

things that I am talking about? You must, of course, believe them. Again:

For he that receiveth my servants receiveth me;
And he that receiveth me receiveth my Father;

And he that receiveth my Father, receiveth my Father's kingdom; therefore all that my Father hath shall be given unto him.

Could anyone think of anything more that could be given? As President Cannon said this morning, everything that can be given the Lord has given to the Latter-day Saints. Paul comprehended these things very well, for he said "he pressed forward to the mark of the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."

In these remarks which I have made we may see something in regard to the nature of this high calling in Christ Jesus. Now I will say what I received in vision, which was just as clear as the sun ever shone. The knowledge that was communicated to me I embraced in this couplet:

As man now is, God once was.
As God now is, man may be.

That is a very wonderful thing. It was to me. I did not know but that I had come into possession of knowledge that I had no business with; but I knew it was true. Nothing of this kind had ever reached my ears before. It was preached a few years after that; at least, the Prophet Joseph taught this idea to the Twelve Apostles. Now, however, it is common property; but I do not know how many there are here that have got a real knowledge of these things in their hearts. If you have, I will tell you what its effects will be. As John said:

Every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself, even as God is pure.

Now, how is it that God proposes to confer this mighty honor upon us and to raise us to this condition of glory and exaltation? Who are we that God should do all this for us? Why, we are just beginning to find out that we are the offspring of God, born with the same faculties and powers as He possesses, capable of enlargement through the experience that we are now passing through in our second estate. Let me illustrate. Here is an emperor sitting upon his throne, governing and controlling his empire wisely and properly. He has an infant son that sits upon the knee of its mother. That son he proposes to one day set upon his throne, to govern and control his empire. Here is that infant, perfectly helpless, not knowing how to sustain its own life, not able to walk alone, without any knowledge, and here is this mighty emperor sitting upon his throne and governing his vast empire. Who would believe that he could raise that infant up to such a condition as to make it suitable to be placed on his throne? No one would, unless he had seen such things accomplished in his experience; seen the infant develop into boyhood, and then to manhood, possessing all the powers, faculties and possibilities of its father. Now, we are the sons and daughters of God. He has begotten us in His own image. He has given us faculties and powers that are capable of enlargement until His fullness is reached which He has promised—until we shall sit upon thrones, governing and controlling our posterity from eternity to eternity, and increasing eternally. That is the fact in regard to these matters,

and there are some people who understand distinctly what I am saying. Does it seem a hard thing that God should raise His posterity and place them upon thrones, to govern and control their posterity from eternity to eternity?

There are a thousand things that might be said in connection with this subject, but I refrain from saying more because my time has expired. There are many things that we have to attend to, and it would pay us well to attend to them. God has pointed out the results of traveling upon this road of glory and exaltation and the promises are sure. The Lord knew precisely what He could do. He knew what materials He had to operate with, and He knew just what He said. If we do the part that He has assigned unto us, and keep our second estate, we shall be sure to realize these promises in every particular, and more than you and I can possibly comprehend. God bless you, my brethren and sisters. Do not be discouraged. The path may be rough, but much of its roughness arises from our own indifference and carelessness. It would be much smoother if we would diligently observe the commandments of God and keep the Spirit of the Lord continually in our hearts. Yet, after all, there are sacrifices to make, but in making these sacrifices there is a possibility of having enjoyment in the anticipation of what will be the final result. Amen.

Written for this Paper

THE HIGHBINDERS AT HOME.

(Copyrighted by Frank G. Carpenter, 1894.)



THE Chinese government is greatly alarmed over the rebellion that is being fomented in nearly every state of the empire. The Peking Gazette is full of the reports of the arrest of members of the Koloa Hui Society, and executions are taking place in many of the cities. It is now death to belong to this society, and the heads of the members are hung up outside of the cities as a warning to others. Notwithstanding this, the organization steadily increases, and it is being recruited from the disaffected soldiers and others of the empire. It is said to have had its origin among the soldiers of the Hunan province, which is one of the most rebellious of the Chinese states. The Hunan men are noted for their bravery, and hundreds of thousands of them were employed in putting down the Kaiping rebellion. After the war was over, numbers of them were kept on in the retinues of the different viceroys, and notably so by the Viceroy of Nanking. A few years ago an attempt was made to dispense with their services, and some of the soldiers got together and organized this society. By others it is said to have been founded about sixty years ago, but it undoubtedly had its great

impetus through these men at Nanking, and today its membership runs well up into the millions, and it has its secret meetings in every city of China. It is avowedly against the Manchu government, and its motto is "China for the Chinese." Its members swear to be faithful to the society under penalty of death, and each society has its executioner, and any member is supposed to commit murder at the commands of the order. Members are initiated by the drinking of hot wine mixed with the smoking blood of a cock which is killed at the time, and the ticket of membership is a small card of linen, or calico, stamped with a few characters, two of which are "China." These cards are diligently looked for by the officials, and the man who has one upon him is immediately arrested. The society numbers among its members a large number of army officials, and the great Viceroy of Nanking, who died not long ago, was, for a time, an active member. It may have been this that made his capital the center of their operations, but toward the latter part of his life he became lax in his support of the society, and, it is said, finally disobeyed its orders. Within a week of this time he died very suddenly, and it is currently believed that he was poisoned. The next viceroy played fast and loose with the society, and it is said that his action was, to a certain extent, the cause of the riots against the missionaries in 1891.

I was told at Nanking that this secret society had threatened the viceroy that if more money was not paid to the soldiers they would cause him trouble by mobbing the foreigners. Shortly after this the "Devil's Picture Gallery" was issued. This was made up of vile cartoons charging the missionaries and foreigners with killing Chinese babies, with inveigling girls into their houses and cutting off their breasts for medicine, and with stealing the eyes of dead and live Chinamen and using them as photographic material. Millions of these cartoons were circulated, and the people were urged to drive the foreigners from the country. This caused the Viceroy of Nanking and the central government a great deal of trouble, and they had to pay a heavy indemnity. This spring an organized rebellion broke out near Canton, and the soldiers were fighting there at the time that the Japanese came into Corea. The recent troubles in the Shantung province, where the people refused to respond to the call for troops, was backed up by the Koloa Hui, and there is a large branch of the organization in Manchuria, and it exists in great strength in north China. It is so organized that in case of the fall of Peking a simultaneous rebellion would be brought to the front in nearly every state in China, and the government might fall at one blow.

It is hard to understand much about the present trouble without knowing something of the different Chinese states. The country is divided up into eighteen provinces, and there may be said to be almost eighteen different peoples under eighteen different rulers, more or less firmly bound together under the one Peking government. The common people of many of these states do not understand each other. The coolie of Hunan could hardly make his way in Peking, and the Cantonese provinces