

of Jenah to the city of Nineveh, or those of Isalah to Israel, or to Tyre and Sidon and other ancient cities and peoples, have fallen unfulfilled? No, there is no man can point to a single prophecy of the servants of God that has failed in its fulfillment. Does not the Christian world know that the Bible is full of revelation pointing to this day and age of the world? Let them read the revelations of St. John given him while upon the Isle of Patmos and they will know what judgments await this generation before the coming of the Son of Man. There is a work for somebody to perform. But when we undertake to declare in all seriousness that God has anything to do with the work in which we are engaged they will laugh you in the face, and the reason is, they have departed from God and are entirely unable to comprehend His ways or His purposes; and instead of believing the plain and literal meaning of the word of God they spiritualize it to suit themselves. Daniel was prepared to enter the den of lions; the three Hebrew children were not afraid of the fate that awaited them; the Apostles were valiant for the truth and shrank not from death for its sake, and why could those men and others under similar circumstances stand by their convictions without flinching? Because, in the first place, they had the truth and they knew it for themselves; and in the second place, the Holy Ghost, the Comforter, sustained them as that power alone can in all the trying scenes through which the people of God are called to pass. And this is so to-day. What the Latter-day Saints have done by way of preaching the Gospel under all kinds of difficulties, building up cities and subduing waste lands, and establishing themselves in the earth, they have done by the revelations and commandments of God to them.

I will say a few words concerning a certain principle, and why I say it is because we cannot help looking at the signs of the times as they appear to-day. I was reading in the News last evening a speech reported to have been made by Joseph Smith, son of the Prophet Joseph Smith, in which he accuses us of pursuing an entirely different course from that of his father; that his father had nothing to do with the endowments which form a part of our religious faith; and that his father had nothing to do with the patriarchal order of marriage; and he accuses our bishops of polluting the women of their several wards so that they are not fit for wives. This last accusation is so palpably false and so utterly mendacious as to be entirely unworthy of our notice, and I believe I ought to apologize to this congregation for referring to it at all. But it shows how weak must be the hope and faith of men who pretend to be teachers among the people when they descend to traduce the character of innocent men by wilfully lying in the hope of bolstering up and establishing their own peculiar cause. And with regard to the others, I wish to say, that Joseph Smith utters falsehoods when he says what he is reported to have said about his father; for I bear record to this congregation, and I ask our young people to bear it in mind after I am gone, that Joseph Smith first made known to me the very ordinances which we give to the Latter-day Saints in our endowments; I received my endowments under the direction of Joseph Smith. Emma Smith, the widow of the Prophet, is said to have maintained to her dying moments that her husband had nothing to do with the patriarchal order of marriage, but that it was Brigham Young that got that up. I bear record before God, angels and men that Joseph Smith received that revelation; and I bear record that Emma Smith gave her husband in marriage several women while he was living, some of whom are to-day living in this city, and some may be present in this congregation, and who, if called upon, would confirm my words. But lo and behold, we hear of publication after publication now a days declaring that Joseph Smith had nothing to do with these things. Joseph Smith himself organized every endowment in our Church and revealed the same to the Church and he lived to receive every key of the Aaronic and Melchizedec priesthoods from the hands of the men who held them while in the flesh and who hold them in eternity.

I feel to say to the Latter-day Saints everywhere, brethren and sisters, do good and you will reap good; what you sow you will also reap. What our nation sows that it will also reap, and what it measures

to others will be meted back to it heaped up, pressed down and running over. I have peculiar feelings in reflecting upon the condition of our own nation. Here are the Methodists and Presbyterians and others all combining to use their influence religiously and politically to put down "Mormonism" which they say is an abomination in the land, and a great stain upon our nation's escutcheon. "O, my God," I feel to say, "I would our nation could see and understand things as they really are." I want to ask a question. When the sixth angel sounds his trumpet revealing the secret acts of men to an assembled world, which will include us, what will be the feelings of the present generation and the rulers and leading men and women of our nation as well as those of other nations, and the leaders of the Christian world when that angel declares unto all those who have condemned and cried against the Latter-day Saints, especially those who have taken a leading part, saying, "You, yourselves are defiled with women, and your own acts, which are recorded on high will rise in judgment against you. I say to this nation, and especially to those who are actively engaged in bringing about a crusade against us under the cloak of religion, 'Sin lies at your own doors, and what you measure unto us will, according to the eternal law of retribution, be meted back to you, and you cannot escape it.' We declare to all men that the God of heaven commanded Joseph Smith to introduce and practice the patriarchal order of marriage including the plurality of wives. And why? Because it was the law given to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob for certain purposes; that holy men might have their wives and children with them in the morning of the first resurrection in their family organization to inherit kingdoms, thrones, principalities and powers in the presence of God throughout the endless ages of eternity. Ladies and gentlemen, the Latter-day Saints are not the people you think they are; they are not guilty of the crimes and wickedness they are accused of, but on the contrary, they are as a people, free from the sins and abominations of this generation. We are represented as being a community of adulterers, and as being murderers. We are no more guilty of such crimes than were Abraham Isaac and Jacob. What God has revealed unto us, and that which we know ourselves to be right and true, we cherish and revere; and the covenants that we have entered into in consequence of the revelations of God to us, we hold sacred. Our wives and children we love and respect, and we could no more deny them their claims upon us as husbands and fathers, than we could deny our God.

Another thing, there is no man that has ever lived who can claim a wife or child in the resurrection unless he and she were married and sealed by divine authority by a man delegated of heaven to perform the ordinance of marriage. All contracts not ordained of God entered into by men, end with this life, and are therefore without binding effect in the world to come. And herein is the difference of the position of the Latter-day Saints and of the Christian world with respect to the married state. The nature of our marriage covenant is sacred and binding both for time and eternity, and I would just as soon think of denying my God as to sever the relationship existing between me and my wives and children. Our plural wives and our children are just as dear to us as the one wife and the children of the Gentiles are to them; and what is more, we have married our wives by command of God, and by authority of His Holy Priesthood, which has been restored again to earth; and if we prove faithful and true to Him and to one another we shall claim our wives and children in the world to come. Amen.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

JOBBERY IN THE HOUSE—COX PROBING ROBESON—ADJOURNMENT—GUILTEAU—EDITORIAL EXCURSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7th, 1882.

With almost unparalleled recklessness, the republican majority of the House have succeeded—as hinted in my last letter they would—in carrying out the programme adopted in the beginning of the session,

namely, that of unseating every Southern Democrat whose seat was contested. This high handed procedure, of course, was only made possible by the infamous ruling of Kieffer. To attain a certain end, equity and justice had to be left out of the question, and in the place thereof, arrogance and fraud had to be resorted to. With so precarious a majority, the leaders of the Republican side of the House dare not attempt to put forward certain corrupt appropriation bills, which it is said are in contemplation; but with an increased majority, obtained by the unseating of Democrats, whose seats are contested, the way to plunder has been opened. A surplus of one hundred and fifty million dollars in the Treasury is a bat sufficient to arouse in the highest degree the scheming capacities of certain unprincipled men at the head of certain committees.

The democrats, of course, will do all in their power to expose, even if they are unable to prevent the contemplated steals; but from the experience of the last fortnight, it is not difficult to predict that, should a snag come in the way—such as the Republicans not being able to keep a quorum, in which case, I believe, the Democrats are determined to make a severe fight, with a view to throwing the whole responsibility upon the Republicans—Robeson will probably provide the Speaker with another arbitrary ruling, in order to avert defeat. Mr. S. S. Cox, (N. Y.), was clearly fearful that some job was contemplated, and when he rose to reply to Mr. Robeson in the debate on the proposition to change the rule, he most adroitly hit the nail upon the head at the very outset. With his finger pointing right at Mr. Robeson—who was only a couple of yards distant—Mr. Cox asked the great Ajax from New Jersey whether the proposed ruling for the case in question was not merely a cover for something else to come? What did the gentleman mean? They had not had all the appropriation bills brought in. The democrats were ready to proceed with the legislative and the deficiency appropriation bills. They were ready to go on with other public business matured by committees. But there was one bill, said Mr. Cox, looking straight at Mr. Robeson, that had not been reported. It was the naval appropriation bill. The custom had been hitherto to have that bill reported early in the session. Six months, however, of the session had gone and they had not seen any appropriation bill. Now, continued to ask Mr. Cox, were they to roll this dilatory stone out of the way for this case only? Or was it in order that if there should be filibustering on that naval bill or other bills as to a new Navy, the majority at any time might by this convenient change of the rules brush the "obstruction" out of the way? Ten million dollars perhaps might be involved in that bill, or twenty million, or there might be other bills involving hundreds of millions yet to be brought in. "If you can do it unto the least of these, you can do it unto every bill hereafter," said Mr. Cox amid much laughter. The member from New York City is a little man, but he is one of the most fearless and forcible speakers in the House. He is always interesting; and the way he wanders down the aisle and creeps towards the man he is attacking, with his body slightly bent and his right hand wagging in the air, is a most amusing sight. When he was putting such pointed queries to Robeson he was a short distance, as I have said, from the ex-Secretary of the Navy, but the latter with his hands in his pockets, leaning against one of the desks, simply bent his head and said not a word. I adjusted my spectacle to see if Robeson was blushing, but as his face always has a flushed-like appearance—it is said he likes his bottle of wine—I could not tell whether the blush was there or not.

Since the election cases have been disposed of—leaving the election committee with a clean docket at present—and the House has once more settled down to the consideration of regular business, the all absorbing question now is when is Congress likely to adjourn? I ventured to put the query to a generally well informed man to-day, but he evidently was disgusted with something or other, for the reply I received was: "I don't know, and I don't care if it never adjourns." I said I cared a great deal and only wished it would adjourn right away. The fact is, however, three weeks of the session have been wasted—that is,

there was a "deadlock" for twelve days and another week was consumed in discussing the contested election case, with the result that the whole of the southern Democrats, so far, have had to walk the plank. There is some talk of the Republicans trying to manage things so that an adjournment may be taken by the 1st of July; but a great many people who know the amount of business there is yet to be considered, think Congress will be in luck if a final adjournment is reached by the 25th of next month. There are five very important appropriation bills yet to be discussed, not to speak of smaller bills, many of which will have to go to the wall for this session at least. I should like to be in the gallery when the Naval bill comes up, not that I care anything about the Navy, but just to see the fur flying if there is any fur around.

But leaving the recent procedure of Congress and the probable date of its adjournment for the moment, let me say, just to break the monotony, as it were, that one of the most anxious of men at the present time is Guiteau, the assassin of James A. Garfield. As my readers know he is condemned to be hung on the 30th day of the present month, and to all human appearances the sentence is going to be carried out. Nobody, however, can convince Guiteau of that fact. He thinks something will turn up to save his neck at the finish. "If the powers that be," said he to a reporter the other night, "don't save me and take care of me, God Almighty will come down upon them. I want it distinctly understood that I am God's man. God has revealed to me recently that He will take care of me. All the powers of the earth can't prevail against Him. I made Arthur President by God's direction, and God will order him to take care of me. God works through human agencies, and Arthur is to be the human agent to save me if necessary." Mr. Reed, of Chicago, who acted as counsel for the assassin, has been very assiduous in making motions to annul the sentence, but up to the present time all his efforts have proved futile. I have not yet had an opportunity of seeing Guiteau, nor have I any great anxiety to gratify such a curiosity; but I have thought that if I can obtain the proper permit, I will go and witness his execution. Some people, however, go so far as to assert that he will never live to be executed; that he will die through cowardice and fear before the day of execution arrives. Personally, I believe Guiteau to be what he calls other people—a crank, but it appears that nothing short of his life will satisfy the American nation.

The Star route trial is now proceeding in earnest. All the attempts to quash the indictments having been overruled, a date was fixed for trial, and a jury, with very little difficulty was obtained last week. Mr. Bliss having made one opening argument for the prosecution, Mr. Wilson yesterday commenced his argument for the defense. Just to see what sort of public interest is taken in the trial, I dropped into the court for a short time to-day. The attendance on the part of the public is by no means large, and the proceedings are somewhat tame. Of course there are a great many attorneys engaged in the case, and these together with the representatives of the press go to make up considerable of a throng in the immediate vicinity of the judge's bench. The official stenographer in the case, is a young lady, a Miss Camp, daughter of Mr. Camp, clerk of the Circuit Court in this district. This is the first important case with which she has been entrusted; but judging from the manner in which she seems to attend to her work, I should imagine her a pretty competent shorthand writer. With regard to the ultimate result of the star route trial it is difficult to predict. The government assert they have a good case, while the defense declare that they shall prove that no conspiracy ever existed on the part of Brady, Dorsey and the rest.

Yesterday, some 300 editors alighted in Washington, the excursion being under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association. They are quartered at the National and metropolitan hotels. The association last evening called upon the President in a body, and he doubtless felt himself perfectly overwhelmed in the presence of such an army of men who help to frame public opinion. Editors and reporters, as a rule, are a jolly class of people, and it will be strange indeed if the present excursionists do

not enjoy themselves hugely. It is said they are delighted with their visit to Washington, and pronounce the city one of the finest in the country. J. I.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Salt Lake City, June 15, 1882, which if not called for within one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.		
Angell M A	Hammer L	Player F B
Amett L	Hyde K	Peterson D C
Almond I R	Hanson L	Peterson Miss
Apel L	Householder J	Plett Mrs
	Hershaw E	Petter A
B		
Brown S J	Jones Mrs	Rogers K
Bemis S	" A M	Roberts M
Burk M	Jensen A S	Ritter W
Burbridge M	B Jackson A	Rocca J R
Butcher L S	Jensen A C	Reeves B
Berg E	Johnson C	Roberts F
Bergstrom A	Jonsen E	" E F
	Jewens E K	Reese D
Carlson P	Jorgensen H	Robinson A
Carson M	James M	"
Crane A	" K	Strang F
Conklin H	Keyting E	Stenrod R
Cox E	Kimble L C	Stone M 2
Coulam Mrs	Kimball M E	Starnmer M
	" L	Swadden L T
Dee S A	Leggett S	Shaw L
Dellbrag D	Linderoth M	Swain J
Delong P	Lawson M	Seymour H
Donaldson E	" E A	Smith G
Dummer E	Lambert Mrs	Sellers H
Dillon B	Litts D	Smith E F
E		
Edgington R	Edwards M	Tame M
Edgington M	McCallen N	Tattersell A
Erickson S	Mercer M	Tay N
	Medbury L R	" W
Fullmer J S	Marsh L M	Williams Mrs
Ford R H	Merrill L S	Wahlstrom A
Foreman F L	Macadam E L	Willson C S
Ferris C	Mills A	White E H
Fairclough A M	" N	Walker E S
	Needer P	Weedon L
Griegelrich S	Norfolk M A	Worthington J
Gibson R M	Natras L	Woodmansee L
Gillett F	" O	Westberg M
Gustafsson C	Overlade L	Wheeler W
	" P	" Y
Haddon M E	Pratt P E	Young M J
Havens M	Petersen M	" M A
Hunt L	Paine J S	" R
Hanson L	Powell E R	" A
	" K	"
GENTLEMEN'S LIST.		
A	Edwards & Co	Oliver P
Avery & Co J	H	Ording W
A		
Anderson J	Egan I	Pendleton A J
Adams J	Elliot J	Peery D H
Adair H J	Elmelund N N	Pack E
Axtell L	Friebeck C	Petty E J
Allan L	Fuller J	Pyzick H
Aby S H	G	Finco W
Abbott T 2	Gabliott E	Peterson H G 2
Atwood W 2	Gagen J	Peters H
	Gronlund I N	Perkins J
Barelett A	Goodmanson J	Pendleton J
Bartel A S	Grinnerson P	Piummer J W
Baldwin A	H	Paine J S
Barrows B	Green W	Phillip L
Blak C	General Adjt	Parry T H
Bergstrom C	" 2	Purkey W H
	" H	Pitts W L
Bennett C	Hay A	Prescott W H
Bowler J S P	Herritt J M	" A
Basor G W	Hill A N	" R
Browne J B	Horricks C	Ritter W H
Baldwin R J	Halkus C	Rich E
Brady G H	Hitchins C R	Roberts H W
Brogne J	Harvey C	Robinson J
Brant J	Hoeler E	Ramsden W H
Butterworth F	J Higghower E	Ridges J H
	Howies H	Reilly J
Bigler J A	Hackman H	Rawleigh J
Braugh J	Hunter G	Rittenberg M
Burns J	Hall Geo M & Co	Rasmussen P
Bunting J S	"	Raymond W A
Burridge R B	Hoagland G A	Smith G L or
Barnes R S	Huntington G	" M
Bowman R	Holt J R	" T M
Briggs L	Hunter J	" J
Bux Mr	Halgh J	Snyder A L
Bench M	Harvey J C	Strang A R
Burke T W	Hodgson O	Steele H
Burbridge W	Hansen P	Snob E
Bills W A	Hall S A	Senior & Win-
Burton W A	Hodaway W S	ter
Brown W C	Hay W	Shoming G D
	Husbands W	Storer G
" S J	" A	Shuito G
" R P	Irvine J	Stewart J
" B	" J	Sandberg I
Campton Mr	Jackson & Hughes	Springer H
Canning B	Johnson G W	Smith F
Cooper C	" M W	Snow L
Cunningham D	" N	Shuler R
Cowley G 2	Kempton J	Sorenson S O
Clark H	Langley Mr	Sowers R M
Case H	Leotard A	Simons F
Cleaverley J	Lamb Mr	Schweiker W
Cheney J	Lewis & Tay-	" T
Cummings J	" R	Thurber A D
	For	Townsend J W
Carson J A	Leveridge L	Tucker H
Cowley M P	Layton C	Taylor H
Cantwell S G	Lynch F	" J W
Christman O	Lewis E	Thornton M
	Lund H L	Thompson J P
Cranshaw M	Larsen J 3	Trott R
Clements M F	" N	Thompson W
Cantwell L S	Lewis W	"
Cornillon P	Livingston J	Cloff H
Cook R L	" W	" V
" R W	Marlin S R 2	Vincent H
	McCall S	Vanilla J
Crowder S	McIntosh H	Vogel W B
Caruthers W	McGovern F	" W
Crawford W	McDonald G	Whitford D
Counsell W	McCham Mr	Ward C
Carrington & Brown	Merrill A A	Wilson C M
	Martin A	Walker E R
Darcy T	Mortenson J	Winter F W
Drake M	Mellen J 2	West H W
" H	Morris J N	Weston J M
Davis G B	Mayne J	Wolfenden J
	Mathews J	"
" L S	Meeks J	Waite J K
Dow H E	Millen L	Whitcomb J
Derton J	Morris S C 2	Wesley J E Dr
Drover J	Malmros W	Wilkinson M
Donelson J	Mokes C M	Walker L C
Darling W M	" N	Maj 3
Davidson W	Nelson J C	" S
	" J	Webb W
Evans R	Newman J	Webb S
" D T	Nye W K	" Y
" T J	" O	Young R J
	Olson J	"

Persons inquiring for the above letters are requested to state when advertised.
JOHN T. LYNCH,
Postmaster.