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## IF I SHOULD DIE TONIGHT.

If I should die tonight My friends would look upon my quiet face, Be ore they laid it in its resting place, And deem that death had left it almost fair; And laying snow white flowers against my hair,

Would smooth it down with tearful tenderness.

And fold my hands with lingering caress-Poor hands, so empty and so cold tonight!

If I should die tonight My friends would call to mind with loving

thought Some kindly deed the icy hand had wrought; Some gentle word the frozen lips had said; Errands on which the willing feet had sped. The memory of my selfishness and pride, My hasty words, would all be put aside,

And so I should be loved and mourned tonight.

If I should die tonight Even hearts estranged would turn once more to me.

Recalling other days remorsefully. The eyes that chill me with averted glance Would lonk upou me as of yore, perchance Would soften in the old familiar way; For who would war with dumb, nnconscious Clay?

So I might rest, forgiven of all to night.

Oh, friends, I pray tonight Keep not your kisses for my dead, cold

The way is louely, let me feel them now. Think gently of me; I am travel worn; My faltering feet are pierced with many

Forgive, O hearts estranged, forgive, I plead!

When dreamless rest is mine I shall not peed

The tenderness for which I long tonight. ROBERT C. V. MYERS.

## LECTURE.

ON TUESDAY evening, the 11th inst., Bishop O. F. Whitney lectured in the Social Hall, Salt Lake City, under the auspices of the Students' Society of the Salt Lake Stake Academy. Subject, "God in the Affairs of Men and Governments." There was a crowded audience, every available seat being occupied, and the lecture was list-

Bishop Whitney proceeded to say: some great truth which is born to bless humanity, He was not in the small things, and that many nizance whatever; that He was above noticing little things, but was behind as the propelling power of what men call great things. The other Elder opposed him in this view, and used among other expressions in reply, these forcible words: "Brother So-and-So, if you have not yet learned that God is in all things, great and small, it is my humble opinion that you have a great deal to learn."

Now, suppose we analyze the position of the former speaker for a moment. Suppose we ask ourselves the question: Whence come the great things of history-whence come those mighty happenings that shake the earth with their thunder -that attract the attention of millions and will not be ignored? Whence comes the mighty avalanche that sweeps from the hill-top, crushing and grinding and carrying all before it, filling the gorges and the ened to from beginning to end with canyons and valleys below? Does the closest attention by all present. it not come from the massing of might be termed respectable dimen-

After a few prefatory observations, flake upon flake? Does it not come from the tiny snowball, started as The idea of this lecture, if I may by merest accident from the mouncall it a lecture, was suggested to tain tops, but gathering its conme by a conversation that took place genial element as it goes, until in between two of the Elders of the the all-powerful avalanche it thun-Church of Jesus Christ of Latter- ders down the mountain side, and day Saints, the gist of which was carries away all opposition in its this: One of them contended that path? Can we say that God is in God, while He might be, and un- the avalanche and not in the snowdoubtedly was, in the great things flake? Can we say that God is in which happened in the midst of the ocean and not in the dewdrop? mankind, in important events, such | Can we say that He is in the globe, as the rise and fall of nations, in the continents and islands of the great political changes and vicissi- earth, and not in the tiny grain of tudes which are taking place, and sand which, many times multiplied, have taken place from the begin- goes to make up the solid earth on ning until now; while He might, which we dwell? Can we say He perhaps, inspire a religious reformer, is in the thunderbolt and the storm an inventor, or the discoverer of and not in the ripple of the stream, and the twitter of the birds? Small things, it appears, are the seeds of great things. The acorn may be tiny, incidents occurred in the history of but it holds within its little shell man of which God took no cog- the germ of the great and spreading oak, under whose boughs the beasts, and man himself, may seek shelter; while the fowls of heaven lodge and make their home amidst its branches. Is God in the oak and not in the acorn? We may take all the great events of history, all the mighty happenings in the midst of mankind, and we can trace them back to small beginnings which, though they be despised and overlooked by man, are great and iniportant in the eyes of God.

> We are living in an age which is promised to eclipse in importance, in grandeur and magnificence, in civilization, in learning, in power, and in glory, all ages that have preceded it; the dispensation of the fulness of times, which has been compared to the ocean, into which all the rivers and rills of past ages will run. But what was the beginning of this dispensation? did God commence this work? It has now assumed what