

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Obedience to the Fulness of the Gospel of Christ Necessary for Salvation.

Religious services were held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, Dec. 18, 1887, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir sang:

With all my powers of heart and tongue, I'll praise my maker in my song.

Prayer by Elder John J. Dunn.

The choir and congregation sang:

How sweet communion is on earth With those who've realized the birth Of water—who the Spirit's powers Receive, in genial quick'ning showers.

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

ELDER WM. N. ANDERSON

was called to address the congregation. He said he felt like doing his share in assisting to establish the kingdom of God. In October, 1835, he went on a mission to the Southern States, to preach the Gospel. He trusted in the Lord in bearing his testimony to the people in the South Carolina Conference, where he remained for twenty months. At the end of that time he was released, having been stricken with a fever, from which he suffered for two months, and had been raised up by the power of God.

When Jesus sent His Apostles out He promised them that signs should follow those who receive their testimony and obeyed the Gospel. The speaker was a living witness to the fact that the same signs and gifts were with the Latter-day Saints. The Apostles taught the doctrines of the Gospel of Christ, and instructed the Saints to go on to perfection. Faith in God, repentance of sins, baptism and the laying on of hands were among the doctrines preached by the ancient Apostles, and Paul said that those who taught any other Gospel should be accursed. Elder Anderson said he had striven to faithfully perform his mission, and had been an instrument in the hands of the Lord in turning many to a knowledge of the truth. The world had departed from the law and the testimony, and when the Elders went forth they established their claim by the proofs contained in the Bible. The Prophet Amos said the Lord would do nothing save He revealed His will to His servants the Prophets. The events of history made it manifest that in this dispensation there was no one authorized to preach the Gospel except they received the power from heaven. The people of Christendom today ridicule the idea of inspired prophets, but without these the Lord could not reveal His will to the people. The Savior came to establish the kingdom of heaven, and gave Himself as a sacrifice for the sins of mankind. He was persecuted and despised by the people, and declared that "the kingdom suffered violence, and the violent took it by force." When He was crucified He cried out "It is finished." This, the world claim, was the end of the work of salvation, and man had nothing further to do but to believe. That which Jesus referred to was not the end of His work, but that His mortal career and sufferings were finished. He had before this provided for a continuation of the work of salvation, by calling and instructing Apostles, and directing them what course to pursue. The signs and blessings which were given to them were promised to all believers, no distinction being made; they could not be limited to the days of the Apostles, any more than could salvation be limited to the same age. To receive salvation, mankind were required to show their faith by their works, and perform labors which would bring about, under the laws of God, the desired reward.

The faith taught by Jesus and His Apostles required works to give it life. It was the principle of action in all intelligent beings. Men might believe that they could obtain the fruits of the earth without cultivating the soil, but they would fail; it was the same regarding spiritual affairs—there must be a consistent cause that the effect might be salvation. The Saints accepted the doctrine of faith in God, in His Son, and in the Holy Ghost. They believe in a personal God—an Intelligent Ruler of the universe. They believe it is necessary to repent of sin and be baptized for the remission thereof. Repentance of sin was a godly sorrow—a ceasing to do that which is evil, and learning to follow that which is good. The sorrow of the world is mourning for past sins and then going on and committing them, a sorrow that was not acceptable to the Almighty. After repentance, the Gospel of Jesus Christ requires baptism for the remission of sins. This is the divine law—the door to the kingdom of heaven. Those who seek to climb in by any other way will be accounted as thieves and robbers. Jesus declared, "Except a man be born of the water and of the spirit, he cannot enter in to the kingdom of heaven." He also confirmed the necessity, on other occasions, of conforming to this ordinance, that the people might not reject the counsel of God against themselves. These doctrines are taught in the Scriptures. Jesus, the pattern for all, came to do His Father's will. He was baptized at the hands of John, and the heavens were opened, and a voice from heaven declared, "This is my beloved

Son, in whom I am well pleased." This was a manifestation from the Almighty approving what had taken place, and affirming that baptism was a divine law. Is man above Christ, that he can enter the kingdom without baptism, when it was essential for Christ himself to receive that ordinance? Such a claim is not consistent in those who profess to follow Christ and receive of His Spirit.

After obedience to the law of baptism, by which we are adopted sons and daughters in God's kingdom, it is necessary that that adoption should be sealed. This is laid down in the Scriptures, which teach that the laying on of hands should follow baptism. The Samaritans were baptized and had much joy; they had not yet, however, received the Holy Ghost—the seal of their adoption—and the Apostles sent Peter and John to bestow this Holy Ghost upon them. The office of the Holy Ghost was to guide those who received it into all truth. It was by this Spirit that the Prophets were able to tell of the future. It is a medium of communication between the heavens and the earth, and is as necessary a gift to all who believe the Gospel today as it was to the same class anciently, for God is unchangeable, and His laws cannot be altered to suit the ideas of men. Any departure from His commandments is a transgression thereof, and brings a penalty.

Obedience to all laws is necessary for a fulness of salvation. It is a difficult matter to get professing Christians to understand this, although they have the Bible to guide them. They put private interpretations on the scripture—a course which is forbidden. In the days of the Apostles there were some who taught conflicting doctrines. The Apostles had to correct these things, and instruct the people that there was but one faith—one plan of salvation. All men have a portion of the Holy Ghost, that light which lights them in to the world. But the power to confer the Holy Ghost and to exercise and receive of its gifts comes only through divine authority.

In the present age the Lord had raised up the Prophet Joseph Smith to organize the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Its doctrines and organization and authority were identical with those of the Church of Jesus Christ in former times. There were, in the Church officers which should remain to bring the Saints to a unity of the faith, and if they were done away before this unity was brought about they would fall in the purpose or which God had designed them. The Church of Christ could not exist without a head, and as God had placed in the Church first Apostles, it could not exist in its perfection without them.

The speaker had never seen the Prophet Joseph Smith, but through obedience to the doctrines he revealed he had obtained a testimony from heaven that they were of divine origin. The Saints are laboring to bring the world to a unity of the faith. The great divisions now existing were owing to the fact that the people had not followed the Gospel. There is no way to receive salvation except by conformity to the conditions laid down by Jesus. Those who profess to teach the Gospel should be exemplars of the doctrines they advocate. They cannot consistently omit or designate as unnecessary any law revealed from heaven. The Church of Christ must conform to the laws revealed for its guidance.

Jesus said, "Straight is the gate and narrow is the way that leadeth to life eternal, and few there be that find it; but wide is the gate and broad the way that leadeth to destruction, and many there be that go in thereat." A broad way and an easy road seems to suit the majority of the inhabitants of the earth, but this is not the way marked out by the Lord, and if we believe He is the Christ we should follow His example and teachings. The speaker bore testimony of the truth of the Gospel and exhorted the people to learn the will of God and render faithful obedience thereunto. They were called to engage in laboring for the salvation of the human family, and should live worthy of the great privileges they enjoyed.

The choir sang the anthem,

Praise be to God.

Benediction by Elder Thomas Harris.

There seems to be some truth in Shakespeare's statement that "the man who hath no music in his soul, is fit for treason, stratagem and spoils." A dispatch dated Enterprise, Cal., Dec. 13, says that at Titusville, on the 6th, C. R. Cook walked up to a man on the street and asked him if his name was J. R. Hoyt. On receiving an affirmative reply, Cook told him that Mrs. Hoyt kept him awake the night before by playing on a piano at her house until an unreasonable hour, and he finished up by telling Hoyt that he would kill him if the occurrence was repeated. Hoyt replied that the piano was the property of his wife's sister, and that he could not control it. Cook said he could not have any more piano playing, and shot Hoyt dead. He barely escaped lynching. A change of venue was obtained, and he was tried here today and convicted, with a recommendation to mercy.

ELDER J. M. TANNER was seen in his old quarters on Tuesday at the B. Y. Academy, Provo, shaking hands with old friends and new students. He does not know yet whether he will take his old position there or be assigned to some other pursuit.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

Today's Proceedings Before Judge Boreman, at Beaver.

BEAVER, Utah, Dec. 20. [Special to the DESERET NEWS.]—The Stewart homicide case has at last, after a day and a half's trial, been submitted to the jury for their decision. The bulk of the evidence produced at the trial went to show that the killing of Polleys was the outcome of a drunken debauch, in which both Stewart and his victim had been indulging during the day of the fatal occurrence. The men had been drinking together, and one of them had broken a stool belonging to one of the saloon keepers. A dispute between the two as to who should pay for the damaged piece of furniture led to Stewart's either striking or pushing Polleys to the extent that the latter fell backwards over a rough bench and while prostrate and his head presumably resting on a cobble stone, being struck additional heavy blows on the face by Stewart's clenched fist. The result of these blows was, so the prosecution allege, that the lower part of the left temporal bone at the base of the skull was fractured, causing a rupture of the blood vessels at the base of the brain, and the consequent death of the unfortunate man a couple of hours afterwards.

The defense, represented by Mr. Denny and Mr. Christian, admitted everything concerning the alleged cause of death, which they produced to surgical experts to prove was more likely brought about by Polley's falling upon the stone than from the force of Stewart's blows.

King, the journalist, of Frisco, was arraigned yesterday, and pleaded not guilty to the charge of criminal libel. It transpires that King is not indicted for slandering the district court officials as was at first supposed, but for alleging that Jerry Tibberty, the principal witness in the Calton case, committed perjury when giving his evidence in the case referred to.

The five victims of the Edmunds law that are awaiting sentence in this court have been informed that the time set for their sentence has been postponed until 9 a. m. Thursday next.

It is announced that court will adjourn for the term on Friday next.

FIVE MEN SENTENCED.

Doings in Judge Boreman's Court at Beaver.

BEAVER, Dec. 22. [Special to the DESERET NEWS.]—In the District Court this morning Stephen Barton, David Chidester, Elijah M. Steers, George Holyoak and Daniel Macfarlane, charged with unlawful cohabitation, were each sentenced to a term of six months in the penitentiary and a fine of \$300 and costs. Judge Boreman, in passing sentence, simply asked each defendant if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, or why the full penalty should not be imposed. Immediately after imposition of sentence, the defendants were taken off to the penitentiary.

The jury in the case of J. C. Riddle, charged with grand larceny, failed to agree and were discharged at 10 o'clock last night. The case was then continued for the term.

The King libel suit is now being tried before the court.

FIRE IN BUTTE.

The Supposed Incendiary Compelled to Leave Town.

At a little after 4 o'clock this morning, Mr. Thompson, an old and somewhat infirm gentleman who resides on East Broadway, near the dump of the Anaconda mine, was awakened by the strong odor of smoke in his room, and springing from his bed discovered that the six room frame house of Joseph Vadenais was in flames. Without taking time to dress he rushed across the street and commenced frantically kicking at the door of Mr. Alex. McMahon's residence which is distant only twenty feet from the burning building, and which was already smoking. His efforts to awaken the McMahon family were finally successful, and picking up his two children, who were peacefully slumbering, entirely unconscious of the terrible danger that menaced them, and commanding his wife to follow him, Mr. McMahon dashed from the house. By this time a number of miners who were on their way from Meaderville, had collected and after ascertaining that Mr. and Mrs. McMahon and their two children were safe, they set to work like heroes to save the McMahon residence. Although the heat was almost unendurable, and although it looked like madness to attempt to prevent the scorched building from being destroyed, they procured blankets which they soaked in water and tacked on the side of the house. A bucket brigade was then organized, and a number of them mounted to the roof, and despite the intense heat, stood there for hours and drenched the building with innumerable buckets of water which eager hands passed up to them. Through their almost superhuman efforts the building was saved. Mr. Vadenais' house was burned to the ground.

Mr. Vadenais is employed in the Wake-Up-Jim mine, and comes off shift at 3:30 o'clock this morning. Had

he come direct home from his work, he would have arrived there about 4 o'clock in the morning. He was not observed on the scene by any of the neighbors until about 10 this morning, when Mrs. McMahon saw him, and going up to him accused him of trying to murder herself and her family. "Do you suppose," he asked, "that I set fire to my house?" "Yes," she replied, "and if I had a pistol I'd shoot you for it, you wicked old scoundrel. Leave this place at once!" Mr. Vadenais thereupon immediately proceeded to make himself scarce and hasn't been seen since. Mrs. Newman, a lady who lives in that locality, states that he said in her presence over a month ago, that he was "going to burn the old house down," as he didn't like the location, and the title was defective.

The greatest indignation prevails among his neighbors, and if the old man values his bones he'll keep away until the excitement cools down a trifle, as there are several big, brawny miners who are aching for the opportunity to be revenged for the dastardly deed, of which they openly accuse him.—Butte Inter-Mountain, Dec. 19.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Judicial Business Before Judge Henderson.

In the First District Court on Monday, December 19th, 1887, at Ogden, the case of Allen Hunsaker, of Honeyville, Box Elder County, and his sons Sim and Louis, was tried. The defendants were charged with resisting United States officers. This is the second time this case has been before the courts, the defendants having been found guilty by a jury, one time last winter, of the actions charged against them. Judge Emerson, who appeared for the defense, during that trial, moved for a new trial on the ground of a number of legal technicalities connected with the case, and the motion was granted.

A number of witnesses were examined, among whom were Deputy Marshals Exum, Steele, and Officer Smith, of Corinne, in behalf of the prosecution, and Allen Hunsaker, Sim Hunsaker, and others for the defense. Prosecuting Attorney Evans appeared for the prosecution and George Marsh, Esq., was attorney for the defendants.

The evidence on the side of the prosecution was to the effect that, one sunny day in October, 1886, Deputies Steele and Exum went to the house of Allen Hunsaker, in Honeyville, Box Elder County, and attempted to arrest him; that he was in the field, some distance from the house; that they started to go to him, and when one of them arrived at a point about 200 yards from him he pointed a pistol at them and told them to go back, and made threats against them.

There was some evidence to show that guns and a pistol were seen at the house of the defendant prior to the time of the resisting of officers charged against them; and that, with the assistance of his two sons, he escaped from the officers at that time, who wanted him for unlawful cohabitation.

The evidence on the other side was to the effect that Allen Hunsaker was compelled to carry a pair of field glasses, for the reason that his eyes were very poor, and by the aid of the glasses he could make out objects at a distance; that on the day in question he was in the field and noticed a man coming towards him; he raised the field glasses to his eyes to see who it was, and when the individual arrived within calling distance he told him to go back; he gave as his reason for doing this that he thought it was a spotter, and, as he understood there was a warrant out for his arrest, he did not want any person of the character named to know where he was; and that he did not threaten the officers, and did not point a pistol towards the officers.

When the evidence was all taken, the attorneys rendered their arguments and the case went to the jury. After being out a short time they returned with a verdict of guilty against Allen Hunsaker, and exonerating the other defendants from all complicity in the action charged against the defendant.

C. P. R. R. vs. Chas. Ousley, trespassing; case dismissed.

The People, etc., vs. Z. Lentz, larceny; case dismissed.

U. S. vs. Rachel Lewis Harper, fornication; arraigned and took the statutory time to plead.

Olive Pitkin vs. Amos P. Pitkin; decree of divorce granted.

A case which occupied considerable attention in the First District Court on Tuesday, was one in which James Allen, who lives on a ranch in Box Elder County, was charged with an assault with intent to kill, upon the person of a Mr. Johnson. It seems that the difficulty between the two individuals originated through a horse, which both of them claimed. Allen had possession of the horse, and was working it about a year ago. One day Johnson was going past Allen's house, when he espied the animal standing in a corral with a harness on. He entered the corral and made for the horse. Allen, who stated under oath that he was satisfied, from what he had heard, that Johnson intended to take possession of the horse, went to his house and got a pistol. The evidence went to show that Allen went to the corral and told Johnson to get out, or he would kill him; Johnson picked up a club and then moved out of the corral,

while Allen held the pistol on him all the while.

On this showing a complaint was filed against Allen. When the evidence was all taken, Prosecuting Attorney Evans represented his side of the case before the jury, while J. D. Lomax, Esq., made a plea in favor of the defendant. The jury retired, and after being out some time reported a disagreement, and was discharged.

Other business transacted in the court was as follows:

U. S. vs. A. McFarland, unlawful cohabitation; arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

The People, etc., vs. Levi Smith, embezzlement; arraigned and plea of not guilty entered, and bonds fixed at \$500.

U. S. vs. Charles Engstrom, unlawful cohabitation; arraigned and plea of guilty entered, and first Monday in May term set as date of sentence.

F. J. Hard vs. A. D. Marshal and others; hearing of motion to vacate order sustaining the demurrer; argued and taken under advisement.

John Cummings vs. Louisa Cummings; decree of divorce granted.

U. S. vs. Herbert Christensen, unlawful cohabitation; arraigned and plea of not guilty entered.

The grand jury came in and reported indictments found in ten United States and three Territorial cases. That body also reported that it had ignored the following cases, which were accordingly ordered dismissed by the court:

The People, etc., vs. Simeon Hunsaker, larceny.

The People, etc., vs. Anna Steiger, bribery.

The People, etc., vs. William Sheen, unlawfully branding cattle.

U. S. vs. Christopher Nelson, unlawful cohabitation.

U. S. vs. Andrew Nelson, unlawful cohabitation.

The People, etc., vs. F. W. Merrill, burglary.

Yesterday there was another disagreement on the part of the jury. A man named Ferdinand Broschinski was placed on trial for stealing a calf. The trouble came about through a complicated list of circumstances. Mr. Woodmansee and the defendant made a trade, in which Mr. Broschinski received a cow in exchange for two calves, and a small sum of money. The trade was made, according to the testimony of the defendant, upon a certain condition. The latter, after the trade had been made, found that the condition had not been complied with. One of the calves came home to the defendant's place, and the latter, as he stated, deeming the stipulations of the contract had not been kept, killed the calf and kept the meat for his own use. He still had the cow in his possession, and has her now. The jury, after wrestling with the case for some time, reported that they could not agree, and were discharged.

The other business transacted was as follows:

McCord & Nava Mercantile Co. vs. P. A. Herdt; order for default to be entered, and judgment for defendant of \$313.80.

The court ordered that James Allen, in whose case the jury disagreed on Tuesday, be allowed to go on his own recognizance.

Charles Rammell, who had been arraigned some days before on a charge of grand larceny, pleaded guilty to the charge. The court suspended sentence in his case during good behavior and as long as he abstains from the use of intoxicants as a beverage.

UTAH'S MEMORIAL IN CONGRESS.

Senator Call Gets It Printed in the "Record."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20th, 1887. [Special to the DESERET NEWS.]—In the Senate today a resolution to print the memorial from the people of Utah came up. Senator Edmunds moved its reference to the Committee on Territories.

Senator Call resisted in an eloquent speech on the right of the people to be heard, and read the memorial.

Senators Edmunds, Padonck and Stewart then attacked the "Mormon" Church bitterly.

Senator Call denied the statements and as the memorial, being incorporated in his speech, would appear in the Congressional Record, he withdrew the resolution, having accomplished his object.

Acquitted.

BEAVER, Dec. 21st, 1887. [Special to the DESERET NEWS.]—At 5:30 last evening the jury in the Stewart homicide case returned into court with a verdict of not guilty. The case of the People vs. J. C. Riddle, charged with grand larceny, is being tried today.

George Alfred Townsend gives the following sketch of Sir George M. Pullman: "He is a rather portly man, square-shouldered, with something of the appearance of a French military officer, but of a more amiable, civil expression; he wears a goatee which is now a little gray, like his hair. It was twenty-eight years ago when he first lay down in a sleeping-car and, being badly rattled about and unable to sleep, began to wonder if this continent would not some day sustain a comfortable system of night cars." He has quit wondering about this matter.