

he did or not, it is true. It is a poor religion that will not stand one, two, three, or half a dozen railroads, or that will not stand in the midst of the hottest persecution, and triumph when in contact with everything that can be brought against it. I would not give a fig for my religion if it would not do this, so long as its believers are not extirpated, as were the believers in the gospel in ancient days. If they will only let us live and enjoy our natural and heaven-bestowed rights I have no fears as to the result. It is true that the wicked could turn in and kill us off in detail, as they killed our ancient predecessors—the apostles and followers of Christ. In that day they killed every man that professed to have revelation from God. They searched and hunted until not a man could be found among the sons of men who could say unto the people, "Thus saith the Lord," until not a man could be found who could say that an angel had appeared to him; until not a man could be found among all the children of earth who could say, "God has revealed this to me." If God would permit it, we might be hunted, slain and driven until all were finally extirpated from the face of the earth, and in this way, probably, our religion would not stand and endure the contest or contact with what is called a superior civilization. But so long as we are allowed to live, and to enjoy the exercise of our opinion in this great nation, whose boast it is that it is the land of untrammelled liberty, I do not fear the contest or its result, and in saying this I believe I speak the sentiments of every man and woman who belongs to the church in this Territory. We know that we have received the truth, that it will be triumphant in the end, and that it will live through and survive all kinds of persecution that may be brought to bear against it.

But there is something that I dread more than active persecution. We have endured persecutions which have driven us from our homes. Mobs have burned our houses, destroyed our corn and wheat fields, and torn down our fences; our men have been slain and in some instances our women ravished. We have been driven as wild beasts are driven from the habitations of men, and compelled to flee to the wilderness. We have endured this, and we know that we can endure it, and live in the midst of it, for we have been tested. But we have not yet endured prosperity, we have not yet been tested in this crucible, which is one of the severest to which a people can be subjected. We have not been tested with abundance of property and wealth lavished upon us; and here, my brethren and sisters, is the point against which we have to guard more than all others, for there is more danger to-day to the Zion of God, in the wealth that is pouring into and increasing in the hands of the Latter-day Saints, than in all the armies that have ever been mustered against us, or all the mobs that have ever been formed for our overthrow, from the organization of the church until to-day. There is danger, not in mines alone, not in the increase of strangers in our midst, not in the seducing influences which attend the presence of some of them, but in the fact that we ourselves are growing wealthy, and that it is natural for us to become attached to wealth and for the mind of man to be allured by it and by the influence which it brings. There is danger in this, and I look for the same results to follow this condition of affairs that formerly followed mobocracy. The mobs came upon us and they cleansed from among us the hypocrites and cowards, and those who could not endure. The gospel of Jesus Christ, which brought persecutions, and called upon men to forsake houses and lands and everything that was dear to them, and to push out into the wilderness, had no attraction for the classes I have named, in the early history of the church; and I expect that there will be attractions stronger than the gospel to hypocrites and those weak in the faith in the present phase of our history, and that influences now operating will produce the same results as we have witnessed, that is, to cleanse the people of God. We have, therefore, at the present time, that at our doors, which menaces us with greater danger than mobs. I do not dread the results, but doubtless many, unless they are very careful, will have their hearts hardened and their eyes blinded by, and they will fall a prey to and be overcome by, these evils, which the adversary is seeking to pour upon us.

It has been truly said by many, "Introduce fashions into Salt Lake, increase wealth among the people and induce them to follow fashion and be surrounded by influences that will win them from their primitive habits, then you have solved the Mormon problem." There is great truth in this statement. I recognize it and warn you of it. I know that if we would allow ourselves to be thus influenced, there is really more danger in this than in anything else. I stand here to-night in the presence of God and before you, my brethren and sisters, and I declare that I fully believe that we shall stand this trial, as we have others. I have no fear as to the result, so far as the entire people is concerned. But as a people we had better be warned. We had better watch well our ways, look well to our hearts, keep our minds well on the principles that God has revealed, and love our religion more than anything else on the face of the earth. We must preserve our love for the principles of our faith intact and inviolate, free from

every impurity. What could be offered to us that we have not got in our religion? Is it wealth? I expect to have boundless wealth and boundless dominion, if faithful to God; and I expect that every faithful man and woman in the church will have everything that his or her heart can desire in this gospel which God has revealed. The Prophet Isaiah, speaking of Jesus, says, "To the increase of his kingdom there shall be no end." That promise is also made to us—to the increase of our kingdom there shall be no end. What did the Lord say to Abraham when he had blessed him? He told him to look upon the stars of heaven and promised that as they were countless and innumerable so should his seed be. That promise, made to Abraham, the Father of the Faithful, is couched in the words of Isaiah to Jesus. There was to be no end to the kingdom of Abraham, he was to have thrones, principalities and dominions; to be crowned not with a barren, empty crown, not a crown without a kingdom, but a real one, emblematical of endless and boundless rule, power, dominion and glory. The Lord has promised the same glory to every being who attains to the glory of the sun, who gains a fulness of glory in his celestial kingdom. They all will be heirs of God and joint heirs with Jesus Christ. Recollect the words—joint heirs with Jesus Christ, and as he has dominion and rule so will they. He that has been faithful over a few things shall be made ruler over many, says Jesus; and in another place he says that all who have forsaken fathers, mothers, houses or lands for my sake shall receive a hundred fold in this life, and in the life to come life everlasting. We are promised, then, a hundredfold for all we forsake in this life, and life everlasting hereafter. What was the song which John says was sung by the saved in heaven? "Thou hast made us kings and priests unto God, and we shall reign on the earth." This is the promise made to the faithful by God, the King of kings. It is natural for man to seek to exercise rule wherever he can; and it is perfectly right when bounded and controlled by principle.

In the gospel there is open to us room for the exercise of this feeling, without any evil results following it. We can, if we choose, in this life lay a foundation for eternal riches, dominion, and rule, and the possession of all blessings which God has promised to the faithful. We therefore look for a heaven of this kind. The Latter-day Saint does not look for an empty heaven, where he has got to sing continually to the thrumming of the harp. The saints look for a tangible heaven, the same as we have here, only glorified immensely. We expect to be like God, our heavenly Father—to take part in creation, in the creation and peopling of new worlds, and in doing things similar to what God has done. This is a subject of such magnitude that I can only briefly allude to it in passing.

Do you understand, can you understand, brethren and sisters, why the ancients were willing to suffer and endure all things? They knew that God had in store for them everything that their hearts could desire; and that the joys of which they had a slight foretaste here they would receive a fullness of hereafter. If they had wives they knew they would be theirs for eternity. If they had families they knew they would be theirs for eternity. They knew that Jesus meant what he said to Peter when he said, "Thou art Peter, to thee I give the keys of the kingdom, and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven." What ordinances were there that Peter had to perform on earth that should be bound in heaven? The Latter-day Saints understand it. God has restored the same authority to the earth, and has bestowed it upon the man who occupies the same position in the church in this day that Peter held in his. Peter was the senior apostle—the President of the Twelve, and he, therefore, had the right to hold the keys, and to seal a wife to her husband, and the ordinance would be bound in heaven as he bound it on the earth. The Latter-day Saints claim to have received the same authority. We believe when we marry that we marry for eternity, and that our wives and children will dwell with us in eternity. This is our faith. It was over his posterity that Abraham was to reign. What benefit would it be to him to have posterity as numerous as the sands on the seashore, or as the stars of heaven, if he did not rule over them? But embody the idea of rule and dominion, and of his being a prince over his posterity, the progenitor of a great and mighty race, over whom he should eventually reign and rule, and then we see the precious nature of the promise which the Lord made to him. The Lord gave him Canaan as an everlasting possession, yet Stephen, the martyr, when he preached his last discourse to the Jews, told them that Abraham had not had so much as a foot of it, but the time would come to which I have referred, when he and his seed would sing, "Thou hast made us kings and priests unto God, and we shall reign on the earth." This reigning on the earth was embodied in their ideas of heaven. This is the kind of heaven to which the ancients looked, and it is the kind of heaven to which the Latter-day Saints look, and this is in consequence of the great and glorious principles which God has revealed to them. Because of this they have been willing in the past to endure what they have endured.

There is much more connected with these points than any human being can say with regard to them. They are

immense in their magnitude, and cannot be grasped at once. But the more the truth which God has revealed is investigated the more beautiful it appears. I often remark, There is something beautiful to me in the idea of a people being gathered together as the Latter-day Saints have, and dwelling in love and harmony. By this, says John, you may know that you have passed from death unto life, because ye love one another. We, with all our faults, do love one another. The Latter-day Saints dwell together in unity, no matter where they come from. They come here by hundreds and thousands from foreign lands, but here they are in the midst of their friends. They may not speak the same language, and may have different habits and ways of living, but when they reach here they are at home. This is one of the results of the gospel. It is strange, but how beautiful and Godlike, and how much it ought to fill our hearts with gratitude that we live at a time and are associated with a people who are thus blessed.

The world would give everything they possess, and there have been those who would have given their lives to partake of the blessings that we enjoy and that are so common in our midst. I have just made a hasty trip through the length of the Territory. Before starting I telegraphed to different points that I wanted horses at such a time. I promised no remuneration whatever, but they supposed that my business was of importance, and at the time needed the horses were on hand and men ready to accompany them. When I thanked them, they would say, "There is no need, Brother Cannon, we have as much interest in this work as you have." Wherever we went, there were friends, and tables spread to give us all we wanted. Can it be done in any other country? I believe that we have made a journey that could not be made in any other country, unless in Russia, where a despot rules. He could order the people as he pleased; but this has been done by simply inquiring by telegraph, "Can you do so and so?" The response came, "Yes, anything you want." What caused this? Was it despotism? No, it was love. Their interest in this work is as great as mine or any man's, and it was a pleasure to them to do it. The result was that we went to Saint George and returned in a little over nine days, and staid there four, travelling seven hundred miles. It has filled me with peculiar feelings, and I have rejoiced to think that I have been associated with such a people as the Latter-day Saints. I said to them, "You know, I would do the same." "Yes, we know that." The majority of this people feel that they can not do too much for this work. It is the work of God, and we feel that we can not do too much for the salvation of our fellowmen. We have shown this time and time again. To illustrate it, the Latter-day Saints have sent year after year five hundred teams clear to the Missouri river, with four yoke of cattle to the team, and over five hundred men to drive these teams, and a great number of men to guard and watch them. These teams were loaded with provisions to feed the returning emigrants for upwards of a thousand miles. This was done willingly. Men spent their entire summer, and in this country that means the entire year, for when a man and his team lose the summer they lose the benefits of the entire year's labor. Where can you see anything like this, except in Utah? What was it done for? To build up some man or despotism, or to gratify some impostor? No, it was because the people loved their fellow creatures—their brethren and sisters. This was missionary labor on a large scale. It was not like putting a few cents into a missionary box, and then publishing each man's name, and the amount he contributed, in a magazine to show the world how much he had done for the salvation of the poor heathen. There was nothing of this kind here, there were no trumpets blown on the corners Pharisee-like, to show the amount of donations made, but quietly and unobtrusively the people of this Territory sent their young men and teams, two thousand yoke of cattle, sometimes more—twenty five hundred, with horses and provisions and everything necessary to equip large companies and bring, a thousand miles over land to this city, men and women they had never seen, and whose names they had never heard. This is done all the time, the people paying hundreds of thousands of dollars for the emigration of their poor brethren and sisters in foreign lands. A great deal is published in foreign lands about missionary efforts. I recollect when a child how anxious my parents were that I should save a little to send the gospel to the heathen. That was before they joined this church. I thought it a very great thing to do as they desired. But the Latter-day Saints are doing this all the time. They send missionaries over the earth. Men leave their families and comfortable homes to preach the gospel in foreign lands without purse and scrip. What for? For the salvation of their fellow creatures. It is the result of the teachings of the gospel of Jesus Christ. And we have to do more of it, and to feel greater interest in our fellow creatures than we do, until the time shall come when we shall love our neighbors as we do ourselves. That time must come for us as a people.

May God bless you, my brethren and sisters and friends, and pour out his Holy

Spirit upon you, enlighten your minds and strengthen you in doing right, regardless of consequences, that you may be able to endure to the end, which I pray in the name of Jesus, Amen.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, JAN. 18.

**INFORMATION WANTED.**—P. Poulson, 11th Ward, would like to know of the whereabouts of Emmerek Johnson, who came to Utah, from Bornholm, Denmark, in 1868, as he has good news for him.

**PRESENTATION.**—The young men and boys of the 7th Ward lately presented to the ward a handsome silver sacramental service, and a few of the smaller boys have furnished, for the adornment of the walls of the meeting house, portraits of Presidents Brigham Young, Geo. A. Smith and D. H. Wells. A few ladies of the ward also donated a handsome table to be used on occasions of public worship.

**GOOD TEMPLARS.**—We had a call this morning from Messrs. Lewis F. Appley, Robert Rutter and Thomas Mycock, who are all connected with the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, of California. It is the intention of Mr. Appley to organize a branch of the order in this City, and he has our best wishes for the success of the undertaking. The time was when such an institution was not needed here, but now it is different. If a branch of the association would have any force in stemming the current of drunkenness, which seems to be continually swelling with fresh victims since the introduction of so many of the institutions of a false civilization, it would prove itself worthy of the countenance and support of all good men and women in the community.

Mr. Appley is the discoverer of ore in what is known as the Granite Mining District, in this Territory.

**FIREMAN'S BALL.**—The City Hall last night presented one of the gayest scenes we have had the pleasure of witnessing for a long time. The attendance was large and select the music good, especially after intermission, and the whole affair conducted in the most orderly and agreeable manner. Special credit due the committee of arrangements for the comfortable, tasteful even elaborate style in which they provided for the gratification and amusement of the guests. The large room No. 17 was occupied by the dancers, and No. 16, on the opposite side of the building, was fitted up in drawing room style with music, reading, horoscopic views, etc., to entertain those not engaged in dancing. The walls of both rooms were neatly decorated with banners, paintings, chromos, etc., giving them a really fine appearance.

We noticed among those present, Mayor D. H. Wells, Hons. John Taylor, O. Pratt, W. Woodruff and Joseph F. Smith, and several members of the City Council.

During the evening a presentation of a beautiful silver speaking trumpet was made by Mr. N. H. Felt, on behalf of a number of the guests who had contributed to purchase it, to Chief Engineer John D. T. McAllister and the latter responded to the speech of Mr. Felt by a few appropriate remarks.

Liberty was granted the company to roam through the fireman's hall, engine room, etc., and the ladies were particularly delighted with viewing the furnishings of the different departments, and the apparatus.

Last but not least to be noticed of the evening's enjoyment was the splendid supper at the American Hotel. All conceded that the Colonel set a good table.

**PROFESSOR TULLIDGE DEAD.**—Last night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, Professor John Tullidge, music teacher, of this City, was found lying at the foot of the stairs leading to the third circle of the Theatre, in an insensible condition, and shortly afterwards he ceased to breathe.

A coroner's inquest was held at the residence of deceased, 7th Ward, this morning, at which the evidence adduced showed that he had fallen down the stairs at the Theatre. The following verdict was rendered by the jury:

TERRITORY OF UTAH,  
2nd Precinct,  
Salt Lake County.

An inquisition holden at the residence of deceased, 7th Ward, 2nd Precinct, S. L. County, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1873, before Geo. J. Taylor, Coroner of said County, upon the body of John Tullidge, Senr., there lying dead, by the jurors whose names are hereto subscribed. Said jurors, upon their oaths do say, according to the evidence given by witnesses, said deceased came to his death by natural causes.

In testimony whereof the said jurors hereunto set their hands the day and year aforesaid.

Jurors. { E. R. YOUNG,  
Wm. EDDINGTON,  
O. J. THOMAS.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true verdict. Geo. J. TAYLOR, Coroner.

Professor Tullidge was born at Weymouth, England, in 1806. He was a pupil of Hamilton, the celebrated musical composer, was leading tenor of the York, England, Harmonic Society, and also occupied prominent positions in other musical organizations.

The funeral services of deceased will take place to-morrow, at the 14th Ward school house at 11 a.m.

Friends of the family are invited to attend.

**LONDON, 18.**—The Right Honorable Edward Bulwer Lytton, Baron Lytton, the well known English author, died this p.m., aged 67.