

hibitory of those civil rights which Jews hold in common with all reputable mankind, was a horrible invasion of personal right. The civilization of our own time reprobates it as cruel, scandalous, rapacious, unjustifiable, atrocious. And so it was. But let us see how genuine is our progress in religious liberty.

"Despite the glorious declaration of religious freedom conveyed in our fundamental law, a declaration which has been of incalculable benefit not only in building up the republic but also in assuring peace and order within its augmenting territory, we have solemnly decreed the spoliation of a religious sect. Their property is escheated to the state, and in certain territories they themselves, it is proposed, with the assent of the Republican majority in Congress, shall not possess the franchise common to all male mankind who, not felons or idiots, have reached 21 years of age. The Mormon in the United States is under the harrow as was the Jew in Spain, 400 years ago. Our boasted progress does not save him against the horrible intolerance of a party professing to serve God and morality. True, his individual property is not confiscated, but he has been denied the franchise in Idaho merely because he is a Mormon, a proposition to which the Republican House assents, and with the full approval of the Republican majority of the Supreme Court, the Democratic minority vigorously dissenting, the cruel, the unusual, the unjust, the damnable plan of confiscating church property of Mormons in Utah is approved. Never before in the history of the United States has a project for the confiscation of church property received authoritative approval. With reference to the Mormon the safeguard of the Federal Constitution, re-enacted in the constitution of more than thirty States, is broken down, and all upon the shabby pretense that the moral sense of the age condemns polygamy. So indeed it does. But the laws against polygamy were sufficient to punish those Mormons, not ten per cent of the entire number, guilty of the offense. This ample provision does not content us. Animated by the same craft, the same iniquitous intolerance which in the fifteenth century banished the Jew from Spain and confiscated his goods to the State, we pursue the Mormon merely as a Mormon and regardless of his practice or non-practice of polygamy. The Constitution declares that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. True or false the Mormon religion has flourished for forty years. It claims authority from on high, the original of all religions. For a purely secular purpose it has taught polygamy, a practice of David and Solomon, but polygamy has been followed by only a small percentage of its professors. Yet Congress approves of their wholesale disfranchisement in Idaho, and the Supreme Court, with the constitutional provision before that tribunal that the free exercise of religion shall not be prohibited, declares as constitutional and valid a law of Congress dissolving the charter of the Mormon Church and confiscating all its property in Utah save only such as may be used immediately and to a limited value for religious purposes. That is, in the nineteenth century under an enlightened Constitution guaranteeing religious freedom we do as to Mormons what we condemn Ferdinand, an absolute monarch, for having done in the fifteenth century regarding Jews."

AT POCATELLO.

On Saturday evening, the 12th inst., Apostle Moses Thatcher, accompanied by two members of the Presidency and one member of the High Council of the Oneida Stake, took passage on the north-bound train to Pocatello for the purpose of attending the ward conference with the Saints at that place. Pocatello is situated on the Portneuf River and about one hundred miles north of Logan. The Union Pacific railway shops are located there, and many of the employes belong to the Church. The shops were formerly in Logan, whence they were removed to Eagle Rock, and then to Pocatello. It is due to this fact that a considerable number of Saints are there.

A branch of the Church was organized at Pocatello, where it was included in the Bannock Stake. After being annexed to the Oneida Stake, the organization continued as a branch until Sunday, July 13, 1890. On that date a conference of the Saints was held.

There were present on the stand Apostle Moses Thatcher, President Geo. C. Parkinson, Counselor M. F. Cowley, High Counselors Milo Andrus and Niels Georgeson, of the Oneida Stake, Bishop Thomas of Eagle Rock, in the Bannock Stake, President Willison and Counselors of the Pocatello branch, with other local brethren. The three meetings were well attended and the Spirit of the Lord prevailed throughout.

In the forenoon the Saints were addressed by President Parkinson, Patriarch Milo Andrus, Apostle Moses Thatcher and High Counselor N. Georgeson. Apostle Moses Thatcher related the circumstances connected with the inception of the Utah Northern Railroad, out of which, as one result, had been built the flourishing town of Pocatello. About nineteen years ago, he said, some seventeen persons met in the old hall in Logan City and discussed the subject of building a railroad from a point near Brigham City, on the C. P., to Butte City, Montana. At that meeting it was decided to build the proposed road, and though none of the brethren were wealthy, they went to work with a will, aided by the cooperation of the people and the inspiration of the Almighty, and completed the road to Franklin. Finding then that their financial strength was too limited to pursue their labors, Brother Moses Thatcher, representing the interests of the road, conferred with Sidney Dillon, explaining to him the facilities of the country. Mr. Dillon, however, scorned the idea of building railroads in the sage brush. Continuing his efforts Apostle Thatcher approached Jay Gould on the subject, and that gentleman offered to pay the indebtedness of the road and give the promoters seven and eight-tenths cents on the dollar for the road thus far completed. This seemed but a small amount, but considering that the interests of Cache Valley and the north would be greatly enhanced by continuing the railroad, they accepted the offer, and the Utah

Northern passed into the hands of Jay Gould and others. Brother Thatcher was employed to accompany Mr. Gould's engineer and explore the country north and report, which they did, and the present site of the road is near the route they located in their judgment while exploring the country. In viewing the present condition of the railway and the country, as affected by the construction and operation of this great highway, it is interesting to note the fact that a few Latter-day Saints were instrumental in establishing the enterprise, and also to behold how little is known of the true source of many enterprises the real originators of which have little or no credit in the minds of the masses. This is due either to ignorance or prejudice. Who discovered gold in California? A Mormon Elder. Who petitioned Congress to build the highway now known as the U. P. Railway across the continent? The Latter-day Saints, through their leaders. The cause was due to the inspiration of God, and to Him be the honor ascribed.

In the afternoon the Sacrament was administered and the meeting addressed on the plan of salvation by Brother M. F. Cowley.

At 7:30 p.m. the house was crowded, many among the audience being non-members of the Church.

Apostle Moses Thatcher occupied most of the time in explaining how in the organization of the Church all things are done by common consent, and that no human government is so broad in protecting the rights and free agency of the people.

The general authorities of the Church were sustained by unanimous vote, as were also the authorities of the Stake. Brother Carl J. Cannon was sustained as Bishop of Pocatello Ward, by unanimous vote. His counselors are not as yet chosen. Other officers of the ward were unanimously sustained.

The people have recently built a good and neat frame meeting-house, 50x24 feet, and seated mostly with chairs. They have also purchased a suitable organ and the choir is a good one.

Altogether we had an excellent conference. M. F. C.
PRESTON, Idaho, July 14, 1890.

DAMAGE BY FLOOD.

For the second time in the course of a year the residents of Manti are the sufferers by a flood. On the 16th of last August a flood destroyed about \$2 500 worth of property, and now on Sunday, July 13th, a similar misfortune has befallen the people. The damage done is not so heavy, neither was the stream of water so great.

For some hours on Sunday morning heavy black clouds had been floating up from the south, until about 2 o'clock p.m. when the sky was covered. The thunder kept up a continuous muttering, and at last came a heavy shower, which lasted but a few minutes.

Three or four miles up Manti canyon a cloud burst and precipita-