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EDITOR

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but they are laid firmly, cemented by the sufferings, toils, faith and endurance of this people for the past forty years; and I trust that they are laid so deep that they will never be torn up, shaken or disturbed; and that upon them will a superstructure be reared of such strength, beauty and symmetry that it will be the joy and pride of the whole earth.

The labors of the Elders of this Church have not been confined to this land, but they have extended to England, Scandinavia, some little in France, a very little in Prussia, some in Switzerland; but vast fields yet lie before us that we have not touched, and to which this message must go. The throes of revolution which Europe is now undergoing I look upon as the premonitory signs of that freedom that shall soon dawn on that continent. Then the Elders of this Church will go through Germany, France, Italy and Spain, and through every land in Europe; for the "sick man" will yet open his doors to hear the Elders of Israel, and Russia will unfold her gates and give them free entrance, and they will go forth declaring the glad tidings which God has given unto us to the oppressed of all nations, proclaiming unto them that God has established a government which will be the means of restoring to the earth the blessings for which mankind have sighed, panted and labored for ages in vain.

When the mind, inspired by the spirit of God, contemplates the future, and sees the immense field which is, widening before the Elders of this Church, I, for one, feel that it ought to stir up every one of us to the most energetic and resolute preparation for the great labor that is fast devolving upon us, and that we live to discharge. Our own land will yet be convulsed with revolution, for it contains within itself the seeds of dire misfortunes, which will yet come upon the unhappy Republic. We may deplore, mourn over and regret that such things do exist; but they do nevertheless, and we would be blind indeed did we shut our eyes to the fact, and fail to prepare ourselves for their accomplishment. There is before this people, connected with our own country, a destiny that is so glorious when we contemplate it in the future, that it is enough to dazzle and oppress the mind of man at the immensity of the labor that lies before us.

It may be said that this is all very foolish to think of or talk about; but it is no more foolish than it would have been, when driven, peeled and scattered, we were coming out of Illinois, to have said we should yet lay the foundation of a great State, such as we now behold in these mountains. I tell you, my brethren and sisters, that God has given to this people qualities which, in the contest of races, must tell. There are qualities connected with the Latter-day Saints, and principles connected with their system, that, persecute and crush them out as you may, as long as the men live who bear the authority, and so long as the principles have a believer and practitioner in the world, must live, survive, and have influence in the midst of the earth and upon the populations thereof. There is no disguising this fact! Little plotters, such, for instance, as the "ring" in this city, may fix snares and nets, and arrange toils, and think they are going to stop the work of God, ensnare the feet of the servants of God and do wonderful things! Puny drivellers! they would raise their impious hands and tear down the throne of Jehovah, and attempt to impede the progress of His work; but, like others who have preceded them, they will be covered with shame and confusion and go down to dishonored graves, while the people whom they seek to oppress will continue to rise and increase in strength and power by the practice of those qualities which God has given unto us through revelation, until their influence will be felt, not only in Utah Territory, but from sea to sea, and give them time enough, and it will be felt throughout the length and breadth of the earth, and thus will the sayings of the Prophets be fulfilled.

How else could they be fulfilled? Can you imagine any better plan than this that you begin to see unfold before us? Can you think of any other way by which these predictions will be fulfilled? I can not. It is simple, natural and scriptural, and perfectly Godlike in my sight, and according to my limited ideas.

But as a people, we should endeavor, in the midst of all our troubles, difficulties, trials and temptations, to remember that we are God's people; that He has called us to be His, and we should put our firm faith and trust in Him and leave Him to work out the results. And, my brethren and

sisters, if we are faithful to the truth which He has revealed to us, He will bring to us greater salvation than we ever conceived of, and will work out ways of deliverance of which we have never dreamed; for His word, which cannot be recalled, has gone forth through His ancient servants; and He is pledged to His servants in the days in which we live; and He is pledged to us, to sustain this work and to give it power and influence, and a foothold in the earth. And there never was a people who prayed with greater unanimity for any one thing, than do the Latter-day Saints that God will deliver His people from the hands of their enemies and give them the victory. These prayers will be heard and answered upon our heads, and, as I have said, we will see deliverance and salvation such as we never dreamed of.

I recollect very well, the feelings that were manifested here, I think it was last summer but one, by a scientific gentleman, who came into our city, and for the first time was brought in contact with us. He had known us when he was a boy in Illinois; now, himself a professor in one of the Illinois colleges, and a man of some note in the scientific world. He had seen or heard something of our persecutions, and while in conversation with me he remarked "Mr. Cannon, when I looked upon this beautiful valley and saw these pleasant homes, and your people dwelling in contentment and peace, my heart was filled with inexpressible sadness; I could not repress my emotions, my eyes suffused with tears, and I wished from the bottom of my heart that you were somewhere else rather than within the confines of the United States, somewhere where you would not be subject to persecution; for I know the intense bigotry and hatred of feeling that are entertained towards you, and I know that it only awaits a fitting opportunity to re-enact the scenes that you have endured in the past." I appreciated the kindness of feeling which prompted the remarks, but told him that I viewed things differently from him. I was fully aware of the feeling of which he spoke, and knew that it existed in certain quarters; but I was also aware of one thing which he, (being an infidel) probably did not understand, and that was, there was a God in Heaven who ruled, over-ruled and controlled all circumstances for the accomplishment of His own designs. I further remarked, "Suppose we were away from here, outside the confines of the United States, do you think we could live in any spot on the earth without attracting attention? Do you think that a people such as we are could go to any land, or into the greatest desert on the earth, and live there any length of time without attracting the attention of the world as much as we do now? Why, the thing is impossible. When we came to this region it was as much out of the way as any place on the earth could be. But after coming here we demonstrated that the soil of these valleys, by being watered artificially, would produce crops; and the result of our experiment, for experiment it may be called, is that all this interior basin, formerly looked upon as an irreclaimable desert, is a choice land. The world once convinced of this, and population came to us, and the railroad came across the continent, and we find ourselves right in the centre of the great transcontinental highway. If we were to go into any other land it would be the same, we should attract population and wealth, and the eyes of mankind would be directed toward us; and were we to leave here we could not find a place where we should be more secluded than we have been here; but," said I, we don't calculate to leave here, we think we have got to the right spot, and we calculate to main, and the Lord will deal with those who seek to deal with us." He felt that there might be some destiny about it, but, being an unbeliever in God, he did not know anything about it, and did not allow himself to have any faith concerning it. Still he saw that we were a remarkable people, and said there might be a great future in store for us, some destiny, of which he and others, who merely looked on, might be very ignorant.

It is a truth, my brethren and sisters, there is a great destiny in store for the Latter-day Saints. Men may fight this work and persecute the people who sustain it; they killed Joseph, and thought they had destroyed the corner stones, as it were, of the fabric; and like the men mentioned in the parable, having killed the heir, they thought they could possess the vineyard, but they soon found out their mistake; and so it will be with every move that is made against the work of God, those with whom they originate will find they have made a great mistake. They will be disappointed in the results of their labors and operations, for God has spoken and His word will be fulfilled and this work will increase and progress. And the day will come, though, as I have said, we may regret and deplore it, yet the day will come, and I would like the thought to be fastened, if possible, so deeply in every heart that when persecution and annoyance come upon us, you will not forget it—when the Latter-day Saints will be the only well governed people on this continent, and in their midst will be found the only place where constitutional government will be preserved in its old purity and integrity. I know that this sounds strange, because the idea is that the "Mormons" are the most despotically governed people on the face of the land. But I know that there is not another people to-day under the light

of the sun, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, or from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canada, who are so free in every sense of the word, men and women, as the Latter-day Saints, and who have greater liberty to do that which is right in their own eyes.

I see the clock, and I am reminded that it is time to quit. May God bless you, my brethren and sisters, and let His peace and preserving care be over you, in the name of Jesus, Amen.

CLIPPING HORSES' COATS.

MR. BERGH has acquired considerable reputation in the Atlantic States, but especially in New York, where he resides, for his efforts in behalf of animals. He is, we believe, the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and is the determined and unflinching defender of their rights. Such men may sometimes be carried away by zeal to say and do things which may not always be strictly correct; but if they do err, their errors are kindly overlooked because of the motives which prompt them.

At a public meeting lately, Mr. Bergh denounced the practice which many horse owners follow of clipping the coats of their horses at the beginning of wintry weather. He stigmatized it as cruelty to the animals, and urged its discontinuance. The *New York Journal of Commerce* has taken the subject up and in an editorial article, defends the practice and calls the clipping a kind service rendered to horses, kept for some uses. We confess the idea is new to us that clipping a horse's coat in the beginning of the winter is a kind service to the animal. We had read Mr. Bergh's remarks upon the subject, and were inclined to endorse his statement that it was cruelty. As many of our readers may be interested in the subject we condense the arguments of the *Journal of Commerce*.

The writer prefaces his article with the statement that in meeting the charge of cruelty to animals made against those who clip the winter coat of their horses, he speaks not from theory, but from long personal experience. Nature, he argues, has made provision for the horse against the extra rigors of the season by the production of a thick long coat of hair which completes its growth about the first of December, and which falls out and is shed, gradually, in the early spring. If a horse lay in the open fields all winter, this extra coat would be indispensable to his existence. Kept in a warm stable, covered with a blanket, he has no need of it, and is made too tender; but this is not the worst of it. He cannot be exercised at all while it is upon him, without sweating so that he is wet throughout on the coldest winter day. Take a horse from the stable in mid-winter and drive him steadily for three or four miles with this coat on, and it is wet as if he had swam a river. Let him stand five minutes in this condition, and he has a severe cold on his lungs, always dangerous, and sometimes fatal. Put him up in the stable after such exercise, and it will be hours before he will dry out.

He has seen horses, he says, put up at night after a day's work in a full winter suit, who were still wet in the morning. There is manifest discomfort and certain exposure in this condition. But the evil effects go still further, and a horse is materially reduced in flesh by the sweating process. It is well known, he says, that horses are like men in their diseases and liabilities, and in nothing is this resemblance so perfect as in the exposure to taking cold. Sensible men learn to take off their overcoats or other outside garments while at work, or taking any violent exercise, and every one knows that a skin wet with perspiration on a winter's day is almost certain to revenge itself by the closing of the pores, unless great precaution is taken.

He then proceeds to give a brief sketch of the manner in which the clipping experiment was first introduced. It was at first tried with "road horses" kept for quick driving. This was not to ensure speed or extra service, but to add to their comfort. Such a horse, with the hair sheared close, or "shingled" as the fashion was called, could be taken out of the stable and driven at his speed, he says, without "lathering," and when brought back to the stable and rubbed down would stand perfectly dry without any subsequent "washing," or breaking out of sweat, which would otherwise result. It was soon found that he was far more comfortable in every way than the more common carriage horses kept in the same stable and put to milder work. The writer, speaking for himself, says

that he soon ascertained that the coach horses who were not clipped, driven to meet him at the ferry, in a carriage ever so light, were wet with sweat, and would begin to shiver the moment they stopped, and would stand shivering at the knees and trembling with cold even under a warm blanket, while one of the road horses without this shaggy covering came the same distance at a quicker pace, but was perfectly dry, would stand under a blanket, and could be walked without it slowly up and down the road, while waiting on a bleak winter's day, without the least sign of discomfort. The clipping process was soon extended, he says, to the ordinary teams, and the change in their condition was manifest. They grew fleshy on the same diet, were capable of more work without discomfort and never took any cold, or had the troublesome cough which is so common in winter. One gentleman, whom he knew, who was greatly prejudiced against it and who tried the novel experiment of clipping only one of a span used in his carriage. He thus made a thorough test for the whole season, and was a convert to the wisdom and kindness of the "clipping theory." He closes by saying that it will stand the test of experience in all ordinary service; and no one who has fully tried it will willingly abandon it, or can be found to say anything against it.

A CORRESPONDENT says that one characteristic of Washington City is profanity, and that all the streams of varied profanity meet there. From the army, navy, Interior Department, the Currency Bureau, the Committee of Ways and Means, as well as from the several States, the representatives from which each brings the style of swearing peculiar to each State, and they thus make a kind of exchange of profanity, and oaths, or local methods of swearing are scattered over the whole country. The correspondent says it used to be true that you could tell a Southern man from a Northern man merely by the nature of his oaths and his manner of uttering them. But thanks to the distributive efforts of the Senators and Representatives this reproach is partially disappearing; and you need only step into the passages or bar-rooms and conversation rooms of a Washington hotel, to be convinced of the strength and variety of the national swearing.

A MEMBER of Congress, R. J. Waldeman, from the York district, Penn., has been figuring in a new role, while attending Washington, namely, that of a wife whipper; and the notoriety he has acquired by his exploits in this respect, it is reasonable to believe, will far transcend any fame he will ever acquire as a legislator. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Sun*, of a recent date, says that this "honorable" had been on a big spree, and one day appeared in the House of Representatives too drunk to speak intelligibly. In this state he attempted to address the House, and a rap from the speaker's hammer failing to seat him, he was left standing until some of his friends got him away. His wife, the daughter of Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, mortified at his conduct, sought him out and endeavored to get him sober, but failed in her efforts; and on the night of the 21st ult., some of the inmates of Willard's Hotel were aroused by the cries of Mrs. Waldeman, caused by a beating she was receiving from her husband. Three times during the night had the door of their room to be pounded by domestics or others, to stop the brute's ill-usage. In the morning it was found that the lady's face was terribly bruised and both her eyes blackened; she had the condolence of all and was invited to stay at the hotel, but her cowardly brutal husband was ordered to leave the hotel and never to return. She stated that he had knocked her down twice and had kicked and choked her. The correspondent says that on the next occasion of the wife whipper's appearance in the house in an intoxicated condition he is to be summarily expelled.

PREDICTIONS have been freely made that Mr. Sumner will either apologize to the President and the Senate for his opposition to the San Domingo scheme, or resign the Chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee. But those who think they know him best freely assert that he will do neither one nor the other. He has never been known to apologize, even when an apology would have been becoming. They say he is too obstinate to think of such a thing. The statement is made that it would be more in keeping with Mr.