

introduced into Congress to distribute that property broadcast throughout the schools of Utah Territory—to take the money that you and I have earned by our labor and give it those who have never contributed a dollar. We have not only seen the United States opposed to this handful of despised "Mormons" but we have felt their oppression and power. Our liberty has been taken away; and propositions made in the Senate that the money taken from us be returned to the people are voted down. Great liberality and generosity have been shown by people putting their hands into other people's pockets, taking out the money, and giving it to somebody else!

These things we have expected. The Latter-day Saints accepted this stealing by the United States calmly and deliberately when the decision came that the Supreme Court had decided to take their property. The United States did not know what to do with it, as there was no law to govern the case; but Edmunds has come to the rescue and introduced a bill. Yet all this did not ruffle the people any more than it would for them to be told that dinner was ready. The Latter-day Saints believe in the greatest possible liberty to all men, and the day will never come, no matter how viciously they may fight against us, when this people will oppress and rob others as they have been oppressed and robbed. The man who has himself suffered will not feel to inflict punishment upon others.

I am thankful that the trials through which we are passing are uniting the hearts of the people. If we, as Latter-day Saints, have received the testimony of the Gospel, then unless we exercise the faith within us and improve upon the spiritual knowledge we possess by keeping the commandments of God, it will assuredly die. May God help us to be faithful in all things.

ELDER B. H. ROBERTS

next addressed the congregation, and said he rejoiced in the testimony borne by Apostle Grant. Some of his remarks, he continued, relative to the accumulation of wealth in the world and the spirit that is abroad among the children of men to seek for wealth and make it their god, and his statement that to some extent, at least, a like spirit prevailed among the Latter-day Saints, called to my mind a passage in the Book of Mormon. It is a piece of history connected with the Nephites of old, in which, as in a mirror, we may see reflected the spirit of our own times and the tendency of things as existing in our own nation. The speaker then read the passage referred to from the sixth chapter of the third Book of Nephi and proceeded to say: That is very much the condition of the people today. If the spirit of pride, the spirit of greed, of making class distinctions, based upon the possession of wealth, exists among the Latter-day Saints to any very great extent, then woe be unto this people; they are occupying extremely dangerous ground. It is laid

down as a law in Zion, it is contained in the Book of Mormon itself, that the inhabitants of Zion shall labor for Zion and not for money. Referring to the subject of the gathering together of the Saints from the various nations of the earth, and the object thereof, Elder Roberts observed: It was no mistake, our gathering into these mountain valleys. The purposes of God were not thwarted when the Saints were compelled to leave the city of Nauvoo and their glorious temple and came here. Many of our veterans can bear testimony that years before his death the Prophet Joseph Smith talked with the brethren in relation to our coming into these mountain valleys. It was our destiny, and not our enemies, that drove us here, though their persecutions may have hastened the day of our departure.

I bear my testimony to you that the work which the world calls "Mormonism" is the Gospel of the Son of God, that it is the power of God unto salvation, and that man can do nothing against it. Just as sure as the Throne of Jehovah is established and cannot be moved by the puny arm of man, just so sure will the truth which we have embraced stand unmoved by anything that our enemies can do. So far as they are concerned we can feel perfectly at ease, and the evidence that we do feel at ease is seen in the calmness with which the Latter-day Saints look upon move after move made against us. This is all right and proper. I do not know but what we would be ashamed if we could not be equal with the former day Saints, of whom it is written "They took joyfully the spoiling of their goods."

The Latter-day Saints ought to be able to do this just as much as they did, and I think we can; and if our enemies should wish to fleece and rob us of that which is ours, while we may not rave about it, call mass meetings, and protest very loudly against it, I do believe it is right to let them know we understand that they are going to commit the theft. But we can afford it if they can.

There has been a great deal said about weaning the youth of the Latter-day Saints from the faith of their fathers by introducing education into our midst. I know how densely ignorant the people of the Eastern States are in relation to the Latter-day Saints. They have no idea that we have schools, and have had schools from the very beginning. I have myself met some men who were astonished to hear that the "Mormons" understood the English language, and who had no idea that we had schoolhouses, maps, charts, and globes, and all the furniture common in their schools in the east. They do not understand these things. They believe that we love ignorance; in fact, we have frequently been told that "Mormonism" can only flourish where ignorance is most profuse. A baser falsehood than this was never uttered concerning the work of God.

It was Joseph Smith, the despised one in this generation, who taught the glorious truth that man could

not be saved in ignorance. He went further than that, by way of encouragement at least, and said that whatever principle of knowledge we attained to in this life would give us just as much advantage in the world to come, for that knowledge would come up with us as we came forth in the resurrection; if one man, by his faithfulness, by his enlarged experience and diligence obtained more knowledge than another, he had just that much advantage over the one who had been neglectful.

Now there has come a sudden revolution of feeling. The people have withheld from us all assistance in this matter of education, and finally come to the conclusion, I presume, that we are not only able to educate our own children, but to contribute something to the education of theirs. And we can do it; but we want them to understand in the future that it was our means that educated their children. We want to have the privilege of telling them that the means which accumulated in the hands of the "Mormon" people, and designed for benevolent purposes amongst ourselves, were stolen to educate their children, and that we submitted to it pleasantly.

I love the work of God; I love the Gospel of Jesus Christ; I love it because it is not only going to operate for the salvation of men in this little space of time; but so long as there is a child of God absent from the fold of Christ it shall continue to operate, until it leads the wayward back to the throne of God.

The choir sang the anthem, "Praise the Lord."

Benediction by Elder Wm. R. Jones.

BOARD OF EDUCATION ELECTION.

The school election is past, and while the result is as generally expected, except in one instance, the record will go down as one in which the most unblushing frauds were perpetrated to bring about a desired result on the part of the organization which has the election machinery in its hands, and which is clamoring and working for minority control in this Territory.

FIRST MUNICIPAL WARD.

This ward was carried by the "Liberals" in February, and the same result was anticipated for yesterday. But it would not have been so had the People been allowed to cast their full strength, as shown in the comparative table of election returns published today. Names of People's voters were stricken off from the registry list without stint, some of the men thus treated being old and well known citizens, for the erasure of whose names the registrar cannot find the shadow of an excuse; but his reward is in the fact that it serves his party well. The result in the first municipal ward was the election, by a vote of 538 to 344, of Hiram Johnson and George W. Snow, "Liberals," as trustees for that district.

SECOND MUNICIPAL WARD.

Here the same tactics were resorted to, though probably not to the same