

certainly do not have that feeling of sympathy when I see young men using tobacco in any form, or when I see men drinking whiskey. But I do frequently sympathize with aged brothers and sisters when they are drinking tea and coffee. At the same time, I am sorry that such a habit has been formed. Brethren and sisters, the word of the Lord on these points is very plain. But the Lord wants us to be a great and holy people. We all of us are sinners, but we should be struggling to overcome our sins and our weaknesses and to bring everything in subjection to the law of God. I do want the Latter-day Saints to be saved. I know I would not be happy unless my brethren and sisters had the same salvation that I want. I would not be happy to be anywhere where this people are not. I look forward to heaven with the greatest delight in the thought that my brethren and sisters, with whom I have associated in the flesh, will be there also. I want to be, and I know I speak your thoughts when I say you want to be, where the Lord Jesus is. You love Him. Every one of you have shown this by your obedience to the Gospel of the Son of God, and by the trials that you have endured for His sake. Many of you have preached the Gospel, many of you have gone to prison, and many have suffered all sorts of privation. Here are sisters who have gone through every kind of privation for the love of God and the Gospel He has revealed. I know this, and that you want to be where Jesus is, and to dwell with Him. If you thought that you would be shut out from the presence of the Lord, you would be plunged in the deepest unhappiness. You want to be also with the prophets and the apostles, and with the holy and pure. Every man and woman who belongs to this Church has this desire. They have shown it by their anxiety to become Latter-day Saints. And now that we are Latter-day Saints, brethren and sisters, let us live so that we can reasonably expect, in view of the mercy and forgiveness of our God, that we will be admitted into the society of the holy and the just. But we must all remember this, that if we ever are admitted there, we must be like them. We must obey the laws they have obeyed. We must do as Jesus did from the beginning to the termination of His life, that is, do the will of the Father as it is manifested to us, through the means He has provided, one of which is the constituted authorities that God has placed to represent Him upon the earth. He has placed His Priesthood on the earth to represent Him, and He has shown that He honors that Priesthood by remitting the sins of those who are baptized by that Priesthood, and giving unto them the Holy Ghost. He honors those also who honor that Priesthood. No man can expect the blessing of God who does not honor the Priesthood or the Son of God. If we go on honoring that Priesthood, and obeying the counsels of God through it, we shall be exalted.

But we are menaced with division. Are there not evidences of this? Are there not men among us in this political party movement who would like to divide this people and become their leaders? Opposed to what they are pleased to term the interference of the Priesthood, they are nevertheless willing to assume that part of its functions.

In speaking thus I do not refer to the division on party lines, but to that division which has arisen in consequence of our people taking that step. Satan would like idols set up for the people to worship. He would like to have the ties broken which unite the people to the Priesthood and the Priesthood to the people, and there are some who, apparently blind and ignorant concerning his designs, yield to his influence and exhibit his spirit. But let me ask you, Latter-day Saints, should the love of party be permitted to rise above the love of the religion of Jesus Christ and of the Priesthood of the Son of God? Should Latter-day Saints do more for the success of their political party than they will for their own salvation or for the benefit of the Church? When the First Presidency of the Church have perceived this spirit they have mourned over it, and they have besought God with all the faith they had to save the people, because you are their flock. God has chosen us to be your shepherds, and if we do not do our duty we shall be held responsible in the day of the Lord Jesus. But with the help of God we have been and are still striving to lead the people and teach them aright; and if you will listen to our counsels, God will save you. I know that. It may not be thought proper for me to say that, occupying the position I do, but it is the truth. If you will listen to the counsel of the First Presidency of this Church, you will be led into the celestial kingdom of our God. I bear this testimony to you this afternoon.

It is good to meet together as we have done today, and to see ourselves, if we can, in the light of the Spirit of God. God wants to save us. He loves every one of us. Do you not know how He loves you? Did you ever pray to Him in secret that you did not have evidence of His love? He has filled your heart with peace and joy and convinced you of His kindness. And you never were asked to do anything by the servants of God but that, if you did it, you had joy therein. The Lord has borne testimony to this all the day long. I pray God that He will continue to fill all of us with the Holy Ghost, that from this time forward our eyes shall be single to the glory of God, so that we may meet together and rejoice eternally in the celestial kingdom of our God, which I humbly ask, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

Written for this Paper.

COREAN WOMEN.

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THE present war in Corea is bound to better the condition of her women. It could not be worse than it is. The 5,000,000 women of the country are practically slaves. They are bound to their husbands with fetters of iron, which only the men can loosen. They dare not go upon the streets. Their quarters are kept for them in the backs of the houses, and

the best of the Korean wives would commit suicide if a stranger of the other sex rudely put his hands upon her. Many of these women are actually slaves. They have been bought, and they can be whipped if they do not obey. Little is known about the condition of Korean womanhood. The lines are so strict as to their being seen upon the street, or as to their coming into contact with any but their own sex, that such travel letters and books as have been written concerning Corea contain but little about them. Only the women of the lower classes go out of the house, except in closed chairs, and those whom you see with their faces uncovered are generally slaves. Now and then a common woman goes about the streets of Seoul with a green cloak over her head. She holds this close to her face, leaving a crack out of which one eye peeps, and if she meets a man on a country road she runs. There are, indeed three different classes of women in Corea, the upper, the middle and the lower class.

The upper class are usually the daughters of nobles. They marry nobles, and if their husbands can afford it, which is not often, they have slaves to do all the work for them, and they lead lives of comparative idleness. The dress of all classes is practically the same, but that of the upper classes is made of much more expensive material. It is a very unbecoming dress. The Korean women are not, as a rule, beautiful, and this dress does not add to their looks. My interpreter, "General" Pak, who has a wife, a concubine or so, and two or three female slaves, has given me the details. The Korean lady starts with a divided skirt. This consists of a pair of very full drawers, which fall in folds about her feet, and which, if stretched upwards, would have room to spare when being gathered about the neck. The top of these drawers has a band fully eight inches wide, and this is fastened tightly over the breast by a white ribbon drawstring, which is tied in front. This garment is always white, and it is fastened so tight that the band cuts into the flesh at the back, and among the lower classes often runs below the breast, leaving it exposed. Above this band, and just meeting it, there is a little jacket with long sleeves. This jacket is not more than six inches long, I judge. It is sometimes of yellow, green or blue, and at other times of white.

It is tied together with ribbons of the same color as the jacket, and it is so scanty that a great sunburned streak, an inch wide, shines out below the shoulder blades of such women as get into the sun. The drawers are not tied at the ankle. They narrow down as they fall to the feet, and below them the woman wears stockings of wadded white cotton. These make her feet look about five sizes larger than they are, and the winter stocking is half an inch thick. It is more like a boot than a shoe, and it extends only about two inches above the ankle. The Korean lady wears no shoes while at home. She trots about in her stocking feet, and the poorer classes go barefooted. When she goes out, she puts on slippers of rabbit skin faced with silk. Some of these are very pretty, but they look uncomfortable, and are quite heavy. They have soles of oxhide, which are nailed on to the slipper with iron pegs,