

DISCOURSE

By Elder

FRANKLIN D. RICHARDS,
Delivered at Logan, Cache County,
Saturday Morning, June 23, 1873.

REPROD BY DAVID W. EVANS.

WE used to sing and hear a song entitled: "There is a good time coming, wait a little longer." It appears to me that we are now enjoying one of the good times in these meetings. I realize that it is so, for one, and I doubt not that the good Saints of Cache Valley also appreciate the same. If we can only preserve in ourselves that freedom of spirit which will enable us to comprehend the present, as it really is, we may rejoice indeed in knowing that the good time has overtaken us. It is not with us now as it has been, when scantiness and even hunger have been in our habitations. At present, so far as the comforts of life are concerned, the people are enjoying a competency of food and raiment, house and home, kindred and friends. While these things have come forward to us, the means of advancement in every sphere of usefulness are in reach. The implements to accomplish more labor are in our hands. They have overtaken us and are overtaking us, and will continue to do so, by means of which the amount of good which the Saints have been enabled to do in any given time in the past is very small compared with the measure of good which they will be enabled to accomplish in the future. A little while ago it was not oftener than once in six months that we heard from the States. It is only a little while since it took us three and four months to travel from the States to this place, now it is only a matter of a few days. Once it took all of six months to hear from the old countries, say from London; now we hear that, "yesterday, President George A. Smith attended conference with the Saints in London."

By these things we can see that we have come upon times when, if we are up to the scratch, we live very fast. It is no vain, untrue or humorous saying that we are living in a fast age. In matters of intelligence and business transactions we live weeks in a day, if we wisely direct our time and energy, when compared with those who have preceded us.

When we contemplate this, and the rapidity with which Divine Providence is rolling on the events of the latter dispensation, crowding upon our attention the great labors and considerations of this latter-day work, it certainly does seem necessary that we preserve in ourselves that life and activity that we can come up to the standard of his readiness to direct and dispose of us, that we may be able to receive his word and the councils of his servants and execute and carry them out. I am very sure that the good people of this country do not think they are likely to get out of business since President Young told them, yesterday, that they might soon see a temple close by here on the bench. The good work seems to be advancing upon the hands of the Saints, mills, railroads and telegraphs, are coming to our relief and aid.

I should like to say a few words upon the subject of tithing, and I believe I will just touch upon it. It is a subject that was talked about yesterday with some emphasis and importance, and one that has seemed to present features of more than ordinary interest to my mind for some time back. People of all denominations are very ready to say that the "earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof," and I do not suppose we could find a Saint in all Israel, or in these valleys of the mountains at any rate, but what would utter that sentiment and think he did it with real good Christian cordiality. But when we come to consider the matter as it really is, we find that our feelings and actions do not after all exactly coincide with this expression. I heard a man say, but a few days ago, "I bought such a piece of land, I paid for it, and it is mine." I wonder if that man, just then, thought the earth was the Lord's? I do not think he thought that particular patch was. It is one thing for us to acknowledge with our lips and to consider in our hearts, that the earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof, but it is quite another thing for us to realize it, and to place ourselves in a true and proper attitude on

that question, dealing with the Lord our God in relation to it with the justice, sincerity and propriety that we would with each other here on the earth.

If a man has obtained possession of a piece of land and put up a house thereon, and he rents that to another person, he actually does expect that that person will pay him the rent due for the use of it. It is one of the plainest business transactions of life; and the man who occupies that house and land can hardly feel to say—"The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof," instead of saying that, he says—"This house and piece of land belong to that man, and I have to pay him rent for it." These things make us realize our bearing and position one with the other in regard to business transactions.

But who is it that has placed the earth and its surrounding elements subject to the powers, governments and inhabitants of the earth? It is he who created them, and he it is who says that the earth and its fullness are his; and when we look at this matter and consider it carefully there is something about the subject of tithing that commends itself strongly to our attention; and if we will be honest with ourselves and honest with our God we must look at it in a very different light from what many do.

When the bishop or his clerk goes round to settle up tithing he finds a class of persons who act as though they felt it their bounden duty to get the figure of their tithing down to the lowest possible scratch; and when they have done this they feel thankful that they have got off with paying so little, without any regard whatever to the figure they should have paid. Well, it is not given to the bishops exactly to tell a man—"You must pay so much." There is the greatest possible liberality manifested, so as to give every man an opportunity to act upon his own agency in saying what he has made and what he has done with the means which have been placed in his hands, and what he ought to pay as interest or tithing, so that when the Lord brings these matters to adjudication we shall be judged out of our own mouths.

The matter of Tithing is one that the churches of the world have taken up as well as the Saints, even the Church of England has an idea that its members should pay tithing. They have learned this from the church of the living God. The institution of tithing is one which is emphatically binding upon us, and is as essential to our salvation and exaltation in the kingdom of God, so far as temporal things are concerned, as the ordinance of baptism for the remission of sins, and the laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost are in the spiritual part of the gospel. Take it into account and consider it when and how you may, and you will find that the man or men, who consider tithing of no moment, and who think they have obtained a blessing in shirking the payment thereof, will dry up and taper off in their faith, and before they know it they and their household will be suffering in the darkness of the world, in sin and transgression.

The law of Tithing is an obligation laid upon all the people of God. It has been so in every age, and we have no account of the prosperity and progress of God's people without tithing being a standing law in their midst, which they continually observed. That is not all, my brethren. The church of the Lord had this among them before ever the Gentiles knew what it was to assess and collect taxes, and it is from this that they learned to do so. The law of tithing was in the household of faith, the church of God on the earth, before the old Babylonish nations were founded, and they as well as the sectarians have learned pretty much all they know from the people of God at one time or another. Tithing is an institution which has prevailed from the beginning, and it looks to me as though it was the consideration required by the Lord—the Creator of the earth, from men who dwell upon it, as a material something by which they may acknowledge to him, in deed and in truth, that the earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof, and by means of which they can restore to him, in the order of his appointment, that which is his.

The brethren sometimes say—"I pay my tithing. This is mine, I have given so much." Yours, is it? How is it yours? Was it not read here to us yesterday—"Will a man rob God? Yet ye have robbed

me. But ye say, Wherein have we robbed thee? In tithes and offerings." If we have withheld and kept back any portion of our tithing, then have we robbed God, for that full tenth is not ours in any sense of the word, it is the Lord's, and if we keep it from him we rob him of that which is his. We should keep correctly in our minds and understandings that which is ours and that which is the Lord's. When the sons of God shouted, and the morning stars sang together for joy at having the earth prepared to come and dwell upon, to pass through this state of existence, did we not then realize that it was being prepared for us, but that it was his, and that we were coming to dwell upon it as his? Shall we forget this obligation and position? Let us be careful not to do so.

President Smith alluded to the potency of this law of tithing, and the terrible consequences of disobeying it as illustrated in the present condition of scattered Israel, who prospered as a nation when they brought their tithes and offerings into the storehouse of the Lord. And how terribly and emphatically did President Young portray the readiness with which, at his will and pleasure, the Lord could turn these streams, for the watering of our beautiful valleys, into the earth, and cause these delightful hills and plains to become as barren as Judea. I think we ought to look at this subject more carefully and if possible in its true light. The more I see and think of it the more there is about it new to me, and the more there is to make me feel that therein lies an obligation between us and our God that we should consider and be careful to discharge.

If there is any man amongst you who wants to take a wife, does he not have to obtain a certificate from his bishop that he pays his tithing? If any of you want to be baptized in the font in the house of the Lord for the generations of your dead, do you not need a certificate from your bishop that you pay your tithing? And if we want any of the blessings necessary for our exaltation we shall find it so, and more so as we advance in the future. We fathers in Israel, we heads of families, looking towards the patriarchal office and desiring to stand at the head of our generations forever, ought to think, not only about ourselves, but about those who will come after us. If our record shows that we have been faithful in all things, and have never forgotten to pay our tithing, our posterity can come to the house of the Lord and ask, as a right, for the blessings they need for themselves or their dead.

I think if we will all consider this matter in the light in which the Scriptures, the revelations of divine truth hold it, and the light in which modern revelation and the teachings of the priesthood hold it, we shall discover in the law of tithing an immense and eternal weight of blessing and glory, and instead of wishing to avoid, shirk and narrow it down to the least admissible figure, we shall desire to add to and enlarge it, that it may be for us and our children a source of honor, exaltation and blessing forever.

Brethren and sisters I rejoice with you, more and more, all the day long in the principles of the gospel. I desire to be more and more useful in helping to promulgate them in the earth. I have pleasure in the labors of the church. I rejoice exceedingly in the advancement of the cause of truth, and realize that we have to be wide awake in order to keep track of, and along with, the purposes, plans, devices and providences of God, that we may work with him, that he may work with and through us in bringing to pass his purposes, and the great and glorious events connected with his work in the last days.

That we may so live as to be able and pliant instruments in his hands, ready to every good word and work, in bringing again Zion, establishing righteousness and truth in the earth, and hastening the day for the return thereto of the presence and glory of God, is my desire in the name of Jesus, Amen.

MAN KILLED AT BEAVER—A telegram per Deseret Telegraph line states that a man was killed last night in the field about two miles west of Beaver. Particulars unknown. The inquest was being held this afternoon.

BY TELEGRAPH.

EASTERN.

ST. LOUIS, 30.—The City Council has passed an ordinance providing for the purchase of \$300,000 in Treasury notes, to circulate during the present money stringency.

NEW YORK, 1.—A special correspondent of the *Tribune*, at Dundee, gives interesting details of the adventures of the rescued crew of the *Polaris*. Buddington and Schumann tell the story of Captain Hall's death as follows:

Schumann, the first engineer, says that after his return from the northern sledge journey, on coming into the cabin the Captain turned sick, and, after lying down, vomited a great deal. He would not taste anything at first, but afterwards asked for a cup of tea. He got the tea, but he had no sooner partaken of it than the vomiting returned more violent than before. About six hours afterwards he was taken delirious, and remained in this condition three days. On recovering his senses, however, he grew better, got up and wrote up his journal. He also attended to his other duties, as if he had been in his usual health, but he never went out. In about ten days afterwards he was again seized, and got worse and worse until the night of the 7th, when he became calm. Seeing Doctor Bessels near he called him and said, "I am very much obliged to you for the kindness you have shown to me, Doctor." After uttering these words he relapsed, and in the morning he was dead." Captain Buddington gives a brief account of Hall's death. He says:

"On the 24th, Capt. Hall returned, having reached a bay which he called Newman's Bay. Not long after his return the Captain was taken seriously ill, and Dr. Bessels said his disease was apoplexy. For two weeks he continued in bad health, but now and again he would rally and appear well, and then he would relapse suddenly. On the morning of the 8th he died. On the 10th we buried him half a mile to the south of the observatory. We were now in a peculiarly embarrassing condition, but considered it still our duty to press towards the North Pole. In consequence of some little difference which had occurred before Captain Hall's death, as well as from the novel position in which we now found ourselves, the harmony which had previously prevailed was now more than once seriously broken. On the 30th of November Dr. Bessels drew up a paper, and he asked me to sign it, which I did. It was a repetition of the instructions given by the Naval Department to Capt. Hall, providing that I should continue as the sailing and ice master, and control and direct the movements of the vessel. Dr. Bessels to continue chief of the scientific department. The paper concluded as follows: It is our honest intention to honor our flag and to hoist it upon the most northern point of the earth. Buddington did not desire the separation from the Tyson party, and says: "We kept an anxious lookout all the time from the mast head of our vessel for signs of the party, but the sharpest eyes on shipboard failed to see aught of them; as, however, they had the boats, even to the little scow, we were in hopes they would possibly be able yet to make for us."

The Grant Locomotive Works, at Patterson, on account of the scarcity of greenbacks, has discharged an additional 175 men.

Work on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. tunnel, through Bergen Hill, has been suspended, throwing over 400 men out of employment.

Forty employees of the Morris and Essex Railroad, at Hoboken, were discharged yesterday, and about 150 at other points, because of the inability of the company to obtain currency for disbursement.

The Danforth Locomotive Works, New Jersey, will place the employees of their foundry on half time, or work two gangs, on alternate days.

DENVER.—The United States signal station, on the summit of Pike's Peak, is nearly completed and will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on the 11th inst. The telegraph line to the summit is already completed, and when the station is fully established important scientific discoveries may be expected. The signal station is 14,216 feet above sea level. One

observer and three assistants will remain on the summit all the winter. The new trail leading thereto renders its location accessible, excepting in the most severe weather. Dr. F. V. Hayden, the eminent Chief of the Government Territorial Survey, has purchased a home at Pike's Peak, and will reside there permanently.

The eighth annual fair of the Colorado Industrial Association opened in this city yesterday. The display, in all the departments, will far exceed any previous exhibition, and the city is already full of people from all sections of the Territory, and many from Kansas and Missouri, as exhibitors or visitors.

RALEIGH, N. C.—The first Ku Klux trial before the state courts came off before Judge Watts, in the Johnson County Superior Court, this week, and resulted in the conviction of the guilty parties of the murder of two men, one white the other colored. On the sixth of September they went in disguise to the house of the colored man, dragged him out and whipped him to death. The murderers were sentenced to be hanged on the thirteenth of November.

DENVER, Col., 2.—There is intense excitement among the settlers and stock men in the Arkansas valley, south of Pueblo, on account of the depredations committed by roving bands of Cheyenne Indians, who have already wantonly killed several hundred head of cattle. The Indians say that white men killed the buffalo last winter and let them rot on the plains, and now they are going to kill all the cattle of the whites. Thus far no murders are reported, but Indians have visited a number of houses, carrying away blankets and anything else they desired, and destroying other property. Many families have sought safety in Pueblo. The schools have been dismissed, and scouts are going over the country collecting men, arms and ammunition, and the Indians will be severely punished if they can be overtaken.

NEW YORK.—A desperate fight occurred in one of the suburbs of Jersey city yesterday, between a target excursion of the police of that city and a German picnic party; about thirty persons were wounded, some seriously.

The billiard match between Garnier and Daly, for the championship of America, the diamond cue and a thousand dollars, took place to-night at Tammany Hall. The game was four ball carom upon a Callender table. The betting has been largely in favor of Daly, but Garnier won in 47 innings by a score of 1,500 to 1,224. Garnier's average was 41.43-47, Daley's 26.2-47. The largest runs: Garnier's 150, 111, 171, 178; Daley's 249, 112, and, on last innings, 182. Garnier will probably relinquish the diamond cue to Cyrille Dion, the last challenger, in which case Daly challenges again. At the close of the game Daly announced that he would play any man in the country for \$2,500.

The Vienna Congress has assented, by a unanimous vote, to the proposition, that it is desirable, with a view to exchange, that at least one uniform observation of such characters as to be suitable for the preparation of synoptic charts, be taken and received daily and simultaneously at as many stations as practicable throughout the world. The formal announcement of this principle, with such sanction, tends directly to exchanges of signal service and weather reports between all the civilized nations. It is interesting in reference to American reports, to know that the Chinese government is preparing to establish a system of storm warnings and weather reports for China, and the Chinese coast of the Pacific.

GALVESTON, Texas, 2.—The town of Lampasas was inundated on Saturday last by the sudden rise in a creek that flows through the place; the water was so swift that some twenty houses were carried away, including the post office and contents, and the stores of Woods & Chalson and their contents. Six persons are known to have been drowned.

NEW YORK, 3.—A special dispatch says that Central Asia is extensively disturbed. Civil war is raging in Kohakan against the ruler, Kadayar Khan. The Turcomans of Desots, around Khive, are obstinately fighting the Russians, the Afghans are fighting the Persians, and carrying on dangerous intrigues with the Emir of Bokhara, and Yakan Bey of Kashgari.