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CRUELTY TO FENIAN CONVICTS.

This public mind in Great Britain is just now considerably exercised on account of the cruelty which, it is said, is inflicted in the various prisons where they are confined, upon the foolish and unfortunate men who have been convicted of taking a leading part in the Fenian scares in Ireland. Public meetings have been held in various parts of the country, remonstrating against the outrages inflicted, and on several occasions attention has been called to the matter in the House of Commons, it, however, being asserted there that the reports of cruelty were greatly exaggerated. Notwithstanding this there has no doubt been considerable rigor exercised towards these unfortunate men, far more than the crime they are deemed guilty of ever merited, evincing a spirit totally in opposition to the civilization of the day.

A London paper of a recent date, which came into our possession, contained a letter from one who had visited, since his conviction, O'Donovan Rossa, in which it was said that, among other indignities to which he had been subjected, his hands had been tied behind him for weeks together, and his ankles manacled, and he compelled to lie down during the whole time; his food, during that period, being of such a quality and served in such a style that a hog, unless hard pinched, would scarcely have eaten it. He was also denied the privilege of writing to, or receiving letters from his wife in this country. The case of Mr. Rossa is by no means a solitary one, judging by the reports and comments that occasionally appear in the British press, and such a system of prison discipline deserves the most unmerited condemnation.

The tyranny of Russia towards the Poles, and of Austria towards the Hungarians, has furnished a theme for the most unparading denunciations in England, and Englishmen have referred, with pride and much self-complacency, to the liberality of their Government; but if the facts of English misrule and injustice in Ireland were generally known it would cause the blush of shame to rise on the faces of thousands and tens of thousands of Englishmen, and it would probably be found that with all the boasted liberality of the British Government, when their interests are at stake, or their authority in the least jeopardized, they can be relentless and cruel.

With Fenianism itself, we have no sympathy; with the cause of liberty and justice in Ireland or anywhere else, we have the most unbounded sympathy. Such forthright physical-force demonstrations as the Fenians have hitherto made against British rule in Ireland have not done, and it is doubtful whether they ever will do ought towards ameliorating the condition of that country; but guilty as they are of trying to undermine and overthrow a system which they think tyrannical, it should not be forgotten that they are human beings.

Public feeling among the masses of the British people in relation to Ireland is now undergoing a great change, and they seem determined to do away with long standing and grievous abuses; and if the question of cruelty to Fenian prisoners be well ventilated, the evils complained of will be remedied.

DISCOURSE.

By Elder GEO. Q. CANNON, delivered in the New Tabernacle, Salt Lake City April 6th, 1899.

REPORTED BY DAVID W. EVANS.

I look upon this Conference as one of the most important in many respects, that we have ever had the privilege of participating in, for, to my view, there are more interesting and important events connected with the work of God at the present time than have ever been developed before in our history. We are undergoing a great change, a great revolution is in progress in our midst—a revolution foreshadowed by the predictions of both the ancient and modern prophets, but which we as yet have scarcely been prepared for.

Nearly thirty-seven years ago the Prophet Joseph, or rather the Lord, through him, gave revelations upon the Order of Enoch. Those revelations were taught to the people in plainness so far as they went. They were simple and easily understood; but they embodied within themselves what might have been termed new principles, and indicated a new course of action and a new organization of society. I say new, because they were new so far as this generation is concerned. The principles taught by those revelations were as old as eternity, and the Order sought to be introduced by their means was called the "Order of Enoch," in consequence of its having been revealed to and practiced by Enoch, and through its practice he and his people were prepared for translation and, as we read in the Scriptures, were taken from the earth.

The Lord inspired the Prophet Joseph Smith to once more communicate these principles unto the children of men; but, as I have remarked, the people were not prepared to carry them

out. They, to some extent, could see and understand their beauty and consistency, but in the practical part they were deficient. As a people the Latter-day Saints are like their fellows in many respects. We are very progressive in theory, but our theories are far ahead of our practice. The teachings of the elders are of that character that years of practice on the part of the people is required before they come up to them in their every-day life. It is so with mankind generally. They can comprehend the theory and realize the importance of practically observing certain principles long before they are sufficiently advanced to carry them out in every-day life. But we may say, without boasting, that as a people we excel the world in carrying out in our lives the principles that we teach.

Those principles to which I have been referring were received and admired by the people, but it required faith, knowledge and experience to enable them to carry them out. For years they have remained in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants to be read by the curious or by those who had a desire to search after the principles of life and salvation; but, not being a part of our practice in our lives, they have been practically a dead letter.

I speak, now, generally; of course, there have been exceptions in regard to this, as there have been with regard to the "Word of Wisdom." There have been men and women who have endeavored to carry out the latter strictly and truthfully so far as their knowledge extended. And so with the principles contained in the revelations touching the "Order of Enoch"—there have, doubtless, been men in the Church who have lived in accordance with them so far as it was practicable under the circumstances; but the entire people have not carried them out. But though thirty-six or thirty-seven years have elapsed since these principles were first revealed, they have never been lost sight of by the President and those associated with him. It has been their aim from the day they were given until to-day, the 6th of April, 1899, to bring the Latter-day Saints to such a condition of union, faith and knowledge that they would receive these principles and carry them out in their lives.

The labors of the elders to accomplish this have been incessant; they have ever felt to impress them upon the minds of the Saints, but more particularly within the last four or five years. It is essentially necessary that we should receive them now, for upon the reception and proper carrying out of this Order hinges the prosperity, development and triumph of the Kingdom of God on the earth; and unless we as a people arrive at such a standard of faith and perfection as to practically carry them out, we are assured, on the best of authority, that we cannot be permitted to go back and build up the Centre Stake, and fully accomplish the redemption of Zion. The consequences involved in not being able to accomplish that are familiar to the minds of those who are members of the Church of Jesus Christ, especially if they are old members. One of the greatest calamities that could be thought of by us as a congregation, or a Church, to-day, would be to learn from the Lord through His servants that we should not be permitted to go back to build up the Centre Stake of Zion. The edict pronounced by the prop. at Moses, when he told Israel that not one who had arrived at the age of twenty-one years should ever enter the "Promised Land" had not a greater effect upon Israel, than the prohibition I have just referred to would have upon the Latter-day Saints. We can realize then, the importance of adopting and carrying out the principles that will prepare us for that great work.

It is not to be expected, that we shall attain to perfection in the carrying out of such principles at once. That is not the way we have progressed in the past; our progress has been gradual. It has been from principle to principle, from knowledge to knowledge, one step after another until we have reached the point for which we have aimed. And so it will be with the principles pertaining to the "Order of Enoch"—we shall take step after step, progressing from one point to another, until we have reached the point that God, our Heavenly Father, has designed us to attain to.

When we look abroad among the nations of the earth we see a great many evils in existence—evils that have existed for many centuries; in fact, they have existed from the earliest ages of which we have any account until the present time, in every nation and among all people. Our own nation is a case in point. When the foundations of the Government were laid, and liberty proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land, it was anticipated that this nation would grow to a pitch of glory and attain to a greatness and power that no other nation on the face of the earth had ever attained. Everything was favorable to this: a free Government had been established; a continent of almost limitless extent spread itself before the people, and all that was necessary to develop its boundless resources was population, and industry on the part of that population. But little over sixty years have elapsed since the foundations of our Government were laid, and in that time we have grown to be a great people; but that which has been enacted in other nations has been enacted here. The evils that have flourished so long in what is called the Old World have been transplanted to this land. If Western men travel through the Eastern States they are struck with the great distinction of classes that exists there. There is an aristocracy of wealth fast growing up there; and at the same time there is another class in degradation and poverty, utterly unable to obtain the blessings and comforts of life. This is owing to various causes, the chief of which is the incorrect organization of society. It is so in Europe and in Asia, and, in fact, wherever wealth abounds.

Many men have arisen from time to time, who have seen and deplored these evils, and they have sought with all the wisdom and knowledge they possessed to correct them. Doubtless many of the Latter-day Saints recollect an instance of this kind at

Nauvoo. After the Saints evacuated that place, a community of Socialists, called Icarians, whose was leader, Mr. Cabot, came to Nauvoo and settled there. There were the houses, gardens, farms and orchards of the Latter-day Saints; the country was a healthy one when compared with what it was when first settled by the Saints. Many philanthropic men in France were interested in this experiment, and were anxious to have it succeed. They forwarded their means with considerable liberality to maintain the settlement; but despite their efforts and exertions it fell to pieces. Yet the object they had in view was a good one, and the means they used were effective so far as they went. But there was a lack of cohesive power in the system; there was a lack of union, and a lack of wisdom in the management of the affair. They sought to ameliorate the condition of mankind and to diffuse the blessings of life equally among the people, so that hunger, poverty and wretchedness and the dreadful consequences which follow in their train might be removed from the midst of mankind and a better order of things established. But with all the advantages of which I have spoken their attempt was a signal failure: the society was broken up and to-day has no existence.

This is a case in point with which many of you are familiar. Similar experiments, having the same ends in view, have been tried at other places at various times, but like results have attended them.

It has been seen by thinking men that there is something radically wrong in the organization of society in this respect, but they have not known how to remedy the evils. It is so in the religious world. Religionists have to mourn and deplore the divisions that exist among the so-called followers of Christ; and reformers have risen one after another endeavoring to bring about greater union and to develop a greater amount of love, but with what success! The history of the various sects of Christendom answer. They are split up into innumerable parties, and the effort of every reformer has only resulted in the increase of religious sects. He has been unable, and his inability has been confessed by himself, to unite the Christian world and bring about that oneness which characterized the followers of Christ in the early days of Christianity. It required the Lord our God to stretch forth His arm to bring this to pass. It required the revelation of the gospel in its purity from the heavens; it required the restoration of the holy priesthood to the earth in the plenitude of its power to bring it about; and as soon as the priesthood was restored, as soon as the gospel was given again in purity to man, and the Church of Christ was again organized, then the object for which these reformers labored in vain began to be accomplished—oneness began to prevail, union began to manifest itself, love was diffused, the Holy Ghost was bestowed, its gifts were enjoyed, and men and women from various nations, and from the midst of various churches were gathered together in one as we are here to-day. It required the wisdom, power and spirit of the Almighty to restore this condition of things for which many men had so long labored in vain.

And so it is in relation to the social organization of society. It requires the wisdom of Almighty God to correct the evils under which mankind groan. Men may labor and devise schemes, expend means and do all that is possible for human beings, not directed by the spirit and power of God, to do, and after they have done it all they are compelled to confess that they are weak and fallible, and incapable of accomplishing that which they have aimed at. But with God to aid them, with His wisdom to guide and His spirit to direct, and His blessings to smile upon them they can accomplish all that is necessary to redeem and save the human family, both in a physical and spiritual point of view. God has chosen His people, the Latter-day Saints, to solve these knotty problems that have troubled the brains and affected the children of men for so many centuries.

The Lord has said that "if ye are not equal in earthly things, ye cannot be in obtaining heavenly things." He has revealed a plan by which this equality can be brought about. Yet, He does not design to make us of equal height; He does not design that we should all have the same colored hair or eyes, or that we should be of the same stature, or that we should dress exactly alike. This is not the meaning of the word "equality," as it is used in the revelation; but it means to have an equal claim on the blessings of our Heavenly Father, on the properties of the Lord's treasury, and the influences and gifts of His Holy Spirit. This is the equality meant in the revelations, and until we attain to this equality we can not be equal in spiritual things, and the blessings of God can not be bestowed upon us until we attain to this as they otherwise would. As a people we are expecting the day to come when Jesus will descend in the clouds of heaven; but before this day comes we must be prepared to receive Him. The organization of society that exists in the heavens must exist on the earth; the same condition of society, so far as it is applicable to mortal beings, must exist here. And for this purpose God has revealed this Order; for this purpose He is bringing us into our present condition.

A great many of the Latter-day Saints scarcely understand the persistency with which the Presidency of the Church has labored to bring about the oneness of the people in temporal things; and this cooperative movement is an important step in this direction and is designed to prepare them for the ushering in of this Order to which I have been alluding. It has already produced greater union, and it will produce still greater union than anything that has been witnessed among us; and if we carry it out in the spirit in which it has been taught to us it will produce immense results. The Lord will bless us; He will increase our means and pour into the laps of this people everything necessary for their greatness in the earth. For be it known unto you and to all people that God designs to make of the Latter-day Saints the head; He intends to place in their hands and keep the wealth of the world. But be-

fore blessings of this description can be poured upon us we must be prepared to receive and use them aright. Suppose these things were to be poured upon us in our present condition, what would be the result? Every one can answer this question for himself. Each one knows his or her own heart, and the feelings by which it is animated. We know that if the whole people were to be made rich it would be an exceedingly difficult matter to control them; even with the little means we have to-day it is one of the most difficult things to control the people in regard to the disposition and correct use of that means.

In a revelation given on this subject in the year 1834 the Lord says:

"I, the Lord, stretched out the heavens and built the earth as a very handy work, and all things therein are mine, and it is my purpose to provide for my Saints, for all things are mine; but it must needs be done in mine own way, and be done, this is the way that I, the Lord, have decreed to provide for my Saints, that the poor shall be exalted in that which are made low; for the earth is full and there is enough and to spare. Yea, I prepared all things and have given unto the children of men to be agents unto themselves; therefore if any man shall take of the abundance which I have made and impart not his portion, according to the law of my gospel, unto the poor and the needy, he shall with the wicked lift up his eyes in hell, being in torment."

In another revelation on the same subject given in 1832, the Lord says:

"For Zion must increase in beauty and in holiness; her borders must be enlarged; her stakes must be strengthened; yea, verily, I say unto you, Zion must arise and put on her beautiful garments; therefore I give unto you this commandment that ye divide yourselves by the laws of the Lord, and shall be according to the laws of the Lord. Behold, here is wisdom also in me for your good. And you are to be equal, or in other words you are to have equal claims on the properties for the benefit of managing the concerns of your stewardship, every man according to his wants and his needs, inasmuch as his wants are just, and all this for the benefit of the Church of the living God, that every man may improve upon his talent, and every man may gain other talents; yea, even an hundredfold to be cast into the Lord's storehouse, to become the common property of the whole Church, every man seeking the interest of his neighbor, and doing all things with an eye single to the glory of God."

This order I have appointed to be an everlasting order unto you, and unto your successors, inasmuch as you are to, and the soul that sins against this covenant, and hardeneth his heart against it, shall be dealt with according to the laws of my Church, and shall be delivered over to the buffetings of Satan until the day of redemption."

While I am reading I will read another extract, that you may get the idea more fully in your mind. After speaking of the treasury that shall be appointed in which shall be preserved the sacred things in the Treasury for sacred and holy purposes which shall be called the Treasury of the Lord, the Lord continues:

"And again, there shall be another Treasury prepared and a treasurer appointed to keep the Treasury, and a seal shall be placed upon it, and the treasurer shall receive in it your stewardships, by improving upon the properties which I have appointed unto you, in houses, or in lands, or in cattle, or in all things, save it be the holy and sacred writings, which I have reserved unto myself for holy and sacred purposes, shall be cast into the Treasury as fast as you receive the monies, by hundreds, or by fifties, or by twenties, or by tens, or by fives; or in other words if any man among you obtain five talents, let him cast them into the Treasury; or if he obtain ten, or twenty, or fifty, or an hundred, let him do likewise, and let not any man among you say that it is his own, for it shall not be called his, nor any part of it, and there shall not any part of it be used or taken out of the Treasury, only by the voice and common consent of the Order. And this shall be the voice and common consent of the Order, that any man among you say to the treasurer, 'I have received this of the Order, and I will improve it in this way, for it is his own, for it shall not be called his, nor any part of it, and there shall not any part of it be used or taken out of the Treasury, only by the voice and common consent of the Order. And this shall be the voice and common consent of the Order, that any man among you say to the treasurer, 'I have received this of the Order, and I will improve it in this way, for it is his own, for it shall not be called his, nor any part of it, and there shall not any part of it be used or taken out of the Treasury, only by the voice and common consent of the Order. 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