

now operating amongst us are checked, which I fully believe they will be, all that has been said concerning us by those who have observed us will be fulfilled, or if not all fulfilled, they will be in part. There is only one principle upon which this work can be maintained and perpetuated, that is by adhering to the principles which God has revealed. There is no promise given to you or to any people that they can go on disregarding the counsel of God and trampling upon his requirements and be preserved in the truth which he has revealed. All these promises are conditional; they are given to us on conditions of our faithfulness, and upon no other principle. Let me say to you, let us divide up at our elections and array ourselves one against another, and be like other sects, split up into factions; let us devote ourselves to the fashions of the world; let our thoughts go out after the accumulation of riches and the creation of classes and distinctions in our midst that have never existed before; let us do this for a while, and as sure as God lives his spirit will be withdrawn from us and we shall be left to ourselves and our enemies will have power over us. I will tell you the feeling I have had. I do not possess a great deal of worldly goods, but, to-day, rather than we should be driven again by our enemies, I would say, let me be stripped of everything that I have, let my family be homeless and have the privilege of being among my friends in peace in these valleys. I would rather give up everything that I have got than that this people should be driven by their enemies as they have been in the past. Let a mob come upon us and of what value would be our land, our real estate, our stocks? What would this Utah Central railroad, this Utah Southern, or any other railroad in this country, be worth if a mob were to break upon us and uproot us? What would our corner lots and other property be worth? Why, my property would not be worth five dollars; your property would be worth nothing, comparatively speaking. How was it in Nauvoo, a city that, at that time, outnumbered Chicago in population, and which was ahead of any city of its age throughout the west? You know how property went down there when mobocracy got the upperhand, you could not sell it for anything. Do I anticipate such scenes again? No, I do not revert to them because of any anticipation that I have that they will be re-enacted, but I call them to your minds, for I want, if I can, to stir up your thoughts and reflections upon this subject, to show you that, as Latter-day Saints, there is only one path of safety for us to pursue, and that is the path that God has marked out. If we tread that path we are safe, and there is no power on earth or in hell that can assail us to any advantage, or with any success. I do not care who may come or how many, I do not care how they band themselves together, or what their power may be. I thank God that I have never had a fear in my heart respecting these things; so long as we are united I do not fear such things, but when we are divided and full of the love of the world and our hearts are hard, then is the time that I have fear—not for the work of God, for I know that that will stand, but for those who are connected with it.

Let me say to you here in this city, my brethren and sisters, that you have gone too much after the fashions of the world. Your hearts are hardened, and it is a difficult thing to speak the word of God into you because of your pride, because of your being lifted up in these feelings and the enemy having power over you. There is need for the Saints in Salt Lake City to repent, with meekness, humility and deep contrition before the Lord. We should put away our pride, our high-mindedness and our love of the world, and begin to think about the value of that gospel which God has revealed unto us, and for which, doubtless, at some time in our lives we, in our feelings, were willing to die if it had been necessary. If you cannot feel as you should now, try and recall the feelings that you once had in regard to the gospel; try and place the same value upon the truth to-day that you once placed upon it, and see if it is not as sweet, and worth as much, and if you should not be as willing to make as many sacrifices for it to-day as at any time in your lives. I know it is as sweet, I know it is worth as much, I know that the power of God is manifested as much now, and he is willing to pour out his blessings upon us as much now as he ever was. But where there is a want of faith, where there is unbelief and neglect of duty there is not that amount of the Spirit that there should be, and our children grow up in unbelief and in ignorance of the principles of life and salvation.

There has got to be a change among us. We may as well reconcile this thought to our minds as not. There has got to be a change among this people in their feelings and pursuits, and in their habits of thought; and this disposition, that is increasing among us, to build up and aggrandize self, to labor for self and to think about self and self alone, has got to be checked, or the Spirit of God will be grieved, and we shall lose it entirely. I know there are men and women who justify themselves for these feelings by quoting this occurrence and the other occurrence, and they will say this man has done such a thing, and the other man has done something else, and I am justified for my want of confidence and faith, and for feeling as I do upon this point and upon the other point, and thus they attempt to justify themselves for indulging in a spirit and giving way to an influence of this character. I wonder how such self justification will sound in the day of the Lord Jesus.

I have heard it said that hell is paved with good intentions; and I have no doubt there will be many men found there who will justify themselves, by the misconduct of others, for doing that which sent them there. But will this make their sorrows, or the loss they have experienced, any less? Will it alleviate their troubles to think, when there, that they considered

they were justified in doing that which sent them there by some man's misconduct?

Let me say to you here, that this should be the motto of every one of us—Let me serve God and keep his commandments, let others do as they please. If they choose to do wrong they are answerable for that wrong; if they misuse their authority, power or blessings, that is none of my business. As an individual I feel that it is my business to serve God devotedly, with all my heart to keep his commandments, and to be humble, meek and lowly in heart. I have more than I can do to take care of myself, more than I can do to attend to my own family, I have no time to look at the faults of my brethren's families, or of my brethren, or their management of their affairs. It takes more time than I can command to attend to my own personal affairs, to keep myself straight, to keep my family straight, to teach my children the things of God. I have no time to attend to those things which I ought to attend to, and I certainly have no time to attend to my neighbors or my brethren or their families. Some one once asked "What is the 'Mormon' Creed?" and the answer, "Mind your own business," embodies a truth which we should always bear in mind. If a saint will faithfully observe the lesson it inculcates I believe he will stand a good chance of obtaining an entrance into the celestial kingdom of God. But the great difficulty with us, as with many others, is, our time is engrossed in looking at other people and their affairs instead of attending to our own.

I believe that the Latter-day Saints who are here to-day value their religion as much as they ever did when they sit down and think about it. I believe that we as a people to-day would make as many sacrifices for our religion as the people ever did. But it requires something to arouse reflection within us. We should pause and reflect, and ask ourselves what we are here for and what God requires of us? Did he send us to these valleys to get rich and to think about riches alone? No he did not, that is a secondary consideration. He sent us here to serve him. He led us here that we might establish his righteousness and build up his kingdom. That is the object of our coming here, and we should keep it in mind, and we should never forget that, no matter how much wealth we may have, the day will soon come when we must leave it all behind. We can not take a particle of this earth away with us. Our spirits do not belong here, they go back to the sphere whence they came, and our bodies return to dust, and everything which we value now will perish with the using, just as our bodies perish. But if we live so that we can have our bodies brought forth in the morning of the first resurrection and be crowned with glory, immortality and eternal lives, then our lives here on earth will have been well spent, no matter whether we have lived in poverty or in riches; no matter whether we have dwelt in dens and caves of the earth and been clothed in sheep or goat skins, or whether we have enjoyed all the luxuries of life, and been clothed in fine linen, silk, broadcloth and everything nice and desirable to the natural man.

That God may help us to be faithful, and arouse within us a love for the truth and a determination to abide by it all our days is my prayer in the name of Jesus. Amen.

U. S. A. HEADQUARTERS.—The following appears in the New York Herald—

"General Orders No. 108.
"War Department, Adjutant General's Office,
"Washington, Sept. 3, 1874.
"With the assent of the President and at the request of the General, the headquarters of the armies of the United States will be established at St. Louis, Mo., in the month of October next. The regulations and orders now governing the functions of the General of the Army and those in the relation to the transaction of business with the War Department and its bureaus will continue in force.
"By order of the Secretary of War.
"E. D. TOWNSEND,
"Adjutant General."

A WONDERFUL CAVE.—A Clear Lake, Rock County, Wisconsin, correspondent of the Chicago Tribune gives an account of the alleged discovery of a sub-marine cave in Clear Lake by Mr. Wm Doussett, while bathing in the lake. Several gentlemen afterwards visited the cave, it is reported, which was about twenty feet high, the floor smooth and level. "The cave was of an irregular oblong shape, about fifty by forty feet, and the walls of the south and west sides were full of shelves, artificial or natural, to the height of twelve or fifteen feet. On several of these shelves were laid the skeletons of human beings, the skulls grinning ghastly at those who, undoubtedly, were the first to disturb the long repose of the sleepers. On the north wall were rude engravings of beasts, fishes, birds and reptiles. The floor was scattered over with various stone and flint implements, and here and there a small pile of charcoal."

—The town of Jackson, Breathitt County, Ky., is said to be in possession of a band of outlaws, who for months have prevented the holding of courts; a company of State Guards has been sent to Jackson in order to disperse the outlaws and protect the courts.

DIED.

In Payson City, Utah Co., U. T., Sept. 5th, ESTHER LOVINA, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Heaton, aged 10 months and 18 days.

At 77 Christopher St., New York City, August 16, of cancer, SALLY P. WALLER DAVIS.

Deceased was born October 31, 1810; was afflicted with cancer six years, during all which time she superintended her household affairs. She was first cousin to President Geo. A. Smith, and was the daughter of Patriarch Joseph Smith's eldest sister.

At Tooele City, August 7th, MARY, wife of James Bevan and daughter of John and Primrose Shields.

Deceased was born at Renfrew, Scotland. She lived the life of a saint in very deed, and died in hope of a glorious resurrection. She has left a numerous family and a large circle of friends.—COM.

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