

## DISCOURSE

DELIVERED BY

## ELDER LORENZO SNOW,

At the General Conference held  
in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake  
City, Oct. 6th, 1879.

REPORTED BY JOHN IRVINE.

I HAVE been very much interested in the remarks of Brother Orson Pratt.

I wish during the short time that I occupy the stand to make a few observations in reference to the foundation upon which we have established our faith and belief in the principles of the everlasting gospel which we have espoused, and to see what means the Elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints employ in establishing these principles in the hearts of the people in the various nations where they are proclaiming the fulness of the gospel. It is well perhaps in view of the surrounding circumstances, and in consideration of the difficulties that arise in our midst—and which may possibly try our faith—to examine occasionally more closely into the foundation upon which we ground our hopes—our hopes in regard to our property and in regard to our ability to accomplish the commandments of God and withstand the temptations that will be presented to try our faith, and overcome the difficulties that may come in our way in the path of our progress. In preaching the gospel in the days of the Apostles there were certain things that followed their labors, that inspired individuals that received the doctrine from their hands, that filled them with great confidence in regard to those principles as is shown on a certain occasion where one of the Apostles uses language like this: "Our gospel came not unto you in word only, but also in power, and in the Holy Ghost, and in much assurance." The people who had received the gospel were reminded of the peculiar blessings and powers that attended it in its administration. When the disciples were ordained by the Savior and sent forth to proclaim the gospel to the world, they were told that certain blessings and assurances should follow its administration. On another occasion it was said by the Savior, when people were anxious to know in regard to the divinity of his mission, he told them that if they would do the will of God they should know of the doctrine. And again, on a certain time when his disciples came together, he asked them what the people said in relation to him, the character that they gave him, and the feeling he had produced among them in regard to the divinity of his character. He was informed that the people had various ideas and views in relation to it. Some thought that he was one of the prophets that had risen, that he was Elias or Jeremiah, or John the Baptist that had been beheaded. In the midst of this confusion of ideas, however, there was one individual that had obtained correct information on the subject, and from a quarter that every person that receives the fulness of the gospel is privileged to obtain a perfect knowledge of its divinity. Turning to the disciples he said, "But whom say ye that I am," and Simon Peter answered and said, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." Now, he had obtained a revelation in regard to the character of the Son of God. He had not obtained it through the observance of the miracles that Jesus had performed. He had not obtained it from any other quarter or source save from God the Eternal Father. Jesus told him that "flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven. And I say unto thee that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." That is, upon the rock of revelation, for the nature of the gospel is such, that when it is proclaimed and honestly obeyed, individuals receive a testimony in regard to the divinity of the doctrine, was confirmed on the day of Pentecost. Peter in preaching to the people said, "Repent and be baptised every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost. For this promise is unto you and to

your children, and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call." This gift of the Holy Ghost is a different principle from anything that we see manifested in the sectarian world. It is a principle of intelligence, and revelation. It is a principle that reveals things past, present and to come, and these gifts of the Holy Ghost were to be received through obedience to the requirements of the gospel as proclaimed in those days and as proclaimed by the Elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in these days. It was upon this rock that their faith should be grounded; from this quarter they should receive a knowledge of the doctrine they had espoused, and we are told by the Savior "that the gates of hell should not prevail against them." Thus the Church was organized upon the principle of revelation. In it were placed "first apostles, secondarily prophets, thirdly teachers, after that miracles, then gifts of healings, helps, governments, diversities of tongues." Thus God placed in His kingdom and in His Church those things that were according to the mind and will of heaven, according to the laws of the celestial world. In another place we are told that God gave gifts unto men. "And he gave some, apostles; and some, prophets; and some, evangelists; and some, pastors and teachers." Now for what purpose were they given? We are told that they were given "for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ." How long were these gifts to continue? We are told they were to continue "till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ." These were the principles taught by the apostles, and when they went forth among strangers they could say, "We have authority to administer in the ordinances of the Gospel; but you cannot know these things except you receive this knowledge from the eternal world. We profess to have this authority, but you are not acquainted with us, you do not know our character. We require you to repent of your sins and to be baptized for a remission of the same, and then you shall have a knowledge of the truth." These are the declarations of our Elders in these days; it is by this means that the people are gathered here from the various nations of the earth. Here we have a people from England, Denmark, Sweden, France and from almost all the nations of the earth. Why are we gathered into these mountain valleys? Why have we left our homes in distant lands? Because we realize the truth of the gospel as proclaimed by the Elders. We have received the gift of the Holy Ghost, which has revealed to us this knowledge; and it is because of this knowledge that we are here to-day. Where in all the world can you find a class of ministers that dare take the position our Elders do? Where is the man or set of men that can be found that dare to present themselves before the world and say that they have been authorized of God to administer certain ordinances to the people through which they may receive revelation from God? Any one announcing a doctrine of this kind would soon be found out if he was an impostor—he would place himself in a very dangerous position, and would soon be discovered if he held no such authority. Our Elders, however, dare take this position. We have taken this position for nearly fifty years. God has sent his holy angels from heaven and restored the authority to man to administer the ordinance of the gospel, and through these ordinances the gift of the Holy Ghost now confers upon man a knowledge in regard to the divinity of this work. Now, we talk about people succumbing because of their inferiority in numbers or because they are partly in the minority. That may be all very well providing it is simply man's work. We can very well see that in such case 150,000 could not expect to prosper or succeed in opposition, or in holding principles that are in conflict to those of 45,000,000 of people. Noah could not expect to succeed against a whole generation while his doctrine was accepted only by seven individuals, providing it had been only man's work. Neither could Moses when he proclaimed his message expect to have succeeded against the Egyptian

government and its influence had he not been inspired and had authority from God. It is not that one man or set of men should proclaim principles as divine and demand their acceptance unless he has authority beyond that of man. If, therefore, the Elders of Israel have been authorized, if they have received authority from the Almighty to proclaim these principles, then it will be very easy to understand who will succumb in the end. If it is the work of God we may expect very well what will be the result. There was a law in the days of king Nebuchadnezzar that all nations should bow to the golden image which he set up; it was made obligatory upon every individual that he should not offer prayer to the God of heaven. Well, now, what were the results? It is very easy to see; it is very easy to see what will be the results at all times when God has a work to accomplish in the midst of a people. When men of integrity, men of honesty, receive a knowledge of any principle, divine principle, when they receive a manifestation of the Almighty concerning the truth of any work or any doctrine, it is a very difficult matter to destroy or force that knowledge upon them. You cannot do it by imprisonment, you cannot by any method of torture. So in regard to the people called Latter-day Saints. Inasmuch as they have received these doctrines in various nations where the Gospel has been proclaimed, and inasmuch as they have received a divine manifestation of the truth of these principles, we do not expect when they come here to these mountain valleys that they are to be frightened out of these things, because a man's religion is more dear to him than life. Has anybody received a revelation to the contrary? Has anybody received a revelation that Joseph Smith was not endowed with power from on high, or that the Elders of Israel have not been authorized to preach this gospel? No; but we can bring thousands of individuals that have received revelation that these things are true; thousands upon thousands. Well, then, the foundation upon which the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is built is the rock of revelation—upon the rock that Jesus said He would build His church, and the gates of hell should not prevail against it. We have not received this knowledge through flesh and blood, we have not received this testimony from man, we have not received it through the reading of the Bible, New Testament or Book of Mormon, but we have received it through the operations of the Holy Ghost, that teaches of the things of God, things past, present and to come, and that takes of the things of God, making them clearly manifest unto us. You cannot take this knowledge from us by imprisonment or any kind of persecution. We will stand by it unto death.

And now all the Latter-day Saints have to do, all that is required of us to make us perfectly safe under all circumstances of trouble or persecution, is to do the will of God, to be honest, faithful and to keep ourselves devoted to the principles that we have received; do right one by another; trespass upon no man's rights; live by every word that proceedeth from the mouth of God and his Holy Spirit will aid and assist us under all circumstances, and we will come out of the midst of it all abundantly blessed in our houses, in our families, in our flocks, in our fields—and in every way God will bless us. He will give us knowledge upon knowledge, intelligence upon intelligence, wisdom upon wisdom. May God add his blessing upon this people. May we be faithful to ourselves, faithful to all the principles we have received, seeking one another's interests with all our heart, and God will pour out his Spirit upon us, and we will come off victorious in the end, which I ask in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, Amen.

## PRESBYTERIANS AND POLY-GAMY.

SALT LAKE CITY,  
November 6, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

In the beginning of the sixteenth century lived Doctor Martin Luther, the great German Reformer. Now Luther believed that polygamy was in accordance with the Scriptures, yet his Roman Catho-

lic training and European monogamous traditions and customs perplexed his mind and muddled his views upon the subject, so that he could not conscientiously say nay, and he said yes with some reluctance and perturbation of mind. Yet he did say it. Two of the foremost characters in the Reformation in Germany were Luther, the Augustinian monk, and Philip, Landgrave of Hesse. The former represented the Reformation controversial and the latter the Reformation military. Philip believed he had a right to have more than one wife. He therefore submitted to Luther and the Protestant ministers, that his health would not allow of his confining himself to one wife. Philip did not wish to live in adultery or fornication, so he instructed Bucer to negotiate this delicate matter with the theologians of Wittenburg. Philip argued in this way—"I have read both the Old and New Testament carefully, and find no other help indicated than to take a second wife; and I ask before God, why cannot I do what Abraham, Jacob, David, Lamech and Solomon have done?"

I quote further from Michelet's *Life of Luther*:

"The question of polygamy had been agitated from the very beginning of Protestantism, which professed to restore the world to Scriptural life; and whatever his repugnance, Luther durst not condemn the Old Testament. \* \* \* Luther, too, had already held, theoretically, and without advising it to be put into practice, the very doctrine advocated by the Landgrave. He had written years before: \* \* \* 'I confess I cannot say that polygamy is repugnant to Holy Scripture, yet would not have the practice introduced amongst Christians, who ought to abstain even from what is lawful, in order to avoid scandal, and in order to maintain that honestas (decorum) which Saint Paul requireth under all circumstances' (Jan. 13th, 1524.) 'Polygamy is not allowable amongst Christians, except in cases of absolute necessity, as when a man is forced to separate from a leprous wife, etc.' \* \* (March 21st, 1527.) Having one day put the case to Dr. Basilius, whether a man, whose wife was afflicted with some incurable malady, might take a concubine, and receiving an answer in the affirmative, Luther observed, 'It would be of dangerous precedent.' (A. D. 1539.)

"Luther was greatly embarrassed by the Landgrave's message. All the theologians of Wittenburg assembled to draw up an answer, and the result was a compromise. He was allowed a double marriage, on condition that his second wife should not be publicly recognized. 'Your highness must be aware of the difference between establishing a universal and granting an exceptional law. \* \* \* We cannot publicly sanction a plurality of wives. \* \* \* If, nevertheless, your highness is fully resolved to take a second wife, we are of opinion that the marriage should be secret. \* \* \* Given at Wittenburg, after the festival of St. Nicholas, 1539. Martin Luther, Philip Melancthon, Martin Bucer, Antony Corvin, Adam, John Lening, Justin Wintfert, Dionisius Melanther.'"

This affair is related more fully by some authors. I give the following extracts from the lengthy letter of the reformers to the Landgrave, as from Bossuet's *Histoire des Variations*—

"To the most serene Prince and Lord Philip, Landgrave of Hesse, Zennelbagon, of Diets of Zegenhain and Nedda, our gracious Lord, we wish, above all things, the grace of God through Christ Jesus.

"1st.—We have been informed by Bucer, and in the instruction your Highness gave him, have read the trouble of mind and uneasiness of conscience your Highness is under at this present; and although it seemed to us very difficult so speedily to answer the doubts proposed; nevertheless we should not permit the same Bucer, who was urgent for his return to your Highness, to go away without an answer in writing.

"2nd.—If your Highness is resolved to marry a second wife, we judge it ought to be done secretly, that is, that none but the person you shall wed, and a few trusty persons, know the matter, and they, too, under the seal of confession. Hence no contradiction nor scandal of moment need be apprehended; for it is no extraordinary thing for princes to keep concubines; and

though the vulgar should be scandalized thereat, the more intelligent would doubt of the truth, and prudent persons would approve of this moderate kind of life, preferable to adultery and other brutal actions. There is no need of being concerned for what men say, provided all goes right with conscience. So far do we approve of it, and in these circumstances only by us specified, for the gospel hath neither recalled nor forbid what was permitted in the law of Moses with respect to marriage.

"Your Highness hath, therefore, in this writing, not only the approbation of us all, in case of necessity, concerning what you desire, but also the reflections we have made thereupon. We beseech you to weigh them as becometh a wise virtuous and Christian Prince. We also beg of God to direct all for his glory and your Highness' salvation. May God preserve your Highness. We are most ready to serve your Highness.

"Given at Wittenburg, the Wednesday after the fast of St. Nicholas.

"Your Highness' most humble and most obedient subjects and servants.

"Martin Luther, Philip Melancthon, Martin Bucer, Anthony Corvin, Adam, John Levenque, Justus Warfute, Denis Melanther."

This letter was in Melancthon's own handwriting, attested by Geo. Nuspicher, Notary Imperial. The marriage contract of Philip with Margaret de Saal, his second wife, was attested by Balthasar Rand, of Feeld, Notary Public Imperial. The marriage ceremony was performed or administered in by Melancthon, Bucer, and others.

Although this was a very grave subject, yet one can scarcely express a smile at the almost ludicrous predicament in which Luther and his brother theologians and reformers of Wittenburg found themselves in with regard to the Bible law of marriage. He was a far more man than are some religious teachers of our day. His honesty would not allow him to say that polygamy was inconsistent with Scripture, and tradition, and custom would not allow him to recommend or publicly sanction that form of marriage. Hence the curious compromise with the Landgrave—he could have two wives, for that was not sinful, but the matter must be kept secret for fear of scandal. Luther is neither the first nor the last man who has found great difficulty in endeavoring to reconcile the laws of God with the traditions and customs of men. Double dealing, whether in doctrine or practice, often puts men into desperate straits, even in despite of the best intentions.

Sir William Hamilton says that Luther believed in "the religious legality of polygamy, and wished it to be sanctioned by the civil authorities."

Speaking of Luther and his brother reformers, Nichols says:

"They held that the Gospels nowhere in express terms commanded monogamy, and that polygamy had been practised by the highest dignitaries of the Church. \* \* \*

Polygamy continued in the Christian Church until a comparatively recent period, and was allowed by Luther and the Fathers of the Protestant Reformation, as it also is to this day, under certain circumstances by our boards of foreign missions."

D'Aubigne well remarks of the great German reformer:

"Luther was far before his age and even before several other Reformers on the subject of religious liberty." *Hist. Reformation*, vol. iii., p. 50. He was also far before the Saratoga Presbyterian Assembly of 1879, and of their high and mighty contemporaries, Secretary Evarts and his brother members of the present administration of this federal republic.

Perhaps the Roman Catholics considered this action of Luther and his fellow theologians very scandalous, but the Catholics have not so much room to complain of it as some people may think. In a former letter I said that the Catholics did not allow either polygamy or divorce ordinarily, but they have allowed those practices extraordinarily. In regard to the former, one noted instance occurs to my mind. In the beginning of the sixteenth century, a Dominican friar, named Johann or John Diez, or Diezel, or Tezel, or Tetzel, under the authority of Pope Leo X (a Medici) had a