DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1906.



Address by ELDER NEPHI L. MORRIS.

At the Seventy-Sixth Semi-Annual Conference of the Church Of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in the Assembly Hall, Salt Lake City, Sunday, October 8, 1905.

of this conference I have felt in my heart a deep sense of gratitude to our Heavenly Father for the personal as-surance he has given me of His pres-ence with the Saints in this great conference. I don't know that the Church ever saw more spiendid exhibitions of unity, perfect harmony of feeling, a more magnificent display of priesuly in-fluence than that which has been ex-hibited during this conference. The days of smail things are past. The Kingdom of God shall not again be reduced to anything like its infancy; year by year we see it moving onward, increasing in strength and power, in-creasing in intelligence and in the vir-tues of the Gospel, until it has become a light unto the world placed upon a terence. I don't know that the Church a light unto the world placed upon a hill top, and it cannot be hid. No matter what circumstances may surund the Church, no matter what attitude the world may maintain toward it, no matter how devoutly some work it, no matter now devoluty some work for its destruction, all the world must admit that "Mormonism" is moving steadily onward in the face of the op-position of the world. I rejoice in this exhibition of power

I rejoice in this exhibition of power and progressiveness, because the work of God is dear to me, and is, in fact, the dearest thing I know. There is nothing on earth which has from me such reverence, such an abiding con-fidence, as this latter-day work. I can easily conceive of institutions of the earth going to pieces, of na-tions falling, of races being annihilated or absorbed by greater nations. But it is not within the scope of my men-tality to conceive of the destruction and annihilation of the work of God. Where that conviction or that feeling and annihilation of the work of God. Where that conviction or that feeling comes from, I leave you to judge. Whether it be from a steady growth of faith, from tradition or parental teachings, I am not, perhaps, prepared to say definitely. But there appears to me to be nothing on earth so strong, and so childing and so cortain of triand so abiding, and so certain of tri-umph as the work of God. This too in the face of all the predictions that are made to the contrary.

COMPLIMENTS FROM THE ENEMY.

The remarks of Elder Stohl regarding the compliment which is paid by our friends, the enemy, to the Latter-day Saints as a people, wherein they say, "we have nothing against you Mormon people: In fact you are a very good people; you are industrious, you are honorable; you are industrious, you are boyou piuck grapes from thistles? Where do these leaders come from, are they not the fruit and the product of the people? When we desire to in-stall one in any quorum to preside, do we go outside of the Church to find him? Invariably they are taken from the rank and file of the priesthood, from the people, and they are the fruit, the The remarks of Elder Stohl regarding the people, and they are the fruit, the outgrowth of the people. What gives me great encouragement is that the people and the leaders are one, and that the people are like the leaders; if the leaders are corrupt and bad, then so are the people. If the people are good, then so are the leaders, they are the same kith and kin. The same spir-it characterizes them that character-izes the people as a whole. What izes the people as a whole. What firer compliment could be paid to men than to say, that the great body of in-dustrious, honest people known as the Latter-day Saints have unlimited con-fidence in their leaders? This is the fidence in their leaders? This is the compliment which the opposition pay to the leaders, when they say they are bad, for the people, four hun-dred thousand strong, represented by leading men from every ward and quorum in Zion, assemble and lift their hands, 10,000 strong, to support those leaders whom the world say are corleaders whom the world say are cor-rupt. I wonder if as much could be said of the leaders of the opposition, if there are people who have confidence there are people who have confidence in them to trust their tithes, and if necessary their lives, in the hands of those leaders? From my personal ac-quaintanceship with some of these men, I doubt if anybody on earth has confidence in them; I know I have not. I have traveled with them, cor-responded with them, cor-responded with them, corversed with them, and have had business associa-tions with some of them for years, but I have absolutely no confidence in them, and I know whereof I speak. Among us things are altogether dif-ferent. It is the most inconsistent pro-position I ever heard made that a peoposition I ever heard made that a peo-ple have bad leaders when those lead-ers are taken from and out of the peoers are taken from and out of the peo-ple. Now to a stranger, and perhaps to some of our old members, these compliments which we pay to ourselves may be a little offensive. I admit we might go to the extreme in defending ourselves, but we must not forget, my brethere and sisters that we are put might go to the extreme in dereming ourselves, but we must not forget, my brethren and sisters, that we are put on the defensive. The war which is wazed against the Latter-day Saints compels them to speak in their own defense, or they stand condemned in silence; and since it is their right to speak no one can object to their speaking if they wish to. We do not look upon our leaders as being without blemish and perfect. We know they have weaknesses, and for their weak-resses we have sympathy and charity, because like weaknesses exist in us. If the leaders and the people were perfect there would be no use for the Gospel, so far as we are concerned, for the Gospel is the power of God unto per-fection, or salvation. It is a means to an end, and it has imperfect beings to deal with, and that is why we have the Gospel to concerned we avid to an end, and it has imperfect beings to deal with, and that is why we have the Gospel to correct our evils and im-prove our lives. We do not admit, however, that the leaders of our peo-ple, or that the people themselves, are in the slightest degree below the aver-age of Christian morality and disciple-ship. I was thinking while the breth-ren were speaking of a familiar pas-sage found in the Gospel according to St. Matthew. They are a few of the sentences which fell from the Savior's lips while delivering His great sermon on the mount. Let me read three Verses:

At the conclusion of each meeting of this conference I have felt in my heart a deep sense of gratitude to our Heavenly Father for the personal as-the base fiven me of His pres-Ways meek and submissive. Not al-ways did He seem to allow evil and sin and iniquity to pass by unrebuked. Sometimes His soul was stirred to in-dismation, and in nobility, yea sub-limity of character did he denounce the hypocrite, and all who loved in-iquity and unrighteousness, calling them hypocrites who garnished the sepulchres and so on, made the extern-al look clean and white and beautiful, but within they were full of dead men's bones, and their hearts were cor-rupt and their inner lives unholy. They were not what they seemed or profess-ed to be. But as we reach the climax in His sublime career, I fancy He almost needed this quality of de-nunciation and rebuke, and in the Garden of Gethsemene, on Golgotha's hill. He opened not His mouth but to utter the sublime words which made Him very God, "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do." This is no doubt the highest ideal ever given to the world, and every true disciple of Christ must strive to attain to that beautiful holy type of discipleship, to forgive when offended, to be longsuffer-ing and charitable, not only with of-fending brothers, but with the enemies who avow their wrath and hatred for you. Then in this light, for a mo-ment, contemplate the unique position which the Latter-day Saints occupy in ment, contemplate the unique position which the Latter-day Saints occupy in this world. Where is there such a peo-ple, who have an opportunity of forthis world. Where is there such a peo-ple, who have an opportunity of for-giving and blessing those who revile and who would persecute. There is only one thing upon which the Chris-tian world are united, and that is in persecuting and denouncing the Latter-day Saints. The love of God has been unable to unite the Christian world for two thousand ways but the batter of the unable to unite the Christian world for two thousand years, but the hate of the work of Christ has at last united them. Now, this is rather strange doctrine, but that is how it appears to a Lat-ter-day Saint, and we claim the right to speak as we feel, so long as we respect other people in the same ca-pacity. I am reminded of an incident or ra-

I am reminded of an incident, or ra-ther of a few remarks made by Pres-ident Smith not many moths ago, dur-ing the recent tirade of slander, of which he has been the extreme object. ing the recent tirade of siander, of which he has been the extreme object. He came into a convention of Sunday school workers, was weary and ex-hausted from his day's toil, but was asked to speak to the convention, and during his address he gave expression to these thoughts, these feelings, ra-ther: "To answer our enemies in the same angry spirit with which they at-tack us, would be to take the poison of the adder into our own hearts, and thereby debase ourselves to their level. It is better for us to say, 'Father, for-give them for they know not what they do.' But," he added, "I know that they do know what they are doing." Now, President Smith (since we are not in his preesnee, we may speak freely of him for they know to the they Now, President Smith (since we are not in his preesnce, we may speak freely of him, for among the other virtues which he possesses is the virtue of modesty, and in his presence I should modesty, and in his presence I should not feel free to speak of him in this light); knowing him to some degree at least as I do, I thought I saw in such an expression as this a splendid tri-umph in his character, for he is not a man like our friends cut in alabaster; he is a man whose blood is warm with-in, filled with impulses, passions, strong in intent in his nature, and after he had endured the most furious assault which had been made, carried on for had endured the most furious assault which had been made, carried on for months together, he could arise in pub-ile and speak with such meekness of spirit, I thought what a splendid vic-tory he has gained over himself. How blessed is he in being able to say, "Fa-ther, forgive them, they know not what they do," and he would not debase himself to answer back in the same an-gry spirit which characterized the as-sault made upon him. And then, as this is his experience, so it is the ex-perience of every Latter-day Saint, for we are one, and we all have similar splendid opportunities of exhibiting these true marks of discipleship, for-giveness and charity.



THE HISTORIC AND FAR SPREADING "BRIGHAM YOUNG TREE."

The above picture represents the "Brigham Young" tree at Florence, Nebraska, (Winter Quarters), six miles north of the present site of Omaha, Nebraska. This tree is pointed out by the residents of Florence as being produced from a cottonwood stake driven in the ground by President Young during the spring of 1847, and is famed for miles around as being the largest tree in the country. Under its shades have been held numerous gatherings of the Saints from in and around Omaha, Nebrasks, and Council Bluffs, Iowa, and all Elders who come to this section pay a visit to Florence and look with admiration on the gigantic tree. Six "Mormon" Elders are shown in the foreground. They are, reading from left to right. Alma Radmall, Moroni A. Miner, Roy Sirrine, George H. Butler, W. H. Telford, and James P. Baxter.

are making great progress. The Elwhat has been our history in this respect. We have spoken of the increased number, the increase of territory which ished.

nouse at Pago Pago is nearly finis occupied by our people. We speak with pleasure and pride of the vast ex-panse of territory occupied by the Saints Elder Clarence F. Colbridge of Pres-ton, Oneida county, Ida., arrived in





BLESSED ARE THE PERSECUTED.

"Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness sake, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. Blessed are ye when men shall review blessed are secute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake. Rejoice and be exceeding glad, for great is your reward in heaven, for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you."

"Blessed are ye when men revile you, and persecute you." Have we not been taught throughout this confer-ence, and throughout our lives for that ence, and throughout our lives for that matter, the principles of forgiveness and charity and loving kindness? If the world did not persecute us and re-vile us we would have nothing to for-give, and we would suffer a great loss if we had no one to offend or oppose us. "Blessed are ye when men per-secute you," because you then may exercise the highest virtues in the hu-man soul, the virtues of forgiveness and charity. Our blessed Savior, the man of sorrows, came to earth to teach DEVELOPMENT THROUGH OPPO. SITION.

There is still another phase of this opposition which is developing quite a philosophy among us, the philosophy concerning opposition, for the Book of Mormon has told us that there must be opposition in all things. We begin to appreciate the benefits of opposition. We now see that the curse that seem-ing curse, which was pronounced upon Father Adam and Mother Eve, was a bleasing in disguise, and today the dis-Father Adam and abther Live, was a blessing in disguise, and today the dis-guise is removed and we see it plain-ly. The Lord, when He cast Adam and Eve out of the Garden of Eden, told them to subdue the earth and conquer it, and have dominion. That was no curse. That was the greatest bless-ing which ever came to the human race, when he told them to get to work, to conquer and subdue the earth. He showed them the pathway to dominion, to sovereignty, to power. What a splen-did journey mankind has traveled from that day to this! How the earth is his, and serves his purpose; how the beasts of the field and all the crea-tures of the earth are a service to man. quer it, and have dominion. That was beasts of the field and all the crea-tures of the earth are a service to man, because he has conquered the earth and made it his. So down through all the vicissitudes of human life, opposi-tion, resistance has been a cause of de-velopment in men of powers and faculties which they would not have known had it not been for this opposition. Does not the eagle dash his beak harshiy on a rock before the Igneuman comes; but with the fight he takes on new life, increas-ed powers are developed, and he is made stronger and herole for the vis-cissitudes through which he has passed.

ed powers are developed, and he is made stronger and herole for the vis-cissitudes through which he has passed. In national life the same principle holds. Where will you go for your ideals as American citizens, to which particular period will you appeal for the highest types of American citizen-ship, for the finest samples of patriot-ism? You will not go to the long period of prosperity. You will go back to the dark days, to the crisis in national his-tory to a Nathan Hale, or an Ethan Allen, who, when being led to the scaf-fold and asked if he had anything to say, his words were. "My only regret is that I have but one life to give to my country." You will go back to Wash-ington who, with his sons at Valley Forge, faced the thrills and difficulties of adverse wintry elements, scantily clad, toraging for food, but forced his way to victorious deliverance. You will

clad, foraging for food, but forced his way to victorious deliverance. You will go back to the critical period of Lincoin for another ideal. And so we must ai-ways go to the dark hour, the day of adversity, to discover our real strength, and see the development of the highest principles and virtues within us. And with us as a people does not the same principle hold? Since we have endured the hardships of expulsion from Mis-souri and Illinois we could be no more paralyzed or frightened by such things. sourt and minois we could be no more paralyzed or frightened by such things, because the work of God has triumph-ed over these things, and grown strong-er withal. In fact, I believe we may lay down as a fundamental principle in

panse of territory occupied by the Saints of God. We point to Mexico on the south and to Canada on the north, and the splendid stretch of land between that is more or less within the domain of Mormonism. How did we happen to acquire our foothold and standing in Mexico? Not because we wanted to, but because we were compelled to, be-cause things were uncomfortable in cause things were uncomfortable in Utah, and we had to go to Mexico. How did we discover and acquire our foothold and promising commonwealths and prosperity in the Gem state on the north? Not because we wanted to go

north? Not because we wanted to go to Idaho, but because under peculiar existing circumstances we had to go to Idaho, and the same thing may be said of Canada as well. So that opposition and necessity have brought to us the greatest blessings we know; and if we ever move from here, in part or in whole, (I don't see how that will be) history sugrests that we thereby might move another step forward because it will be conformable for us to do it. So that we have nothing to fear in oppothat we have nothing to fear in oppo-sition, but we need to rejoice and be exceeding glad because of the blessings which come to us by reason thereof. I am reminded of the words of the Prophet Joseph, which let me read in conclusion, because they are a source of encouragement to me, and they will be to all Latter-day Saints; and if he who had passed through the trying ordeals that he experienced, if he could speak this way, surely we, seventy years later with all the splendid achievements passed before us, we may also echo his

words. Said he: "No unhallowed hand can stop the work from progressing. Persecution may rage, mobs may combine, armies may assemble, calumny may vent her venom, but the truth will go forth, novenom, but the truth will go forth, no-bly, boldly, and independently till it has penetrated every continent, visited ev-ery clime, swept every country, and sounded in every ear, till the purposes of God shall be accomplished and the great Jehovah shall say the work is done." Amen.

RETURNED MISSIONARIES.

Elder William D. Phillips of Salt Lake City returned Feb. 22, 1906, from the California mission, for which he was set apart Jan. 11, 1905. The San Francisco and Los Angelas confer-ences were his fields of labor. The work is progressing in California. Many friends are being made for the cause of truth, through the efforts of the Saints and Elders located there. The Saints and Elders located there. The Elders are united and the Saints are living exemplary lives. Some converts are being made, and the mission in gen-eral is in splendid condition.

Elder David Andrew of Salt Lake City arrived home March 2, 1905, from the British mission, whither he was sent in September, 1903. The Birm-ingham conference was his field of la-bor, where he reports the work pro-gressing more rapidly than it has for wave years.

Elder John A. Humphries of Virgin City, Washington county, passed through this city March 2, 1906, on his return from the Southern States mis-sion, for which he was set apart Nov. 15, 1904. The Kentucky conference was his field of labor, where he states the work of the Lord is progressing. The people are setting more friendly towards the Elders and many are em-bracing the Gospel. return from the Southern States

If we had no one to offend or oppose us. "Blessed are ye when men per-secute you," because you then may exercise the highest virtues in the hu-man of charity. Our blessed Savior, the man of sorrows, came to earth to teach us how to live that we might live more abundantly, that life might be made large and beautiful in its nature, that it might be progressive in its course:

ton, Oneida county, Ida., arrived in this city March 5, 1906, on his return from the Southern States mission, where, since Oct. 20, 1903, he has been aboring in the Mississioni conference. The work of the Lord is progressing nicely there, he says. The people as a rule are very hospitable toward the Elders, and prejudice is abating.

Elder John Frederickson of Vernon, Tooele Co., also arrived in this city March 5, 1906, on his way home from the Samoan mission, for which he was set apart Nov. 21, 1902. The Upolu, Savail and Tutulia conferences were his fields of labor, presiding over the last two named part of the time. The work of the Lord, he says, is progressing in this part of the vineyard. The Eng-lish school on Tutulla is progressing nicely, and there are many honest souls on the islands.

Elder Isaac Albert Smoot of Provo City, Utah county, returned March 5 1906, from the British mission, where where he has been laboring since Nov. 3, 1903, in the Manchester conference. He reports that conference in a prospercondition, with bright prospects for the future.

Elder George A. Prescott of Francis, Summit county, passed through this city March 5, 1906, on his return from the Southern States mission, for which he was set apart Dec. 1, 1903. The con-ferences of Mississippi and Kentucky were his fields of labor. The Elders are making good progress; many friends are being made, who are inves-tigating the Gospel. tigating the Gospel.

Elder Charles A. Montgomery of Yost, Boxelder county, returned March 5, from the Southern States mission, for which he was set apart March 15, 1904. In the North Carolina conference, where he labored, the Eiders are making friends and a few are embracing the Gospel.

Elder Joseph G. Nielson of Manti F Elder Joseph G. Nielson of Manti City, Sanpete county, passed through this city March 7, 1906, on his return from the Scandinavian mission, for which he was set apart Feb.23, 1904. The Christiania, Sweden, conference was his field of labor. In this field the meetings are well attended, and the work is progressing nicely.

Fider Arthur Elliah Welker of Safford, Graham county, Ariz., passed through this city March 7, 1906, on his through this city March 7, 1906, on his return from the New Zealand mission, for which he was set apart April 21, 1905. The Centerbury conference was his field of labor. The work of the Lord, he states, is progressing there slowly; the people are guite indifferent to religion, but the Elders are allaying prejudice, making a number of friends and bartising a few. and baptising a few.

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