3190 18

ering of the poor, for the building of | mighty upon my efforts." This was the temples, and for ministering in the tem-ples for the living and for the dead. All testimony of the widow. Now, it has been said that we should these things have to be carried on, and not obey this law because of the benethe Lord requires of us one-tenth of our | fits we derive from it, but we should obey it because it is the law of God, interest annually to furnish the revenue that is necessary to carry on the work of the Lord in the latter days. And it given as a law by which the temporal affairs of the kingdom of God may be is a just requirement. It does not fall carried on. Why, there is not a govupon some and lightly upon othernment in the world that has not its revenue law. There is not a State in this Union, there is not a city, a town, ers; it falls alike upon the rich and upon the poor. It is equal upon every member of the Church. The man who or a village, but has provisions for the has his thousands or his millions of raising of the means necessary for its government. They all have to submit to taxation, in order that revenue may dollars can as easily afford to pay his tenth unto the Lord as can the wi out of the little that she receives. But, be raised for the making of streets says one, you do not ask the widow to ditches, bridges etc., and for the says one, you do not ask the whow to pay her tithing, do you? You do not ask the poor to pay tith-ing, do you? Why, yes. The widow who is drawing support from God have its revenue law? Is it not the Church, the poor, the indigent, those right and proper that the Church of who have to be fed out of the store- Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints house of the Lord, are expected to pay should have a revenue law? The city their tithing. What! will you deprive or county levies taxes upon us. . What them of the privilege of having their That it may have means with for? names recorded in the book of the law which to maintain the government, to of the Lord? If they do not pay their tithing, how are their names to be refeed the poor, to make roads, to build bridges, and to do all things necessary corded there? It is said plainly here in for the happiness and welfare of its the revelations (which I have not time people. This law of tithing is the most to turn to now) that except we observe just revenue law that has ever been this law our names shall not be found revealed to the children of men. It is written in the book of the law of the not an embargo upon improvement, Lord; and when the Lord shall give out | like the taxation laws of our cities are. Why, in Salt Lake City, if you build a inheritances to his people in Zion, we shall not have a place there, nor our good house and beautify your grounds, children, because our names are not they will increase your taxes. You have to pay dearly for making improveanother reason why the poor should ments and for beautifying and buildpay their tithing. Except they pay their ing up the country. The Lord does not tithing, little as it may be, they have do that. He gives a law which falls no right to receive assistance from justly and equally upon all men, those who do observe this law. The whether they are rich or poor. That Bishops may administer to those whose law requires the payment of one-tenth names are not upon the tithing records. but if they do it will be done out of of your interest annualiy. As to what is the tenth of our interest, that pure charity, and not because they have is a matter which is left largely to the conscience of men. And God will measure men by their consciences. the least claim upon the Church for assistance. The poor should observe the law, not only because it is their duty, and by the liberality with which they but because there is a blessing at-tached to it; and you do not want to respond to His requirements. If we are niggardly and attempt to dicker with the Lord, He will dicker with us; deprive the poor of that blessing. I remember in the days of my youth when and when you undertake to do this with the Almighty, let me tell you He has a the widow used to bring her tithing to decided advantage. He rules the ele-ments and controls all things, and He can bless or withhold His blessings the storehouse of the Lord, and when she was reproved for doing it by men who were employed in the tithing office from the children of men. He does not men who should have had the spirit make this requirement of us because of the Gospel in their hearts to encour-He needs the tenth of what we earn age the widow to pay her tithes as long as the Lord gave her substance. This widow was told, "Why, you ought not annually, but it is bacause He wants us to obey Him in all things. "Obedience is better than sacrifice; and to hearken than the fat of rams." Jesus came into bring tithing here; you ought to keep all that you can get, to take care of yourself and your children." "You do not understand," said she, "what to the world to teach the great lesson of obedience to the Father. It is nec-essary that we should be obedient to the laws of God if we expect to receive you say. Would you deprive me of a essing? It is through obedience to the commands of God that I have pros-His blessings. pered, and that I expect to prosper. It is through obedience that I expect to be ture that has been revealed anew able to claim the blessing of the Al- the dispensation of the fulness

DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1899.

times. It may be found recorded in | the Bible, but I will read it out of the Book of Mormon, because that book has come forth in our day, and therefore what is said here applies to us. cannot say, "Oh, this was given by Malachi to the ancient Jews, and it does not apply to us." You will find it in the new revelation that has come to us through the Prophet Joseph Smith, and by this you may know that it is intended for us as well as those unto whom Malachi spoke. The Lord says;

"For I am the Lord, I change not: therefore ye sons of Jacob are not consumed.

"Even from the days of your fathers ye are gone away from mine ordi-nances, and have not kept them. Return unto me, and I will return unto you, saith the Lord of Hosts. But ye said, wherein shall we return?

"Will a man rob God? Yet ye have robbed me. But ye say, wherein have we robbed thee? In tithes and offer-

"Ye are cursed with a curse, for ye have robbed me, even this whole na-

Let us look at this just a moment. The ancient Jews robbed God. They paid their tithes on "mint and anise and cummin"-trifling things-but they did not pay the fulness of their tith-ing, neither did they observe the weightier matters of the law-justice, judgment, mercy and faith. "These," said the Savior, "ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone." That is, they should not only have observed the weightier matters of the law, but also the smaller matters of the law-those which pertained to the revenue of the Church. But they robbed God. In what? In their tithes and of-

Do these words that I have read ap-ply to you and to me? Let us consider for a moment. Here is a man whom we know is possessed of lands; he has a good farm or farms; he has cattle, sheep and horses; he has stocks in banks, and interests in almost every institution in the land. This man is deriving dividends from these institutions month by month, and year by year; he receives the proceeds of his farm and the increase of his cattle, sheep and horses, annually. Besides all this, he is in some employment, for which he receives \$2,000 a year. We turn to the record of that man; for out of the books we are to be judged, ev-ery man according to his works. What has this man paid in tithes and offerings for the year? Two hundred dol-lars is all the credit he has on the tithing record. That is one-tenth of the salary he receives. But where is the tithing on the product of his farm, the tithing on the product of his farm, the And whosever was not found written increase of his stock, and the dividends in the book of life was cast into the he has received from the different in-

rary, built and supported by the Mutual

Improvement Association of the city. On the next block north may be found

a fine display from J. H. Batt & Sons'

When Brigham increases her water supply, which may now soon be done by

the advent of the Bear River canal

AUTOMOBILE PALACE.

Magnificent Car For Long Trips Upon

Pleasant Byways.

Railroad palace cars are a familiar

sight to the public, but a car of like

proportions and something similar in

appearance and design that will speed

along the country roads from twenty

Mr. S. C. Coombs, of Philadelphia, is

the inventor in that line of automo-

The car has a four-wheeled truck

down the east side, the city will no

marble works.

Present size.

ingenuity.

is not on the books. His record shows of life unless your name and deeds are that he is a defaulter, that he has robbed God, and that he has not fulfilled the law. Yet that man may be a Teacher: he may be advocating the law of tithing, and calling upon you and me to pay an honest tithing!

Have we not robbed God? Think of it; take it home to your selves, and see whether or not you have paid an honest tithing to the Lord. See if the words of Malachi, repeated by the Savior unto the Nephite lisciples, and recorded in this Book of Mormon to come forth in the last dispensation, do not apply to you, and if

they do not have some meaning to us as well as to the ancient Jews. Who of us have paid an honest tithing? I believe there are men who have done it. I believe that I now look upon the faces of men who have paid an honest tithing-one-tenth of all their in-terest annually. But where you look upon the faces of such men as these, ou may look upon the faces of scores of other men who have not given to the Lord one-tenth of their interest annually. Wherefore, let us repent; for I tell you that sore consequences will follow disobedience and unrepentance

in relation to these things. Listen to what the Lord says further: "Bring ye all the tithes into the store-

house, that there may be meat in my house; and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall room enough to receive it.

"And I will rebuke the devourer for our sakes, and he shall not destroy the fruits of your ground; neither shall your vine cast her fruit before the time in the fields, saith the Lord of Hosts

"And all nations shall call you essed, for ye shall be a delightsome land, saith the Lord of Hosts."

Here is the thing for the widow to ook at, and for the poor man to think f. Here is the thing for all to consider who want their names recorded in the book of the law of the Lord, who want to have an inheritance in Zion, who want to sanctify this land and make it a land of Zion, that the blessing of God may be upon it, that the devourer may be rebuked, that the vine may not cast its fruit before its time, and that the favor of God may be shown toward the land until all nations shall call it blessed. John the Revelator tells us that he "saw the dead, small and great, stand before God; and the books were opened; and another book was opened, which is the book of life: and the dead were judged out of those things which were written in the books, according to their works, * * *

is another book to be opened, "which is the book of life;" but every man is to be judged out of the things that are recorded "in the books."

With President Snow's permission, I will trespass upon the time of my brethren a little, in order that I may read to you a little of the history of ancient Israel and the blessings which accompanied obedience to this law that I am talking about. In the thirty-first chapter of II Chronicles, commencing at the 5th verse, we read:

"And as soon as the commandment came abroad, the children of Israel brought in abundance the first fruits of corn, wine and oil, and honey, and of all the increase of the field; and the tithe of all things brought they in abundantly.

"And concerning the children of Israel and Judah, that dwelt in the cities of Judah, they also brought in the tithe of oxen and sheep, and the tithe of holy things which were consecrated unto the Lord their God, and laid them by heaps. "In the third month they began to

lay the foundation of the heaps, and finished them in the seventh month. "And when Hezeklah and the princes came and saw the heaps, they blessed

the Lord, and His people Israel. "Then Hezekiah questioned with the priests and the Levites concerning the heaps.

"And Azariah the chief priest of the house of Zadok answered him, and said Since the people began to bring the offerings into the house of the Lord, have had enough to eat, and have left plenty; for the Lord hath blessed His people; and that which is left is this great store.'

Here is the evidence of God's blessing upon His people through obedience to His commandments. Read on a little further, and you learn how they counseled together and began to build store-houses to contain the abundance that was poured into the laps of the children of Israel because they were obedient to the laws of God and observed the law of tithing. "Since the people," said the priest, "began to bring the offerings into the house of the Lord, we have had enough to eat, and have left plenty

We could turn to many passages of scripture and show how the Lord bless-es His people when they are obedient, and how His curse follows them when they are disobedient. But I want to read you a little in relation to this matter out of the later revelations, because tion we ought to feel that the modern wordbooks, according to their works. * * * that which has been spoken to us di-And whosoever was not found written in the book of life was cast into the lake of fire." Now, you will not have God. In a revelation given February he has received from the different in-stitutions in which he is interested? It your name written in the Lamb's book 4, 1831. The Lord says:

law of tithing, the past neglect to do so "Hearken and hear, O ye my people, saith the Lord and your God, ye whom shall be forgiven them. this is so; for it would be impo delight to bless with the greatest this is so, for it would be impossible for us to make up what we have lacked in the past. Take, for instance, the mar who has had almost a princely incom blessings, ye that hear me; and ye that hear me not will I curse, that have professed my name, with the heaviest of from his flocks and herds, and all cursings.

and bonds, with a salary besides, who has only paid tithing on his Hearken, O ye Elders of my Church whom I have called; behold I give unto who has buy her trains on his as ary. He cannot pay his past debts the Lord. To be required to do would bankrupt him. And the serv you a commandment, that ye shall assemble yourselves together to agree upon my word,

of the Lord says this shall not And by the prayer of faith ye shall receive my law, that ye may know how to govern my Church, and have all quired at his hands; he sha given the past, if he will but duty in the future. But mark you: things right before me.'

"And now, verily I say unto you, We have assembled here to consider the Lord, will not lay any sin to these questions, to receive instructions by the promptings of the Spirit of the charge: go your way and sin no but unto that soul who sinneth Lord, and to see, what we shall do in the former sins return, saith the Lord relation to these matters. Remember the Lord has said that he delights to bless with the greatest blessings, those Now, beware! for if we sin again and

that hear Him, and those that hear Him not shall be cursed with the heaneglect this law in the future, aft it has been given to us as it has be viest of cursings. "And I will be your ruler when I

by the servants of the Lord, our fr some: and behold, I come quickly, and sins will return, and justice will quired at our hands, as was done h ye shall see that my law is kept. case of the unmerciful servant who

It is our business to see that the law is kept. And it is just as necessary that we should keep it as the humblest person in the Church should keep it. On the other hand, it is as much our duty to see that the humblest person in the him all; "and he would not; by and cast him into prison, till he Church should keep it as the most ex-alted one in the Church. For it is a law, as I said before, that falls on ears of the lord, he said him: "O thou wicked servant, everyone alike,

"He that receiveth my law and doeth the same is my disciple; and he that saith he receiveth it and doeth it not, the same is not my disciple, and shall be cast out from among you:

For it is not meet that the things which belong to the children of the kingdom, should be given to them that are not worthy, or to dogs, or the pearls be cast before swine.

I will read also from Section 82 of the Book of Doctrine and Covenants:

"Verily, verily, I say unto you, my servants, that inasmuch as you have through disobedience, the heaviest cursings. forgiven one another your trespasses, "And again I say unto you, I give unto you a new commandment, that even so I, the Lord, forgive you

Nevertheless there are those among wou who have sinned exceedingly; yea, you who have sinned exceedingly; yea, ily I say unto you, beware from henceforth, and refrain from sin, lest sore judgment fall upon your heads;

that it may turn to you for your sal-For unto whom much is given much is required; and he who sins against the greater light vation. I, the Lord, am bound, when ye do what I say, but when ye do not what shall receive the "reater condemna-I say, ye have no promise.

In this connection I want to call your attention to the fact that President Lorenzo Snow, wherever he has been, has told the people people if from this hour they to observe would begin the

That we may have the promise of the Lord, and that the Lord may be bound to fulfill His promise unto us, through our obedience to His laws, is my prayer, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

BRIGHAM CITY, UTAH.

ter having been ferrive

pay the debt."

you

refused to forgive his fell but demanded that he pay what owed him. His fellow servant a

him to have patience, and he would

gave thee all that debt, because

desiredst me; shouldst not thou

have had compassion on thy fell

vant, even as I had pity on thee?"

he delivered him to the tormentor

he should pay all that was due

We are dealing with a principle if

necessary to the establishment of

and the building up of the kingde

volved our willingness to hearken t

voice of the servants of the L

Through obedience to it we are entit

receive the greatest blessings

you may understand my will concerning

Or, in other words, I give upto you

directions how you may act before me,

God in the latter days. In It

When this came

Itels well that



I desire to read a little ancient Scripof

should be the case. The city of Brigham is the one city bearing the name of the great western Ploneer. He who founded hundreds of towns and cities, should have one choice location to perpetuate his name, and Brigham Young they visit their friends in other towns. has that.

Away back in the formation ages the water that poured from the Matura valley on the east carried with it vast deposits of gravel and dumped it on the western base of the Wasatch. In time a beautifully rounded bench or delta was formed rising in gentle grande from the bed of the old lake to the sides of the mountain. This bench has no sudden slopes, common to the terraced bench lands of other locations but slopes gently to the north, west and south. On these three inclines the city Brigham is a city of gardens and

ago to work poll tax and pile up the gravel under Brigham's streets to depth of fifty feet. Water cannot stay on such a seive, and mud-well, that is something the orighamites hear of, read of, but come in contact with only when The soil of Brigham city is no small

wonder. On top of this immense deposit of gravel is a thin crust of soil, just deep enough for the plow to nicely handle. Two-thirds of this is grave and on the street it packs into a hard roadway, but in the gardens it is easily worked and displays wonderful fertility As proof, take a look at the gardens and orchards. Brigham's strawberries and peaches me known throughout the West. Many a family in Brigham derive a greater share of their income

from a well cultivated city lot. Brigham City is about fifty years old. In 1849 some settlers came and located





SKETCH OF THE COURT HOUSE AT BRIGHAM.

three directions named, it presents a fall of 1853, when President Lorenzo most beautiful appearance. On the Snow with fifty families was called to southern slope large orchards attract first notice, lying on the sunny hill side, well down towards the base, while up in the more thickly built town, rises far above all, the roof and spire of the Tabernacle. The traveler from the west sees Brigham from afar off, a city on a hill which cannot be hid. From the bar. ren western mountains, he sees a large bulging patch of green nestling against the Wasatch base, and as he journeys over the long stretch of Bear River valley, the green spot grows before him into a city of homes.

But perhaps the most beautiful approach to the city is from the north. Rounding one of the points on the road a few miles north, the city suddenly bursts before the gaze. From this side it stands well out from the mountains into the valley and does not seem to cling so closely to its parent base. On this side the city covered slope merges into green meadow lands and fields of grain which stretch around the town

above as a frame of emerald. If we enter the city by the railroad. Forest street is ready to lead us up eastward into town. Four rows of Boxelder and locust trees line the sidewalks and at its end a mile away, stands fac-ing the center of the street, the county court house. It is cream tinted, and, in its beautiful surroundings of trees,

grass and flowers, strongly reminds one of a monument to some departed hero. Forest streit ends at Main street There are two staterooms in the car, B i ham is the trade cen er for a large furnished with closets and baths. The bath tubs are let down in this case, against the common enemy. So the It has now disappeared and services people of our nation have ostracised ad growing country north and west. are held in all places of worship on and are even with the under side of which intersects it, extending from the Many sheep and cattle men do their the unpopular "Mormons," but the time Christmas day, while the rest is celebase of the mountains in the north through the center of the city, and conbusiness here. Locally, the principal in-oustry is the raising of fruit, great the floor, a section of the floor being constructed to cover it. The butler's will come when the real worth and solid brated equally by all sorts. virtues of these same "Mormons" will be realized and in times of danger the finger of scorn will be changed to a beckoning hand. Then when the real quantities of which are shipped out tinuing in he coud to he set lem nts on pantry is fitted with every modern the south. On this street the principal every year. business houses are located, occupying Let us take a glimpse at Brigham's HOW NATAL GOT ITS NAME. culinary device. Some of the space of tre car is divided off with partitions like the greater part of three blocks on each principal business firms. Beginning at folding blinds, making it possible to oth America was discovered truth loving and patriotic people of the of the street. Portuguese, who were searching for an nation--I don't mean the noisy storm ocean road to India. Bartholomew starters and those who first cry "stop North Main, we have Wm. Horsley & throw two or three rooms into one. The Note the streets of Brigham city. Sous, dealers in produce and general car is pointed at either end, to mini-Everybody does. How neat and clean merchandise, John H, Horsley of the mize atmosphere resistance. The car Dias was the commander of the two thief" and for show do up petitions in they are! If your visit is in the spring firm, being also the Leseret News agent. cannot upset, for it can be seen that little ships that formed the expedition, the American flag-find the Constitution you will see the less traveled streets by coarse, rank weeds, but by velvetry Grass or clover. As the season advancin 1496. Eleven years later Da Gama in Imminent danger, they will rally took another Portuguese fleet south. round the ensign of liberty raised by this peculiar people He discovered Natal on Christmas day, will have the courage and power to mainand thus named it in consequence.

under each end set a short distance back from the ends, thereby bringing the weight of the car as near the engine trees, and approached from any of the 1 ment struggled along slowly until the as practicable in a car sixty-five feet long. The wheels are four feet high: each truck is constructed with heavy springs and fifth wheel, like a heavy strengthen the northern settlement. The present townsite was then surveyed, circus wagon. Each wheel is fitted more people were invited in and the town began to grow. In President Snow with the heaviest and best solid rubber tire that can be produced, which will relieve the wheel and axle from heavy a master mind was at the head, and soon that wonderful material prosperity, jar when in rapid motion. The fourcreated by the many co-operative instiwheel truck at each end gives the car great stability, because if one wheel tutions inaugurated by their leader, brought Brigham City to the front rank of Utah towns. From that time to the drops in a hole or crevasse the companion wheel on the same side will main-tain the balance of the car and also present Brigham has enjoyed a steady growth. The population today is about 3,000. The town has all the conveniendistribute the weight over a larger surces of a city with very few of its disface on the ground, giving the car betadvantages. Brigham has an electric

ter foothold, as it were, on soft roads light plant, and a system of water-works costing \$28,000. Next year the or climbing hills. Mr. Coombs' manner of communicatsystem is to have two miles of pipe add. ing power to the wheels from the motor ed to its main line. The town has one bank,a newspaper,"The Boxeider Counis where his engineering qualities show themselves. The wheels all work indedependently of each other, the same as ty News," a beautiful opera house, comany automobile, yet they are all oper-ated by means of two heavy cables dimodious school houses, with a corps or fifteen teachers, comfortable meeting houses, and a Stake Tabernacle, not rect from the one motor. The car has surpassed in convenience and beauty by a steering arrangement at each endboth ends of the car are allke. The car any other building of its kind in the Stake. February 9, 1897, the Brigham Tabernacle burned to the ground. runs either way, and around short curves and turns the rear trucks fol-Shorily after one year from that date low in the same track as the front

the new building was erected, paid for and dedicated. This wonderful labor wheels, and the car is guided either way by the one steering arrangement, was accomplished by the energetic citithe car having a pilot at each end. The zens, led by Stake President Rudger Clawson and his counsellors, Chas Kelcar positively will not upset on any and W. L. Watkins.

come quarters as an approval by the pope of the contention that the twentieth century begins on Jan. 1, 1900 and not on Jan. 1, 1901. The translation of this decree, which has just been received here, however, proves that such a conclusion is an error. The decree sets forth that the new century begins on January 1, 1901.

The decree referred to was issued at the request of the international com mittee for the Solemn Homage, a body In charge of the celebration of the holy year recently proclaimed by the pol In order to sauctify the night of Dec. 31, 1900, this committee asked the pope to grant permission for the celebration of midnight mass in all the churches of

the world at that time. Not only was this request granted, but the pope extended the concession so that the midnight mass may be said also Dec. 31,

common management When Christmas Was Forbidden.

(mmmmmmm) As everybody knows, Christ was not born on December 25th, and Christmas, though celebrating His birth, is really a survival of the heathen festivalamong the Celts called Yule and by the doubt rapidly grow to three times its Romans Saturnalia-celebrating the turning point of the year and the hence-On this account the Puritans denounced Christmas as a heathen and Polish feast and did not observe it. their objections into force and for- away. bade the celebration of Christmas. In

Municipal authorities also sought to

and that a market should be kept upon a Christmas day,' For attending service in the cathedral on that day many people were mobbed. The inhabitants divided The inhabitants divided

themselves into two partles-the Christmasites and the anti-Christmasitesand came to blows. On December 24, 1652, an order in council was issued, proclaiming "that

no observation shall be had of the fiveand-twentieth day of December, commonly called Christmas day, nor any solemnity used or exercised in churches upon that day in respect thereof.' This was simply a reproclamation of Easter, Whitsuntide and all other holy

ovens and larders and carry away for their own consumption all seasonable daintles found therein. People who ate mince pies and decorated their houses with evergreens were declared unworthy of sitting in Parliament. But the restoration of King Charles was also the restoration of King Christmas, who has ever since reigned undisturbed. But the Puritan's hated of Christmas lingered long among Nonconformists.

State of the second

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF

Situation in the United States Paralleled With That of Rome - Un-

just Action in Roberts Case.

Brigham City, Utah, Dec. 17, 1899. To the Editor: Historians tell us that at the most

critical periods of Roman history, when her artful and designing emperors were making insidious assaults upon her liberties, these same petty tyrants were the most scrupulous in maintaining the ancient forms of popular government. The same may be said of the pagan religion of the Romans; about the time they were losing their civil liberties, each vied with his neighbor in observing carefully the forms of the established religion, and would often try to procure advantage over his opponent by charging him with the lack of religion, which in secret, he heartily despised.

We judge the future by the past, and to the careful reader of history it is stead of following the advice of the certainly interesting and instructive, but at the same time alarming, to compare the modern trend of events, especially in our own beloved country -During the commonwealth they carried to ancient nations which have passed

> Macaullay chronicles more than one dangerous precedent established by the British Parliament, during the reign of the Stuarts, at the time of great political and religious excitement, which afterwards came home to plague the party in power.

It is no wonder the present wave of religio-political excitement is causing serious thought among the real lovers of liberty, when it is seen how timid are the people's representatives and how ready they are to pass revolutionary measures for fear their motives might be misconstrued, and that they would lay themselves open to the charge of their opponents of not being in the same moral band wagon with the majority.

It is believed by constitution-al lawyers of high repute, that Congress has passed laws curtailing religious liberty and ex-post-facto in their nature for the purpose of reaching an unpopular church. Viewed from a distance, like ancient Rome, the people of the United States seem to be follow. ing in the footsteps of the founders of the Republic, in political matters, and to have the plety of our revolutionary fathers; but where can you point to a modern Jefferson whose views were so broad that he was willing, should the majority so decide, that an infidel might an edict of 1647, abolishing Christmas, occupy the highest position in the gift days. Soldiers were sent to the houses of the people, and that even the Turks of all suspected persons to search the | could live undisturbed under the broad protection of the Stars and Stripes. Then the nation's modern religious leaders are distinguished more as sensation. al plagarists and for cant than for real plety. They assume a virtue if they have it not. The attachment of the multitude is often uncertain and capriclous. The Greeks banished Aristides because they had become tired of hearing him called the just, but in times of trouble the fickle people were anxious to recall him to render them assistance

Mormon" community. Why they even have the effrontery to ask the patron-age of the Saints. Talk of Satan rebuking sin!

disappointed man.

fore attacking their neighbors?

persecution from without

days.

stigators; so is the present crusade against the "Mormons" acting. I have

already noticed that more than one of

young Utah has recently resolved that

happiness comes from within, and in-

CHINA'S FAST CRUISER.

The fastest cruiser in the world has

recently been completed for China. The

RICY H. JONES,

Attorney and

Counselor at Law.

J. D. CALL.

BRIGHAM CITY, UTAH.

The past seventy years of "Mormon" history is prolfic with instances show-D. Rosenbaum, ing that no weapon formed against Divine truth can prosper. From the prophetic utterances of Joseph Smith oncerning the fate of Stephen Douglas down to the littler souls of the Owen stripe, it has become a house-hold word among young Utah, that he **CLOTHING, GENTS'** who knowingly fights against "Mor monism" will, sooner or later, go down as did the mighty Douglas and die a

FURNISHINGS, SHOES, Though Utah born, I have visited HATS, TRUNKS AND VALISES. most of the States in the Union and when in the large cities I have found

to The only exclusive Clothing, Men's Fur-nishing and Shoe Store in Box Elder County. from the young men themselves, from physicians and hospitals that nature is punishing her victims by the thousands for violating the moral law. Nor did 1 Prices Always the Lowest. find our national capital any exception It was pretty well understood that many a clerkship upon the recommendation

of members of Congress, was filled by 图5月9月9月9月9月9月9月9月9月9月9月9月9月9月 pretty girls whose personal attractions for their patrons were their chief quali-Bowring. fications. Should not these Congressmen clean out their own augean stables be. It has often happened that flerce onslaughts against a people has resulted differently to that intended by its in-HARNESS and

SADDLERY. Old Reliable. All work handstitched by

anti-"Mormon" paper, that political expert workmen. Established 1877. preferment can not come to those, who like B. H. Roberts prefers to be right H. E. BOWRING, Mgr. than to be President, they say with the Danish queen who wrote on her prison



DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS and SHOES

new cruiser is to be known as the Hai Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, Hats, Caps and Furnishing Goods. Tein, of 4,000 tons, and, under natural draught, will have a speed of 23.6 knots per hour. At this rate she could cross

Also Shippers of UTAH FRUIT and PRODUCE the Atlantic in about four and a half Prices Always the Lowest.





forth increasing in power of the sun.

1644 Parliament ordered December 25th to be strictly kept as a solemn feast, and that all people should pass the day in humble bemoaning the great nationto thirty-five miles an hour is the lat- al sin which they and their ancestors est creation of Yankee skill and Yankee | had hitherto committed on that day by eating boar's head, drinking ale flavored with roasted apples, devouring plum pudding and romping under the mistletoe. For twelve years this order remained in force.

reduce Christmas day to the level of other days. We are told that, "Upon Wednesday, December 22, 1647, the cryyer of Canterbury, by the appointment at Master Mayor, openly proclaimed that Christmas day and all other su-perstitious festivals should be put down