

them. So has he predicted a time when this nation shall be confronted by another difficult problem that will require greater power and wisdom to solve than the other.

The Prophet said that this would be the result of trampling under foot the palladium of the liberties of the people of this country—the Constitution of the United States—which, according to the faith of the Saints, was an inspired instrument. Is it not patent that there is growing in this country a spirit to ignore the Constitution and the laws that are made conformable thereto? I say that it is, and you know that it is, and that this national tendency is exhibited among large masses of the people, rich and poor. Now when the Constitution is ignored, there is no recognized standard to preserve the social fabric intact, and anarchy takes the place of social order. The Prophet said that this time would come—a time of peril, of bloodshed, and of woe; and that it would be the high destiny of the Latter-day Saints in that time, when everything connected with national order would appear to be on the point of vanishing forever, to raise the standard of liberty and call to their aid the upright, the honest, and the patriotic of the whole country to rally around it, and re-organize the government on the basis of the noble and exalted principles of the Constitution. And as the condition seems to be approaching when such a rescue will be called for, we have reason to still believe that the occasion will be filled and that this position will be taken by the Elders of the Church.

But this spirit of disorder, this spirit which runs toward national disorganization, is spreading, and all the nations of the world are affected by it. In some countries it takes the most terrible forms. Anarchistic crimes are common now in many nations, and discontent and commotion are everywhere. Why? Because Christ said that this would be one of the signs of His approach, that "the whole earth shall be in a commotion, and men's hearts shall fail them."

However, Christ will not come in His power and glory before another part of this revelation shall be fulfilled and when the prayer that was offered up in the song that was sung at the opening of these services shall be answered:

Come, thou glorious day of promise,  
Come and spread thy cheerful ray,  
When the scattered sheep of Israel  
Shall no longer go astray.

In that which I have read, Christ says that a remnant shall be scattered among all nations at the time of the destruction of Jerusalem, but that they shall be gathered again. When? When the times of the Gentiles shall be fulfilled. When will that be? I presume not long hence; for the times of the Gentiles came in when the light broke forth in this dispensation, when this Gospel of the kingdom was restored from Heaven and a church established by the command of God through the great prophet of the nineteenth century, Joseph Smith. And when shall those times be fulfilled? It will be, according to the law of divine economy, when the Gentiles make it completely manifest that they reject the message of the everlasting Gospel which has been proclaimed now for upwards of sixty-four years. For this revelation says that in that

generation in which the light should break forth the times of the Gentiles should be fulfilled. The Gospel in this age is first to the Gentile and then to the Jew. As is said in holy writ, the first shall be last and the last shall be first. When the times of the Gentiles shall be fulfilled, the servants of God will withdraw from the Gentile nations, for among them there will no longer be a fruitful field in which to labor, and they will turn to the house of Israel. Then the Jews will gather to their own land, and will rebuild Jerusalem; and in a time of extremity Christ, their Shiloh, will appear to save them from being annihilated by their enemies. He will come, as He has stated, in the clouds of heaven, accompanied by the heavenly hosts, and He says, "Blessed are ye if ye have slept in peace, for then shall ye come unto me." Simultaneously with the coming of Christ in power and glory, the dead who have died in the Lord shall be brought forth from their tombs, and their bodies, purified and immortalized, shall be again united with their spirits, and they shall be Christ's at His coming. The Saints who live and are faithful shall undergo a partial change and shall be caught up also to mingle with the glorious throng.

My brethren and sisters and friends, this is no chimera, from our standpoint, at least. These are truths that have come to us by the voice of revelation from on high. And before resuming my seat I will take occasion to say, not in boasting, but in humility, that your humble servant has realized the promise that Christ gave to His ancient disciples. Having taken the steps that are involved in the gaining of this, I say now that I have received a witness for myself that the doctrine is of God, and that Christ shall come and stand upon the earth, and the faithful who are His shall see His face and hear His voice, and know that it is their Redeemer and their God. I testify that Joseph Smith was raised up by divine power to organize the Church of Christ anew, and authorized and empowered to officiate in all the ordinances pertaining to life and salvation, and to confer the same authority that he had received upon others, that through them the labor of salvation might be perpetuated and extended among the children of men.

May God grant that we Latter-day Saints may always cherish the testimony of Jesus, which is the spirit of prophecy, and continue to look for the coming of the Son of Man; for He says here that he who shall look for me "shall see me in the clouds of heaven, clothed with power and great glory." May God help us always to sustain the right, to sustain the institutions of our country, that are the noblest human institutions of government that were ever established. May this be our position, without let or hindrance, from this time henceforth, is my prayer, through Jesus Christ. Amen.

On Monday Mrs. John Kinneen, who was on her way by rail to Le-Grande, Oregon, found her little babe dead in a seat where she had laid it a short time before while she secured some rest herself. She left the train with the remains at Cheyenne and the burial took place at Fort Russell, she being the wife of a soldier.

Written for this Paper.

## MORMONS IN CANADA.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 5, 1894.

The town of Cardston, in the province of Alberta, and Dominion of Canada, has been the destination in our recent visit in the interest of Sunday schools. On Tuesday, August 21st, at 6:20 p.m., Elder George Reynolds and I left by the U. P. railroad to fill an appointment at the above place by holding the first annual Sunday school conference there. We reached Butte, Montana, on the following day, Wednesday, at 1 o'clock p.m., being 433 miles from Salt Lake City. Here we were detained twenty hours. Butte has a population of about 60,000 inhabitants, sustained mainly by the number of its smelters, it being a mining city. Streets five rods wide, plank sidewalks; main street very steep. We left Butte on Thursday at 9 o'clock a.m. by the Great Northern railroad, and by 12:50 we reached Helena, 506 miles from Salt Lake City.

From here we continued our journey to Great Falls, 73 miles, arriving at 4:05 p.m. A free ride from the depot landed us at the Minneapolis house, where, after partaking of our supper, then another free ride, we were driven 2½ miles to the depot of the Great Falls & Canada railroad, in time to leave on the 8:45 p.m. train. After a night's jolting and jerking over the roughest road we ever met with, we arrived at the custom office soon after 7 a.m. Here we had breakfast and our luggage was examined by the British customs officer. Part of the railway station was in the United States and the other part in the Dominion of Canada. We continued the journey until we reached our terminus, at Lethbridge, being 200 miles from Great Falls and 779 miles from Salt Lake City. We arrived at a quarter to 2 p.m., and after partaking of dinner, we started in a team, driven by Bishop Woolf, who had met us there to convey us to Cardston. We traveled over twenty miles, which brought us to a sheep ranch, where we lodged for the night.

During the latter part of this day, the air was filled with smoke from the prairie fires which were raging on the hills. On one of these, in our immediate neighborhood, there were 500 head of beef cattle in a state of wild excitement occasioned by the fiery element rapidly approaching them. But the drivers, on splendid horses, by their expert maneuvering, succeeded in getting them over St. Mary's river to a place of safety. Prairie fires, as in the United States, are of frequent occurrence here, and a prolific source of danger to our settlements.

After a good night's rest in the open air we left our camp ground by 6 o'clock on Saturday morning and pursued our journey over the prairie until we reached Cardston, the headquarters of the Canadian mission. By 11 o'clock we were welcomed under the hospitable roof of President Card and his warm-hearted wife Zina. In the afternoon we were escorted round the town, and were astonished to see the amount of corn and vegetables of all kinds growing luxuriantly without irrigation. The numerous and ample provision of hay stacks, for winter feeding, was very noticeable. We also visited their cheese factory, a model of cleanliness: