

heritance of this choice land, they ran into wickedness and became extinct in the strife of internal war. It is a wonderfully singular coincidence that the culminating point or place of slaughter for these two powerful nations should have been the self-same battle ground—the Hill Cumorah. We are unable to arrive at the exact number of the Jaredite armies; but Mormon, in the third chapter of Mormon, so gives it that it is easy to reckon the Nephite army to number 230,000. When we add to this the fact that the army of the Lamanites were still more numerous we can have some little conception of the numbers, that were slain in this final struggle. To be understood, you will bear in mind that the Jaredite destruction was the result of intestine feuds and took place long anterior to that of the Nephites; while the Nephites were arrayed against their old enemy, the Lamanites, who were the victors in the contest. The women and children and all the men who were not marshalled in the Nephite army under Mormon, were hunted by the Lamanites and slain. The whole time of the Jaredite occupancy of this land was some fifteen or sixteen hundred years. Also Apostle Orson Pratt, in his "Remarkable visions," says: "In the eleventh year of the reign of Zedekiah, at the time the Jews were carried captive into Babylon, another remnant were brought out of Jerusalem; some of whom were descendants of Judah. They landed in North America, soon after which they emigrated into the northern parts of South America, at which place they were discovered by the remnant of Joseph, something like four hundred years after." This makes three companies that were led to this land of promise.

In view of this land having been so choice and precious in the sight of the Lord—of which the Jaredite and Nephite peoples were fully apprised by their prophets—it is surprising that they would suffer themselves to dwindle in unbelief—become extinct and their nationalities be lost. But truly such was their lamentable fate. The ruins of their opulent cities still mark the places of their ancient prosperity in various parts of North and South America. Many of those have been discovered by explorers who write them up as curiosities. Their wonder is excited as to who were the builders. These relics furnish unmistakable traces of art in the design; but having no knowledge of an enlightened prehistoric race having existed here, they are unable to form even a consistent conjecture. Still these ancient ruins exist here in abundance, and to reasonable minds, furnish strong collateral proofs of the divine authenticity of the Book of Mormon—which book gives an account of the founders of those ancient cities.

The Land of Zion is indeed a prolific and pleasing theme. Your humble speaker will resume this subject when he again has the honor of addressing this school, commencing with the discovery of the American continent by Christopher Columbus. I thank you for your attention.

\* The animals here spoken of are supposed to have descended from the animals owned by the Jaredites.

**SUNDAY SERVICES.**

Religious services were held in the Tabernacle, Sunday, May 22, 1887, commencing at 2 p. m., President August M. Cannon presiding.

The choir and congregation sang:

Guide us, O Thou Great Jehovah,  
Saints unto the promised land.

Prayer by Elder William Greenwood.

The choir sang:

Jesus, once of humble birth,  
Now in glory comes to earth.

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

**APOSTLE JOHN W. TAYLOR**

was called to address the congregation. He said that he had just returned from Uintah County, where Apostle John Henry Smith and himself had effected a Stake organization, and where there were from 1,500 to 1,800 Saints. The people had a good country there, and were doing as well as it was possible in a newly settled district. The Stake had been organized with a President and two Counselors, a High Council, and five or six wards. The President of the Stake presided over all the Saints in his Stake, no matter what offices they may hold, and with his Counselors and twelve High Priests constituted the High Council, which was a tribunal to which those who had been unable to settle their disputes at the Bishops' courts could appeal. The Presidency of the Church had a supervision of decisions in the High Councils, if parties were not satisfied with the awards there. These courts were held without expense to those engaged, and did away with the necessity, in many cases, of appealing to the courts provided by the laws of the land, as difficulties were amicably settled in the manner advised by the Lord Jesus in speaking to His disciples. The decisions of these courts of arbitration usually settled matters on an equitable basis, without the great expense of legal litigation; and in this way justice was done between the disputants.

The speaker referred to the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Church, in 1830, when all the various nations that had subjects as members of the Church were represented in the Tabernacle. This work of carrying the Gospel message to all the nations of the earth had been vigorously pushed by the Latter-day Saints. The Elders were required to preach the Gospel, not only by their words, but by their examples, that hypocrisy could have no place in their midst. These Elders were called and set apart after the manner that Jesus sent out His Apostles in former days. They were not permitted to receive salaries for their work, but obeyed the Savior's injunction, "Freely ye have received, freely give." They trusted to the hospitality of the people among whom they labored, traveling without purse or scrip. Those who received them and treated them well were in the position of the persons spoken of by Jesus, when He said that those who received His disciples received Him, and would in nowise lose their reward. In the 25th chapter of Matthew He had declared that the world would be judged by the manner in which they had received or rejected His disciples, and would be rewarded accordingly.

On one occasion the Savior was questioned by His disciples concerning the fall of the Temple at Jerusalem. His second coming, and the end of the world. Jesus, in answer, said that the Gospel of the kingdom should be preached in all the world for a witness before the end should come. He also said to the Jews that the Gospel would be taken from them and given to a people who brought forth the works of righteousness.

Paul and other Prophets had also referred to the great apostasy and the restoration of the Gospel before the kingdom of God should be finally established. Paul had further explained the organization of the Church of Christ, and the powers its officers possessed, and showed the necessity for them. There were to-day many churches on the earth, and it would be only natural to conclude that if any one of them was correct it would be the one whose organization was similar to that of the primitive Church. The Scriptures declared that God had set certain officers in the Church, and no man had the right or power to change that Church organization. That other systems would be set up was foreseen by Paul, who said that if any taught another Gospel than that which he and his fellow disciples taught, they would be accursed.

The world had departed from the truth, and as Isaiah had said, had transgressed the laws, changed the ordinances and broken the everlasting covenant. Because the Latter-day Saints endeavor to keep that everlasting covenant, they were being persecuted. In the primitive Church the gifts of prophecy, healing, tongues, etc., were fruits of obedience to the Gospel, but to-day the professed Christian sects discarded and reviled at these things, saying they were done away. And why were they done away? Because the people had transgressed the laws of God; and it was only among those who enjoyed the Holy Spirit through obedience to the Gospel that these gifts could exist. The ordinance of baptism was one which Christendom disregarded, but the Lord Himself declared that except a man was born of the water and of the Spirit he could not enter into the kingdom of heaven. He realized the necessity of conforming to this ordinance, and required John to baptize Him. The method was by immersion, as the Apostles had declared, typifying being "buried with Christ in baptism," "planted in the likeness of His death," and "born again." It was for the remission of sins, as explained by Peter on the day of Pentecost, when he answered to those who asked what they should do to be saved, "Repent and be baptized, every one of you, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, for the remission of your sins, and you shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost. For the promise is unto you, and to your children, and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call."

This principle of the gift of the Holy Ghost, promised by Peter, was little known in the world. "Holy men of old spake as they were moved on by the Holy Ghost" was declared by the Apostle. To-day the professed Christian world were without this power—without the gift of prophecy. Yet the Holy Ghost was necessary to the Saints, so necessary that the Apostles went down to Samaria to lay their hands on the people who had been baptized that they might receive it. As Paul had said, there was but "one Lord, one faith, one baptism." There was but one way to salvation, and that was the way pointed out by the Savior. The inspiration of the Holy Ghost was necessary to guide mankind in the way of truth, and must be received in the only way that it could be bestowed, by the laying on of hands of those having authority. This authority could not be dispensed with. As Paul said, "No man taketh this honor upon himself but he that is called of God as was Aaron." Aaron had been called through revelation given to Moses. This was the law of the Lord, and could not be avoided. Where to-day can this authority be found, with the gifts and powers of the Holy Ghost, and the organization which God had set in the Church, except in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints? Not anywhere.

One infallible test for the truth of the Gospel was laid down by the Savior, who declared that any man who would do the will of the Father should know of the doctrine. The Latter-day Saint Elders declared that the doctrines they taught were of God, and promised in the name of the Lord that those who obeyed them should receive a knowledge of their truth from heaven. It was this testimony, this knowledge, that enabled the Latter-day Saints to bear up under persecution. The work called "Mormonism" was not headed by John Taylor, George Q. Cannon, or any other man, but by the God of heaven Himself, and would go on to triumph. Who shall abide the day of the coming of Christ, which is near at hand? Only the good, the pure, the noble. The people should repent of all evil and be prepared for that great event. Judgment would commence at the house of the Lord, and the speaker prayed that the Saints would be scourged until they became pure. He had been taught the principles of the Gospel among the Latter-day Saints, and had never heard advocated by the Saints anything that was not virtuous and Godlike.

The speaker referred to pleasure seeking, and exhorted the Latter-day Saints to keep their children from places where they would be contaminated. They should not be permitted to mingle in promiscuous assemblies. When children are taken to pleasure resorts they should be kept away from evil of every kind, and if at any of these resorts evil examples were to be found, neither they nor grown people should go there. The people should be select in their assemblages, and be honest and virtuous. The Spirit of God would then rest upon them and guide them aright. The Bishops of the wards would be held responsible if the Sabbath schools, or any other organizations in their wards, were permitted to visit improper places, and they should deal with every man who led the children astray in these matters.

The speaker exhorted the people to draw near to the Lord, to serve Him in righteousness and put their trust in His almighty power.

The choir sang the anthem,  
Great is Thy mercy, Lord.

Benediction was pronounced by Elder B. F. Cummings, Jr.

As no definite cause could be ascertained by the D. & R. G. officials for the recent accident by which the car "Cairo" was thrown from the track and Miss Grace Leslie, of the Kate Castleton troupe killed, near Salida, Colorado, it is now ascertained that the car was made topheavy by the presence in the upper berths of seven men, each of whom weighed over 200 pounds.

**DEATHS.**

**HAWKINS.**—At Marsh Centre, Idaho, May 20, 1887, of pneumonia, Edith M., daughter of W. C. and Clementina Hawkins, aged 4 months and 11 days.

**MOUNT.**—In this city, May 23, 1887, Blanche Thurman, daughter of Mrs. S. F. Mount, of Prattville, Sevier County, Utah, aged 16 years and 8 months.

**EDWARDS.**—At Willard, Box Elder County, Utah, April 29, 1887, Margaret Pearce Edwards. Deceased was born in Glamorganshire, Wales, in 1810, and embraced the Gospel in her native land in 1837, emigrating to Utah in 1866. She leaves eight children, sixteen grandchildren and two great-grandchildren, together with many loving friends, to mourn her loss. She died as she had lived, a true Latter-day Saint, and in the hope of a glorious resurrection.—[Com.]

**BARTON.**—At his residence, Mount Pleasant, Sanpete County, on the 16th day of May, 1887, of old age and having been in very feeble health for several years, John Barton. Brother Barton was born on the 22nd of June, 1808, in Northumberland, in the State of Pennsylvania; embraced the Gospel in the fall of 1841; received the Priesthood of a Seventy in 1842, and came with the Pioneers to Salt Lake in 1847 and located at Bountiful; moved in the fall of 1860 to Mount Pleasant, at which place he stayed till his death. It can truthfully be said that Brother Barton lived the life of a faithful Latter-day Saint, and died as such, and awaits a glorious resurrection. —[Com.]

**Saved His Life.**

Mr. D. L. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., says he was, for many years, badly afflicted with Phthisis, also Diabetes; the pains were almost unendurable and would sometimes almost throw him into convulsions. He tried Electric Bitters and got relief from the first bottle and after taking six bottles, was entirely cured, and had gained in flesh eighteen pounds. Says he positively believes he would have died, had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

**Don't Experiment.**

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat, Lung and Chest affections. Trial Bottles Free at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

**Tonic, Alternative and Cathartic.**

Simmons Liver Regulator cures malaria, biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation and piles. It is most effective in starting the secretions of the liver, causing the bile to act as a purge. When there is an excess of bile in the stomach, the Regulator is an active purge; after the removal of the bile it will regulate the bowels and impart vigor and health to the whole system.

**DISEASE IMPOSSIBLE.**

Yes; utterly "impossible" when all malarial poisons are driven out of the system, leaving the Blood New, Rich, and Pure. No place for eruptions, ulcers, or Rheumatism, when all Blood taint has been eradicated by the use of

**SKOWN'S SARSAPARILLA**

and Dandelion with Iodide of Potassium. Thousands of witnesses, among them the best Druggists and Physicians, testify to the wonderful cures wrought by

**SKOWN'S SARSAPARILLA.**

all diseases of the Blood, Liver, and Kidneys. Use only the BEST Medicines.

**Hucklen's Arnica Salve.**

**THE BEST SALVE** in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

**FOR SALE** at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

The "Exposition Universelle de l'art Culinaire" awarded the highest honors to Angostura Bitters as the most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite and to keep the digestive organs in good order. Ask for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, and beware of imitations.

**ESTRAY NOTICE.**

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One red and white yearling HEIFER branded T on left hip, crop off right ear.

If the above described animal is not claimed and taken away within ten days from date, it will be sold to the highest responsible bidder, May 28th, 1887, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Lawrence district pound.

**HORACE BURGESS,**  
District Poundkeeper.  
Lawrence, Emery Co., May 18, 1887.

**SALT LAKE. OGDEN.**

**GEORGE A. LOWE,**

**HEADQUARTERS FOR FARM AND**

**MOWERS, Sulky Rakes, Hay Loaders, HORSE HAY FORKS, Hay Carriers, WIRE ROPE.**

**ACME Harrows, PLANET JR. GARDEN Tools. SCHUTTLER WAGONS, Buggies, ROAD CARTS.**

**FLOUR AND SAW MILL MACHINERY**

**STEAM AND HORSE POWER Machinery AND**

**HAVANA Press Drills, STIRRING AND SULKY Plows. SAW MILLS, Steam Engines, LEFFEL WHEELS.**

**FIRST CLASS VEHICLES of ALL KINDS.**

**Barb Fence Wire, Iron, Steel.**



**FOR SALE, CHEAP!**

A HOUSE, FIVE ACRES OF LAND, A well of good water and other improvements, 2 1/2 miles west of Main Street. Apply at THIS OFFICE. doaw s&w lme

**OWNER WANTED.**

FOR A SPAN OF MARES THAT strayed down Parley's Cañon on Tuesday last and are now in a pasture near this city. One is a dappled gray, brand resembling Q on left thigh; has a halter on.

The other is a light bay with a Spanish brand on right thigh. Enquire of G. C. Lambert, at DESERET NEWS office. d&swt

**ESTRAY NOTICE.**

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One red-roan and white HEIFER, 3 years old, branded O2 on left hip, and a brand resembling the letter H on right hip, some marks on right horn, and under half crop in each ear.

One red and white yearling HEIFER, brand resembling the letter H on right hip.

One red-lined back yearling HEIFER, brand resembling the letter H on right hip.

If said animals are not claimed before May 25th, 1887, they will be sold at the estray pound in Wallsburg, Saturday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., to the highest responsible bidder.

**D. H. GREEN,**  
Poundkeeper.  
Wallsburg, Wasatch Co., Utah, May 18, 1887.

**FORFEITURE NOTICE.**

**TO J. K. SMEDLEY and J. R. WARREN.**

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT you are indebted in the sum of Three Hundred Dollars each, for money expended and labor performed upon the Vulcan Mine, in Rush Valley District, Tooele County, Utah, from January 1st, 1872, to December 31st, 1886, said indebtedness being your just and proper proportion of an assessment duly incurred by reason of expenditures and outlay necessary to the proper working and development of said Vulcan Mine, in which you are part owners. This is therefore to notify you, that unless your assessment of Three Hundred Dollars each, be paid on or before the tenth day of July, 1887, to the undersigned, your interest in said mine will be forfeited, and become my property, as provided by law.

**CHARLES AUER,**  
Salt Lake City, Utah, April 8th, 1887. slt w30d