

the opposition of men. You have every reason to go in confidence, and do your duty, knowing that the Lord will stand by you, and so has every man in the church and kingdom of God, I care not where we are placed or what God requires at our hands. He is at the helm, and he has protected us until today. Where should we have been a few years ago when the army was sent to destroy us, if it had not been for the protection of the Almighty? We should not have been here. And so it will be in days to come. The world hate us because the Almighty has called us out from the world to proclaim his gospel and build up his kingdom. Let us be faithful for the Lord is going to protect us, and build up Zion. He will also gather Israel, rebuild Jerusalem and prepare the way for his second coming, in the clouds of heaven. Then let us, Latter-day Saints, wake up to our duty. Think nothing too hard that the Lord requires of us. Let us build this temple that we may attend to the ordinances for the living and the dead. If we do not do this we shall be sorry. When I see men who have received the word of God, and tasted the powers of the world to come, and then turn away, I think of the parable of the five wise and five foolish virgins. It will pay us to be wise and to have oil in our lamps, to have fellowship with the Holy Spirit, and to live our religion and keep the commandments of God day by day. Brethren are passing away. I have been away three or four weeks on a visit to the people in the upper settlements, and since my return I hear of this man and that man dead, whom I saw well and hale before I went away. So it will be with us in a little while. We shall pass away and go to the other side of the veil, and the burden of the building up of Zion will rest upon our sons and daughters. Then rejoice in the gospel of Christ. Rejoice in the principles of eternal life. I am looking for the fulfillment of all things that the Lord has spoken, and they will come to pass as the Lord God lives. Zion is bound to rise and flourish. The Lamanites will blossom as the rose on the mountains. I am willing to say here that, though I believe this, when I see the power of the nation destroying them from the face of the earth, the fulfillment of that prophecy is perhaps harder for me to believe than any revelation of God that I ever read. It looks as though there would not be enough left to receive the gospel; but notwithstanding this dark picture, every word that God has ever said of them will have its fulfillment, and they, by and by, will receive the gospel. It will be a day of God's power among them, and a nation will be born in a day. Their chiefs will be filled with the power of God and receive the gospel, and they will go forth and build the new Jerusalem, and we shall help them. They are branches of the house of Israel, and when the fulness of the Gentiles has come in and the work ceases among them, then it will go in power to the seed of Abraham.

Brethren and sisters, let us remember our position before the Lord! Let us try and keep the faith, let us labor for the Holy Spirit, that our hearts, minds and eyes may be opened, that we may live by inspiration, that when we see dark clouds rising and evils strewing our path, we may be able to overcome. The Savior was tempted, so were his Apostles, and if we have not been we shall be. As the Lord told Joseph Smith, "I will try and prove you in all things, even unto death. If you are not willing to abide my covenants unto death, you are not worthy of me." Did Joseph abide unto death? I think he did, and he with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob will sit at the right hand of the Lord Jesus Christ, and will receive his glory and crown. He was true and faithful unto death, and his testimony is in force to-day, in language as loud as ten thousand thunders. Whether it is believed or rejected it will have its fulfillment on the heads of this generation.

By and by great Babylon will fall and there will be wailing, mourning and sore affliction in her midst. The sons of Zion have got to stand in holy places to be preserved in the midst of the judgments that will shortly overtake the world. We can see how fully the revelation, calling us to go to the western countries, has been fulfilled. In less than forty years a standard has been lifted up, and people gathered

here from France, England, Scotland, Wales, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and almost all the nations of the earth in fulfillment of that revelation. When it was given no man among us knew anything about Salt Lake or the Rocky Mountains; but it has been fulfilled before our eyes. We have come up here, and in so doing have fulfilled the revelations of God; so far. Let us continue. I pray God my heavenly Father that he will bless the Latter-day Saints; that he will give us his Holy Spirit and wisdom, that our eyes may be opened, that we may have faith in the things of God. Let a man lose the Holy Spirit and what faith has he? None, either in God or in his revelations, and that is what is the matter to-day. You may take the best friends we have outside of this kingdom; and you can hardly get them to believe that God has anything to do with the affairs of men, or that he has power to do anything for them, either as individuals or nations. If their eyes were open one moment they would understand that God holds them all in the hollow of his hand, weighs them in the balance and that they cannot make a move without his permission. They would no longer wonder why the Latter-day Saints have faith in God if their eyes were open so that they could understand the work and things of God. They can not understand it, they cannot even see the kingdom of God unless they are born of the Spirit of God, and they cannot enter into it unless they are born of the water and the Spirit, according to the words of Jesus to Nicodemus.

I have a desire that we may be faithful in our mission and ministry, as elders of Israel and as Saints of God, that we may do our duty, and maintain our position before the Lord. Let our prayers go up before him. If I have any forte it is prayer to God. We are not called to build up Zion by preaching, singing and praying alone; we have to perform hard labor, labor of bone and sinew, in building towns, cities, villages; and we have to continue to do this; but while we are so engaged, we should not sin. We have no right to sin, whether we are in the canyon drawing wood, or performing any other hard labor, and we should have the Spirit of God to direct us then as much as when preaching, praying, singing and attending to the ordinances of the house of God. If we do this as a people we shall grow in the favor and power of God. We should be united together, it is our duty to be so. Our prayers should ascend before God, and I know they do. I know that President Young is prayed for, I know that his counselors and the Twelve are prayed for, and that the church and kingdom of God is prayed for. We should continue this, and if we pray in faith we shall have what we ask for. The Lord has taught us to pray and I rejoice that I have learned to pray according to the order of God, for in this we have a promise—that where two or three agree in asking for any thing that is just and right, it shall be granted unto them.

May God bless you! May he give us wisdom, and his Holy Spirit to guide us, that we may be enabled to be true and faithful to our covenants, and be prepared to inherit eternal life, for Jesus' sake. Amen.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY. MISS FAITHFUL IN NEW YORK.

Miss Emily Faithfull, the famous London lady spinster, founder of the *Victoria Press*, and enjoying the reputation of being one of the foremost representatives and advocates of the higher industrial and educational interests of women, was tendered a grand reception by the women of New York at Steinway Hall, Jan. 25. According to the reports of the New York papers the hall was filled to overflowing and the reception was a brilliant success.

It will be recollected that Miss Faithfull came to the United States about four months since, for the purpose of studying American institutions and noting the efforts in progress to advance and improve the social condition of woman. After having travelled extensively in various parts of the Union and visited many of the leading cities, she returned to New York on her way home, and a number of the leading ladies of New York, eminent in literature, art, science and industry, re-

solved to honor her with a public reception before she left the shores of the New World for the "white cliffs of Albion," and the following committee was accordingly appointed—

"Journalists—Miss Mary L. Booth, editor *Harper's Bazar*; Mrs. Mary E. Dodge, editor *Hearth and Home*; Mrs. Jennie C. Croly, editor *Demorest's Monthly*. Authors—Mrs. E. D. B. Stoddard, Mrs. Mary Bradley, Miss Virginia F. Townsend. Artists—Mrs. Eliza Greatorex, Mrs. Elizabeth Murray, Mrs. Susan N. Carter, Principal Cooper Institute School of Design for Women. Physicians—Mrs. Clemence S. Lozier, M.D.; Miss Sarah E. Furnas, M.D.; Mrs. Sarah Maria Ellis, M.D. Actresses—Mrs. Edwin Booth, Mrs. Jennie Van Zandt. Teachers—Miss Comstock, Miss Caroline F. Whiting, Miss Anna C. Brackett, Miss Clara M. Edmunds, Miss Mary A. Simms. Engravers—Miss Charlotte B. Cogswell, Principal School of Engraving, Cooper Institute; Miss Sarah E. Fuller. Industrial—Madame Bussonie, forewoman Arnold, Constable & Co.; Mrs. C. Ramppen, superintendent ladies' department, Lord & Taylor's; Miss Mary Moore, President Women's Typographical Union; Miss Lizzie H. Snow, Professor of Telegraph. Associate Ladies—Mrs. F. Bryant Godwin, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs. E. L. Yeomans, Mrs. Jonathan Sturges, Mrs. O. B. Frothingham, Mrs. Henry M. Field, Mrs. Laura Curtis Bullard."

Invitations were extensively issued, and every seat was filled and standing room was at a premium before the hour of opening the proceedings. On the platform appeared the representative men and women of the city, journalists, authors, artists, teachers, etc., and in the body of the assembly were further manifest the cream of New York best society, with a liberal sprinkling of working women.

It being a woman's meeting, Mrs. Dr. H. M. Field took the chair and made the opening address, in which, after explaining the object of the meeting as a simple testimonial of regard and esteem for one of the representative women of the age, she spoke of the dignity of labor in women. If a woman supported herself and those she loved by her work, she ought to ascend in the social scale. She was not to be pitied or patronized, but respected for her independence. The right of work was not denied to woman, but the security of her social position was. To work and to work for pay was no disgrace. No woman who felt a true inspiration would work merely for the purpose of killing time. Why should not a refined woman be a dress maker or a milliner? It was time that all false and arbitrary distinctions should cease.

Miss Faithful, in responding, was received with a perfect ovation. She is represented as a lady of striking appearance, no common woman; corpulent in figure, plainly dressed, far from handsome, but with an honest, fearless, intellectual face, short cut air, slightly masculine in appearance, but womanly in speech and manner, a born orator, her ideas and words flowing in an unbroken strain, with the most charming delivery imaginable, every word being distinctly heard all over the hall. She is thus reported—

"It has been said that the English are a dull people and slow to comprehend and catch at ideas; but, in spite of our dullness, I thank God that words have been spoken in our little isle which have aroused and startled the civilized world; spoken, too, in that language which binds England and America together in a band of love and union which nothing can break. Our gathering here to-night has a far deeper significance than to merely meet and welcome the representative of the working women of Great Britain. I came to America to see with my own eyes what has been done in the work in which I am so deeply interested. I have seen much to admire and much to furnish food for future thought. In some respects you are before us in the old country; in others you are behind. Women have here a wider scope for the employment of their faculties than their sisters have in England. Mrs. Field in her address said that they were debarred from no sphere of usefulness or labor, but we have still to contend with many difficulties, prejudices and obstacles. I

rejoice to see that in this country the movement to advance the educational and industrial interests of women is meeting with favor from your public men, and that General Grant has placed them in positions of trust and influence.

"Before going further it would be well to state the reasons which impelled some earnest workers in England, about ten or fifteen years ago, to engage in the work I represent to-night. There was a time when England was called the Paradise of woman, but all this is now changed. In the enjoyments of domestic life there their condition has been so changed unintentionally by the progress of science that the occupations which formerly engaged their attention have in a great measure been taken from them. In the good old time a woman had enough to do to attend to her household duties, her spinning jenny, her family cares and her children. Machinery has done away with a great part of this. It spins, grinds, weaves and bakes, and the consequence is that thousands of women are deprived of all employment. Even the higher classes of women are not exempt from the disaster of having nothing to do. The tendency to reckless speculation has plunged many families into poverty; and when at home I am daily in the receipt of letters from women in every grade of life, asking for something to do—work of any kind, so long as it is fitting and honest. The number of women depending upon their own exertions for their living has within the last few years greatly increased. The census of 1871 showed that there were more than two and a half millions of women in England alone depending upon their own work for their daily bread. This is a fearful and significant fact, and except the spheres in which they can be employed are made more numerous, I fear that in my own country, at least, they must suffer. I dare not touch upon one phase of the matter to-night, but it will require the grace of God and a strong will to put many of them in the path of right."

Miss Faithful went on at great length to advance arguments in support of the theory that the lighter branches of employment should be thrown open to females, and effectually urged against such a course.

Miss Faithful closed by reciting a heroic poem concerning a poor woman, and sat down amid a storm of applause, again and again renewed.

A WASHINGTON SENSATION.

The Washingtonians especially and the country generally had a very large sized but short lived sensation a few days ago. New York dispatches were received in the capital "thick and fast" on the evening of Jan. 25, inquiring about the assassination of the Chief Magistrate. Everybody important, specially including reporters and correspondents, rushed feverishly to the White House to learn the facts, where the President was found alive and well, enjoying his classic cigar, and where he is reported as humorously remarking to Senator Harlan, "Senator, if I am assassinated I am not aware of it." Mrs. Grant is reported as turning very pale at the idea on hearing of the rumor, and with a woman's sensitive apprehension thought it a bad omen, a presentiment of some coming disaster. The New York *Herald* correspondent says that the President has been very gloomy of late over the downfall of his many friends by the Credit Mobilier business, and that since the *Herald* published obituary poetry to the memory of some of them, he has consumed an unusual number of cigars to keep off his melancholy. If the President was really assassinated, it must have been morally, by a stab in the back, received in the house of his friends. Some of his appointees and other "friends" in this region are doing their very best to requite him in that fashion.

THE WORST YET.—The British Islands have been visited of late months with most extraordinary atmospheric and climatic disturbances. The past year and the present winter have been notable for the number and severity of the storms which have visited those islands and parts adjacent, as well as on the broad Atlantic, and the

damage caused thereby. Now come accounts of a still more violent storm, on the night of Saturday, Feb. 1. From the brief statements in our dispatches, it appears that the gale raged furiously all around the English and Irish coasts, and the destruction and loss of life were fearful, especially around Torquay and the Scilly Islands. It is characterized as the most violent storm ever experienced in that part of the world. With the gale came a heavy snow, flying six inches deep in the streets of London, and the drifts being piled up several feet in the north. In the metropolis cabs, busses, and nearly all traffic were suspended. An almost unprecedented experience the dwellers in the "tight little isle" are having this winter.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.—The Washington correspondent, Jan. 25th, of the New York *Herald*, reports a few spicy particulars thence, like the following—

Governor Warmoth is reported to be confident of ultimate triumph. He is represented as having stated that he has consulted many leading Senators and Representatives and expressed his belief that the Senate committee on privileges and elections will report a measure giving Louisiana full relief.

Five righteous men can actually be found in Washington, and the country is pronounced safe. "A streak of virtue has been discovered in Congress." And in what direction could it be found, but in that of the Territories? The stone which the builders rejected, etc. "The Territorial delegates cannot vote, and having nothing to sell that would influence legislation, now pass for the most honest men. Even Hoax Ames, it is said, bears testimony to this fact." The Territories will come up yet.

The following is intended in honor of some very righteous men once so supposed—

"A HYMN FOR THE CREDIT MOBILIER MARTYRS."

"If services are held to-morrow in Bishop Poland's church, it is understood that a choir of correspondents will sing the following as an appropriate introductory hymn, dedicated to the Credit Mobilier martyrs—

"From Hampshire's granite mountains,
From Hoosier's swampy bends,
Where Pacific's murky fountains
Roll down big dividends,
From many a gay deceiver,
From many a Congressman,
They call us to deliver
Their name from Hoax Ames' ban."

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng is about to edit the *Working Churchman*, which moves Theodore Tilton to say:

"Successful ministers often make very stupid editors, as half of our denominational papers show. Somehow the types refuse to reproduce their tones, gestures, and good looks."

A circular has been issued to the employees of the Louisville Short-Line Railroad, which, among other things, says: "No man has a right to hold a position which brings him in immediate contact with the public who does not know how to be civil and polite, or is not disposed to make himself agreeable to those with whom he may be thrown into business relations."

MORE DEBT.—The report for December of the public debt showed increase, but it was explained to be more apparent than real, in consequence of receipts in the country unaccounted for in Washington. January's report shows another increase of nearly half a million, this caused by paying P. R. R. bonds interest. Of course there is no increase of debt without a cause, it is satisfactory to know that.

STILL PIOUS.—The virtuous Schuyler, it appears, still clings to his famous piety with unbilled fervor, hang-on like grim death or a drowning man on a straw. Don't give it up, friend. Stick to it. When a man has nothing but piety to cling to, it stands him in need to keep a tight grip, unless he concludes to go down in the roily flood.

A gentleman in Keokuk discovered in his hog-pen the mutilated remains of a child. The body had been so nearly devoured by the hogs that nothing remained but the entrails and back of the head.