

A CABINET POSITION.

THE Cincinnati Times-Star says:

"Governor Murray, of Utah, is said to be figuring for a seat in the cabinet. He probably claims national distinction on account of his remarkable decision in Cannon's case."

The report of Mr. Murray's overweening ambition, which is humorously alluded to by the Boston Herald and other able papers, doubtless originated in the special dispatch from Louisville, Kentucky, to the New York Times, which we here reproduce:

"Louisville, Jan. 20.—The Courier-Journal, which has been defending the action of Governor Murray, in refusing a certificate to Delegate Cannon, is especially earnest in behalf of the Utah Governor to-day. A gentleman who believes he understands the relation of Watterson and Murray, ventures the following: Eli Murray has neither nerve nor native shrewdness, but he is ambitious and has much faith in a handsome face and figure and a pleasant address to win for himself position. He learned in Utah of the very natural wish of Kentucky Republicans to be recognized in the next cabinet through the appointment by General Garfield of Colonel R. M. Kelly, a true and tried Republican, a man of culture and ability. He quickly resolved on securing attention by rejecting Cannon, hoping to gain Garfield's favor thereby, and then took the first train for his former home here. Since reaching Louisville, Murray and Watterson have been together very frequently, and it is said that they have a mutual understanding as to each other's interests. Watterson agreed to put Murray through with the newspapers, and took him to the Chicago banquet last week, in order that his personal appearance might, perhaps, soften editorial justice. Murray believes he can be appointed rather than Kelly. The truth is, Watterson hopes to have Murray spoil the chances of both Kelly and himself, in order that he (Watterson) may take the place to which both aspire. The Evening Post endorses the views of the New York Times on the Mormon question, and affects to understand the Murray-Watterson alliance."

Mr. Murray's chief characteristic is excessive vanity, and this appears to have been taken advantage of by the talented though somewhat erratic editor of the Courier-Journal, as it has been in this Territory, by the conspirators who want to place Utah under the control of a small but vicious minority, and for whom Murray has been but the simple tool. Of course there is not the remotest chance of a political giant like Garfield associating himself officially with such an intellectual and political pigmy as Murray. The absent Executive is now in a bad box, and the only "cabinet position" he is likely to occupy is a place of repose in an official coffin.

HADLEY D. JOHNSON.

"MR. HADLEY D. JOHNSON came in from his later home in Utah to his old home in Omaha, Saturday evening, and is now in the city where he has been so long and favorably known, and is still well remembered. Mr. Johnson was one of the pioneers of western Iowa and Nebraska, and therefore one of their earliest citizens. At the first settlement of this country, Mr. Johnson was prominent in affairs incident thereto, and took an early and active part in all that concerned it. Numerous friends will give him warm greeting and welcome to his old home and to the midst of his old neighbors. Mr. Johnson has been living in Utah for a considerable number of years, and lives there still. He is the correspondent of the Salt Lake Herald and Helena Independent, and has been connected with the Utah press for several years. He will remain with us a week or more, and will visit Indiana, his native State, before returning to Utah."

The above is from the Omaha Herald, of Jan. 25th. Mr. Johnson is one of the "Gentile" residents of Utah who do not consider it the chief object of their existence here to plot against, abuse or misrepresent the majority of the citizens. While in every respect a non-Mormon, being opposed in his views to the distinctive features of our faith, his opposition has always been that

of a gentleman, not of a bigot nor a blackguard; and he has therefore many warm friends among the old settlers who, while they differ from him in many things, recognize his ability and honor both as a consistent Democrat and a facile writer for the press. We hope Mr. Johnson will have a pleasant visit in the region of his former political labors.

"MORMON" TEACHINGS ON CHASTITY.

THE idea is frequently conveyed from the pulpit and the press, that "Mormonism" not only encourages but inculcates licentiousness, and that its followers favor and practice adultery and kindred sexual sins. This allegation is untrue in fact and unwarranted by either the doctrinal tenets or manner of life of the Latter-day Saints. The false witness borne against us receives some color of corroboration to thoughtless minds from our support of the system of plural marriage.

Now there is no similarity between adultery and "Mormon" plurality of wives. The revelation which authorizes the latter utterly condemns the former. It also defines the distinction between the two. A man who, under the laws of the Church—i.e. to him the laws of God—marries two wives, who both covenant to be his for time and eternity, cannot commit adultery with them or either of them, because they are his, each of them being married to him by the same ceremony and obligations. If he be with another woman to whom he has not been married by this solemn and binding ordinance, he commits adultery and is guilty of a sin which, in the eyes of the Church and of his fellow members, is only exceeded by the crime of murder. For punishment he is liable to lose his wife or wives for ever, as in the case of David the Psalmist, who, because of his sin in the case of Uriah and his wife, lost his exaltation and crown, his wives and means of increase and glory in the eternal world. All this may be found in the revelation regulating celestial marriage, which is one of the standard authorities of the Latter-day Saints.

That plural marriage and adultery have nothing in common must be evident to all believers in the Bible. The Mosaic code which permitted and in some cases required the former, positively forbade the latter, and attached to it the penalty of death. God gave to David his dead master Saul's house, and Saul's wives into his bosom as a reward for righteousness, he being before the husband of several wives, but took them all away for a punishment when he sinned with another man's wife. In his case plural marriage was signally approved, adultery specially condemned. The Scripture declares that "no adulterer shall enter the kingdom of heaven." Yet Jesus says of persons who had more wives than one, "Many shall come from the east and from the west, and shall sit down with Abraham and with Isaac and with Jacob, in the kingdom of heaven." This proves that in the Savior's eyes plurality was not adultery.

Our people who enter into the covenants of plural marriage are under special obligations to preserve themselves in chastity. To them all commerce with the opposite sex outside of that marriage relation is adultery. All members of the Church are under covenant, made at the waters of baptism to abstain from sin, of which the one named is of the most flagrant character. The Book of Mormon declares it to be a deadly sin. Alma, chastising his son Corianton for following a harlot, says:

"Know ye not, my son, that these things are an abomination in the sight of the Lord; yea, most abominable of all sins, save it be the shedding of innocent blood, or denying the Holy Ghost." (Book of Mormon, p. 350.)

The Doctrine and Covenants condemns the sin emphatically, and says:

"Thou shalt not commit adultery; and he that committeth adultery and repenteth not, shall be cast out; but he that has committed adultery and repents with all his heart, and forsaketh it, and doeth it no more, thou shalt forgive; but if he doeth it again, he shall not be forgiven, but shall be cast out." (p. 158.)

Further:

"If ye shall find that any persons have left their companions for the sake of adultery, and they themselves are the offenders, and their companions are living, they shall be cast out from among you."

"And again I say unto you, that ye shall be watchful and careful, with all inquiry, that ye receive none such among you if they are married. And if they are not married, they shall repent of all their sins, or ye shall not receive them." (p. 163.)

And again:

"Verily, I say unto you, as I have said before, he that looketh on a woman to lust after her, or if any commit adultery in their hearts, they shall not have the Spirit, but shall deny the faith and shall fear." (p. 216.)

The law concerning him who shall be forgiven on repentance for the first offence, refers to a person yielding to temptation who afterwards repents with all his heart, confesses and forsakes his sin; not to the adulterer in his heart, the corrupt in spirit, the habitual sinner. For God "cannot look upon sin with the least degree of allowance." And though the evildoer be forgiven, so that he is not cut off from opportunities of redemption from the doom of the damned, yet his sin is of such a character that it cannot be repaired nor made so that it had not been, neither can a recompense be found for it as in the case of the thief, who may restore fourfold and make compensation to the injured party.

If a member of the Church, whether married or single, commits this sin, he does not cover, condone or annul it by marrying the partner of his guilt. It may be truthfully said in some such case that he has done all he could to repair the evil, but it is such that it cannot be obliterated, neither can the sinners be: they were before they fell into transgression.

These doctrines are taught by the leaders of the Church and the authorized instructors of the Saints. The spirit of the system called "Mormonism" is antagonistic to licentiousness. One cannot harmonize with the other. Lust is not an element of "Mormon" plural marriage, any more than in "Christian" monogamy, nor indeed nearly so much as in the common form of the latter. In its genius, covenants, objects and restrictions, it is opposed to animalism and the debasing and degrading practices of fallen humanity, which some people falsely think are sanctified by monogamic relations.

We therefore proclaim to the world that neither "Mormon" doctrine nor the "Mormon" people countenance, encourage or condone illicit intercourse in any shape or form, or consider right that indulgence in the passions, whether under the form of marriage or otherwise, which is unjustly charged is permitted by our creed. Plural marriage, as revealed to us, is for high, holy and eternal objects, and involves the government of all our powers and the consecration of all our energies to the service of God and the sanctification of the creature.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

By courtesy of President Taylor we are permitted to publish the following extracts of a letter to him from Apostle Albert Carrington, now presiding over the British mission. The weather news will be interesting to those familiar with British winters, and Brother Carrington's numerous friends will be pleased to learn of his welfare:

"42 ISLINGTON, Liverpool, January 22nd, 1881.

President John Taylor:

Dear Brother—Having returned from attending the meetings in the conferences named in my last to you, December 11th, it affords me much pleasure to improve the first opportunity to give you a report of my trip in as much detail as I trust may not be tedious.

I left here on the 30th ult., and returned on the 18th inst., absent a few hours over 19 days. In that time I attended the conference meetings in Glasgow on the 2nd inst. in Dundee on the 9th, and in Stockton-on-Tees on the 16th; and evening meetings in Airdrie on the 4th, in Dalry on the 6th, in Edinburgh on the 13th, and in Newcastle-on-Tyne on the 17th. I had hoped for opportunity to attend more evening meetings during the

weeks, but the inclement weather, the uncomfortable meeting rooms, and the scattered condition of the Saints did not permit, so I helped out, so far as I could, by visiting the saints at their homes. The disagreeable weather began in Dundee, and kept growing worse, ice running in the Forth as I passed Sterling. Thermometer 10 below zero at 8 a.m. on the 15th, when I left Edinburgh, several inches of snow and heavy hoar frost all over from Edinburgh to Stockton-on-Tees, the wheels creaking there in the snow and thick ice on the windows on the 17th, and more snow in Liverpool, when I arrived on the 18th inst., than I had seen in all the winters I have been here. The 18th was the most inclement day all over the British Isles on record; snow, cold and high winds. The damage in London alone was some \$10,000,000; railroads were snow-blocked in every direction, in England as well as Scotland, and on the Isle of Wight. Snow was six feet deep at Windsor Castle, nine feet in South Wales, and five around Eton, and very deep in many places in the Midland Counties and elsewhere, so that cottagers had to be dug out of their houses, and many villages in the British Isles are snow-bound, and the villagers running out of coals and provisions. The service water pipes here and in many places are frozen up, causing great inconvenience, and the gas pipes are working badly in many instances, and entirely failing in others. In London, Birmingham, and other places the omnibuses, street cars and cabs had to stop, and some passengers were 24 hours in getting from here to London. To make matters worse some 50,000 colliers struck in Lancashire, and the most of them are still standing out, making coals dear and scarce, and causing many works to stop for want of fuel, thus throwing large additional numbers out of employment, and creating great distress among the poor in many localities. Ever since the 15th the thermometer has been frisking around zero, and I never before knew it below 19 degrees in Liverpool and then only for a morning or two, while the roofs and gutters are still cold with unyielding snow, though the air is a little softer to-day, but the Mersey is nearly blocked with ice floes. As to fuel and provisions, London and some other places have been in nearly as bad a fix, for some days, as was Paris when besieged by the Germans. All this shows how puny is man, and how easily, by a comparatively slight change of temperature, the Lord could depopulate and desolate the seemingly powerful British Isles. The audiences both at the week-day evening and the Sunday meetings mentioned, were very good, considering the weather and the scattered condition of the Saints, especially as to strangers, and at all the best of attention was paid, and I pray that much good may result. In all the places I found the Saints, as elsewhere, living their religion with various degrees of faithfulness; but as a whole, improved and improving spiritually, but in many instances sadly off financially, with a gloomy financial outlook; but the Lord rules and He will order all things well for the faithful. The missionaries, the local priesthood and the Saints generally are very diligent and faithful in their efforts to spread the principles of the gospel, and inquiry and baptisms are quite cheering in several localities; though you are aware, as prophesied, that the wicked are "waxing worse and worse," and will not be at all surprised at the widespread and persistent indifference of the vast majority to their own best interests. I am not aware that this fact discourages any of us, but it prevents our reporting so large a number of baptisms as we would be pleased to do. The times and the people are very different now, and are daily becoming more so; but the honest will be sought out all over this earth, as the Lord wills; and I feel that the Elders are doing their best as "hunters and fishers."

Elders Alfred Best and Joseph W. Burt left on the Arizona for their homes, January 8th, on account of ill health; Brother Burt by my advice when in Glasgow and Brother Best from his own statement by letter, as I have not seen him in England; all the rest are well, so far as I know, and my health has been and is excellent, and spiritually the reports from most parts of the mission are encouraging.

I remain, your brother in the gospel,

ALBERT CARRINGTON.



Scientists now all admit that most diseases are caused by disordered Kidneys or Liver, and that if these great organs are kept in a perfect condition, health will be the result. WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE

Is made from a Simple Tropical Leaf OF RARE VALUE, And is a POSITIVE Remedy for the following Troubles:

Pain in the Back; Severe Head-aches; Dizziness; Bloating; Inflamed Eyes; a Tired Feeling; Night Sweats;

Pains in the Lower Part of the Body; Palpitation of the Heart; Jaundice; Gravel; Painful Urination; Malarial Fever; Fever and Ague;

And all diseases caused by the Liver, Liver or Urinary Organs being out of order. It is a SAFE and CERTAIN cure for all Female difficulties, such as

Leucorrhoea; Inflammation of the Womb; Falling of the Womb; Ulceration of the Womb.

It will control and regulate Menstruation, and is an excellent and safe remedy for females during pregnancy.

As a Blood Purifier it is unequalled, for it cures the organs that make the blood. For

Boils; Carbuncles; Scrofula; White Swelling; Salt Rheum; Poisoning by Mercury or any other Drug;

It is certain in every case.

For Incontinence; Impotence; Pains in the Lungs, and All Similar Diseases.

It is safe, sure and quick Cure. It is the only known remedy that has cured Bright's Disease.

As a proof of the purity and worth of this Great Natural Remedy, read the following

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

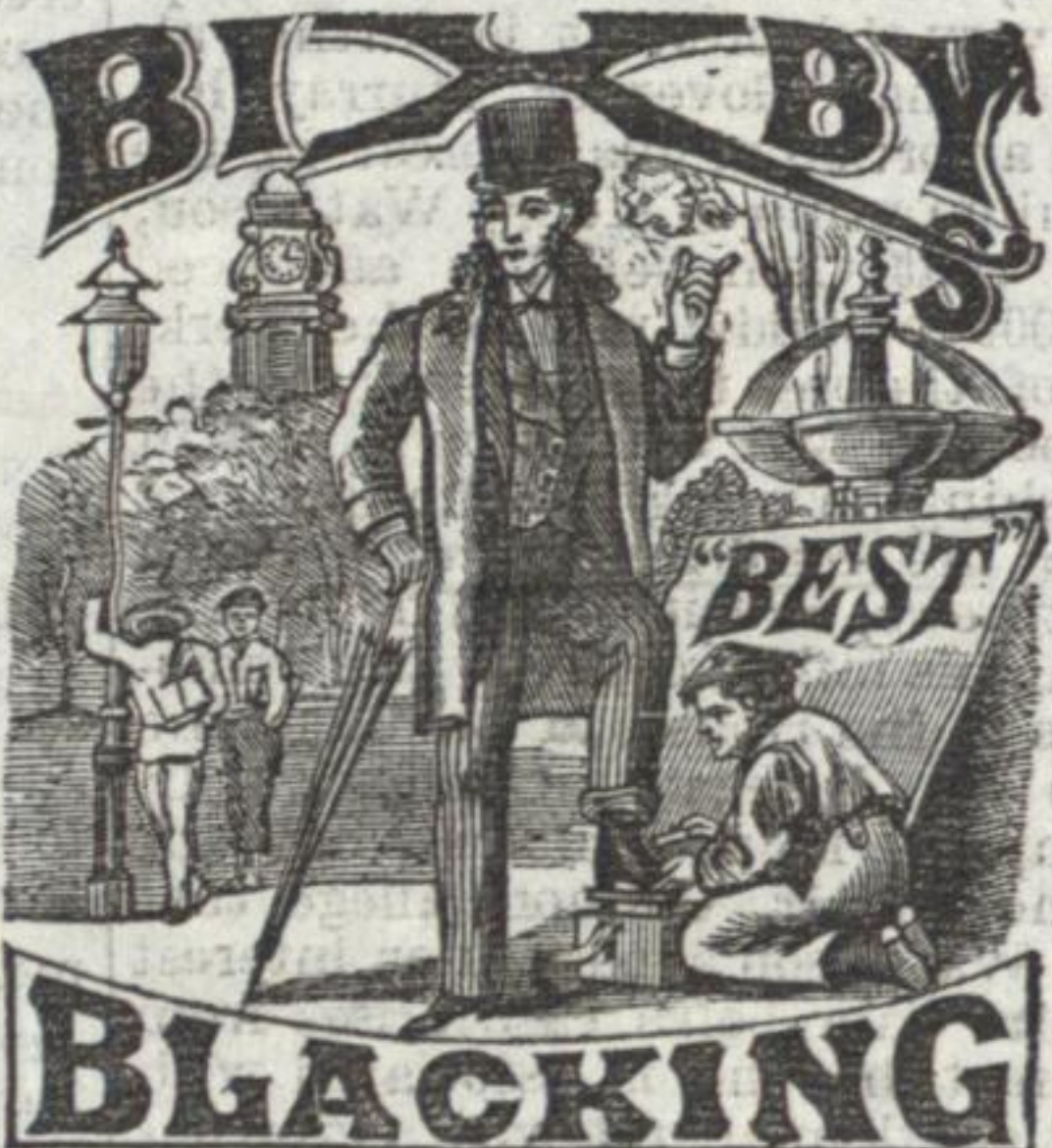
S. A. LATTIMORE, Ph. D., L. L. D., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Rochester, N. Y., knowing the popularity and merit of WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE, after a thorough Chemical Analysis, has furnished the following statement:

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER, Chemical Laboratory, ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 8th, 1880.

Mr. H. H. Warner has placed in my possession the formula of the medicine manufactured and sold by him under the general designation of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I have investigated his processes of manufacture, which are conducted with extreme care and according to the best methods. I have also taken from his laboratory samples of all the materials used in the preparation of this medicine, and upon critical examination I find them, as well as the medicine into which they enter, to be entirely free from poisonous or deleterious substances.

S. A. LATTIMORE. This Remedy which has done such wonders, is put up in the LARGEST SIZED BOTTLE of any medicine upon the market, and it is sold by Druggists and all dealers at \$1.25 per bottle. For Diabetes enquire for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE. It is a POSITIVE Remedy.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.



The ONLY BLACKING that meets the demand for a quick and brilliant polish:

"BIXBY'S BEST" absolutely nourishes and preserves the leather.

S. M. BIXBY & CO., 173 & 175 Washington St. N. Y.

Do not neglect a Cough or Cold, Eilert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry is a standard remedy in all throat, asthmatic and bronchial affections, and has saved many valuable lives. It never fails to give satisfaction. Sold by

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