

Church—every bishop or counselor, or any one that has fallen into transgression and gone astray. They have generally sought to come back again to the fold; for they have known that this is the Kingdom of God and there is no salvation away from it.

Then, I ask, what have we to trouble about? Suppose that the government takes every bit of Church property—every foot of land and every dollar—suppose, I say, they take it all, we have our homes and our farms; we have the water, the land and the air, and the earth to travel upon! And I wonder if such a people as this are not thrifty enough to build up and replace whatever is taken from them. Certainly they are. Why, if every dollar of Church property was taken, in ten years from now we would hardly know it. The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof; the elements are His; and we are His. The Kingdom that we are interested in is God's Kingdom, and not the kingdom of man. Let all of us be destroyed, if it were possible, and God would raise up others; for He has set His hand to accomplish His purposes, to redeem and save Israel, and He will accomplish it. And I say that the word of President Young has been fulfilled; for there never was a time when the efforts of the ungodly were so widespread. They have reached to the edge of the world and to the highest places in the nation, and other nations have heard of these things. And yet, I say again, they have accomplished nothing. The sufferings that we have endured, what are they? Comparatively nothing. The chief suffering has been felt by innocent women and children, and the principal suffering of men, women and children has been through fear and nervousness. It has been of the mind and spirit, and not of the body; not for the want of food, not because they have been driven into the cold, or tarred and feathered, or outraged in any way; but it has been mental suffering, and that certainly is more acute than bodily suffering. The drouth—O, thank God for the drouth that has been in the land! Why? Because God has done it. If there has been any fruitfulness in the land, the Lord has done it; if there are drouths in the land, the Lord has done it. Thank God for the drouth. Thank God for the fruitfulness. Thank God for all that we enjoy. Thank God for our trials and for these trying times. We need them. They are necessary for us. We shall have more of them, no doubt. But we will not have more than what the Lord sees we need; for He will purge and cleanse us; and the word of the Lord, through His chosen servants, going through the land, in the wards and stakes of Zion, will accomplish remarkable good.

We need have no fear in regard to the destruction of the Latter-day Saints. They have stood the strain and trials of these recent persecutions, and there have been no very serious effects. Look at the

times of the Prophet Joseph, say for twelve years previous to his death. I suppose that half the people that were converted and brought into the Church apostatized. One half of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles arrayed themselves against the servants of God, and He had to stand almost alone. But in those trying times, when the Church was weak or insignificant, did the Prophet fear and tremble? Not at all. He stood there, with God by him, and he sent those brethren of Twelve who were faithful to him, on foreign missions. But, as I have said, God was with him; and all we need to be sure about is that the Lord remains with His people. The Kingdom of God will triumph. It must triumph; for it is God's work. We may fall—and we will if we do not keep the commandments of the Lord—but the Kingdom of God cannot fall.

This is my testimony to you, my brethren and sisters, this morning. You have no need to be discouraged, but if you are careless and neglectful, arouse yourselves; for the coming of the Son of Man will be when lethargy is upon a portion of the people of God. Let us be awake to the discharge of our duties, and attend regularly and punctually at the sacramental table, and remember that a greater is there than the Presidency or the Apostles when the Holy Ghost is present—a greater than any men that can be gathered together. We come and eat and drink in memory of the body and blood of Jesus Christ, our Savior, and they who neglect this or treat it lightly will not have the privilege of seeing and hearing Him at His coming.

May God bless you, my brethren and sisters, and enable us all to keep faithful and true to every requirement that God has made upon us, that we may endure and be saved in His Kingdom. Amen.

CURRENT TOPICS IN EUROPE.

Herr Ludwig Bamberger, a liberal deputy of the German Reichstag, has just published a pamphlet called the "Bismarck Succession," which is an elaborate criticism of the home policy of the great German Chancellor during the past twenty years. Who is to hold the reins of government on Prince Bismarck's demise is a question which is anxiously asked, not only in Germany but likewise in foreign countries, without receiving a satisfactory answer. He has trained up no statesman to succeed him; even his son Count Herbert von Bismarck is not likely to succeed to his father's place. The Emperor of Germany is naturally jealous of his rights and is said to look with disfavor on the younger Bismarck. During his long lease of power Prince Bismarck has so carefully eliminated from the civil administration of the Empire all possible rivals, that is, all men of superior abilities, that in the event of his death the reins of the government must fall into inexperienced hands. One of the advantages of

parliamentary government is that there is always a leader in reserve, ready to carry forward the work of his predecessor; but Prince Bismarck's personal system of government leaves the succession entirely to chance. On the other hand, Prince Bismarck's policy seems to be the only one consistent with German unity. Sectional or "State Rights"—feelings, as Americans would say—are still very strong in Germany; and it will require at least another generation to weld all parts of the empire together. Even if peace should continue while Prince Bismarck holds power, the great danger is that an incompetent successor would plunge Germany into war as a relief against difficulties in home government. Socialism is constantly increasing. It is only the energetic measures of Prince Bismarck and the continuous emigration of some of the most able socialists to other parts of the world that give a temporary check to their movements. Whenever a less experienced hand than Bismarck's takes hold of the reins of power, the world may be astonished some fine morning to hear of deeds which they little supposed the socialists capable of doing.

Many who have visited the Exposition have been not a little surprised to see the truly wonderful exhibit that the little northern kingdom of Denmark has made on the Champs de Mars. Although Denmark proper contains only about two million inhabitants, of which more than one million are engaged in agriculture and more than half a million in manufactures and foreign and domestic commerce, yet the exhibits in the mechanical and fine arts have made good Denmark's claim to an important rank among the nations. Though Denmark has but one large city and this has scarcely two hundred and seventy-five thousand inhabitants, yet in it we find a university established as far back as 1480; an academy of fine arts founded in 1754; two splendid museums dating back many centuries; and two libraries—one containing five hundred thousand volumes and the other two hundred and seventy thousand volumes, also many other worthy and beneficent and worthy institutions.

The history of Denmark is closely connected with the histories of many other European nations. "Liberate us from the Northmen," was the prayer of millions as those advancing hordes swept through France and spread to Italy and Spain a thousand years ago. In 1013 the Danes conquered England, and Canute, their wise and good king, ruled over Denmark and England. They subdued the north of France, which still bears the name of Normandy in memory of the conquerors. One of these chieftains known as William the Norman took possession of the throne of England, and from Normans many of the English nobility claim their descent. Their wild ferocity seems to have soon subsided, for in the twelfth century they were noted for their learning. Foremost on the roll of illustrious Danes stands the name