

contents of Mr. John Fry's safe. The safe was unlocked, so they had no trouble in opening it. The drawers were broken open and a number of deeds and other papers were stolen. There was no money for the thieves. To cap the climax of the night's work the marauders poisoned old "Bones," the veteran dog which has stayed with Mr. Fry for thirteen or fourteen years.

Yesterday a number of small boys went swimming in the Weber River near the bridge. A ten-years-old son of Mr. George West, got out in deep water and began to sink. A couple of his playmates at once went to his rescue and succeeded in getting him out. They rolled him on the ground, causing him to throw up nearly a gallon of water which he had swallowed. Being too weak to walk his companions carried him home in their arms, where he received the best attention. He will not be able to go bathing for a few days.

Early yesterday morning three young men were staggering along Main Street, evidently having been out all night. Presently a trim little female shot across the street towards the loose-jointed trio. She singled out her husband among the three and kindly asked him to come home. This he refused to do. Quick as a wink she had him by the collar and the seat of his trousers, and, notwithstanding his resistance, energetically and deliberately took him across the street. Arriving at the gate she firmly held him with one hand, opened the gate with the other and then sent him spinning into the yard. The brave little woman was applauded by the spectators who appreciated the situation. If a few of our young men were thus summarily taken from their evil companions, by those they had at one time sworn to love, honor, protect and support, their public shame, if nothing else, might serve as a restraint to their fearful appetite for intoxicants.—*Ogden Standard, July 21.*

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, JULY 23, 1888.

Logan Temple.

The Logan Temple will close for renovation and repairs on Friday evening, July 13th, 1888, and open on Monday, August 13th, 1888.

M. W. McRRILL, President.

Seriously Ill.

The venerable Patriarch Charles W. Hyde has been prostrated with a severe illness for the last two weeks. His many friends will regret to learn that the prospect of his recovery is exceedingly remote, as he seems to be in a very weak condition.

Arrest.

Last week deputy marshals raided Wellsville, Cache County, for persons accused of disregarding the Edmunds law by living with their wives. They succeeded in arresting Charles Bailey, who was required to give bail for his appearance.

Pardoned.

About 6 o'clock on Saturday evening a dispatch came from Marshal Dyer, at Washington, to release President Wm. R. Smith, of Davis Stake, from the penitentiary. Brother Smith has been serving a term for unlawful cohabitation, and was granted a pardon by President Cleveland. He was liberated.

Fell Out of a Cage.

On Saturday morning an accident happened in the incline shaft of the Crescent mine, Park City. Foreman Gitsch and three miners were in the cage near the 200 foot level, when one of the men, named Houston, fell out. He struck on the timbers and then fell a few feet into the water. He was considerably bruised on the hip and side.

The Eclipse.

Last night the total eclipse of the moon was witnessed by a great many people in this city and elsewhere. That such an event was to occur seemed to be forgotten even by those who knew of it, and nothing was said in the papers about it. From this cause, many who observed the queen of the night growing darker did not understand the reason of it for some little time. The shadow entered the disc of the moon at 8:55 p. m. and at 10:54 the eclipse was complete. At 12:55 a. m. it had passed entirely away, and the earth's shadow no longer obstructed the path of the sun's rays to the moon. During a portion of the period of obscuration there were fleecy clouds that somewhat interfered with the view, but these did not remain long at a time, so that a splendid opportunity was given to observe the eclipse. One peculiarity of the occurrence was that the moon, while it was obscured, appeared to be of a deep red or reddish-brown color entirely unusual with such events. This was charged to the presence of the clouds, but when these were entirely swept away, the appearance was unchanged.

A Circus Row.

Sells Brothers' circus did not fare well after leaving this city for the north. At Logan the prices of admission were raised to \$1, and the result was a very light audience, and a miser-

able performance. Those who did attend signally failed in getting their money's worth. At Franklin, Idaho, during the afternoon performance, a dispute arose over some remarks made by a circus gatekeeper regarding a citizen of the town. The gatekeeper tried to thrash the citizen, who had protested against being insulted. The result was that another citizen interfered, then came in another circus man, and so on until about 40 persons were engaged, and the conflict raged fiercely, blows being delivered thick and fast. The citizens were victorious and their opponents were compelled to take shelter in their tents. Shortly after a woman connected with the circus came out and wanted to shoot one of the citizens' party. She and the man whose blood she proposed to spill met, and both drew revolvers at the same time. Bloodshed was prevented, however, and the circus managers got out of town without giving the evening performance which had been advertised. The show then separated into two parts, each going in a different direction.

BOY DROWNED.

He Rides a Horse Into a Roaring Torrent.

The body of a boy, William Leroy, aged 10 years, the son of Samuel and Mary McIntyre, of Tintic, was brought to the city on Saturday for interment in the family burial lot in the city cemetery. It appears that the deceased and his brother, aged about six years, left the ranch to go down to the Mammoth Mill in Tintic, where his parents reside—a distance of ten miles. The boys were mounted on horses. A severe storm overtook them and it is supposed that, as a result of a cloud burst, the big gulch, which is a dry wash known as "Death Creek," was filled with a roaring torrent about eight feet deep.

The larger boy undertook to cross but his horse refused to enter the water. He exchanged animals with his younger brother, who was riding a small and gentle mare. The moment the stream was entered both mare and boy sank out of sight. This was the last the little fellow saw of his brother. With remarkable sagacity the six-year-old boy rode up the bank of the stream about three miles, and succeeded in finding a place where the water was shallow enough to cross. From there he proceeded to his home at Tintic. The ranchman had reached Tintic ahead of the boy and in quest of the pair. He there learned the facts related. An immediate search was instituted and in a short time the body was found about five miles from where the boy attempted to ford the stream. The head and face were badly bruised but there were no marks upon the body. The mare was found soon afterwards, all right, having succeeded in getting out of the gulch after the boy had lost his hold.

The funeral services were held at 3 p. m. yesterday in this city.

Dixie Items.

VIRGIN CITY,
Washington Co., July 20, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

We were visited, on the 11th instant, by a heavy wind and rain storm, which has done some damage by blowing down crops, injuring lucern and grain that was yet in the fields, blowing off fruit, breaking ditches, etc.

Our field crops are somewhat better this year than average. We have cut our second cutting of lucern some time since, while our small grain is all in the stack. We are raising a greater amount than in past years. We can produce it cheaper than manufacture molasses at the very low price which it now stands at, and depend upon the north and our trading qualities for our breadstuff. This is, in our opinion, a very important move in the right direction, for we fully realize that, should there come a scarcity of this commodity in the northern settlements, we would be the greatest sufferers.

With the exception of grapes, which are almost a total failure (excepting the Isabel, which are more hardy and productive, but of less value), our fruit yield will be very light this year. Our grape vines were nearly all frozen to the ground last winter, and it is thought that it will take at least five years to recover from the loss thus sustained.

Our Mill Co. are making substantial and greatly needed improvements, in the flouring mill of this place; and hope, in future, to give better general satisfaction than in the past.

We are occasionally visited by the deputy marshals, but we are such a good (?) people that they have but little use for us.

The summer, thus far, has been very warm and windy, but the health of the people has been good.

Now, could we not devise some plan to create a permanent boom for Dixie, for the purpose of bettering our condition? Let us support home industries. Let us encourage the silk movement by rendering substantial aid; endeavor to manufacture what we need at home, and a surplus to export, and thereby bring money and means into the country and not be continually sending them out, as we have done in the past. We have many natural facilities for improving our condition and adding wealth to our Territory, one of the most important

of which, in my opinion, consists in raising our breadstuff and producing "Dixie currency," i. e., dried fruit, and many other industries that might be entered into with profit. J. H.

DROPPED DEAD.

Mrs. Margaret R. Salmon Dies from Heart Disease.

On Friday night, about 10:30 o'clock, Mrs. Margaret Robinson Salmon, wife of James Salmon, of Coalville, Summit County, died suddenly. She has for a number of years followed the calling of midwife, and at the time stated above, was summoned to attend a lady. Mrs. Salmon had retired to bed a short time before, and replied to the caller that she would come. She arose hurriedly and dressed herself. No one was in the room at the time, but her son was in bed in an adjoining room. He heard his mother say to the caller, "I'll be along in a couple of minutes," and about a minute after heard something fall heavily on to her bed. He sprang up and inquired what was the matter, and receiving no answer, went into the room, where he discovered his mother lying partly on the bed, just where she had fallen. Her hat was in her hand, and she was evidently about to put it on when she was stricken down. The remainder of the family were aroused, and a physician summoned, but from the time her son entered the room—within a few seconds after her fall—she never breathed or gave the least sign of life.

The doctor pronounced the immediate cause of death to be heart disease. The lady had never shown any symptoms of being thus affected, and was to all appearances strong and hearty. She had complained of a slight head-ache during the day, but nothing serious was thought of it. She was a native of Scotland, and was born August 8, 1838.

Her husband was in the city at the time of the sad occurrence, visiting his brother, Officer Wm. Salmon. On Saturday morning he went to West Jordan, but a feeling of anxiety rested upon him so that he returned to take the first train for home. In the meantime a telegram containing the painful intelligence had been received by his brother in this city, but as James got to town just in time to catch the outgoing train, he did not learn what had happened till he reached Ogden on his way to Coalville. Sister Salmon leaves eight living children, the youngest being seven years of age. She bore an excellent reputation, and her genial ways and kindness to those in distress made for her a host of warm friends. The funeral was set for two o'clock this afternoon, at the Coalville meeting house.

THE CHURCHES OF THE WORLD.

Is either of them the Church of Christ?

In a previous article, entitled "The Apostolic Churches, Their Decline and Fall," I have shown that the Word of God predicts with no uncertain or ambiguous language, the disappearance of the primitive churches from the earth, shortly after the death of the Apostles. I have also shown that the testimony of ecclesiastical history amply proves that the churches declined more and more, until they were removed and their light no more seen.

And yet we are confronted with the fact that there are in the world at the present time, as there always have been, numerous, religious bodies, all claiming to be the Church of Christ, or at least fragments of that Church. They tell us that we are mistaken, when we believe the word of God's prophets who predicted that the Saints of the Most High should be "overcome," and that the Church should be "hid in the wilderness." They want us to believe, contrary to the word of God, that the church has always not only existed on earth, but taken a prominent part in the actions of the nations. Right here in Utah, we have quite a collection of religious bodies, all claiming, I presume, to be the church. We have Roman Catholics, Baptists, Methodists, Lutherans and Presbyterians, and perhaps others.

On what, then, do these various religious bodies rest their claims? Can any of them, or all taken together, possibly be the Church of Christ?

The Roman Catholic church is the largest of all "Christian" denominations. She claims to be the primitive church in her developed and perfected state, guided and directed by the Holy Spirit. The Roman Pontiff claims to be the successor of the Apostle Peter, the rock of the church, from whom the keys of supreme authority have been handed down without interruption ever since the days of the apostles.

I will, for the sake of the argument, admit the Roman church has existed since the days of Peter, and that this Apostle really was in Rome and left the keys there with the bishop to be handed down to future popes. But when we have admitted all this, we must ask: Does the Roman church hold and teach the doctrines of Christ? If not, she is not Christ's church. The Apostle John informs us (2 John, 9,) that every one who "steps over" and does not remain in the teaching of Christ "has not God." He who remains or abides in the teaching of Christ, has both the Fa-

ther and the Son. And further: "If there come any unto you, and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither bid him God speed; for he that biddeth him God speed, is partaker of his evil deeds."

From this passage we see clearly that something more than apostolic succession is required for a denomination to be the Church of Christ. The teaching of our Lord must go with the succession, as the spirit must be with the body to constitute a living man.

In this respect the Catholic church comes very short of the mark.

Some of their doctrines are nothing but abuse of scripture statements. The blessedness of the dead who die in the Lord is made the pretext of saint worship, contrary to other passages of the scriptures. On Christ's presence in the sacrament, the adoration of the bread is founded. The salutation of the angel is said to justify the deification of the Virgin Mary.

Some of their doctrines are perversions of Scripture texts. "He that eateth me, even he shall live by me," John 6: 57, they refer to the sacrament, although this ordinance was not instituted when our Lord spake these words. On the expression, "He himself shall be saved, yet so as by fire," 1 Cor. 3: 15, the popish doctrine of purgatory is founded.

But the leading doctrines of the Roman Catholics do not reach as far back as the apostolic age. The title of a universal bishop at Rome, a Pope, does not go farther back than to A. D. 606. The canonical authority of the corrupted Bible translation, known as *Vulgate*, and also of the apocryphal books of the Bible was settled at the council of Trent, in the sixteenth century. At the same time traditions were raised to the dignity of articles of faith. The Latin tongue was introduced in the worship, and the vernacular excluded in the seventh century. Transubstantiation was first taught in the eighth century. In the eleventh century the Lord's Supper was instituted by distributing bread only instead of bread and wine. In the twelfth century we first hear of the doctrine of seven sacraments. Of the doctrines of the meritorious virtue of penance, of purgatory, prayers for the dead, we hear nothing before the seventh century. The power of granting indulgences the popes did not discover till the twelfth century. Auricular confession was first enjoined by the fourth Lateran council, in the thirteenth century. The celibacy of the clergy as universal and compulsory, was ordained at the end of the fourth and was confirmed by Gregory VII at the end of the 11th century. And the invention of sprinkling infants was never formally sanctioned before the year 1311, at the council of Ravenna.

Thus we see that Popery is nothing but a novelty, as compared to the primitive church. Its doctrines are either apparent perversions of the doctrines of Christ, or innovations, altogether unknown in the apostolic churches.

The unavoidable conclusion, established by these facts, and by the assertion of the Apostle John, that "he that abideth not in the teaching of Christ, has not God" is, that the Catholic Church "has not God," that she can not be the Church of Christ, even if she can prove her historical connection with the primitive church.

But this connection is, after all, very problematic.

The facts seem to be that the primitive churches were dissolved into numerous factions, known under various names. The Eucelians and Euphemites, the followers of Novatian, the Paulicans, the Manichaeans, the Donatists, the Valdenses and Albigenses, and numerous others, seem to be the fragments of the primitive churches, while the Roman church seems to be a power, sprung up out of the commotions of the nations independent of the gospel altogether. The connection of Rome with the Church of Christ resembles much the connection of the Whites with the aborigines of America. Nobody can say that the present American nation has sprung from the Indians. Neither can anybody say that the Roman church has sprung from the Church of Christ.

Certain it is that Rome both "Christian" and Pagan, has done all in her power to destroy those that professed Christ. And in this respect "Christian Rome takes the lead." It has been computed that "Christian" Rome has slain no less than 60,000,000 of martyrs, a host as large as the population of the United States. How is it possible that a denomination, so bloodthirsty, so cruel, so bigoted "drunken with the blood of Saints (Rev. 17: 6) can claim to be the perfected church of Christ? Such a claim is nothing short of blasphemy.

It may be added that the Apostle Peter had nothing to do with the church of Rome. The tradition which makes Peter the founder of the church at Rome is altogether improbable, unsupported as it is by any historical evidence. Neither is it probable that he suffered martyrdom at Rome. His last epistle was written probably from Babylon A. D. 64 or 65, in the same year in which he is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, consequently not in Rome but in Babylon.

Thus it will be seen that every claim of the Roman church, when tested, falls to the ground.

And by disposing of the "Mother-church," all her daughters are dis-

posed of, too. What has been said of the great Roman church applies with equal force to all the churches that owe their existence to a secession from her. None can trace their origin to the primitive church; none can prove their doctrines to be the teaching of Christ.

The Lutherans go no farther back than to Luther. The diet of Spire 1529, when the evangelical princes presented their solemn protest against popery may fairly be considered the birthday of that church.

The Presbyterians may count the 3rd of December, 1567, as their birthday.

The Methodists are younger still, dating not further back than 1739.

None of these can be the Church of Christ. For between their first appearance and the disappearance of the primitive churches, there is a gulf of several hundred years. And as they were founded, not by Christ, not through revelation from Him, they are clearly not His churches, but merely human institutions.

Some of the best writers of the Baptists claim that their denomination has existed since the days of the Apostles, and that their Churches are perfect patterns of the primitive Churches. In order to establish this theory they trace the Baptist principles through all the various sects of the early and of the middle ages. They claim that the Valdenses and Albigenses, the Beghards and the Lollards, the Anabaptists and Mennonites and many others were really Baptists, although not known by that name.

Suffice it to say to this that "the Baptists can trace their history through all these sects and thus establish a connection with the primitive church, yet as they have not retained the teachings of Christ in many important points, they have no right to the title, The Church of Christ.

To abide in the teaching of Christ, is as we have already seen, as important as the historical connection. Show us a church that has existed since the days of the Apostles and that has all the time retained the doctrines of Christ. If there were such a church, that would indeed be the church of Christ. But a close examination of all the existing churches of the world discloses the fact that none of them possess these two essentials.

Hence the necessity of a new revelation, confirmed by miracles, when God again in this century founded a true church through Joseph Smith the Prophet.

I have denied that the existing churches of the world have a right to call themselves the Church of Christ. Let me say, in conclusion, that I, notwithstanding this, by no means question the good work some of them have accomplished. They have filled important parts in the economy of God. Mede and Bishop Newton have shown that during the long dark ages, when the church was hidden in the wilderness, God had some witnesses on the earth to bear testimony of His truth as once preached to the Saints. And this part of bearing testimony of the truth has been the work of good men through the ages.

The Church having again been established, their testimony is ended, their work is done.

The time of these witnesses is completed, and the time of the Church has again come, preparatory to the coming of the Son of God. J. M. S.

News Notes.

Items Gathered from Various Sources.

Prescott (A. T.) July 18.—The government special agents are causing great annoyance and expense to citizens and settlers in this section. Upward of forty suits have been instituted by the special agents before the land official here for cancellation of homestead and pre-emption entries, and in some cases for cancellation of the patent. In one case now on trial the settler had lived eight years on the land, and submitted final proof two years ago without opposition, but for taking issue recently with a special emissary of the government in another land case, the latter seeks to cancel his entry before the patent issues. In another case the settler has lived for years on his land, proved up and obtained a patent, which it is now attempted to cancel.

Santa Fe, N.M., July 18.—One of the most serious and fatal freight wrecks that has been known on the Santa Fe road for a long time occurred one mile east of Salzbacher station at 9:30 o'clock this morning. The first section of train 37, while running at a fair rate of speed, jumped the track, badly wrecked the engine and ten cars, and killed Engineer Dale, Fireman Cropper and Conductor Haynes, all well known and very popular. The ten cars are badly scattered over the track and the track considerably torn up. Relief and wrecked trains were at once sent to the scene of the disaster and the track will be cleared shortly. The cause of the wreck is not yet known. It is believed that the intense heat of the past few days expanded the rails, and that the accident was due to their spreading, which permitted the engine to jump the track, followed by the heavily loaded cars. The bodies of the engineer and conductor were taken to Las Vegas.