

possibilities of missionary work among the covenant people of God and present before our vision the opportunity to consider the possibilities that attend the spread of the truth among those spirits who have been forgotten and reared among that gathered Israel who have been called to come forth from among the people of the world. Many received and believed the testimonies of our young brethren whose hearts and minds were bent upon arousing to life by nurturing it, the Gospel that had been planted in the breasts of the number that I have named. It cannot be anticipated that the brief but earnest efforts made during the winter season to gather the young men into these associations organized for them can have accomplished all that should be desired in connection with this matter. But it is a matter of joy to those who have been engaged in this ministry, that our Father did sweeten their words and arouse to reflection the hosts of young men who will remain earnest and devoted laborers within this fold, and who, perchance, will be found whenever they will be needed in connection with the development of the work of God, using the talents with which their Maker has endowed them for the furtherance of His purposes. There remains, without doubt, large numbers who may have been aroused temporarily to reflect upon the sacred obligations of the Gospel, and who may have fallen temporarily from grace to be followed by the laborers in these various fields with a devotion and earnestness that shall cause them to continue, at least, to strive to know more fully of the work of God. With their hearts gladdened and their minds aroused, their understandings educated, the spirit of truth distilled upon those minds shall fasten there, that none of them, perchance, may fall in the receipt of the impress of the Spirit of the living God in such form as to brighten their entire lives.

I trust, my brethren and my sisters, fathers and mothers, Bishops and counselors, Presidents of Stakes and High Counsellors, that the work that has been inaugurated in this direction—which calls from the den of infamy, from the places where loafers congregate and from the places where evil and crime is begotten, through the gathering together of young men and young boys, assailing each man in the spirit, of that missionary labor which has called so many during the brief period of the last winter season to at least enroll themselves in the hope of a nobler and better development of themselves, and all maintaining the spirit of that work who have been aroused from the sleep of idleness to the understanding of the relationship of the Holy Spirit, will continue their ministrations until every son and every daughter in Zion, every stranger within her borders in every home shall hear the voice of testimony making its declaration that God indeed does live, and that His holy truths restored in these latter days are surely among the children of men. I trust, my brethren and sisters, that the same spirit that has actuated these young men who have gone forth to prove Zion, to test the faith of parents, to scatter the seeds of life, to point out the way of the Gospel of the Son of God, will have touched your hearts in such form that in no home where the truth of the Gospel has come shall the father or mother, the son or daughter fall in any degree, having received the sweet influence, heard the still small voice of the spirit, to nurture and care for and develop its force and its power within their breasts.

There is another item that I have upon my mind, upon which I wish to speak for a few moments, as I discover

in my associations among the people that there is a continuous tendency for our young men, as well as many of our middle aged men, to ally themselves with the various organizations, clubs and societies formed outside of the Church, many of them for the purpose of insurance, that they may be enabled to secure, perchance, a few hundred dollars in the interest of their families, should accident happen them, or in their own interest provided they are enfeebled and unable to discharge the duties and responsibilities that attach to them. It seems to me that in every Stake of Zion there is ample capacity to organize mutual aid societies within our own circles, among our own members, and retain at home any profits that may arise from such organizations. All the organizations of this character within our State are sending off hundreds of dollars to aid in the maintenance of people in other sections of the land. We have the skill, we have the ability, we ought to have the practical common sense, to be able to form and adjust these associations within our own circles. One hundred men, or three hundred, paying their dollar a week or dollar a month into a fund manipulated and managed by themselves, within their own circle, and thus utilize to profit and aid their brother who may be afflicted, or to pay to a sister should a brother be removed from the home circle. As it is, these organizations are receiving their money and sending a certain percentage continuously to the heads of the various societies from which they receive their organizations, and keeping a portion of it possibly at home. I believe that care and attention should be bestowed upon these matters, and the formation of membership in those organizations that look after and guard you in some measure should not occur among the Latter-day Saints, but I would not arouse a spirit of antagonism in this respect. It is just as legitimate, just as proper for you to form your organizations in your circles in which you legitimately move as that others should form them and you pay tribute to them.

I desire to raise my voice in commendation of the position that has been assumed by President McKinley and his cabinet on the question affecting Spain, and to say to you, my brethren and sisters, it should be the prayer of the Latter-day Saints that our nation be preserved from war, and that the efforts to maintain peace should be carried to the utmost limit before bloodshed should be resorted to. I trust that this feeling pervades the hearts of the people called Latter-day Saints, and that all of us feel within our souls a determination to stand for the principles of right, and sustain our government in every proposition of liberty, justice and mercy and the maintenance of these principles of righteousness, the prevention of the shedding of blood, to the most reasonable extreme. I feel, my brethren and sisters, to thus give utterance to the sentiments of my own heart and mind upon this question, and that the prayers of the people should go up in an appeal that God shall guide the destinies of this great government in such form that its mission of liberty to the human race may be accomplished, in that way that life and property, and happiness and peace, and not bloodshed, shall come to the children of men. We recognize our Father's purpose in connection with the development of this work, and the world receiving the message we have to bear will be remembered by Him in the wars and rumors of wars that shall exist among the nations, and in the seas heaving themselves beyond their bounds. But we claim, with

hands lifted to high heaven, that we believe the Constitution of the United States was a revelation from God, and opened the door of liberty in such form that His sons and daughters should be permitted to possess every right and every privilege that mortal should be permitted to enjoy in the flesh. The extension of these sentiments and these views lie dearest to the heart of every man and every woman who has become conversant with the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, and I trust that we will not permit ourselves in the midst of the excitement that arises to shout for bloodshed, but on the contrary to desire that God shall direct the hand that has been placed to guide the destinies of this nation at the present time, and make the minds of leading men of the nation wise and broad and firm upon the principles of right.

May heaven's peace and blessing abound in every heart; may God be glorified, the truth spread, liberty increase, justice and mercy abound, in my prayer, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

SPANIARDS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

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Santiago, Chile, Sept. 18, 1898.—I have just received letters and papers from Buenos Ayres showing the intense hatred the Spanish there feel for the United States. It is bad enough here, but there it is worse. The Argentine Republic contains more Spaniards than any other country outside of Spain. It has more than 300,000, and in Buenos Ayres alone there are over 80,000. Buenos Ayres is the biggest Spanish-speaking city of the world. A large part of its population is made up of Spaniards of the lower classes, people who know nothing of the United States, and who just now are violently inflamed against us. The capital of the Argentine is hence the hotbed of the anti-American spirit of South America. The Spanish there gave more than a million dollars to their cause, and until now they have supposed that the war would be all one way. The lower classes of the Spanish down here are like the lower classes in Spain. They believe that the Spaniards are the strongest and bravest people of the world, and until now had no idea that the Yankees, as they call us, could conquer them. As a specimen of the way they talked and felt at the beginning of the war I cite the following, which I heard today. When war was declared a rather prominent Spaniard here said to an American:

"You Yankees are fools to make war against us. Why, every one knows that one Spaniard can whip twenty Yankees!"

"Your think so, do you?" replied the American. "Well, you are one Spaniard and I am one Yankee! I don't care for the other nineteen, but I am pretty sure I can lick you here and now if you want to try it." The Spaniard had no more to say.

The legation here is not guarded and the minister goes about freely. I am told, however, that an American had better keep his eyes open as he goes through the streets at night. A prominent Englishman of Iquique warned me that I might get a stab in the back or a blow with a stone if I were not careful. On the east coast, where the feeling is even more bitter than here, policemen are stationed at the consulates and legations. This I know to be the case in Montevideo, although I am not sure as to Rio Janeiro. I understand it is not the case in Buenos Ayres. The different South American governments, though they secretly sympathize with Spain, are doing what they can to control the Spaniards