

exceptions, but many of them obtained a knowledge before they left their native countries that this was the work of God. You obtained this knowledge through the inspiration of the Holy Ghost; the gifts of that Spirit were manifest among you as they were among the members of the ancient church, and by its inspiration you were edified and instructed, and you received a knowledge, in fulfillment of the promise of Jesus made in ancient times—"If any man will do the will of my Father, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself." In the first place, they have to believe before they can do the will of the Father; but belief and knowledge are two very different things. By faith, without a knowledge, many repent and obey the ordinances of the gospel, and then they receive a testimony to themselves, some in one way, some in another: some by having visions given to them, some by the ministrations of holy messengers, some by the healing of the sick, some by the revelations and inspiration of the Holy Ghost.

These are the evidences then, which we have to present before the world, to substantiate the divine authenticity of the Book of Mormon. Have you any objection to them? Says one—"Here is my objection; it matters not how many miracles are wrought, how many signs are given, and whatever evidence may be pretended to have been received, it does not matter about this, if a thing is inconsistent in and of itself, if it contradicts itself, if it contradicts the Bible I shall reject it." I honor you for that judgment; I would do the same. If the Book of Mormon contradicted the revelations of God called the Bible, given on the other continent, you might tear up the sycamore trees and cast them into the sea, or you might say to this mountain—"Depart hence," and if it should be done it would not be sufficient evidence in my mind to make me receive it. A thing must be consistent, and when we come to open and read the Book of Mormon, do we find any evidence thereof of its falsity? Read it from beginning to end in relation to its historical matter. It pretends to be a history of the coming of a small colony, two or three families, from the city of Jerusalem, led by the hand of the Lord. They built a ship by the command of the Lord, and were guided by his hand across the ocean; they landed on the western coast of South America, about six hundred years before Christ; and after that they worked their way up towards the narrow strip of land we call the Isthmus, and founded settlements and, finally, about fifty years before Christ, sent forth their colonies into the north wing of the continent, which we call North America, and in process of time the whole land became peopled and overspread with millions of people. Now read this history from the time they left Jerusalem until the time that the Nephite nation were destroyed by another portion of the nation called Lamanites, and their records were hid up by their last prophet; read this history and see if you can find any contradictions therein; if you can not, you can not condemn the book so far as the historical matter is concerned.

Says one—"Oh, but it might have been got up by some cunning individual, who was very careful in his management, so as to get all the links of the history perfectly in accordance one with another, and still it may be false." On what ground? Says the objector—"Perhaps the doctrines taught in the different ages by the several prophets mentioned in the various books of the compilation do not agree." Very well, read the whole of the books contained in the compilation, the period included in which comprises a thousand years, from the time they landed on the continent to the time the Nephites were destroyed, search the doctrine preached by each prophet in the successive generations and see if you can find any contradictions; if you cannot find anything that contradicts itself, then see if you can find in that book anything that contradicts what is contained in the compilation of the prophets on the eastern hemisphere; see if you can find anything in the Book of Mormon that clashes with or contradicts the Bible, then perhaps you will have a little justification for saying you do not believe it. But when you have made this thorough examination and find no contradictions between the two records you will certainly have no right to say the book is false so far as its doctrines are concerned.

Says one—"That book called the Book of Mormon professes to be a prophetic record, and has a great many prophecies, and perhaps these prophecies may disagree with the prophecies contained in the Old Testament, or perhaps they may disagree among themselves, in which case it would weaken my faith in regard to it." In this case I would say as I said concerning its doctrines—search all its prophecies diligently—and it contains prophecies that reach to the very end of the earth—search diligently those that have been fulfilled since the rise of the church as well as before, and search those that are yet to be fulfilled from this time until the coming of the Savior, and from that time down to the end of the earth, and see if you can find one contradiction in all the record; and then compare them with the prophecies contained in the Bible, and if they do not contradict one another, have you or I any right to say that it is not a revelation from God? There must be some evidence that we can bring forward by which we can be justified in rejecting a book as being a divine revelation. Now where is that evidence, what species of evidence is it, where can it be obtained, from what quarter, in order to condemn that book as not being a divine revelation? I know of none.

I have given you, very briefly, my reasons, and the reasons of the Latter-day Saints for believing that book to be a divine revelation. Moreover, let me go still further. We find in the Bible, the Jewish record, many prophecies that point forward to the coming forth of a similar record to that called the Book of Mormon, pointing out what should be fulfilled when a certain record or book should come forth; pointing out a period, time or age of the world when it should come forth, and the object for which it should come forth.

Now the Book of Mormon has come forth to fulfill these ancient prophecies. I have not time to refer to them to-day particularly, but those who have heard these things for forty years past are well versed in relation to the predictions of the Bible, concerning the coming forth of such a work as the Book of Mormon. Now let any learned men prove that this work has not come forth in fulfillment of these prophecies, show some discrepancy, show wherein it can not possibly be the fulfilling of these prophecies. Can they do this? If they can they perhaps may have a little justification for rejecting the work; but if, on the other

hand, they can not show the fulfilling of those prophecies in any other facts that have been revealed; if they can not prove that the Book of Mormon is not the fulfillment of those prophecies they certainly can not be justified in rejecting it. "Well," says one, "is there any special prophecy in the Bible that calls that book by name, or that there should be a book, called the Book of Mormon, come forth?" In answering this question, let me ask you another question—Is there anything in the prophecy of Isaiah or any prophet who lived before his days, that speaks particularly of a prophet coming forth by the name of Jeremiah, who should reveal certain revelations? "Oh no," says one. Well, then, ought you not to reject the prophecy of Jeremiah, inasmuch as no prophet preceding him spoke of him, no one who lived before him who said a word about his book called the Book of Jeremiah? Moreover, were there no prophecies that prophesied concerning the coming of Ezekiel and his book, and Hosea and his book, and of Joel, Amos, Malachi and many of the ancient prophets who might be named? What preceding prophet prophesied concerning the coming forth of these books? None at all. The Jews would have had the same right in the days of these prophets to say—"I will reject you Jeremiah and I will not receive your revelations, and my reasons for rejecting you are that none of the preceding prophets have named you by name, and they have not spoken of your book." The Jews might have rejected the whole catalogue of the prophets on this ground; therefore, this is another species of evidence in favor of the Book of Mormon; over and above that which can be brought to establish the divinity of the Bible.

What more might be said to prove the divinity of the Book of Mormon? I will bring up some other evidence besides all that I have named. We are told in the prophecies of the holy prophets, not only about the coming of the angel, but we are told that when God should set up his Kingdom and send that angel, it should be a dispensation of gathering the people of God. Now supposing that Joseph Smith had all these proofs that I have named to testify concerning the divinity of his book, and had said nothing about the gathering, what then? Why you and I could go to our homes and say, "good by Joseph Smith, we do not believe you to be a prophet." "Why?" "Because the latter-day dispensation was to be characterized by the gathering together of all things in one that are in Christ, and you have said nothing about it, and therefore we reject you." But is it so? No; before the rise of this church, while Joseph Smith was translating the Book of Mormon, it is predicted here, in this translation, that the church should go forth from this continent to all the people, nations and tongues of the earth, and that all who believed should be gathered in one. Now how did Joseph Smith know that that would be fulfilled when there was no church in existence? It is a very easy matter, as I said before, to prophesy, but to fulfill is another thing. But here in Utah is the fulfillment, for here are upwards of a hundred thousand people gathered out from the nations of the earth, proving definitely, at least so far as this species of evidence is concerned, that Joseph Smith certainly was a true prophet, for he predicted it before it commenced to take place.

There is another species of evidence in this book. It is foretold within its pages that after it should come forth in the latter day, and the church should have been established, the blood of the Saints should cry from the ground against their persecutors and those who should slay them. This was a prophecy, the fulfillment of which in an enlightened age like this, seemed very unlikely. We find that, since the organization of this free government, and our great charter of liberties and constitution, since the time of the enunciation of these choice republican principles upon this continent by this great and powerful nation, that the blood of no sect or parties has, as it were, stained our ground because of the belief of the people. Sometimes they get killed in mobs about anti-slavery, or something of that kind; but when it comes to religion it has generally been a little persecution with the tongue, and that has been about all. But here was a prediction before the rise of the church that the blood of the Saints should cry from the ground against their persecutors. This has been literally fulfilled. We have no need to refer you to the scores of Saints that were shot down in cool blood, who, while emigrating with their wives and children in order to locate in another country, were fallen upon by mobs, chased into a blacksmith shop, and there some eighteen or twenty of them were shot down by their persecutors, who pointed their guns between the logs of the shop, it being a log building. Then, when they had got through with these murders they began to rob them of their clothes and pulled off their boots and put them on, and while in the act of doing this they discovered two or three little children who had crept under the bellows in hope of escaping. What did they do with these children? Called them out, and placing their guns to their heads shot them down and destroyed them. All these things have transpired within the past forty years upon this great and glorious land of ours. The constitution is good, that is not to blame, that gives us the privilege of religious liberty; but those who have lived under this free government have seen proper to thus persecute and murder the Saints, and their blood has been shed, and it now cries from the ground for vengeance on the nation.

Says one—"Why on the nation?" Because it was not done by a private mob, but by the officers of a State, it was done by the highest authority and power of a State, by individuals who were organized under State authority to go against an innocent people. We had never broken a law, and the records of their courts could not show one case wherein this people had transgressed the laws of the land.

The people thus organized to drive the Latter-day Saints, of course, had their reasons for so doing, everybody has, or endeavors to find a reason for the course he pursues. One reason assigned for persecuting the Saints was that they believed in the gifts that the ancient Saints believed in. Some may be disposed to doubt the truth of this statement, but to such I say, go and read their documents and there you will find the reasons they set forth for this murderous work, and among those reasons they say—"A certain people have come amongst us who believe in speaking in tongues, in the interpretation of tongues, in the healing of the sick, and in the various gifts that were in existence in the ancient church, and we pledge ourselves and our property and all that we have that we will remove them from our midst, peaceably if we can and forcibly if we must."

Now, would you believe that people would be driven from their homes and murdered by individuals because they were exercising

the religious rights guaranteed to them by the constitution of their country? Did Joseph Smith know that such persecution would arise before the church was organized? Could he have written such prophecies and the Book of Mormon if he had been an impostor? How did he know they would ever be fulfilled? How did he know that this gospel would spread to the uttermost parts of the earth? How did he know that the people abroad in other nations would gather to this land, according to the prophecies that were uttered? All these things prove him to be a prophet sent of God, as his prophecies were fulfilled.

Finally, examine every point of evidence you can think of; take up, step by step, the various events that must take place—the preaching of the gospel to the Gentiles to bring in their fulness that their times may be fulfilled; the preaching of it to the Jews; the preaching of it to the scattered tribes of Israel, and all the other events predicted in connection with this latter-day work; take them up one by one, and see if this people have left one thing out of their faith that should characterize the dispensation of the fulness of times. Do the Scriptures foretell the gathering of the Jews from the four quarters of the earth? The Book of Mormon does the same thing. Do the Scriptures say that the Jews should remain scattered until the times of the Gentiles are fulfilled? The Book of Mormon and the revelations given to this church declare the same thing. Did the ancient prophets and apostles declare that the gospel of the kingdom should be preached to all nations, that the fulness of the Gentiles should come in before all Israel should be saved? This also is according to the faith of the Latter-day Saints' church and is contained in our writings. And, finally, take up every principle, predicted by the ancient prophets, pertaining to the great preparatory work for the coming of the Lord from the heavens and see if it differs in the least iota from the belief of the Latter-day Saints. When we come to combine all these evidences we are not ashamed of our faith, we are not ashamed of our doctrine, we are not ashamed of the dispensation which has been committed to us. We are abundantly able, through the assistance of the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven, and the grace of God shed forth in our hearts to maintain with all boldness and confidence the great, heavenly and glorious principles which God our heavenly Father has revealed to us in these latter times. Amen.

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The following revenue bill was reported by Dawes to the House to-day—

"Be it enacted, &c., that from and after the date of the passage of this act, there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits on which the tax prescribed by law shall not have been paid, and whether said spirits shall then be in the distillery, or bonded warehouse or not, a tax of one dollar on each proof gallon, or wine gallon when below proof, the tax to be paid by the distiller, owner or person having possession thereof before removal from the distillery or bonded warehouse; and so much of section 325 of the revision of the statutes of the United States as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed, provided that in addition to a tax of 70 cents per gallon imposed by the law now existing, there shall be levied and collected a tax of fifteen cents, being one half the increase of the tax under this act, on each and every proof gallon or wine gallon when below proof of domestic distilled spirits, manufactured and placed in a bonded warehouse prior to the day when this act shall take effect, and held in a bonded warehouse at that time; and on all such spirits held by distilleries, rectifiers or wholesale dealers, having in their possession or under their control distilled spirits or stamped packages; and any person who shall sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of any of such distilled spirits after this act shall take effect, until an additional stamp, to be especially printed for this purpose by the commissioner of internal revenue, denoting the payment of the additional tax of fifteen cents per gallon herein imposed, is purchased and attached to the packages containing the same, in such manner as the commissioner of internal revenue shall prescribe, shall be subject to and shall pay a penalty of one dollar for each and every gallon so removed, and spirits so removed shall be forfeited to the United States. And provided further, that on all brandy, gin, rum, and all compounds and preparations in which distilled spirits is a component part of the chief value, embracing all forms of distilled spirits imported from foreign countries, on which the duty as fixed in the revised statutes is two dollars per gallon, the duty hereafter to be levied, collected and paid shall be \$2.50 per proof gallon.

Section 2. "Provided that section 3,393 of the revised statutes be, and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words 'twenty cents per pound,' and inserting in lieu thereof the words 'twenty-four cents per pound,' provided that

the increased tax herein provided for shall not apply to tobacco on which the tax under the existing law shall have been paid when this act takes effect.

Section 3. "That so much of section 3,437 as imposes a stamp tax on friction matches, lucifer matches, or other articles made in part of wood and used for like purposes, be, and the same is, hereby repealed, to take effect on and after the first day of July, 75.

Section 4. "That on all molasses, not including tank bottom, syrup of sugar cane juice, melado or concentrated melado, and on sugars, according to the Dutch standard in color, imported from foreign countries, there shall be levied, collected and paid, in addition to the duties now imposed in Schedule G, section 2,504 of the revised statutes, an amount, equal to 25 per cent. of said duties as levied upon the several grades therein designated."

The President has nominated ex-Senator John M. Thayer, of Nebraska, to be governor of Wyoming, in place of governor Campbell, appointed third assistant Secretary of State.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of John M. Thayer as Governor of Wyoming.

St. Louis, 10.—General Chester Harding, a prominent lawyer of this city, died here to-day.

The Merchants' Exchange, to-day, adopted a memorial to Congress for the establishment of a branch mint here, and the House of representatives at Jefferson city adopted a concurrent resolution to the same effect.

AUGUSTA, Me., 10.—A bill for the abolition of capital punishment was defeated in the House to-day, and the measure is dead.

LITTLE ROCK, 10.—The President's message on Arkansas affairs creates considerable excitement here, and business is greatly depressed by the unsettled condition of affairs.

CHICAGO, 11.—A fire broke out about midnight in the store of Cooper & Graham, Keokuk, Ia., destroying the store with its entire contents; the adjoining buildings were in great danger, and up to two o'clock the fire was not under control.

The Tribune's Washington special says that the joint republican caucus committee has completed the political bill, which has been in course of preparation some time. The points of the bill, which will be presented to the Senate and House caucuses respectively, are as follows—

"First, the enactment of the fourth section of the Ku Klux act, which allows the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases, and gives him full power to use the army to suppress disorder and maintain peace; second, the appointment of deputy United States marshals and supervisors of elections, with full power to conduct elections, count ballots, supervise returns, and arrest persons who attempt to intimidate voters or to unlawfully interfere with the conduct of elections; fourth, to provide for a full and fair registration of legal voters, and to make it unlawful for any of the reconstructed States to impose an excessive poll tax or to require the payment of such tax as a qualification for voting at any congressional election; fifth, declaring the exhibition or use of deadly weapons on days of registration or election, for purposes of intimidation or violence, a criminal offense, punishable by fine or imprisonment at the discretion of the court. The bill, it is said, received the unanimous vote of the joint committee.

The Union Pacific R. R. Co., yesterday, through its president, Sydney Dillon, submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, a formal proposition to compromise all the existing differences between the company and the government. The proposition is prefaced with an expression of profound regret by the directors at the existing difficulty between the government and the company, and the wish of the latter to do everything in their power to reimburse the government as far as they can, and as speedily as may be, every dollar advanced from the national treasury. The company also express a keen sense of the disadvantage they incur, both in popular esteem and pecuniarily, by being in conflict with their great benefactor, the general government, and their desire to establish such relations of mutual trust and confidence, as will best secure the demands of the government, and at the same time, promote the pros-

perity of the company. The proposition is as follows: "The Union Pacific Company proposes to pay into the treasury of the United States \$500,000 per annum, on each first day of July, beginning with 1875, and to continue the payment for twenty years; and thereafter on each first day of July, the payment shall be \$750,000, and the money so paid shall be held by the Secretary of the Treasury as a sinking fund to the credit of the Union Pacific Company, to be specially devoted to the extinction of the government mortgage, the interest thereon to be reckoned at six (6) per cent. per annum, lawful money, payable semi-annually, and the accruing interest each half year, to be carried to the account of the sinking fund to the credit of the U. Pac. Co.; and this annual payment by the company shall be continued without delay or default until the amount to the credit of the company in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury shall be equal to the full amount of the government mortgage, reckoned at simple interest to the same date. The government lien now existing is to be retained as security for the discharge of this obligation, is to be cancelled when the sinking fund, thus created, shall equal the mortgage of the government reckoned at simple interest, at which time said sinking fund shall be transferred to and shall rest in the United States; and this payment shall be in full discharge of all obligations due from the company to the government." The Secretary is asked, if the proposition meets his approval, to lay it before Congress, and ask their action on it.

The death was reported recently, at Shreveport, in Louisiana, of Dr. John H. Gibson, private secretary of Governor Geary, in California, and subsequently in Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, 11.—John Roach has sent a memorial to Congress in behalf of himself and American workmen employed in shipbuilding, against the cancellation of the Pacific Mail subsidy for the Japan and China service. He says that if bribery or corruption has been or can be proved, it should be punished if possible, but that cancelling this contract punishes no guilty persons, but punishes the innocent at the request and instigation of the guilty, and injures great national interests for insufficient reasons. An amendment adopted in committee of the whole, cancelling this contract has been unanimously adopted by the House.

A separate vote was demanded on the amendment agreed to by the committee of the whole allowing the free transmission of seeds and documents from the agricultural department, and it was rejected, yeas 93, nays 125.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 8.—Spanish dispatches do not confirm the report of the capture of Estella by the Alphonists. The Carlists claim that they have recovered the ground they lost in Guipozcoa, and that General Loma has been compelled to abandon Laroze and Gustarira, and is hemmed in at San Sebastian, and that the Alphonists lost 1,200 killed in recent engagements.

MONTREAL, 8.—The Grand Trunk Railway has reduced the wages of its employees 10 per cent to-day, and this a. m. the conductors refused to go to work save at the old rates; there are twenty long trains lying in the yard here waiting for hands to run them. No freight trains left either way to-day; the train men at Brockville also struck, and there are no trains from there.

VIENNA, 8.—Arch Duke Johann Salvator of Tuscany, an officer of the Austrian army, has been ordered to be arrested for having, in a pamphlet on military reorganization, violently attacked Germany, and declared that war between Austria and Germany is impending.

MADRID, 9.—General Moriones has been appointed commander-in-chief of the army of the north.

HENDAYE, 9.—The military operations of the Alphonists in the north have been momentarily suspended; the troops are fortifying themselves in the positions which they occupied in their advance.

LONDON, 9.—The Carlisle committee of this city claim to have information that the Carlists have won a great victory over the Alphonists, the latter losing seven thousand in killed and wounded, and that Carlos has issued a congratulatory address to his troops.