

ny, but that these crimes were taught by Christ—no sane person would attempt to argue." So I say in regard to this latter-day work and the religion of the Latter-day Saints. Evil may exist in our midst; but I deny most emphatically that there is a single solitary evil in thought, word or deed practiced by any Latter-day Saint, taught by our holy religion. The religion of the Latter-day Saints is in direct opposition to every principle of evil, every doctrine of evil, everything that is impure or unholy in the sight of the Almighty; but we do not propose to let corrupt men, licentious men, be the judges as to what virtue and purity should be. We want a man who is pure in heart, pure in practice, pure in thought and feelings, pure in every sense of the word—we want him to be the judge of what purity consists, and I do not know of any nobler character for such a judge than the character of our Redeemer. We are willing to submit our lives, our practice, and everything that we have and are to the scrutiny of the Most High God; and we are satisfied that whatever He recognizes as evil in our thoughts, in our practice, He will punish, and that which He recognizes as pure, virtuous, holy and upright He will reward.

Then, in addition to being honest and truthful it is also my privilege to become intelligent. My religion does not make me afraid of investigation. I am not prepared to submit to scientific sophisms, but I am prepared to submit to truth. I am satisfied that my religion can withstand every investigation, and I think it is not only a privilege, but a duty of every Latter-day Saint to get all the knowledge that is in his power—to search, to investigate, to come to an understanding of every principle that pertains to this world, the atmosphere, the earth, the material of which it is composed, and if time and opportunity permit, to learn something of the worlds that surround us; for I tell you my belief is, the more we understand about the rock, the soil, the water and the atmosphere, and the worlds that surround us, the better prepared we will be to enter into the kingdom of our Father. Our religion circumscribes and governs all truth. Our religion is magnanimous, noble, liberal, broad, and comprehensive. It not only embraces all mankind and brings them to the knowledge of the Gospel, but it goes back, even back to the homes of the dead and brings them forth from the grave. As I remarked before, those of our ancestors who lived upon the earth in days that are passed and gone, it brings them forth from the grave, resurrects them and binds them and us together into one grand family relationship, without which this great work would be incomplete.

Now, show me a religion on the face of the earth that circumscribes as much, that goes back into antiquity and provides for those who have lived and did not enjoy the principles of the Gospel. There is none upon the face of the earth. Every virtue, every principle of truth circumscribed by Christianity is circumscribed by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

God, the Creator of the Universe, has established His work upon the earth, and this work is rolling on to completion, and if we are true to our covenants, true to the high trust imposed upon us, faithful to our God, faithful to our wives and our children, faithful to our neighbor, faithful and true to all, we will be rewarded; if not, this great work will still roll on and we will be left in the lurch.

Well, my brethren and sisters, I see that I have occupied as much time on this occasion as I should. I feel proud of my religion. I have been animated in my remarks to-day by its genius, by its spirit, and I live in its hopes. Without hope we of all men would be the most miserable; for the Latter-day Saints are not popular, we are not believed in by mankind, and are disliked, we are treated with contumely and contempt in a great many parts of the world; but when a Latter-day Saint knows that he is right, and with those principles that I have been speaking of established deeply and firmly in his heart, he can forgo the fleeting pleasures of this world.

Why, just look at General Garfield, a man who has spent his whole life in the interests of his country, a man admired for his honesty and integrity, raised up to be President of the United States, shot down in a day, and the last two months of his life continuous suffering. When

I think of him, when I think of his record I am prepared to shed tears to his memory, and at the same time I am prepared to say how fleeting and how unstable are these things upon which we build upon this earth. Yes, as I said before, I have seen nothing in General Garfield but that which to admire. He has been an example in all this grand nation to the young for energy, industry, integrity, and his high sense of honor, and yet he was shot down in a day by a miserable miscreant. But we don't propose to live for the mere pleasures of to-day. We propose to live for eternity. Our ambition leads us beyond the grave where we can be exalted into positions surrounded by halos of light, governed by supreme intelligences, happy influences, placed in fields where we can soar forever and ever in the great realm of thought, and go progressing from one degree unto another. Just think of it—climbing through eternity onward and onward as long as eternity lasts, progressing, developing, becoming greater, grander, nobler, more powerful as long as eternity endures. It is worth every sacrifice we can make in this life. We can forego the smiles and frowns of men; we can forego all those pleasures that are short lived, so that we may live for the greater blessings in eternity.

Well, I trust and pray that every Latter-day Saint and everyone under the sound of my voice, may be animated from this time forward to live for God, for truth, for virtue and for everything that is pure and holy; and that we may be crowned with success in the grand beyond in my prayer in the name of Jesus. Amen.

#### ALL THAT WE HAVE ASKED.

SEVERAL of our contemporaries have something to say about the petitions which have been sent from this Territory to Congress. They speak of them as "protesting against any legislation to disturb the present social and political condition of the Territory." They all seem to be in sight of the principal object of those petitions. Congress is not urged, as they imagine, to "let the Mormons alone," but simply to take steps to find out the facts before they proceed to extreme measures in violation of constitutional guarantees.

We take the ground that Congress is misinformed concerning the situation. And we know that this is correct. Not one member who has spoken on either side of the controversy, has shown a true knowledge either of our faith, our social or political condition or our aims and desires. Like the editors of the country the national lawmakers have depended too much on the mis-statements of persons interested in defaming the "Mormons," and consequently their propositions and enactments are errors which will not effect what they intend, but are likely to do grievous wrong that cannot be repaired.

All the petitioners ask is that Congress will take measures to find out the facts before they take action. And we think this is only reasonable, and a request that would be complied with by any body of legislators, not influenced by popular clamor to such an extent as to close their ears to the voice of justice and the suggestions of common prudence.

#### THE SUPPRESSION OF "MORMONISM."

THE *American* recently said, in reference to the present raid on the Latter-day Saints:

"When men like Dr. Howard Crosby begin to talk of using the United States army for the suppression of Mormonism, it is necessary to remember that the government is no more called upon to suppress Mormonism than to suppress Presbyterianism, and that, even in attacking the practice of polygamy, it must keep within the legitimate lines of government action."

But this is precisely what the sectarian fanatics who have stirred up all this pother do not want. If the Government keeps within "legitimate lines," the Crosbys and Talmages and other bloodthirsty disciples of modern "Christianity" will gnash their teeth in vain. It is the suppression of the religious system vulgarly called "Mormonism" that they howl for. And the reason why they want Government guns and prison cells to be used for the pur-

pose, is because it cannot be put down by reason or scripture or both combined.

If "Mormonism" is let alone they can see that their tottering creeds are in imminent danger and that their priestly pretenses will be displayed in all their hollowness and vanity. They fear "Mormonism" and therefore demand its destruction, and while preaching the liberty and charity of the gospel, call for the sword and the cannon to destroy the votaries of a creed which they cannot refute. Verily of such is not the kingdom of heaven.

#### FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

##### NOTICE TO AGENTS.

The Secretary of the Territory has addressed the following notice to the agents of all foreign corporations doing business in Utah, which they will do well to pay attention to:

##### UTAH TERRITORY,

Secretary's Office,  
Salt Lake City,  
March 14, 1882.

To Agents of Foreign Corporations: Notice is hereby given that the Act entitled, "An Act Amendatory of an Act, entitled, 'An Act Amendatory of, and Supplemental to, Chapter 4, Title II, Compiled Laws of Utah,' approved March 9, 1882, contains the following provision:

Section 1.—Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That section II of an Act entitled, "An Act Amendatory and Supplemental to Chapter 4, Title II, Compiled Laws of Utah," approved February 19, 1880, is hereby amended by adding thereto: "And in case any foreign corporation, doing business in this Territory, shall fail to comply with the provisions of the section of which this is amendatory, within ninety days after the passage of this Act, said corporation shall forfeit all right to make or enforce contracts within this Territory, or to bring suits for any purpose in any Courts of this Territory; Provided, that, within ten days after the passage of this Act, the Secretary of the Territory shall give notice to the agent of any said foreign corporation of the enactment of this provision by the Legislature."

Very respectfully,  
ARTHUR L. THOMAS,  
Secretary of the Territory of Utah.

The law of which this act is amendatory requires certified copies of the articles of incorporation, by-laws and appointment of agent upon whom legal process may be served, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Territory, and of the Probate Court of the County in which the principal business office of the corporation is situated.

#### BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

##### AMERICAN.

NEW ORLEANS, 21.—The Buckhorn break is at least half a mile wide and about ten feet deep. The water is spreading all over the country, and the people are on top of houses, waiting to be rescued. James A. Stone and John B. Stone at Omega rescued ninety people by means of skiffs.

Reports telegraphed of the burning of a gin house of Gantier, near Buckhorn, and the loss of 360 lives, is incorrect.

Persons coming from Tensas parish region report every plantation under water or affected by it. There are eight breaks along the parish front. The most disastrous of these is at Ship's Bayou, which is now nearly a mile wide and the water rushing through twenty feet deep, causing a flood from other creeks and causing a rise of ten inches every twenty-four hours. Ship's Bayou break is between the upper and lower ends of Lake St. Joseph, both of which are near the river bank. When the break occurred the water rushed through in such a volume it raised the water in the lake so rapidly it ran out at the lower end to the river lands, forming the islands between the lake and the river, which are low but quite rich. The whole islands and submerged. The water in some places runs over the tops of the plantation cabins. The planters, as the water encroaches upon their lands, send their stock across the river to the hills on the Mississippi. The loss of stock in the parish is light. The planters are as hopeful as possible.

If the water recedes by the first or middle of May they will be able to plant to a considerable extent. The overflow was earlier than usual, and flooded the lands before plowing had begun. This will cause a delay of a week or two, as plowing will have to be done as the water recedes.

A letter written on the 17th from St. Joseph by the president of the police jury at Tensas parish says: I have just traveled 27 miles on the highest portions of this parish in a boat. On nearly every plantation negroes have been driven from their houses. The water from Ship's Bayou break has washed away houses, fences and everything in its path. Backwater is higher here than ever known. There is not a thousand acres of land out of water in the whole parish. Landry crevasse in Ascension parish is not closed, but continues to widen. It is now reported 115 feet wide, as water backing up on lands in Ascension parish above the break, and flooding the country below that and also in St. James parish.

Vicksburg, 21.—The levee at Leval's Palmyra Landing gave way last night, and there are six feet of water on the level at Ashwood levee.

Tensas Parish, 21.—The whole of Hurricane Island is now completely under water. Captain Leathers expresses the opinion that in three days there will not be one acre of land visible in Tensas parish.

Passengers say the levee at Milliken's cannot possibly hold out if there is any further rise of the river. Lieut. Vedder, U. S. A., under instructions of the Secretary of war, left this morning for Monroe in a skiff, and will visit Tallulah, Delhi, Floyd and Rayville and report the condition of the country and the distress existing. News from the tributary streams of the Yazoo, Tallulah, Ohio and Sunflower shows a gloomy aspect of affairs. Cattle are receiving no attention. Efforts are being made in the direction of saving horses and mules. Refugees and stock continue to arrive at this point in large numbers.

Yazoo, 21.—The water at this point is two feet above the mark of 1867. It has risen one inch in the last 12 hours, and is likely to reach the maximum at midnight or tomorrow. Boats from above report the water at a stand. The excitement is subsiding, but each steamer brings people and stock. A large part of the refugees are negroes, and with a few exceptions are provided for by merchants and planters who have them employed. Some have gone to the hills to work, and as yet there is no suffering. Some have remained in town, refusing to work, and clamor for good rations.

Vicksburg, 21.—The basin of the Sunflower, 500 by 40 miles, and embracing six navigable streams, is entirely submerged. The population of the basin is over 100,000 and is one of the best cotton districts in the south. The water in part of the basin is increasing upon the house tops, and the people are escaping on rafts. At Gaine's Landing rations are only given out when the boat is halted or when people are known to be in actual need. So far in no place has there been manifest a disposition to impose on the government in this mission of charity. Many a planter was found, like Jameson, on cold water. "Don't put off a pound at my place," he said; "I can get my people through this. They are all safe upon the gin-house; but there's lots of poor people above that will starve to death unless help gets to them."

It is a matter of pride with the large planters to get along independently and at the same time to take care of their people, as they term the negro tenants. Some of them have to ask for a little help, but only to tide them over until they can get supplies from Vicksburg.

CHICAGO, 21.—The following telegram relates to report that has been widely circulated:

To E. R. Chapman, General Superintendent Mutual Union Telegraph Company:

Pay no attention to the report of our consolidation with the Western Union. You may be sure there is no truth in it.

(Signed) GEO. WM. BALLOU,  
Vice President.

##### FOREIGN.

HONOLULU, 13.—King Kalakaua is on a visit to Maui. He is actively engaged in promoting the culture of citron, tobacco, and ramie. The culture of these products will, it is expected, be aided by some bounty

provided by the next legislature. Great hopes are raised in the islands in connection with the treatment of leprosy. Heretofore, victims of the disease and their friends resisted the segregation of the sick on the Island of Molokai; now that a branch hospital has been established near Honolulu, where the diseased can get sight of their friends, they come forward voluntarily to be treated. All hidden lepers have come forth from their retreats, and new treatment and management have produced excellent results.

Planters are uneasy about the supply of labor, as the immigration of Chinese has ceased, and the Norwegian and Portuguese emigrants are so prone to breach of contracts and to causelessly injure the good name of the islands, that planters want no more of them. Attention is now turned to India and Japan for recruits of laborers and people. A prohibitory liquor law is much discussed. A public loan for internal improvements is the prevailing topic among the politicians. A loan of \$2,000,000 is as large a sum as can be judiciously expended for the next two or three years. This can be readily obtained on the government's bond at home. Material for a marine railway in Honolulu has arrived and work well on the way. The total exports from the kingdom in 1881 were \$671,472,637, total imports \$454,797,864; imports of American goods for 1881, \$339,631,084.

LONDON, 21.—The prospectus of the United States Share and Trust Company, capital £100,000, was issued yesterday. Purchases at present will be confined to ordinary stocks of 12 leading railway companies of America. The circular attracted much attention on the stock exchange.

A dispatch from Zara, Dalmatia, states the insurgents captured a large provision train between Maskre and Nevisinge.

PARIS, 21.—In the Chamber of Deputies, Leon Say, minister of finance, announced that he would introduce next week various supplementary credits for 1882, which he regretted to state amounted to 127,000,000 francs.

While Victor Hugo was entertaining the staff of the *Raphael* newspaper, this evening, a telegram was received from St. Petersburg, announcing that the Czar had spared the lives of four nihilists, in whose behalf Victor Hugo had pleaded. On hearing the news, Victor Hugo toasted the Czar.

BERLIN, 21.—It is reported in Parliamentary circles that Bismarck, being questioned on some subject relating to internal affairs, replied that his time and strength were fully occupied in preserving the peace of Europe.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 21.—The Sultan yesterday and to-day requested the attendance of the dragoman of the American legation, and asked him for particulars concerning the administration and governmental affairs of the United States.

ROME, 21.—There have been serious disturbances at Ravenna, owing to the collection of a number of people to celebrate the anniversary of the Paris commune. The people refused to obey the summons of the authorities to disperse, and a collision ensued, in which one of the military was killed and another wounded. Many persons were arrested.

LONDON, 22.—In the Commons, this morning, Gladstone submitted a message from the Queen asking a provision for Prince Leopold upon his approaching marriage. Gladstone announced that he would on Thursday, move to consider the same. Labouchere announced that he would oppose the motion.

At the wool sales to-day 9,900 bales were disposed of, consisting chiefly of Sidney, Victoria and South Australia, and a good demand at previous rates.

Marquis Huntley was admitted to bail, furnishing £2,000 himself, in two sureties of the same amount each. After leaving Bow Street police court, he was re-arrested on two mansion house warrants.

Twenty-five houses were burned near Northampton; 100 persons homeless.

A fire in Emod, Hungary, resulted in the destruction of 85 houses and a loss of nine lives.

Holmes Brothers, spinners, of Bradford, have failed. Liabilities, £80,000.

TORONTO, Ont., 21.—A heavy snow storm throughout Eastern Ontario; snow one foot deep in sections.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 22.—Three strong shocks of earthquake were felt in Chios. The people have taken refuge in tents.