

A WOMAN'S HAND.

Only a little, soft, white thing
Made for wearing the costly ring;
Made for flitting the dainty fan
As only the belle of the season can;
Made for the stolen pressure or kiss
(Long Branch fashion), raising to bliss,
By merely the touch of fingers white,
Her escort down on the beach that night;
Made for a "prize" for the highest bid
(And under the rose a thorn lies hid)—
A thing which the honest summer sun
Has taught his ardent beams to shun;
Lest freckle or tan its beauty spoil,
And make it too near a hand of toll;
Instead of only a dainty thing
Meant for ease and the diamond ring.
Only a sunburned, useful thing
To which the hearts of the needy cling;
To which they turn, who have learned the
worth: to widow, orphan, and the blind,
Of a woman's hand on this weary earth;
Made for healing, or soothing o'er
The hearts of those who are faint and sore;
Made for honest work each day,
For driving the shadows of life away,
For holding the "cup of water" to all
Who, faint and thirsty, for succor call;
Made for leading the timid on,
For blessing all it may rest upon;
Made to be won by a loyal heart,
Who in its labor will bear a part;
Made to be clasped by a loyal hand,
Which echoes the best in all the land.
Worth—oh! double its weight in gold,
This useful hand that can never grow old.

Harper's Weekly

DISCOURSE

DELIVERED BY

ELDER GEO. Q. CANNON,

In the Temple at St. George, on
Wednesday Morning, April 14th,
1877, at the first of the Two Days'
Meetings held by the St. George
Stake of Zion.

REPORTED BY G. F. GIBBS.

IT is with peculiar feelings I arise to speak to you, my brethren and sisters, for the short time remaining in this holy temple. If I were to describe my feelings on entering and worshipping in this house it would occupy more time than remains to be used, and I do not know if I were to attempt to do so I could succeed. Each one present can the better estimate the feelings of his brother from those entertained by himself.

I was here last fall, and then my emotions upon entering this room were of the most peculiar character. I felt overpowered, and I have felt so each time I have entered the building. It is a holy place, and all those who come here should be holy; they should examine themselves, and finding themselves guilty of wrong, they should make up their minds in the strength and power of God to put it away. I do not think that any person who has any of the love of the truth, the love of righteousness, or the fear of God abiding in his heart, can enter this building without being impressed with the sacredness of the spirit which reigns here, and that seems to pervade even the atmosphere we breathe. My fervent prayer to God is that this building will be kept clean and pure, free from every act and spirit antagonistic to the holy influences that God has promised to bestow upon the pure in heart who enter herein; and that this building will stand as long as it shall be necessary to fulfill the purposes of God.

The remarks we have heard from President Wells are very true, and are so in keeping with the Scriptures that every Latter-day Saint who has heard them, must be satisfied of their truth. It is always a cause of joy to me that, in the providences of God, our Heavenly Father, the sacred records we have, which have come down through so many ages, and which are recognized by Christendom to be the words of God (at least acknowledged by all Christians to be so, whether they believe it or not); I say that in the providence of God these records have come down to us in as pure condition as we find them. Because it is a comfort to a people like we are, whose names are cast out as evil, and who are derided and visited with every kind of contumely, accused of every conceivable crime, to know that the doctrines and ordinances that we believe in have a similarity to, and are in strict accordance with those of the recognized word of God. We need not go to the Book of Mormon and the Book of Doctrine and Cov-

enants alone, for the proofs of the truth of the work we are engaged in; for in appealing to those books we only appeal to a corroborative testimony showing that God's words and dealings with the children of men are the same in all ages of the world. While he gave his revealed word to the ancients on the Eastern Continent, he also gave to the inhabitants of the Western Continent his word, and they both agree. He has also given to us, his people in the last days, his word. By these three witnesses, or these three divine records, his word is corroborated and maintained. Having received the word of God from these various sources, we can rejoice this day in the great truth that the doctrines we teach, the ordinances we have submitted to and that have been and are being administered to us, and that our lives when we live as we should, are in strict accordance with these three records which we know to be the word of God; but particularly in accordance with the Bible, which the Christian world acknowledge to be true. This has always been a great cause of joy to me, and I have been greatly strengthened in knowing that no reference could be made to any part, or to any doctrine or principle of the Bible, which was not believed in and practised by the Latter-day Saints to the extent of their ability; that is, so far as the doctrine or requirement was applicable to them. Of course, where distinct revelations were given to people under peculiar conditions and of a peculiar character, as for instance, Noah or Abraham, or the disciples when they were commanded to flee from Jerusalem, the common sense of all men would suggest that such requirements were not applicable to us. It is not necessary for us to build an ark or to do any of these things, especially commanded to others; but where general revelations, doctrines, ordinances or commandments are revealed or communicated to the people of God, we as a people have received all such, and they form part of our faith and belief, and we, to some extent at least, are engaged in carrying them out. In conjunction with these glorious facts, precisely the same consequences or results flow from the teachings of the servants of God in these days as in the days of old. God confirmed the word by signs following. The adversary in the same spirit of hatred that characterized his attacks upon the work of God in all ages, is in these last days as bitter and as determined to cause the same results to follow the preaching of the servants of God, and the administration of the ordinances of life and salvation, as at any previous time in the world's history, thus showing that the old antagonism that existed between God and Belial, the old animosity that actuated the mind of those whom he inflamed to crucify the Son of man and to destroy his apostles, had not died out, but was as determined in this our day to effect the ruin of those who believe in the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, who have submitted to its ordinances, as at any previous time in the history of the world.

If we had believed all that is taught in the Scriptures, and had not received the promised blessings, or if we had believed in all written in the Scriptures, and had received the promised blessings, and had not received the hatred and animosity of the wicked, there might have been cause for doubt as to our having obeyed the gospel. We might have been assailed with a fear that something was lacking in the system, and that, therefore, we could not be the people of God after all. But when, in addition to the doctrine that God has revealed, and the ordinances of life and salvation that he has restored and commanded us to obey, that is, to believe in Jesus Christ, to repent truly and sincerely of all our sins, to be baptized for remission of them, by our holding the authority, and then receive the Holy Ghost through the laying on of hands, and its gifts and blessings and its powers, for our name to be cast out as evil; to have our names heralded through the earth as the most ungodly and wicked and abominable people that live upon the earth, to have men think that in destroying us they would be doing God's service; I say that when these characteristics attend the administrations and ordinances of the House of God, we can rejoice even as the ancients did in the knowledge that there is no peculiarity or feature pertaining to the ancient Gospel, from the days of Adam to John the Revelator or from the days of Jared and his brother to Moroni, or from the days of Joseph and Hyrum to this our day, that does not attend the gospel now. Not only is there no feature, characteristic or peculiarity absent, but there is no sign or evidence lacking of its being the same work of God. Precisely the same signs follow now, and precisely the same external evidences follow the preaching of the gospel

now, as anciently. Having these signs and evidences and blessings, should we not, as a people, rejoice exceedingly? Should not our hearts be full of thanksgiving to Almighty God, that, however humble and obscure and illiterate, however contemptible in the minds of the children of men, our doctrines, lives and characters may be, our names are numbered with the holiest, the best and the greatest that have ever trod the footstool of God, that our names are numbered with Jesus the first-born, the Son of God, and with Enoch, Abraham, the friend of God (distinguished above all the sons of men by that glorious evidence of God's nearness to him, being called his friend), and with all the holy prophets whose lives are living testimonies to the divinity of their calling? If we would enjoy the society and glory of such personages we must be willing to suffer as they did; and if not so, we can not reasonably expect to be numbered among the happy throng who are to live and reign with Jesus. When we shall have done all they have done, passed through and experienced the same blessings that they have, drunk the same cup, and been baptized with the same baptism, and, when necessary, laid down our lives as they have in testimony of the truth, then we can reign with them.

It is easy to die in the heat of battle, or when men are selected for some heroic duty, and the eyes of the world are upon them; but this is not the manner in which the servants and people of God have lost their lives. Jesus was crucified between two thieves, the most ignominious death to which any one could be subjected, and those who crucified him believed him to be worthy of such a fate. They disseminated among the people such slanders and misrepresentations of his works and actions that many felt justified in taking the responsibility of shedding his blood upon themselves and their posterity.

Thus it always has been with the servants and saints of God. They do not die when their lives are taken by violence in a manner which the world calls heroic or glorious; but as malefactors, the ignominious death administered to those who are slain for the testimony of Jesus, and thus it always has been with God's children, the brightest, the best and noblest, that ever lived. They have had to lay down their lives as Joseph did, slain in the prison where he was confined. The same self sacrifice, the same godlike self sacrifice is required at the hands of the servants and saints of God in this our day, as was required of those in ancient days, when they were cast into dens of wild beasts, into the fiery furnace, or when sawn asunder and subjected to every kind of violent death because of their supposed wickedness.

I thank God this day for the restoration of this truth, I thank God that I was ever counted worthy to live in the day when the revelations of Jesus are restored. I thank God, with all my heart, that I am a member of this church; I think, it the most glorious honor and dignity that could be conferred upon me, and more so in the goodness of God in permitting me to officiate in the holy priesthood. I thank him too that he has inspired his servants to lead forth his people and bring us here, and that through the kind providences of God and the wise counsels and administrations of his servants, we are blessed with those glorious privileges in being permitted to rear a habitation to the name of the Most High in which we worship this day; this chaste, this grand, this magnificent house of God.

When I reflect upon what God has done for us, in addition to that which I have alluded to, it gives me deeper gratitude still in knowing that in all the revelations given us concerning ourselves and our future glory, there has been no concealment concerning the destiny of our dead who have passed away without a knowledge of the gospel. There would have been something lacking in our joy had this revelation not been made, for we could not have contemplated our own happiness in the eternal worlds with any degree of satisfaction, if we had been disturbed by the thought that our ancestors could not partake of the same blessings we had received. But God in his mercy has revealed his purposes to us, so that there are none that understand the gospel who can not enter into this house and glorify God in his heart because of the fullness of these blessings; and because we know the Lord possesses all the glorious attributes we have ascribed to him.

You enquire of the enlightened men of Christendom respecting their dead and they readily acknowledge it to be a subject they know nothing about. A great many think that the heathen nations who have died in ignorance are consigned to the miseries of a never ending hell. Who with such feelings and belief can glorify God in their hearts and ascribe to him the glorious attributes of mercy and justice, and recognize him as a just and merciful being?

But when we received the gospel, there came with it a distinct message of mercy, a message of glad tidings of great joy, that not only the living should receive the testimony of Jesus, not only should the living rejoice in the glorious principles of life and salvation, but the dead themselves should hear the voice of the servants of God and the glad tidings of salvation should be proclaimed in their hearing, and through the exercising of their agency in receiving these truths, their prison doors could be unlocked and they come forth, and receive, as though in the flesh, the same blessings, exaltation and glory, according to their good wishes and good deeds. Thus has been swept from our minds every cause of doubt respecting our dead, and our hearts warmed towards them with joy unspeakable, and consequently we combine our efforts to erect such a building, such a holy house as this is. Thus we, in our hearts, witness to God the Eternal Father, that we have received indeed of a truth the testimony

that he has given to us, that we believe the same to be true, and that we will, with alacrity and power which he bestows upon us, devote our entire lives to the interests of his kingdom, bequeathing the same spirit and energy to our children after us, that they too may labor, with all their might, mind and strength and the ability with which God shall endow them, to carry on and extend the great work of redemption and salvation until every son and daughter of Adam shall receive the glad tidings of salvation, and shall be administered for in the holy temples which shall be prepared for that express purpose.

That God may help us to do this with all our might and strength is my prayer in the name of Jesus. Amen.

Local and Other Matters.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 10.

Marchy.—The wind has been keen and like a sharp March wind to-day.

Not a Bishop.—Many of the newspapers refer to John D. Lee as the "Mormon bishop." Mr. Lee never was a bishop.

Whip Stealing.—To-day a person giving the name of Harvey Green, was fined \$50, by Justice Pyper, for stealing seven whips, the property of Mr. Gustavson, the harness maker.

Theft.—Last night a young man entered a store on First South Street, to transact some matter of business, leaving his horse on the street, in front of the door. On coming out he discovered that during his brief absence, some person had relieved his animal of the saddle and blanket and carried them off.

Release and Departure.—Elder Jabez W. Taylor, in consequence of continued ill-health, has been released to return home, and Elder John Robinson has also been released to travel with brother Taylor and see to him on the way. Both brethren left on the S. S. Nevada, March 14th. — *Millennial Star*, March 19.

Accidental Shooting.—On Sunday, Noah Williams, of Willard, was taking a walk in the cañon, near Willard City. His pistol hung loosely in his belt, which was buckled around his waist. Coming to a stream of water, Williams stooped down to drink, the weapon slipped from the belt and was discharged. The ball entered his right thigh, inflicting a severe flesh wound, but did not break any bone. — *Ogden Junction*, April 9.

District Court.—Monday, April 9th, afternoon.

F. J. Hirth et al. vs. H. B. Clawson et al.; continued for the term by consent.

F. J. Hirth et al. vs. John Clark et al.; same as above.

Henry Dubecker was admitted to citizenship.

In the matter of the estate of Jacob Engler, bankrupt; referred to E. T. Sprague.

D. R. Firman, assignee, vs. I. C. Bateman et al.; jury trial in progress.

This morning, April 10th, the time of the court was occupied with the continuation of the jury trial of the cause last named.

Temporary Organization.—The delegates elected by the people of the several Bishops' Wards throughout the City, to confer on the subject of establishing a Co-operative Tannery, met at the Council House, last night, according to appointment. Bishop John Sharp was elected chairman and the following temporary organization was effected:—

President, Feramor Little; Vice President, R. T. Burton; Secretary, Isaac Brockbank; Treasurer, Lewis S. Hills; Directors, L. W. Hardy, William Jennings, John Sharp, Phillip Pugsley, John Henry Smith, John R. Winder, Frank Armstrong, Harrison Sperry and Samuel A. Woolley.

Committed and Fined.—To-day A. Forsberg, charged with committing sundry robberies and thefts, was taken before Justice Pyper.

For robbing Mr. Albert Dewey of property heretofore described, he was committed to jail, in default of finding bail to the amount of \$500, to await the action of the grand jury.

For stealing the gold watch of Mrs. Carver, valued at \$150, the decision was the same as above.

For stealing Mrs. Ellsworth's opera glass he was fined \$50.

For stealing a silver watch, owner yet unknown, he was fined \$50.

The accused pleaded guilty of all the charges.

A Little Patience.—We have on hand a large amount of correspondence from different parts, most of which we shall endeavor to publish as fast as we can, but our daily space is limited.

The Robber Caught.—The man who committed the robbery at the house of Mr. Albert Dewey, yesterday morning, was caught this morning by officer John Y. Smith, on East Temple Street. He gives the name of A. Forsberg, is a resident of Grantsville, and only came to this country about a year ago. There were found on him, belonging to Mr. Dewey, \$72 in gold, \$15 in greenbacks, a small bar of silver of the value of about \$3, and a Mexican dollar, being all the money stolen excepting about \$12.

On being pressed to tell where the box and papers were, he conducted the officers to the carriage house of Dr. Anderson, where he had secreted them. The box, thus recovered, contained \$277.50 in County and Territorial scrip, and a number of very valuable papers.

Besides the property above enumerated, as belonging to Mr. Dewey, there were found upon him a gold watch, belonging to Mrs. Carver, and an opera glass, the property of Mrs. Ellsworth, both of which articles had been stolen from the owners within the last few days, indicating that Forsberg has been on a systematic plundering tour since his arrival in town about a couple of weeks since. He is well dressed and cleanly in person, having an outward appearance of respectability.

He makes no denial of having robbed Mr. Dewey, stating that he had been drinking, which he says produces insanity in him, and that, while in the *non compos mentis* state he committed the theft. This plea of insanity is, however, exceedingly transparent, when the adroit and expert manner in which the robbery was done is considered, Mr. Dewey stating that the locks of the bureau were evidently opened by a single turn of the implement used. The other two thefts would make it appear, if his theory were credited, that his fits of insanity must be of a continuous character. He evidently, however, had a fit of abstraction.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 11.

Blustery.—Very cold and a powerful north-east wind last night.

Message.—There is a dispatch at the Western Union Telegraph office for Arthur Frewin.

Stealing Case.—Last night a Chinaman was arrested on a charge of stealing a couple of coats and \$25 in cash.

A Fine Building.—A large brick residence, in course of erection by Mr. Charles Popper, in the 14th Ward, is nearing completion. Workmen were engaged to-day putting on the tin roof.

Stole a Saddle.—A fellow named Charles Miller was arrested last night for stealing a saddle, belonging to Mr. D. James. The theft was committed about three months since, but last night was the first time the police had had an opportunity of an interview with the accused.

Departed this Life.—Attorney Hamilton Gamble, late member of the Salt Lake bar, and law partner of Major C. H. Hempstead, died somewhat suddenly at his residence, last night. We understand the cause of death was an affection of the heart, to which he was predisposed.

West Jordan Woolen Mills.—We are pleased to learn that the West Jordan Woolen Mills are in a prosperous condition. Last fall a very fairly remunerative dividend was declared, which was, by agreement, applied on capital stock account, and was used to make further extensions of the premises. The stock is owned by the people of the Middle West Jordan Branch, North Jordan, South Jordan and Herriman, and the people generally sustain it by taking their wool to the mills. The ladies of the West Jordan Relief Society have contributed well to the support of this local home institution, having turned in \$700, which amount they hold in stock.

The goods produced are of good quality, and consist mostly of jeans, flannels and other light fabrics. It is intended, however, as soon as practicable, to obtain the necessary machinery with which to manufacture heavier products.