

promises made to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob are to be fulfilled; "which had a wall great and high, and had twelve gates, and at the gates twelve angels;" and the twelve gates were twelve pearls; every several gate was one pearl." Its walls were of jasper, its streets and the city were pure gold. The foundations of the wall were furnished with all manner of precious stones, and the glory of God did lighten it, and the Lamb is the light thereof." Its pearly gates had written upon them the names of the twelve tribes of the children of Israel and the foundations of its walls, "the names of the Twelve Apostles of the Lamb." "The throne of God and of the Lamb shall be in it, and His servants shall serve Him; and they shall see His face; and His name shall be in their foreheads. The porters of its gates were angels and its light the glory of God."

What was written on those pearly gates? The names of the twelve tribes of Israel. Who was Israel? Jacob. From whom did the twelve tribes descend? From Jacob. What were their names? The names of the sons of Jacob, which he had by four wives. Jacob, then, was a polygamist? Yes; he was one of those barbarians of which the Judge of the Third Judicial District says: "These practices might have been proper in a barbarous and primitive time—in crude times—but they won't do now. Civilization has thrown them away. It won't do to gather up these old customs and practices out of the by-gone barbarism and by-gone ages, and attempt to palm them upon a free and intelligent and civilized people in these days."

How free the people are in Utah today needs no discussion. If the judge cannot stand these things it would seem God and the Lamb can, for He is the light of the city on the gates of which are written the names of twelve men, the sons of one man, by four women—a polygamist. Had Jacob lived now, the judges would have sent spies, spotters and deputy marshals after him, and if caught would have sent him to the penitentiary with other honorable men who had the courage of their convictions, and for whom "God is not ashamed to be called their God, FOR HE HAS PREPARED FOR THEM A CITY."

And what of his handmaids; will they be there? Yes; where there is so much beauty and glory and so many of his servants the women are sure not to be absent. Besides are they not one? Has not "God joined them together?" It would not be a heaven without them; they have entered into covenants with the men for time and eternity in the Lord; "They twain are one flesh." "The man is not without the woman nor the woman without the man;" but the corrupt have no place therein. For without are dogs and sorcerers and whoremongers and murderers and idolaters and whosoever loveth and maketh a lie.

Speaking of the sexes, the same God who created Adam, created Eve, "male and female created He them; and blessed them and called their name Adam." Who are women? The mothers of the whole human family. They were all born of women, who were created and prepared as companions and helpmates for man. To Eve God gave another seed in the place of Abel. "For God said, He hath appointed me another seed instead of Abel whom Cain slew." Who made this appointment? God. From whom came kings, emperors, prophets, seers and revelators? They came through women who were often prophets themselves, and who were frequently ministered to by angels. Jesus was born of a woman; they were His companions on earth, were with Him at His death, and were first at His sepulchre, and will be His and His saints' companions in heaven.

Polygamy is not understood nor our relations thereto. There is nothing secret about it. When it was first proclaimed in Salt Lake City, in 1852, Elder Orson Pratt went shortly after to the city of Washington and published it to the world in a paper called *The Seer*; after that, President Brigham Young, who was a known polygamist, was reappointed by the President, Governor of the Territory of Utah.

It is alleged that we are in danger of perverting the nation's morals. But how much danger there is of this may be judged by the morality of those in our midst who endeavor to make us believe they represent the government and nation, as exhibited in the following:

CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF SALT LAKE CITY FOR THE YEAR 1885:

Total estimated population,	26,000
Mormons,	20,800
Non-Mormons,	5,200
	26,000

Or 5 Mormons to 1 non-Mormon.

There were during the year, 1,276 arrests.	
Adult males,	1,126
" females,	134
Boys under 10 years old,	16
	1,276

The 20,800 Mormons produce arrests,	96
The 5,200 non-Mormons, " " " " " "	1,180
or 1 to 12 1/2.	

There are now in the city some 6 Brothels, 40 Tap Rooms, a number of Gambling Houses, Pool Tables and other disreputable concerns, all run by non-Mormons.

But for the presence of those who are constantly making war upon us our city would be free from the contaminating influences of houses of prostitution, gambling houses, dram shops and other such death-dealing concerns, and the taxes would be

greatly reduced. But, as it is, the "Mormons" are forced to pay a liberal tax in support of the laws against the lawlessness of their non-tax paying enemies. Every other town, city and county in the Territory, and all the jails and the Utah penitentiary, show even a much cleaner record in favor of the "Mormons" than the foregoing exhibit portrays.

If it should be said that these convictions were made by "Mormon" judges and justices, it must also be remembered that the District Court always stands open and gladly extends relief to any who consider themselves wronged by "Mormon" officers.

It is a remarkable fact that in all these years since the introduction of polygamy among us, not one Gentile has ever entered into it through our agency; those who are corrupt have easier methods which are furnished and approved by the professed Christian world. These are not Mormon institutions; but the practical outgrowth of monogamy. The question arises, if in thirty-four years not one Gentile has adopted polygamy, how many years will it take to demoralize the fifty-five millions of the United States? The fact is, our Elders could not thus introduce it if they would, and any one so doing would be immediately severed from the Church.

The question arises, What shall we do? Shall we, because of the inconsiderate action of Congress, of the Judiciary and of other Federal officers, array ourselves against the nation, and sacrifice our loyalty to the greatest nation which is now in existence? Certainly not. Joseph Smith told us that "the Constitution of the United States was given by inspiration of God." Is it less true to-day than it was then? What shall we do? Have they passed "test oaths" which are forbidden in that Constitution? Yes. Have they not "prohibited the free exercise of" our "religion"? Yes. Have they not passed *ex post facto* laws? Yes. It is not only said that no *ex post facto* law shall be passed, but also no "law impairing the obligation of contracts."

Some thousands of people in this Territory have entered into sacred contracts for time and for all eternity; Congress has passed a law making this a crime, and many men, who will not violate their contracts, are in prison to-day for a violation of the law of Congress which is *ex post facto*, making that a crime which was not a crime when the law was passed. This, then, is another violation of the Constitution. What about the "religious test oaths" instituted in Idaho, Arizona and in certain forms in Utah? What about the 4th amendment to the Constitution, which says: "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized?"

In article 8 of the Constitution it is stated, "Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted." In George Q. Cannon's case lately, in an offense for which the law provides \$300 fine and six months imprisonment, a bail of \$25,000.00 and an additional \$20,000.00 for two complaints which were not at the time supported by any evidence, was required: thus he was made subject to a \$45,000.00 bond. Is this excessive bail? If so, it is a violation of the Constitution. Thus we have six different violations of the Constitution of the United States, sanctioned, approved or winked at by those who have sworn to sustain that charter of liberty.

These are no fictions, but veritable facts that we have had to meet and put up with. But because of this misrule and perversion of the Constitution, and of the rights of American citizens shall we be lulled to that Constitution or to the institutions of the country to which we owe allegiance? Certainly not. These errors have to be corrected, and it is our duty, so far as lays in our power, as it is the duty of all honorable men in these United States, to sustain the Constitution thereof and to oppose in all legitimate ways any infringement of that instrument.

We are inconsiderately asked to read our family relations and throw away our ideas of human freedom, political equality and the rights of man, and "to become like them." Be like them for what? Like them in sapping the foundations of human liberty, like them in violating our constitutional oaths, like them in covenanting with wives and children till death parts them, and no more but a dead blank? What does it mean to be like them? It means that *E pluribus unum* is a fiction; it means that we tamper with and violate that grand palladium of human liberty, the Constitution of the United States and substitute expediency, anarchy, fanaticism, intolerance and religious bigotry for those glorious fundamental principles of liberty, equality, brotherhood, human freedom and the rights of man. It means judicial corruption, perverted justice, missionary judges, class rulings and minority representation; it means judicial tyranny and oppression, the introduction of spies and spotters, of packed juries and intolerance, of prisons, chains and terrorism; and it introduces cruelty, oppression and despotism, in the place of liberty, equality and brotherhood. We cannot do it. We will rally around the flag of our country and maintain the glorious Constitution for weal or woe. We cannot and will not lay aside our fealty to the

nation at the bidding of political demagogues, religious fanatics or intolerant despots.

To you, Brethren, who, as Presidents of Stakes, High Councilors and Bishops, hold in your keeping the purity of the lives of the members of the Church, we again repeat the warnings and admonitions of our former epistles and say, upon you lays the responsibility of the keeping of God's house in order, each according to his calling, ordination and appointment, and to the extent and scope of the duties imposed upon him. In these duties you cannot be negligent without incurring the displeasure of the Lord and losing His Spirit. The Lord holds each man responsible for that portion of the flock which is placed in his care. The Relief Societies, the Young Men and Young Women's Mutual Improvement Associations, the Sunday Schools, and the Primary Associations should all receive your hearty encouragement and support. Each of these organizations can be of great benefit to all of you in your labors. All of these Presidents are or should be subject to the authorities of the Wards and Stakes where they reside.

It devolves upon the Twelve Apostles and the Seventies to see that the Gospel is carried, and to carry it themselves, to all the nations of the earth—first unto the Gentiles and then to the Jews. This is their especial calling, and they should keep it constantly before them.

Like the First Presidency, the most of the members of the Council of the Twelve Apostles, have been greatly restricted in their movements. One of their number, Elder Lorenzo Snow is in prison. He bears his imprisonment with equanimity and fortitude; and so far as we know all of the Apostles feel cheerful and full of faith, and determined to magnify their calling.

Our latest advices from President Joseph F. Smith report him as enjoying good health and to a goodly degree the spirit of his office and calling. From his letter, recently published in the *Deseret News*, the Saints have learned his sentiments concerning the work of God and the present situation of affairs.

In conclusion, we say to all the officers and members of the Church, be diligent in reading the word of God, contained in the Bible, the Book of Mormon and the Doctrine and Covenants; search the prophecies and let your hearts be comforted by their precious promises. God has said concerning Zion, that "no weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper; and every tongue that shall rise against thee in judgment thou shalt condemn. This is the heritage of the servants of the Lord, and their righteousness is of me," saith the Lord.

Our history is one continued illustration of the fulfillment of this word of our God. We can truthfully ask, where is the weapon that has been formed against Zion which has prospered? or where is the tongue that has risen against Zion in judgment which has not been condemned? Her enemies have been very numerous; in many instances they have been prominent and powerful. They have strutted their brief hour upon the stage and have thought they were performing doughty deeds; but where are they? If their names were not kept in remembrance in our history, as enemies of the work of God, the most of them would be as utterly forgotten by the world as if they had never lived. But Zion will prosper and prevail. There may be storms to be endured; there may be trials to be encountered and difficulties to be overcome; and there may be seasons when clouds of darkness may envelop us and shut out the horizon from our view; yet if we humble ourselves before our God and keep the covenants we have made with Him, He will neither desert nor neglect us.

The Lord has said, through one of His prophets, "Hear, ye that are afar off, what I have done; and, ye that are near, acknowledge my might. The sinners in Zion are afraid; fearfulness hath surprised the hypocrites. Who among us shall dwell with the devouring fire? Who among us shall dwell with everlasting burnings? He that walketh righteously and speaketh uprightly; he that despiseth the gain of oppressions, that shaketh his hands from the holding of bribes, that stoppeth his ears from hearing of blood, and shutteth his eyes from seeing evil. He shall dwell on high; his place of defence shall be the munitions of rocks; bread shall be given him: his waters shall be sure."

These are the kind of people we should be; for it is such people who will build up and be counted worthy to stand in Zion. Then it can truthfully be said: "That the Lord hath founded Zion, and the poor of his people shall trust in it."

Be it our lot to live as Saints, to maintain every principle of virtue, of honor, of truth and integrity, to keep sacred the covenants we have made with God and with each other, and to obey in all things the word of the Lord. So shall we and our families be blessed of the Lord in time and throughout the eternities that are to come.

God bless you and all the friends of Zion with peace and happiness in this world and, in the world to come, with life everlasting, in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

Your brethren in the Lord,
JOHN TAYLOR,
GEORGE Q. CANNON.

Of the First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.
March, 1886.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

DETROIT, Mich., 78.—The following cablegram was sent from here to-day, and is its own explanation:

DETROIT, April 8.

Charles S. Parvull, House of Commons, London:

The friends of Ireland; of yourself; of President Patrick Egan and ex-President Alexander Sullivan, are continuing to make war upon and to injure you in the draft to-day for £12,000 for the Parliamentary Fund. We hereby threaten you that we will continue to wage just such warfare until Ireland is governed by her own Parliament.

(Signed) CHARLES REILLY, Treasurer Irish National League of America.

New York, 9.—The superior cable service of the Associated Press yesterday was the most rapid and thorough work ever done for American newspapers. For the first time two distinct reports were made, one for the afternoon papers and another containing almost a verbatim report of Gladstone's great speech and an abstract of Parnell's with comments of the London papers on the measure proposed. The descriptive parts of both reports were in good taste and highly graphic and the transmission by cable was free from errors. The Associated Press had made very liberal arrangements in London for this work in advance, the most experienced men being employed, and no expense being spared. The matter was handled at this end with such dispatch that the last word was supplied to editors by midnight. The report fills the broad page of the Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., 8.—At 1 o'clock this morning, Deputy Sheriff Williams, who has had charge of the force of deputies guarding the St. Louis and Iron Mountain round house and machine shops in Argenta, opposite this city, was approached by F. H. Darley, a leading member of the Knights of Labor, and notified to take his force away or they would be put out.

Williams said: "I'll take you, in now," and seizing Darley, locked him up in one of the rooms. Just then the outlines of 20 or 30 men were seen a short distance away, and Williams ordered them out, saying he was there to guard the property and would do it if he fell in his tracks. Some one from the crowd replied: "Well, die then," and a regular volley of shooting between the deputies and the assailants began. Probably a hundred shots were fired and Williams was dangerously wounded. He got a ball in his right side and one or two other lesser wounds in other portions of his body. The mob soon fled. It is reported that several were wounded, but if so they were taken away by their comrades. Sheriff Worthen was telephoned and hurriedly collected a posse and went over to Argenta. Near the south end of the Iron Mountain railroad bridge, three men were halted and arrested. One Charles Stepp had a double-barreled gun, another, Cook, ticket agent, intoxicated and abusive was locked up in the bridge ticket office. A strong guard was placed about the round house shops and obtaining an engine and car, Williams and four of the prisoners were brought to the city. Everything is quiet this morning. Williams' condition is pronounced critical. He is a well known and very popular man.

The foreman of the Wabash yard in East St. Louis, where the men went out yesterday in support of the Knights of Labor, telegraphed to Moberly last night for new men to fill their places, and this morning there arrived from that city 18 switchmen and yardmen. They were immediately put to work moving blockaded freight in the Wabash yards, and everything is now moving along as smoothly as if there never had been a strike.

ST. LOUIS, 9.—Crowds of strikers formed at the relay depot in East St. Louis at 1.45 o'clock this afternoon, and advanced in the direction of the railroad yards to stop work by the new men employed there. They were met by the guard of deputies who ordered them to disperse. The mob refused and made a rush for the yards, when the deputies leveled their Winchester and fired, killing six of the strikers.

ST. LOUIS, 9.—The deputy guards stationed at the Louisville and Nashville yards near Broadway fired into a crowd of 300 strikers about 2.30 o'clock this p.m. Five men and one woman were shot. Three men were killed and the woman is supposed to be mortally wounded. The killed are Pat Bristol, an employe of the water works and not a striker, Oscar Worthington, a painter, John Bohman, a waterworks laborer, not a striker. Major Richman was shot in the head and shoulder and will probably die. Mrs. John Pfeiffer was shot in the back and probably mortally wounded. An unknown man was shot at the bridge approach. The crowd made no attack on the yards as first reported, but were standing on Cahokia Bridge near the Louisville and Nashville yards, jeering at the guards when, without apparent provocation, the deputies leveled their rifles and fired two volleys. The crowd immediately separated, running in all directions, and the deputies ran over the Cahokia Bridge toward the Missouri River Bridge, still holding their rifles and firing to cover their retreat.

ST. LOUIS, 9.—When it was known

by the strikers that the guards had fled, the former returned to recover their dead. They found Pat Bristol and Oscar Washington lying on the Cahokia bridge, and they were dead when they were picked up. John Brohman was also found lying on the bridge but showed no signs of life. He was taken to the switch house, but died in a few minutes. Mrs. Pfeiffer was found lying on the railroad about one hundred yards from Cahokia Bridge and was carried by her husband to the drug store on Broadway, near the crossing where she is now in a critical condition. Major Richman was taken into a hotel near by whose physicians are now attending him. The crowd after the firing began ran up Broadway shouting "To arms!" "To arms!" "We will get guns and return that fire."

Women and children ran out of their houses and met them in the street weeping and wringing their hands. The crowd returned to the scene and the excitement had no tabated. Several leading strikers drew revolvers and swore they would drive all the deputies out of the city even at the loss of their own lives. It is ascertained that another man named T. E. Plompton is among the killed.

ST. LOUIS, 3.15 p.m.—The deputies who did the shooting, eight in number, went to the Third District Police Station in this city, and surrendered themselves and were taken in a patrol wagon to the Four Courts, where they were taken into custody and relieved of their arms. They say the crowd began firing on them first and they simply returned the fire. After the first firing was over and the strikers had become bent on revenge, a number of them provided themselves with revolvers and advanced upon the Missouri railroad yards, where they surprised the deputies on guard and fired on them, killing one.

The great excitement now prevails in East St. Louis and the strikers are fast arming themselves and are determined to avenge those of their number so wantonly slain as they say. The local executive committee of the Knights of Labor are on the scene attempting to restrain the men and trying to persuade them to meet in Flannigan's Hall, where they desire to advise them against all further violence. The men refuse, however, to meet them, claiming they will be surrounded by deputies and fired upon again. A mass meeting of strikers is, however, being held in front of the City Hall, and they are with difficulty restrained by their leaders from advancing in a body upon the different railroad yards and attacking the deputies engaged.

3.30 p.m.—Guards of police are now stationed at each approach of the bridge connecting with East St. Louis, and no one is allowed to pass over.

ST. LOUIS, 10.5 a.m.—The fires are now under control. Fifty freight cars, the scale houses and the lumber yard were completely destroyed by fire. The round houses and shops were partially saved. No railway officials were around to direct the troops where they would be most needed. The fires, all incendiary, were started about nine o'clock last night. Large crowds of strikers and citizens are collected in groups over the city and are still determined to have revenge for yesterday's massacre. Public opinion is running high.

Firemen and engines were sent from St. Louis to help put out the fires but their hose were cut and the men intimidated and they returned without assisting. The following message was sent at 6 this morning:

St. Louis, Mo., April 10.

To J. W. Vance, Adjutant General, East St. Louis, Ill.

Your request for aid of our fire department just received at 3.45 a.m. in response to the alarm at 11 o'clock last evening, and to a request from Mayor Joyce, three engines and one truck went to East St. Louis, and I followed quickly myself, remaining there until after one o'clock, when being unable to find the Mayor or any authorities able to protect us, and after repeated cutting of our hose and continuous intimidation of our men, I ordered their return. Immediately on receipt of your telegram I ordered assistant Chief Gross to report to you in person, and to place several engines at your disposal with the services of himself and men. He will see you before the receipt of this, and if necessity still exists, will already have furnished you the aid you request, if you can protect his men and machinery.

(Signed) D. R. FRANCIS, Mayor.

The executive board of the Knights of Labor, when the news of the shooting reached them, proceeded at once to East St. Louis and there conferred with a number of citizens, and got the general opinion as to the terrible affair. After advising everyone against violence, the board returned to this side and prepared the following telegram and sent it out as the expression of the board's opinion of the affair:

St. Louis, Mo., April 9, 1886.

To J. Gould, New York:

The following advertisement appeared in many leading papers of the 7th inst:

Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, Office of Agent, April 6th.

NOTICE.

Ten good men from here are wanted as deputy marshals at East St. Louis, to protect Louisville and Nashville employes. Five dollars per day and board will be paid. Also a number of