not be; we could not afford to be divided—in opposition in this way one against the other. Among the Latter-day Saints there should be union in all things. If we desired to retain the Spirit of Christ we must not permit temporal affairs between our brethren and ourselves to divide us. If there were differences of opinion between our brethren they must not suffer these to divide them in spirit, but let the Lord be the judge. In all our concerns, whether spiritual or temporal, we must seek to know the will of the Lord and then try earnestly to carry it out.

A sacred piece was here sung by the "Yon Yonson" quartette, and greatly enjoyed by the audience.

APOSTLE HEBER J. GRANT

was the succeeding speaker. He realized, he said, as must every Latter-day Saint, that unless we as a people were united in our faith and labors we could not be acceptable in the sight of our Heavenly Father. He read in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants that in the days of old the disciples sought occasion one against another, and for this cause were sorely afflicted. It seemed to him that there were many among the Latter-day Saints today who were guilty of this same thing. A great deal was said at the late semi-annual Conference with regard to fault finding, and he thought that if we all followed the excellent counsel then given we should profit much thereby. One of the brethren at that Conference spoke at some length on the question of home manufactures, and he understood that remarks had since been made to the effect that this was said in the interests of a political party. Upon hearing this he regretted that he himself had not the privilege of bearing his testimony on that occasion to the truth of what was said, seeing that he happened to be on the other side of the political fence from the brother who spoke. Because if there was any one thing more than another of which he had been guilty, both in his public preaching and by his purse, it had been that of sustaining home industries. Any individual, of whatever political creed, who undertook to claim a monopoly for his party to sustain home industries made a very great mistake; and any one who would imagine that any Latter-day Saint who stood up and advocated the doctrine of sustaining home industries, of furnish-

ing employment for our people, and of building up our own country, was trying to make some political capital out of it, was unworthy of them and seeking occasion against his brother.

Brother Grant next spoke upon the subject of the completion of the Salt Lake Temple and said that each and every Latter-day Saint who had the spirit of the Gospel burning within his or her heart should respond to the calls which had been made upon them in this direction to the best of their ability. Instead of squandering their money or expending it injudiciously, let them give it to this great cause. A man could not do better than bequeath his means in this way. To those who had been blessed abundantly with this world's goods he would say, "Open your hearts and do something for God, that He may open the windows of heaven and pour down His blessings, which shall descend on you and your children after you."

The choir sang the anthem, "Grant us peace, O Lord."

Benediction by Bishop Elias Morris.

When it is considered that the largest existing public library, that of the French government at Paris, contains as yet but 2,300,000 volumes, and that ample space exists in the edifice now rising on Capitol Hill for storing more than twice that number, it will be perceived that the wants of the future are well cared for. While nearly every government edifice appears to have been built only for a generation and its uses have long overgrown its limits, this one, through the far-sighted liberality of Congress, will provide room for the nation's books for nearly two centuries to come. The ultimate cost is limited to six millions of dollars, a sum somewhat less than half the cost of the Capitol or of the large building erected for the accommodation of the State, War and Navy departments. The library building covers very nearly the same space as each of these government buildings (about three acres), and is constructed of solid granite, with iron, brick and marble interior. Its ample interior courts and numerous windows will render it the best lighted and best ventilated library of large proportions yet erected.

DENVER, Nov. 1.—In the afternoon, at a meeting of the editors of papers, the organization of an interstate W. C. T. U. press association was formed and officers elected. Miss Sadie Reed of Indianapolis was chosen president. In the convention some discussion was caused from the fact that a Republican club held a meeting in the unfinished Willard hall and a resolution was adopted reciting the amazement and sorrow and recording a united protest that the first meeting held within its walls should be allies of a political party whose policy and principles regarding the liquor traffic were utterly opposed to the spirit and purpose of the organization. The explanation which was offered was that the hall was not yet under the control of the order and was accepted with rejoicing. The reports of the work among the colored people, coffee houses and scientific crockery followed. The evening session was occupied by reading reports from state presidents.