SUNDAY SERVICES.

Addresses By Elders Walter J. Scattle and Eli H. Pierce at The Tabernacle.

Religious services were held at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, September 11th, 1892, commencing at 2 o'clock p.m., President Joseph F. Smith presiding.

The choir sang the hymn commencing:

Behold the mountain of the Lord
In latter days shall rise.

Prayer was offered by Bishop Le G. Hardy.

The choir sang the hymn:

Softly comes the evening blessing
On the great Millennial morn.

The Preschool of the ninth ward officiated in the administration of the sacrament.

ELDER WALTER J. SCATTLE

was first called upon to speak. He said he recognized in that large assemblage of Latter-day Saints a class of men and women who had a better understanding of our Heavenly Father, His attributes, will, and desires than any other body of religious worshippers on the earth. As Elder standing before a congregation such as that, to bear his testimony to the truths of the Gospel which they had espoused, occupied a responsible position. It was a pleasure indeed to him to contemplate the principles of this Gospel, for they were plain, comprehensive and applicable to the humblest man and woman dwelling on the earth. The Latter-day Saints were possessed of one common spirit, which emanated from our Heavenly Father and directed all who. This inter-day work had a great destiny before it, and this people of great future; and though the world might scoff, revile and persecute, as in the past, still he knew that nothing of this could retard the progress of this work, whose motto was onward and upward. The Lord might, at times, see fit to chastise the Latter-day Saints and bring down trials upon them, but this was simply to test their faith, that it be ascertained faithful so would His blessings be showered upon them. We should seek by every means in our power to bring our brethren into the fold of Christ, and in every way to fulfil the duties and obligations cast upon us.

ELDER ELI H. PIERCE

addressed the congregation. He said the substance of the last speaker's remarks was that the Gospel as restored in our day had come to stay. It might sound peculiar to strangers who were present that officers in high walks of life, kind from the Latter-day Saints' pulpit—that the Gospel had again been restored to the earth, nevertheless, it was true, and when we said that it had been restored through the fulfilment of prophecy, through the revelations and ministration of angels, it signified that the Gospel had been removed from the earth for a very long period of time. Having been restored to us through the Prophet Joseph Smith, we had the promise that it would now remain until the final coming of the Redeemer. In the promise given unto the Latter-day Saints through the founder of their faith the prophecy of Daniel was referred to, wherein he predicted that at a future time the kingdom should be established upon the earth, "never more to be thrown down nor given to another people." The speaker referred to what he termed certain factions which had broken off from the Church of Christ in our day. Since it was established in the year 1832, no fewer than sixteen distinct organizations or churches had sprung out of it. A hundred had arisen out of the Church which prevailed while the factor was upon the earth, so also counterfeits had been organized in the latter-day dispensation; but only one the Church remained other said. That Church had been firmly established in the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains and there would remain until the Ward had gathered to all nations.

The Latter-day Saints had declared, and their testimonies for the last fifty years or more has also proclaimed, that God had again spoken from the heavens, that He had again set His Church upon the earth, "never more to be thrown down nor given to another people," but that He would reveal His mind and will unto them, in order that the people might be prepared to receive the Lord Jesus Christ at His second coming, in power and glory, to take vengeance upon the ungodly and those who would not give heed unto His word and the counsels of His servants. As the Church of Christ should formerly, with Prophets, Apostles, Pastors, Teachers and Evangelists, so also was the organization made complete in our day and generation, ready for increase in power and glory. And if Jehovah spoke aforetime, so also will He in the latter days speak from out of Zion, the whole earth. That was what the Latter-day Saints now sought to accomplish. The speaker was expected by the Prophet Joseph Smith. He knew that persecution would follow the saints of God in our day, just as it followed the former-day saints, though not to the extent that it would drive this Church from the earth as it did them, nor to the extent that all the Apostles would be sacrificed. But the Lord would have a tried people, and if we proved to Him we were ready to endure persecution in the hands of our enemies. The Apostles of old expected this; it did not come to them the day when the Prophet Joseph received his first revelation from the angel, but they knew that he heard the voice of God and will you persecution had followed the Latter-day Saints continually. Persecution has built any enemy, we were told, this time. God is world by men to do for his kingdom. That was the word given unto the former day Saints, and that was the example that had been set before us. Joseph and Hyrum Smith had shed their blood, sealed by their testimony for the Gospel's sake, and others would be ready to do the same if it were required of them, remembering that the blood of martyrs was the seed of the kingdom. The speaker mentioned the fact that amongst the former day saints were willing to yield up their lives for the truth's sake, having their suspended either to crosses near tables or valley martyrdom. This was not the work with Prophets and Apostles, but extended through all Christendom. And so it was in our day. It was not a strange or the chosen few, but now forms and every-where began to be introduced into the Church, divisions arose and multiplied and filled the earth; Protestantism broke out from Catholicism, and scores of factions were the result. For the want of God the doctrines of men were taught. So great had this diversity in religious creeds, so many were the denominations which had sprung up, each claiming to be the representatives of the true Church as established by the Savior, that the Lord had found it necessary in our day to again speak to earth from the heavens. It was because of the confusion which prevailed among the various churches that the Prophet Joseph went to the woods to commune with the Lord. He prayed unto Him in all humility, and the Lord answered his prayer. He was given to understand that it would be necessary to restore the true Gospel to the earth, that the people had gone astray, and that the Christian denominations were teaching for doctrine the commandments of men. He was enjoined not to unite himself with any of these, but was told the work which he had to perform as a servant of God and it was for this that he was calling, as he afterwards did, to lay down his life. How thankful the Latter-day Saints should feel for the Latter-day Saints should feel for the promise—the positive assurance—which had been given unto them, that this great work in which they were engaged should grow and increase in the earth. They were commanded to build temples unto the Lord's name where work might be done both for the living and the dead.

The Latter-day Saints should prize highly the privileges which they possessed. They, however, made no boast of the blessings which they enjoyed; their great desire was to send a warning message to all nations, and it was for the object that their missionaries went both without purse or scrip. It was for this that they had unceasingly labored for more than half a century, and yet still laboring. The result of this was evident in the gathering of the thousands of Latter-day Saints to Zion.

May the Lord help us to continue in this good work for the salvation of our fellowmen—for those who have died without a knowledge of the faith as well as the living. May it be so. The choir sang the anthem, "O give Thanks Unto the Lord."

The benediction was pronounced by Counselor Charles W. Penrose.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

A Meeting of That Body Called, but an Adjournment Had to be Taken.

A meeting of the Bar Association was called for Saturday evening in the Third District court room. At the appointed hour—8 o'clock—there was a large number of attorneys present, but not enough members of the association to constitute a quorum. Hence Judge Sutherland deemed it advisable not to call the gathering a Bar Association meeting, but suggested that a chairman could be elected and any questions of importance considered which might arise. The judge himself was duly elected as chairman and stated that the meeting of the association had been called because it was publicly stated that there was likely to be a vacancy soon in one of the Judgeships of the Territory, and that if there were any resolutions to be offered or action of any kind taken the business might proceed.

Mr. Marshall remarked that as there was no quorum present, he thought it best to take no action whatever, and concluded by making a motion for adjournment, which was seconded.

Judge Gilchrist unanimously said he never liked to attend a funeral before the corpse was ready, and that he saw no reason for taking any action with reference to a vacancy when no vacancy existed. Further, it had not been the policy of the powers that be to set judges enter into this question, but rather the fitness, ability and integrity of the incumbents. He did not live to talk politics, but thought it best to deal with the matter as presented. He knew of no intention of the President to interfere in the present instance and thought it time enough to act when a vacancy had occurred or was about to occur. He hoped that the bar would never be called upon to act upon the proposition being discussed. The speaker offered a motion for adjournment similar to that made by Mr. Marshall.

Colonel M. M. Kaldin said a certain paper had "cited us," but he knew nothing substantial upon which to base these rumors, and he had been unable to find anybody who was in possession of any such facts. What was the good of fighting ghosts and shadows, and hence saw no reason for agitating the matter.

The motion for adjournment was then put to a vote and carried with only one dissentient.

THE D. A. & M. SOCIETY.

Meeting of the Board of Directors on Saturday Night. Privileges Granted.

The board of directors of the D. A. & M. society held a meeting Saturday evening, Curtis F. Mason, president, in the chair.

The Kinsa Lady Orchestra of Ogden asked to be engaged to play at the fair. As the contract for the music had already been awarded, the secretary was instructed to notify the petitioners.

The exclusive privilege of printing the official programme for the October fair was awarded to the *Deseret News* for $105, that being the highest bid offered.

The privilege of selling pop corn exclusively on the fair was awarded to C. M. Reynolds for $100, he being the highest bidder.

On motion of Mr. Ramberger, the president, C. F. Mason, was authorized to arrange for the proper lighting of the building with incandescent lamps.

Mr. Hollingsworth, secretary of the Utah Poultry association, claimed that by a certain construction of the poultry premium list the premiums in that department were cut down materially. It was the opinion of the meeting that prices be offered for biggest society pens and also separate birds as well, thus giving the exhibitors a chance to win on coops and upon single birds.

The following assistant supervisors were appointed:

Class E—Sheep and swine, David F. Clark of Provo.

Class H—Agriculture machinery, William Naylor.

Class J—Minerals, Daniel Dunns.

Class L—Women's work, Joseph Oberndorfer.

Class M—Educational, William M. Stewart.

The supervisors in the other departments asked for further time to mature assistants.

POLICE COURT MATTERS.

A Goodly Grist of Disorderly Sabbath Breakers.

Judge Emler was in his place at 10 o'clock this forenoon as usual.

John Rier, charged with disturbing the peace, forfeited $10.

Helen Eisner, keeping a house of ill-fame, forfeited $50.

Bert, Nellie, Ollie, Lena, Mamie, Grace, Ora and Mona, inmates of a house of ill-fame, each forfeited $20.

Robert Dyson was charged with vagrancy. He is a soldier from Fort Douglas. He was out on a pass, and dressed in civilian's clothes. He admitted asking one man for 10 cents for water privilege. He was discharged.

Alex Butler pleaded guilty to being drunk. He was fined $5.

John Doe, charged with having a team unhitched, forfeited $2.

William Miller pleaded guilty to being drunk. Sentence suspended.

Old Man Martin, a gray-haired veteran, pleaded guilty to drunkenness. He was arrested on the street Sunday afternoon. Officer Witt said that Martin was noisy and stupefied drunk. Sentence suspended.

A man named Jones, well-dressed and of good address, was charged with disorderly behavior. He was discharged.

Frank Anderson charged with disturbing the peace, forfeited $5.

George Mosbit, charged with disturbing the peace. Case set for some future time.

H. J. Mitchell and Charles Johnson were charged by Officer Hughes with fighting on the street. Johnson forfeited $10, and Mitchell was discharged.

James Hendrickson was found drunk on the street at 9 o'clock Sunday morning. He said that he came up to town to buy alcohol for a sick child, and that he got a drink from a friend. He was treated to a good lecture by his honor, and then discharged.

Eli Jaffs forfeited $5 for being drunk.

Alex Butler pleaded guilty to being drunk. Fined $5.

The New British Cabinet.

Although the French government is of the same form as that of the United States, being in fact the original of which the latter and all other republican constitutions were framed, yet it is very puzzling to Americans—the established church and the so called cabinet. The same day a cablegram which told us merely that Mr. Gladstone might find it impossible to agree with his cabinet appeared in the issues of the opposed newspaper in the same day. Lord Rosebery is to succeed him as premier and first lord of the treasury. Lord Herschell, lord high chancellor. Earl Rosebery, foreign secretary, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, Lord Kimberley, secretary of state for India, etc. All the newspapers pronounce in view of the fact that Mr. Gladstone's supposed majority is made up of such discordant elements that one or more sections of it may refuse to sustain him, and so the Tory cabinet may remain in power. The usual rule is, when a "government" is beaten, either by an adverse vote in the house of commons or in a general election, it resigns at once. If not, a vote of "want of confidence" is passed and the quest calls on the leader of the opposing party to "form a new government."

The truth is that the cabinet, which is "the government" for the time being, is not the creature of political law, but of slow growth and custom. Down to the little years of William III it was the regular thing for the head of one department to be a Whig, of another a Tory and of a third a "trimmer" and so on. Little by little, however, the custom grew up of having a privy council, composed only of those in close sympathy with each other and with the sovereign. Then the rule was established that all heads of departments should be in sympathy with the prime minister, and so the cabinet came into being. Nevertheless instances of great influence sometimes sit in the cabinet without holding office, and heads of important departments are frequently not members of the cabinet, as the number of members varies greatly.

When Victoria became queen—June 20, 1837—Lord Melbourne was premier. His "government" abolished the free constitution of Jamaica, was beaten thereon by the Tories and his Majesty Peel was called but could not "form a government." Melbourne held on till the "opium war" was over, and then Peel took the helm. He carried a scheme of most praiseworthy measures in behalf of laborers in the industrial arts, suddenly changed the policy of the Tory party from protection to free trade and carried it through, but was beaten on a coercion bill for Ireland, and the Whigs came in again with Lord John Russell at the helm.

The Irish Satires and famous caricatures "Charivari," and the commercial panic of 1841, weakened him, and in 1842 he was defeated on the militia question and the "Aberdeen coalition ministry" was formed. Lord Palmerston was leading lights, and then came Gladstone and the long rivalry between Dis-raeli and Gladstone. The practice of changing the chief officials and governmental policy every time the popular majority changes would seem very radical in America, but it works well in England.

The average length of the school year in all the public schools throughout the United States is 130.3 days. In the city schools it runs to 180.6 days. The national public school celebration of Columbus Day, Oct. 21, will give the 15,000,000 pupils in public schools in addition a holiday this year, and possibly the average length of the school year may be one day less next year. But whatever be the loss resulting from the cessation of routine school duties for a single day it will be amply compensated for. The day will be put to the highest educational use, and the permanence which will be given to our public schools will be a permanent benefit to that institution. The observance of so memorable an event will awaken an interest in history and stir the American people to patriotic sentiment and perfect our public school system, upon which so much of future prosperity depends.

It is a matter of wonder to the clever thinkers of this country why women, in this progressive age, should try to excel in man's sphere, when there are many things in her own kitchen that could never do and which she might glory in. Mrs. Potter Palmer is a fine matron example of what a woman can do and do well and still be thoroughly feminine in a Paris dress. She possesses extensive ability combined with tact, and results prove that she has the quality of management which makes her the queen of men without renouncing her sex.

Serpents and Their Venom.

In tropical countries serpents are known to shed their skins at least once a year, and I have found that some are fullsize four times. In the United States the further south we go the more we find the period, and in Florida I found some species moulting in March, at a time when Michigan snakes had not left their winter retreats. Snake in the forty-second parallel the hibernation commonly ceases in June, but some individuals get rid of their old garments and come forth in spring style in the month of May. All of the venomous species change before the harmless ones, and I presume the mammalian species also. Any expert could perhaps as I have yet to find an old snake shed, but I have found young snakes quite fresh. As soon as I can procure one I will examine where and how the fang, or tooth, is formed. The venom of the rattlesnake and moccasin is free, powerful, and of a very peculiar character. Dr. Mitchell's Gazette in Popular Science.

Blunders of Painters.

A picture representing the first man and woman was exhibited by an Italian artist, and he colored the sky between the earth and a substantial firmament. The circumstance was intended, as the learned representative of the art, but the painter forgot to model of this firmament, and, according, nothing about the shape, contented himself by introducing a cloud. He probably thought in his ignorance that from a similarity of sounds they were one and the same thing.

Another painter, in a picture of the crucifixion, represented a father confessor holding out a crucifix to the repentant thief while some prudent a place in paradise by the Saviour.—Detroit Free Press.

An Insect Terror.

A strange spider has appeared about Brownsville, Mexico. It is peculiarly venomous and multiplies to a fearful extent, and, according to the accounts, the area of its distribution is constantly larger than the tarantula, common in those regions, and is merely poisonous. It is a hairy insect and has legs as large as a pipe stem. It runs with remarkable agility. One of the deaths was that of a Mexican who was riding along and was set on by the spiders. Its victim was a boy who, and before he could drop the whip the spiders were at his throat and had fifteen bites. He died within three hours in great agony.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Chatterton's Idea of Comets.

Chatterton, who detested "sang waist and women," once told a young relative, who was about to have his hair bobbed, to a physician before purchasing the requisite hair frigs.

"What for?" the astonished inquired, in considerable astonishment.

"To see whether that wasp waist is an inheritance or a conspiracy," he replied.

"Chatterton," exclaimed the young man, "what do you mean?"

"Comets," said the wicked Bloomsbury, "are the most beautiful figures in England," said the intoxicated lover.

"She is delicious!" Chatterton responded. "It is a natural deformity she may be a moderately healthy woman. Even humpbacks are not always delicate, you know. Much Lear moderately healthy. But if that girl's figure is the result of corsets you might better be a Hottentot Venus and differ than rule the world that will inevitably follow."

The Carbonate King.

The carbonate king is now quite frequently seen on the hands of the fashionable gentlemen. One of the most and most precious stones in the carbonate, which is sometimes confounded with the ruby, is a stone which is sifting by the increase of its fire, produced by an internal fusion of gold, which under the purple of the ruby. Some only appear dullings of more or less, but Ethiopia produced the most precious specimen ever bounded. The Chalcedony regarded this stone as a powerful talisman. The virtues of the carbonate are resistance to fire, preservation of the eyes, prevention of disease, strengthening of happy illusions and an unfailing aspirin inspiration.—Rocky Commercial.

Cooking in Low Latitudes.

Cookery in tropic latitudes has been a science. Cookbooks have no room for gourmets. We, for instance, are not impressed at the success and the good taste of our friend Ford, just in what meal I think I will need, that when eye the meal will bear, not a great deal, just of salt, not a little, not a little of molasses and as much water as milk. I think it wants and that is all I need. It is done."—Troy Times.

Woman's Great Ambition.

It is true, but true, that the highest aim of one is not attained woman is to be mingling as well as a man does.

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