

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Religious services were held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, April 1, 1888, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir and congregation sang:

There may all the faithful be.

Prayer by Elder William Woodbury.

The choir sang:

How great the wisdom and the love
That ruled the courts on high.

The Priesthood of the Sixteenth Ward officiated in the administration of the Sacrament.

ELDER J. M. TANNER

addressed the congregation. The habit of relying upon the dictates of the Holy Spirit is well known among the Latter-day Saints, and when they assemble to worship, they do or should entertain a feeling of prayer and a desire to invoke the blessings of God upon the speaker who feels that his reliance is upon the Lord. The Elders who have gone on missions know that men have not been converted to this work by oratory, but that they have received it through the operations of the Holy Spirit. That religion which is not accompanied by a spirit of prayer, is only an outward form. Nothing but individual knowledge and the support of the Spirit of the Lord could sustain the Saints under the trials they have endured. It is a peculiarity of this work that those who embrace it manifest a spirit of great humility, and a willingness to receive intelligence and the instructions of the servants of the Lord. They have received a spirit by which their minds are satisfied that they have received the truth. They may have listened to the preaching of learned men who could expound scripture in many different languages, and expatiate learnedly upon biblical history; and yet they did not receive that satisfaction about the truth of the Gospel that they derived from the testimony of Latter-day Saint Elders.

The speaker related the religious experience of Lawrence Oliphant, a celebrated English author, who was formerly a pronounced infidel, but who declared that, in answer to prayer, he had received a testimony that Jesus was the Son of God. Mr. Oliphant believed that religion was a matter of morality only; but the Latter-day Saints believe that there is a morality higher than what man can conceive, which it is necessary that men should pursue in order to be saved and exalted in the Kingdom of God. A knowledge of this higher morality can only be communicated to man by revelation and inspiration through the channel of an authorized Priesthood.

The belief is spreading that Christianity is a system which does not consist of fixed laws, but is so broad in its foundation and scope that it will embrace all of the religious denominations of the day; and even those who do not believe in Christ. But when we associate the idea of religion with the personal being of Christ, we will see that Christianity is a system of laws to which the Savior himself was subject and obedient.

Sin is irredeemable. It is co-existent with righteousness. One has not and could not exist without the other. Sin existed before we were born, and in the pre-existent world we came in contact with it and overcame it. But when we entered mortality we were again brought into contact with sin, which it is necessary we should overcome in order that we may become saved and exalted.

The speaker referred to certain words of Lehi, and stated that he had often read them to infidels and scientific men, who had expressed great interest in and admiration for them, and had felt there was something in those words worthy of their investigation. It often happens that men in the world, who are infidel and profess no religious faith, desire to investigate "Mormonism," in order to acquire an understanding of what to the world is indeed a marvelous work and a wonder.

The speaker read from a discourse by Lehi, in which the principles of good and evil, joy and happiness, etc., are expounded. It is a truth with which all are acquainted that the principles or forces of good and evil exist in every individual, and are constantly at war. It often happens that when persons are subjected to the greatest trials and sorrows, they at the same time experience the greatest joys. Such is the experience of many Latter-day Saints. Joys of the most exalted character have accompanied trials which seemed severe in the utmost degree. The Saints have passed through sufferings of the most intense character, and have received blessings of corresponding greatness. The speaker believed that as a person draws nearer to godliness his capacity for suffering is increased; that the pure and holy are capable of suffering to a more intense degree than are the unrighteous. The criminal who is most steeped in crime, and who is farthest from divinity, suffers least. In illustration, the speaker referred to the sufferings of the Savior in the garden of Gethsemane, which it is supposed were more intense and excruciating than could have been experienced by any other mortal being. Why was his suffering greater than could have been experienced by any other human being? Because he had advanced in

morality and divinity further than any other mortal had done. So it may be with us. Through suffering we are advanced in the scale of being and divinity, and the forces that bring to pass our sufferings are blessings to us. We can see the philosophy of these principles in a little child, in which is seen a tendency to striving and competitiveness from the first, and unless the principle of opposition existed in the child it could make no progress in intelligence. If there were no opposition in the affairs of men, they could not develop or progress.

Among those races who are least advanced in civilization and intelligence is seen the least amount of opposition, and the greatest degree of contentment with their condition and surroundings. But among us competitiveness and opposition have been developing forces, which have resulted in our present state of advancement.

While the Latter-day Saints have differences among themselves, yet it has been necessary that opposition and affliction from the world should be brought down upon them in order that they might be developed and advanced.

How far will we be blessed and benefited by the opposition of the world? Only so far as we resist it with the principles of truth and righteousness. If we would realize the blessings which have been promised us, we must learn to meet the world with good for evil. Do our Elders abroad refute slander with slander? If they do they will not succeed. Do we return to the world that which it heaps upon us? If we do we will not progress. It is by the exercise of love and charity towards those who oppose them that the Saints will eventually subdue opposition.

ELDER WM. WOODBURY,

who recently returned from a mission to the Southern States, addressed the congregation. He realized that the world was in darkness concerning the Latter-day Saints, having had little or no information about them except from their enemies. The speaker was thankful to be able to say that he had been instrumental in proclaiming the Gospel to many who had never heard it before, and in convincing a number of its truth. He valued his religion now more than before he went on his mission, for he had been able to contrast it with the systems of men.

He had labored mostly in Alabama, though he had spent some time in Florida. He gave a sketch of his labors and bore testimony to the truth of the Gospel as taught by the Latter-day Saints.

The choir sang the anthem, "Glory to God."

Benediction by Patriarch John Smith.

DISCIPLINE AND CULTURE.

A Lecture Delivered in Logan Temple, July 2d, 1887,

BY IDA JONE COOK.

At this period of the world's history, when temptations beset us on every side, how necessary that we should fortify ourselves in the strongest position, attainable, to avoid the snafes aimed at us by the arch enemy.

Little do we understand, my friends, the amount of valuable time we have permitted to pass by unheeded, untroubled with the lessons of the hour; the precious time we have wasted; because we have failed to profit by the words of counsel and revelation given unto us by the prophets and servants of the Most High. If any among you have not awakened to the necessities of the hour, let me urge you from this time forth to awake; let me urge you to discipline yourselves and your families, in accordance with the commands of our Father, who is a God of love, mercy, patience and justice. But if His instructions and commands are not heeded and obeyed, His children must suffer the penalty of disobedience.

There are many instances in the Bible relating to the destruction of individuals, cities and whole nations, for disobeying the commands of the Lord, and the warnings of His prophets; but in no instance has this occurred without due notice and time being given, for all who would heed, understand and believe, to escape.

All present have listened repeatedly to the teachings of those having authority; have listened to prophecies made, which have been literally fulfilled, have listened to others which we know will have their fulfillment in the near future. We have our Bible from which we may learn innumerable instances of how the people and leaders were held accountable for disobeying the laws of God, and for not heeding the voice and admonitions of His servants. If we read carefully we find that prophecies were literally fulfilled at the time appointed; and we also find many to be fulfilled in this our day; and the close observer of the signs of the times, realizes that a literal fulfillment is near at hand. The emissaries of Lucifer know that their day is short, and they are crowding as many obstacles before us as they can, to turn us aside from the paths of righteousness.

We also find many lessons containing instruction, that will aid us in all the affairs and duties of life, if we will only discipline ourselves rigidly by those laws, thus preparing our faculties to receive the teachings of the Spirit that opens the eyes of our understanding and bears testimony to each one of us if we will only heed.

Ruskin, a great art critic and political economist, is said to have the "most analytic mind in Europe." In his autobiography he attributes his powers of mind to the influence of the lessons taught to him by his mother from the Bible. He states that on the first day of January the first chapter of Genesis was read, and on the last day of December, the twenty second chapter of Revelations, and then the first chapter of Genesis again. He was required to commit to memory many entire chapters and portions of chapters. His mother was very careful to have him understand the meaning, as well as to repeat the exact words.

Ruskin states that he has found great comfort and satisfaction from the passages learned, and that on momentous occasions in his life, an appropriate passage of Scripture came to his mind has enabled him to decide wisely. Daniel Webster, the orator of America, attributed his superior eloquence to the discipline and culture acquired at his mother's side, from the Book of Books.

In addition to this gem of great value, we have also another, taken from the earth, which seems to me, shibboleth with equal luster; and the radiance of its rays penetrates the dense mist and reaches the heart of many poor creatures in every clime. By a careful perusal of its pages, he who has accustomed himself to think as he reads, may profit by the experience of others, and thereby avoid many pitfalls and dangerous precipices, little rocks and huge mountains, found in the eventful journey of life. We all try to avoid the precipice and travel around the mountain; but the pitfall, skillfully concealed under some enticing pleasure, and the little rocks, over which we stumble daily, require greater strength of mind and powers of endurance to foresee and avoid, than the steep precipice and huge mountain. If we do not resist temptations, idle thoughts, words, deeds, we find them rapidly increase in size and number, and lo! we are on the brink of the precipice; huge boulders and mountains shut off the path of retreat; light of inspiration "is seen darkly as through a glass," and we are soon plunged into the darkness of destruction and unbelief.

God, in His great love and mercy, has also given us through His servants, other aids to guide us in our journey. The Book of Doctrine and Covenants, Key to Theology, Voice of Warning, Pearl of Great Price, Discourses, letters, and revelations. From these many sources, we should learn and teach our children, ever asking for divine guidance and aid in understanding, and appropriating the parts we most need and storing them away for use in time of need.

Now, my friends, I fear if we attempt to excuse ourselves and say we have no time to read and reflect upon these things of such importance to us, we soon will look back in sorrow, and see the land marks which have guided us into the pitfall of ignorance, so carefully covered by the hurry and bustle ever attending the business of life, still urging us onward with the alluring promise of great treasures to be obtained by and by, and then we will have time and means to devote to the work of the Master.

But what becomes of our children in the meantime? Do not they partake of the same spirit, and think by and by will be time enough? While waiting for the promised by and by, the weeds of selfishness, indifference, unbelief and disobedience are cultivated, and become strong, hardy plants, crowding out love, self-denial, faith and obedience. When too late, the anxious parent exclaims I have no influence, I can do nothing with my child, evil associates have led him or her away. Do not let us so deceive ourselves. We have been slack in our discipline; we have permitted John or Mary to come and go, without question, and have neglected them, and the seeds of error and untruth have taken root in the rich soil of their hearts, in which we should have sown and cultivated the seeds of virtue, purity, truth, faith, morality, obedience, justice, patience, hope, charity and benevolence. In hearts so cultivated there is no room for weeds of discontent, untruth, unbelief, selfishness, immorality, injustice, impatience, and love of vice to creep in.

Let us hold our children close to us, make them feel that they are nearer and dearer to us than all else beside our God; that we have time always to enjoy or sorrow with them; that a part of each day is theirs and ours, to which we look forward as the hour of reunion, when the pleasures or disappointments, the aspirations, successes or failures may be freely talked about, and words of cheer or sympathy, kindly suggestions and criticisms, given and taken. The influence of such an hour is never lost, but is carried down the long vista of years and ennobles, refines and makes happy the hearts in many homes.

When the youth or maiden leaves the paternal roof and encounters the temptations of life, the memory of the loving words of counsel or tenderness spoken in this home hour by the dear father and mother, the sympathizing brother or sister, acts as a powerful safeguard from danger, and a strong magnet in the line of rectitude and duty, giving increased desire and strength to resist the vices so temptingly arrayed. Let us lay the foundation of a broad and general culture, by reading and discussion with the family, the general topics of the daily papers, biographies of eminent men and women; books of travel, history, poems, scientific, mathematical and

spiritual truths, thus cultivating power of thought and expression, while adding to the general fund of information.

Did somebody say "I have no time"? Has one of us more time than another, that this plea, so often heard, is made? If we systematize our work, I think any one of us can find fifteen minutes each day to devote to individual or circle reading. If you have never tried it, you do not know how much time you gain. Seven and one-half hours in a month of thirty days—longer than any of you would care to read at one sitting; besides the effort to keep the line of thought is most excellent mental discipline. Try it each one of you, and if you distrust what you read, you will be surprised at the amount of information gained in six months, and amply repaid for the effort. The ease and readiness, with which the children express themselves, will both surprise and gratify you, and a taste for information of various kinds is acquired, which develops and expands the faculties with which we are endowed by our Creator.

Let us, my brethren and sisters, give the matter of discipline and culture some attention. Let us profit by the experience of noted men and women; let us learn not only from our books, but from each other.

President Young once said to me, "Wherever you find truth in science, art, literature, or nature, hold fast to it, for it is part of the Gospel." How are we to find these truths unless we seek? How know they are truths unless we test them? How retain and use them without mental discipline, and the assistance of the Holy Ghost? In sections 130 and 131, Doctrine and Covenants, we read:

"Whosoever principles of intelligence we attain unto in this life, will rise with us in the resurrection, and if a person gains more knowledge and intelligence in this life through his diligence and obedience, than another, he will have so much the advantage in the world to come. It is impossible for a man to be saved in ignorance."

Then let us strive for and exercise the physical, mental, social, political, moral and spiritual discipline and culture, that will enable us to be saved and exalted in the Kingdom of God.

ELDERS ARRESTED.

An Unsubstantiated Charge Tramped Up.

Du Quoin, Perry Co., Ill.,

March 27, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

We have just returned from a trip to Kinkaid Hill, Jackson County, where we went to visit the few Saints there. We found that there was a bitter feeling of opposition among a certain class of people, and we learned that a mob had been organized and had called at several houses of the Saints to find Elders Peterson and Smith, who had been there, but they had left the day before. The mob was disappointed at not finding them and made threats of what they would do if the "Mormon" preachers came back again, and that they would serve the "Mormons" that took care of them the same—by whipping them.

On the night of the 21st, two men came to Brother Waldbesser's house and arrested C. A. Terry and myself on a complaint made before the justice of the peace of Marcial Lyerla, for disturbing the peace of himself and family. The officers insisted on our going with them that night, but it being late we objected. Brother G. F. Waldbesser offered to give security for our appearance next morning so they made out a bond of \$200 and we were released. We had a trial the next day but there being no evidence against us we were discharged. Sister Lyerla two of her daughters who had been called as witnesses, testified in our favor. There was a mob of about 35 men waiting outside when we came out of the house. They were disappointed at our not being convicted. They booed and yelled like mad men, and some talked of taking us and giving us a whipping. They told us to leave the country and never come back again. They are reported to be a very hard set of men.

Mr. Lyerla and his wife joined the Church last October, but he proved to be a backslider, and has been opposing the doctrine ever since. He said that he could not partake of it, that the "Mormons" would have to quit preaching around there, and that he and his wife could not agree on religion and that is the reason he had us arrested.

The Elders in this State will hold a conference here on the 21st and 22nd of April.

Respectfully,
ERNEST S. PENROSE.

NEWS NOTES.

Items Gathered from Various Sources.

Patrick Mitchell, an old railroad laborer, suicided at Livingston, Montana, last Thursday by shooting himself through the head with a revolver.—Butte Inter-Mountain, March 28.

Elizabeth, Colo., March 29.—A farm laborer by the name of Barney Law was killed by the north bound freight train on the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth railroad last night, four miles north of Elizabeth. He had been on a spree for the last five or six days and started up the track about dark. A bottle was lying by his side.

John H. Sullivan, a miner engaged in the Hale & Norcross, Virginia, while working yesterday afternoon a drift that connects the north and south upraises, 115 feet above the floor of the 700 level, was caved by a heavy mass of earth, and died from the effects of his injuries almost as soon as extricated.—Reno Gazette, March 28.

Colorado Springs, Colo., March 28.—There was a most exciting scene in Colorado Springs opera house last night. A few minutes after 8 o'clock about two-thirds of the audience gathered to witness Kate Castillon's production of "Crazy Patch" comfortably seated when a sudden gust of wind blew the tin off the roof. The room was filled with dust, and a general stampede ensued. It was suddenly and the swaying of the tubs, accompanied by the noise from the roof, was more than the audience could stand. The panic was of short duration and no one was injured, but the audience had a terrible fright.

Yesterday morning about 3:30 o'clock freight train No. 5 had two cars derailed from the track half a mile east of Union Mill's sidetrack, near Tremonton, caused by the breaking of a joint. Train No. 1 passed the wreck safely on the sidetrack, but No. 2 had heavy lines from the Salt Lake division, second engine jumped the track at switch and plowed through the track, breaking steel rails. The passenger and express cars followed and a piece of steel rail nine feet long was driven up through the express car. A wrecking train was working at the 5:50 wreck when the second wreck occurred, and was wedged in between the two wrecks. A third wrecking train was telegraphed for and rendered good service in clearing the track. The mail was transferred and the mail car and engine abandoned. The express car was drawn back, the side-track repaired and No. 2 was enabled to resume its interrupted journey at 5 o'clock p. m. The engine was considerably damaged and the passengers badly frightened, but no one hurt.—Reno Gazette, March 27.

IN FRIGHTFUL PERIL.

Fearful Adventure of a Montana Miner.

The Butte Inter-Mountain of the 9th ult., has the following communication:

"I notice that your paper spoke yesterday of a narrow escape by one of our young miners in getting away from a blast of giant that was about to explode," said a mining man to a reporter this morning. "That was a pretty close call, but it was nothing to the experience of one of our young men on the hill recently. I won't tell you his name, because he doesn't want to see it in the papers, but these are the circumstances: He is a fine miner and his company had just bought a mine that had been closed down for several years. The hoisting works were burned about four years ago and part of the timbers in the main shaft suffered a like fate. The shaft was 400 or 500 feet deep and the company wanted him to go down and find out what shape things were in below. The ladders near the top of the shaft were all burned out and there were no hoisting appliances, so the only thing left for him was to go down a rope until he came to a place where the ladders were not burned. So he fastened a rope above, dropped it to the shaft and started down to explore a mine which had not been visited by anybody since the fire. About fifty fifty feet down he came to the topmost ladder and swung himself over against it. It secured him and sound, so he transferred his weight from the rope to it. Understand that he was about 450 feet of open shaft beneath him, and that he was in a place as dark as the inside of an elephant. Well, as I said, he transferred his weight from the rope to the ladder. He still grasped the rope with his left hand, however, and it was lucky for him that he did, for the ladder proved to be partially burned and it broke loose from the timbers and went rattling down that dark four or five hundred feet of shaft. He didn't have a very tight grip on the rope, and before he could recover himself he slid clear to the end of the rope and would have followed the ladder down the shaft had it not been that the rope had a knot on the end of it, which kept his grip from sliding off it entirely. Then he had sixty feet of rope to climb, hand over hand, to the surface. This, in itself, was difficult enough, but in addition he was almost paralyzed by his peril, and was taken with a frightful chill, which almost shook him off the rope as he climbed. However, to make a long story short, he reached the surface in safety after a superhuman effort, but it took him several days to recover. That's what I call a narrow escape."

Jackson, Mich., dispatch: An aeronaut named Hogan dropped with a parachute from a balloon from a height of over a mile today. He reached the ground in safety, though badly off for breath.

A London dispatch says the Grand Lodge Templars has adopted the report of the representatives who attended the session at Saratoga at which the reunion of both sections of the Supreme Court was effected.