

RELIGIOUS.

Sunday Services.

Religious services were held at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, October 18, 1891, commencing at 2 p. m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir and congregation sang the hymn commencing:

Now let us rejoice in the day of salvation,
No longer as strangers on earth need we roam.

Prayer was offered by Elder W. C. Dunbar.

The choir next sang the hymn:

Though deepening trials throng your way,
Press on, press on, ye Saints of God.

The Priesthood of the Third ward officiated in the administration of the Lord's Supper.

ELDER JOSEPH F. M'MURRIN

was called upon to address the congregation. He commenced by referring to the great work in which the Latter-day Saints are engaged, and said, the highest joy he had ever experienced, either at home or abroad, was when bearing his testimony to the truth of that work and the divinity of the calling of the Prophet Joseph Smith. He knew that he echoed the sentiments of all returned missionaries present when he spoke of the joy which he always felt in bearing the Gospel message. This followed the servants of God wherever they went, whether their lot had been cast among those who received them with kindly feelings or those opposed to them. It was not surprising that the Latter-day Saints should be spoken against as they were, that they should be opposed by mankind, that their names should be cast out as evil when it was remembered how our Savior was nailed to the cross and how those who followed Him of old were persecuted for His name's sake. It was not because they taught any strange or new doctrine that the Saints were treated with scorn and contempt; for they were preaching the same Gospel that was taught by our Lord Himself, when He commissioned His Apostles to go forth and proclaim it unto all the world, "to every creature." The missionaries of this Church were instructed to go and call the people to repentance; not to talk upon some mysterious doctrine, but to tell the same plain, and simple truth that was taught by the Apostles of old, seeking to convince men of the error of their ways and pointing out that straight and narrow path which leads to everlasting life. It was necessary for mankind, in order to be saved, not only to believe in our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, but to keep His commandments also. As Latter-day Saints, they show the world by their works that they were in reality followers of the Savior; for it was idle to cry "Lord, Lord," if they kept not His laws in their hearts. There was nothing in their doctrine as revealed to the Prophet Joseph that could not be supported by the Holy Scriptures. Their missionaries were still going forth proclaiming the glad message of the Gospel—"Peace on earth, good will toward men"—and despite the evil things said of the Latter-day Saints, both by the world and the press, hundreds and thousands of their brethren still flocked to Zion,

because God had given them the knowledge that this work was true. Personally he was very thankful to have had the privilege of going "among the nations of the earth," of standing before the people and bearing his testimony to the truth of this glorious cause. Let them all continue to keep the testimony which they possessed within their hearts, so that they might look into the future without fear. Let them be full of hope and confidence in God, feeling assured that His promise would not fail. "Though heaven and earth pass away," His word would not go unfulfilled. He had led them through many a dark and trying scene, and would at last bring them off triumphantly.

ELDER WALTER J. BEATTIE

also spoke. He touched upon the wonderful gathering of the Saints in these valleys from all points of the earth, remarking that in this they were actuated by one common feeling, that of serving the Lord faithfully and acceptably. Their one great aim was the salvation of mankind, and it was for this that their missionaries went forth among all nations, calling upon the people to repent and be baptized in the name of the Lord. He spoke of the good results which had followed the efforts of the Elders, some of which must be apparent to the world today.

While in many instances their progress might be slow, by the help of God their work would continue to increase instead of diminish. It was their especial duty to labor among all men in the interests of this great latter-day work. The Latter-day Saints did not claim to be a perfect people, for it would be surprising to find perfection among any sect, as society was not constituted; but certainly it could not be denied, if the truth were spoken, that their efforts were in that direction; and in all they did they were actuated by sincere and honest motives. The speaker concluded by bearing a strong testimony to the truth of the Gospel as revealed to the Prophet Joseph, and said that the longer he lived the greater did he prize his connection with this work and people. He had no greater ambition in life than to retain his standing among the Saints of God.

The choir sang the anthem: "How beautiful upon the mountains."

The benediction was pronounced by Elder Wm. L. Binder.

GRAND JURY SEEK INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING GAMBLING HOUSES.

Gentlemen of the grand jury, I understood this morning from the statement of the foreman that you wished for a further charge with respect to the law prescribing and defining your duties, and also with respect to the character of evidence authorized in specific cases, and the degree of proof. In order that the court may be informed as to the difficulties which you have, I will ask you a few questions. I understand that there is some difficulty in the minds of some of you at least, or doubt, as to your duty with respect to indicting for gaming. Do I understand correctly?

Foreman Devine—I will state, your honor, in regard to that, as to the nature of the evidence that will be con-

sidered material in a court, which we are supposed to have in order to indict. The Court—That is as to gaming? Foreman Devine—Yes, sir, that is one of the points.

The Court—Well, is there any juror that believes that a higher degree of proof should be required in the case of gambling or conducting a game, than in burglary or housebreaking, or unlawful cohabitation, or such crimes as that? Is there any juror that thinks that? What do you say, Mr. Huston? Juror Huston—No, sir, I don't.

The Court—You are aware, I suppose, that there are ordinances of the city prohibiting gaming, and keeping bawdy houses, and selling liquor without a license, and that in some cases the parties have been punished under those ordinances. Is there any juror that thinks that because the city has the power to punish for these offenses, you ought not to indict and have the parties punished in this court?

Mr. Annett—One question is whether we have to take hearsay testimony; a witness comes in, and can't give a name—it would be hearsay; have we to take evidence of that kind?

The Court—You should take none but legitimate evidence.

Mr. Annett—Well, hearsay?

The Court—Simply hearsay would not be competent.

Mr. Annett—Well, that is one question.

The Court—You have a right, of course, to inquire into the circumstances and take into consideration the circumstances. Is there any man on the jury that gambles for money, or has been a gambler for money? (No response.) I am sure that there are none, from the fact that you do not answer. Is there any juror that will not indict for gambling? (No response.)

Mr. Bradley—In this connection, may it please your honor, though I am not a gambler, and never have gambled,—I think one trouble would be, before the grand jury—the feeling is that if there is not evidence sufficient to justify a man as a petit juror to convict the parties on trial, there is a feeling in the grand jury that the same kind of evidence, and the same number, is required to indict as would be required to convict; and while I, don't think so, I think there would be perhaps a conscientious feeling on the part of some that they would be willing to indict only upon the same evidence that they would convict. I think that point is one point.

The Court—Well, in the trial before a petit jury the evidence must be sufficient to convince you beyond a reasonable doubt. If the evidence before the grand jury is sufficient to induce in you a belief that the defendant, or the person whose conduct you are investigating, is guilty, and that he would probably be convicted, that is sufficient.

Mr. Bradley—I would inquire further, may it please your honor, whether in the trial, or the presentation of a case for indictment against a gambling institution—one that the evidence is clear enough, is a common institution for gambling—it not being very positively settled that certain parties are the ones who run that establishment, whether that establishment could be indicted in the name of such parties whom we might take from