

pride and become covetous, and forget their God. Those, however, who remember constantly the teachings of the Lord concerning the earth and its inhabitants, and who contribute of the means which the Lord gives them to assist the poor and help carry forward the work of God, exercise a check upon themselves and give Satan less power to lead them astray. Under the present system of affairs, those who accumulate wealth and are able to supply themselves and their families with luxuries and advantages that are denied their neighbors, are in danger of becoming separated from the bulk of the people and forming a distinct class. But the day will come when a more perfect order will be introduced. Then it will be said there are no poor and no rich in Zion—that is, we shall not be divided into classes, but shall all possess everything of this character necessary for our comfort and happiness. But until then, it we wish our families and ourselves to remain Latter-day Saints, we must be especially careful to guard against the deceitfulness of riches.

THE DUTIES OF THE SAINTS.

The great labor which devolves upon us, as members of the Church, is to build up Zion. God has founded Zion, and we should seek to extend its benefits and blessings unto all mankind. It should be our constant care to do nothing that will weaken its influence or power or retard its growth in the earth. This we should constantly impress also, upon our children, that they may grow up filled with an abiding love for the work of God.

There has been too much neglect on this point. Many have pursued a short-sighted, selfish policy; and have worked to that which they believed was their own individual advantage without regard to the effect their action would have upon the work of God. Their eyes have not been single to His glory. Such a disposition has proved a snare to those who have indulged in it; they have wrought injury to themselves, not to mention the effect their conduct has had upon Zion.

THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF MARRIAGE.

The Lord has informed us that marriage is ordained of God unto man. The institution of marriage, in some communities of which we read, is falling almost into disrepute. It is alleged that there is a growing tendency in this direction among us. The cause is doubtless, traceable to the increase of wealth and the dissipation of young men to take upon them the burdens of a wife and family. As we depart from the simplicity of early days, we may naturally expect that this tendency will increase as young men may be restrained from offering marriage to young ladies unless they can give them something like as comfortable a home as they enjoy under their parents' roof. Extravagant or luxuriant habits or training on the part of the girls will also have the effect to deter young men from marrying. Care should be taken by every person of influence to counteract this tendency, and to set before the rising generation the advantages which follow well-arranged marriages. No community can prosper and maintain a high standard of morality where there is a large percentage of unmarried young men and young women. We should deplore the increase of such a class among us, and all honorable means should be used to prevent its existence. The young of both sexes should be taught that it is not necessary to happiness in marriage to be in the possession of wealth. In this country an industrious, economical married couple can soon surround themselves with all the conveniences and comforts essential to life and happiness. The satisfaction each will have in after years in the enjoyment of the fruits of their joint industry and thrift will amply repay them for any inconveniences or privations they may have been subjected to in the early days of their married life. The comforts thus accumulated will be doubly sweetened unto them by the recollection of their exertions in common to procure them. No rightly constituted and educated young woman will refuse an offer of marriage from a worthy, industrious young man for no other reason than that he is not able to surround her at first with the comforts which she may think she ought to have. Young men, who have a due share of the qualities which women esteem in a husband, need not be afraid that girls of that kind will refuse them, because they may not be well endowed with this world's goods. They will cheerfully bear their part of the burdens of life without repining when confident of the love and supporting and guiding hand of their husbands.

AGAINST INCURRING DEBT.

We feel led to caution the Latter-day Saints against forming the bad habit of incurring debt and taking upon themselves obligations which frequently burden them heavier than they can bear, and lead to the loss of their homes and other possessions. We know it is the fashion of the age to use credit to the utmost limit, and it is customary for nations, states, counties and cities to borrow money, issue bonds and thus load themselves with taxes to such an extent that large numbers of the people are prevented from owning land or even the houses which they occupy. Thus the masses become tenants and have to pay rent for land and shelter. This is a great evil and one that we, as a people and as individuals, should carefully shun. Our business should be done, as much as possible, on the principle of paying for that

which we purchase, and our needs should be brought within the limit of our resources. The disposition to speculate and to take chances upon ventures of one kind and another should be repressed. There are many people who have been rendered homeless in our Territory by the neglect of this precaution. To raise funds to invest in some scheme which has appeared promising they have mortgaged their homes, only too often, to be disappointed and to find themselves without a place of shelter for themselves and their families. All this is wrong. If the penalty for such unwisdom fell upon the one through whose acts and influence it is brought about, the consequences would not be so deplorable; but very frequently families suffer and the bad results are widely felt. We, therefore, repeat our counsel to the Latter-day Saints, to shun debt. Be content with moderate gains, and be not misled by illusory hopes of acquiring wealth. Remember the saying of the wise man: "But he that hasteth to get rich shall not be innocent." Let our children also be taught habits of economy, and not to indulge in tastes which they cannot gratify without running in debt.

ZION SHALL NOT BE REMOVED.

We have been favored, as no other people have, with wise counsels. Their extent and variety are immeasurable. They cover every department of human life. So far as we have observed them, prosperity and happiness have been the results. Whatever difficulties we may have to contend with to-day are due, if not wholly, at least in great part, to our disregard of them. Is not this the experience and testimony of all the faithful Saints who have watched the progress of events among us? Had we observed these counsels, how many of the evils from which we now suffer would never have been known among us? Our neglect of them has brought its punishment, and the faithful can see it. But shall we not profit by the experience of the past and act more wisely in the future? As the Lord has said (Doctrine and Covenants, sec. 90, ver. 36-37),

"But verily I say unto you, that I, the Lord, will contend with Zion, and plead with her strong ones, and chasten her until she overcomes and is clean before me: For she shall not be removed out of her place, I, the Lord, have spoken it."

We should begin to understand that God's ways are infinitely superior to our ways, and that His counsels, though they may seem to call for sacrifice, are always the best and the safest for us to adopt and carry out. Thousands among us can testify to the truth of this from individual experience. These thousands should combine and create a public opinion in favor of obedience to the counsel of heaven that will have its proper effect upon our children and the inexperienced among us.

THE GLORY WILL BE THE LORD'S.

We also should learn this great truth, that God will have all the glory and honor for the establishment of His Church and Kingdom on the earth. Man cannot claim it in this or any other age of the world. Nothing but the power of God could have brought forth the fullness of the Gospel, organized the Church, gathered His people to Zion in fulfillment of revelation and performed the work which has been accomplished. Therefore, as Latter-day Saints, we are obliged to acknowledge the hand of God in all the blessings we enjoy.

THE CONDUCT OF OUR LIVES.

It should be the aim of all the members of the Church to carry out practically in their lives the principles of the Gospel. In no way can we better convince the world of their truth than in showing in our acts and dealings with one another and with mankind the elevating effect they have upon us. We make high professions, and there should be such a high standard of purity of life among us as to correspond with these professions. Our children should be impressed with this, and be taught that the name of Saint is so holy that they only who are pure in heart can claim it.

If our religion does not lead us to love our God and our fellow man and to deal justly and uprightly with all men, then our profession of it is vain. The Apostle says:

"If a man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar: for he that loveth not his brother, whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?"

We can best exemplify our love for our God by living our religion. It is vain to profess a love for God while speaking evil of or doing wrong to His children. The sacred covenants we have made with Him strictly impose upon us the duties we owe to one another; and the great office of religion is to teach us how to perform those duties so as to produce the greatest happiness for ourselves and for our fellow-beings. When the obligations of our religion are observed, no words are spoken or acts are committed that would injure a neighbor. If the Latter-day Saints lived as they should do, and as their religion teaches them to do, there would be no feeling in any breast but that of brotherly and sisterly affection and love. Backbiting and evil-speaking would have no existence among us; but peace and love and good will would reign in all our hearts and habitations and settlements. We would be the happiest people on the face of the earth, and the blessing and peace

of Heaven would rest upon us and upon all that belongs to us.

If there be unhappiness and heart-burnings and quarrellings and hatreds among us, they exist because we do not observe the religion which we profess. They are not its fruits. Where these evils exist there is a crying necessity for repentance. If any feel injured by the words or acts of their brethren or sisters, the Gospel points out and furnishes the way by which this injury may be repaired. Instead of talking about this to others they should go to the person or persons who have done the wrong and make their feelings known. If satisfaction is then made, that ought to end the matter; but if not, it can be reported to the proper officers of the Church for them to take the necessary steps to terminate the difficulties. In this way animosities and disunion can be prevented and confidence be maintained.

PARTAKING OF THE SACRAMENT.

As Latter-day Saints, it is our general custom to partake of the sacrament once a week. If the teachings of our Lord, in remembrance of whom we observe this sacred ordinance, be regarded, no one who has trespassed can be permitted to share in it until he has made reconciliation. It is the express commandment of the Lord Jesus that no one shall be permitted to partake of His flesh and blood unworthily. A more perfect system to prevent the existence of improper feelings and wrongs among brethren and sisters can not be imagined. If the Saints do their duty, difficulties do not remain unsettled beyond the Lord's day when they assemble to eat and drink in remembrance of Him.

TEMPLE WORK.

Notwithstanding the difficulties that the Saints have had to contend with of late, they have pursued their labors in every direction with unabated zeal. This is particularly noticeable in their attendance at the Temples. The wish to avail themselves of the opportunities for attending to the ordinances for themselves and their deceased friends has, if anything, increased, and those employed in these sacred buildings have their time fully occupied in performing their duties there. It is evident that the Latter-day Saints appreciate the blessings to be obtained through this Temple work. When we reflect that we have two buildings of this character already completed, furnishing abundant facilities for all who choose to go there to obtain the ordinances of God's house for themselves and for those in whose salvation they take so deep an interest, and that we have another Temple at Manti nearing completion, and one in Salt Lake City, which we hope to see finished before long, our hearts are filled with gladness and we cannot refrain from praising our God for His goodness unto His people in permitting them, notwithstanding the opposition and many difficulties they have had to contend with, to erect such structures and to dedicate them, according to the pattern He has given for these sacred uses.

No right feeling Latter-day Saint can think upon this subject without being thrilled with heavenly joy for what God has done for us in our generation, furnishing us, as He has done, with every facility to prepare us, our posterity and our ancestors for that eternal world which lies beyond the present life. The Latter-day Saints are, in truth, a highly favored people, and praise to God should ascend from every heart and habitation in our land for the great mercy and goodness which He has shown unto us. He has made us promises of the most precious character, and he has fulfilled them up to the present time. We would be the most ungrateful and unworthy people that ever lived if, after receiving such wonderful manifestations of His goodness, we slackened in our diligence or failed in our obedience and devotion to Him and His great cause.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The treatment which the Elders have received in preaching the Gospel throughout the Southern States, as we are informed by President John Morgan, has been much better of late than it has been at some other periods. The Elders are listened to with more patience and do not meet with so much of the spirit of mobocracy and unreasoning hate. Additions are being made to the Church, and those who emigrate from that region have generally settled in San Luis Valley, Colorado.

The Elders in the North Western States under the direction of President W. M. Palmer, pursue their labors with undiminished zeal and with moderate success in bringing people into the Church. These fields of labor have furnished opportunities for numbers of our young men to gain experience in missionary efforts, and those who have this privilege return home, in the most of instances, better qualified to assist the local authorities where they reside in the labors of the ministry.

In Great Britain the Elders meet with considerable opposition in places, principally, however, from apostates. They find that field a much more difficult one than it was in former years. The hearts of the people seem to have become hardened, and great indifference prevails in regard to religion. Still we learn from President George Teasdale, who presides at the present time over the European Mission, that the Elders who zealously enter into

the labors of the ministry find abundant cause for rejoicing in the success which attends their exertions. Throughout the Swiss and German Mission presided over by Elder Frederick Schoenfeld, and the Scandinavian Mission presided over by Elder N. C. Flygare, the Elders are laboring also with commendable zeal and with gratifying results. An effort is being made at the present time to preach the Gospel in Turkey, where Elders Jacob Spori, J. M. Tanner and F. F. Hintze have been, and are laboring, and even the land of Palestine has been visited, and in the late company of emigrants which reached this City from Europe, nine persons were gathered who had received the Gospel in that land, a land hallowed to us as the earthly home of our Redeemer, and the soil of which his sacred feet trod.

On the Sandwich Islands the Elders are laboring faithfully under the direction of President William King, and everything is being done to improve the condition of that people and to save them from the destruction which threatens the extinction of the race. The plantation at Laie is still maintained, and the Elders who have labored and who are still laboring there enter with spirit into the management of that property in a way to benefit as much as possible the native Saints. The attention of the Elders there is directed at present to the Navigator Islands, where some few years ago two native Elders from the Sandwich Islands were successful in baptizing a large number of natives and organizing them into branches. These Islands have not been visited by any of the white Elders, but it is probable that some of our Elders on the Sandwich Islands may in the near future make a visit there.

The letters which we receive from New Zealand where President William Paxman presides, continue to bring us gratifying intelligence concerning the condition and progress of the work there. The Elders are very successful among the Maories. Many of the white brethren have succeeded in acquiring the language of that race, which is cognate to that of the Sandwich Islands, and two of them, Elders Ezra T. Richards and Sonda Sanders, Jr., are now engaged, we are informed, in translating the Book of Mormon into the Maori language. In Australia the Elders are also laboring, but it is a much harder field than among the natives of New Zealand.

HOME MANUFACTURES.

Frequent reference has been made in past teachings and in former Epistles to the subject of home manufactures. It has been, and we feel it still ought to be, a theme of inexhaustible interest to Zion; yet there remains an immense amount to be done in developing our resources and furnishing facilities for the employment of the people. It is pleasing to note the progress which is being made in some directions. Our woolen manufactures are gaining credit for their excellence in other communities as well as our own. But we export considerable wool even after all our factories are well supplied. If this could be manufactured at home, it would add greatly to the wealth of our community, not only in the profits which would accrue from the use of machinery, but in the employment which it would furnish to many of our citizens. Besides the manufacture of woolen cloths, there is considerable home-made hosiery of excellent quality which is placed on the market.

The range of articles which are manufactured in this Territory is gradually increasing; and from the feeling which now prevails we judge that many more branches will soon be added to those already in operation. The manufacture of soaps of various grades has now become a settled and paying business. A fine quality of hats is also made. Boots and shoes and clothing, glass, white lead, lead pipe, native paints, brushes, paper, printing type, starch, pearl barley and oatmeal are all manufactured in the Territory, and many of these articles in sufficient quantities to supply the local demand and to export to some extent. It is an encouraging feature in the most of these enterprises that those engaged in them are seeking to enlarge their facilities with the view to increase their production. We have a large number of children growing up among us who should be furnished with opportunities to acquire skill in mechanism, manufactures, and other pursuits which are necessary for the comfort of man. It is not only incumbent upon parents to seek for avenues of profitable employment for their children, but it should be kept in view by the leading men of the Church in all our settlements. An idle man's brain, it is said, is the devil's workshop, and no community can prosper and maintain a high standard of morality that does not furnish employment for its members. Far better to work for low wages than not to work at all. But with proper care, and by putting in use the experience that many individuals in every settlement possess, there need be no want of remunerative employment for the rising generation, and for others who may come in from abroad. It may not always be kept in mind, yet it is a fact, that any percentage of idle persons in a community is a direct loss to the whole. It is unfortunate, also, for a community, when the young and enterprising are compelled to leave it and go elsewhere to find employment or room for the exercise

of the talent of which they feel themselves possessed. Settlements that are in this situation will languish and go to decay, while others that furnish facilities for employment will become thrifty and prosperous. The combination of capital by means of co-operation would, in many instances, enable settlements to start branches of manufacture and conduct them successfully. Chimerical schemes, however, should not be encouraged, as their failure destroys confidence and makes it more difficult to obtain aid for worthy enterprises which might be made successful. Where co-operation has failed among us, it has not been because the principle is defective, but because of mismanagement, sometimes from ignorance and carelessness, and sometimes, perhaps, from selfishness.

Our country abounds in useful elements. We have a fertile soil, when properly cultivated, and an admirable climate. Grains, fruits, and vegetables, as well as all kinds of stock, can be raised here, and as superior in quality as can be found anywhere on the earth. Care should be taken to raise the very best varieties. Our horses, cattle, sheep, and poultry, as well as our grains, and fruits, and vegetables, should be of the very best kinds, and no pains should be spared to keep them pure. Our system of irrigation does not admit of the cultivation of large areas of land. Our farms are moderate in extent. This being the case, they should be cultivated in the most approved style, and the whole business connected with a farm should be conducted in a manner to bring the best results. As facilities for education increase, there undoubtedly will be a marked improvement in the management of all these branches of business.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

It is gratifying to notice the interest that is being taken among us in education; yet there is great room for improvement. As the taste for what may be called book-learning increases, manual labor should not be neglected. The education of the mind and the education of the body should go hand in hand. A skillful brain should be joined with a skillful hand. Manual labor should be dignified among us and always be made honorable. The tendency, which is too common in these days, for young men to get a smattering of education and then think themselves unsuited for mechanical or other laborious pursuits is one that should not be allowed to grow among us. Of course it is necessary as society is now organized, that the professions, as they are termed, should receive attention. But every one should make it a matter of pride to be a producer, and not a consumer alone. Our children should be taught to sustain themselves by their own industry and skill, and not only to do this, but to help sustain others, and that to do this by honest toil is one of the most honorable means which God has furnished to his children here on the earth. The subject of the proper education of the youth of Zion is one of the greatest importance.

President Brigham Young during his lifetime established schools in Provo and Logan, where the principles of the Gospel have been taught in connection with other branches of education, and more recently similar schools have been commenced, and conducted with marked success; in Salt Lake, Beaver and Fillmore Cities.

The good results arising from teachings received in the Provo and Logan Academies are very apparent and pleasing to all who have the interests of the young at heart, and we regret that such institutions are so limited in number.

Through the indefatigable labors of Professors Karl G. Maeser, J. Z. Stewart and their associates, these schools have done, and are now doing, a great work in educational advancement, by instilling a knowledge of the principles of the Gospel of life and salvation into the minds of our children, upon whose shoulders the Kingdom of God must rest in the near future.

We trust it will not be long before schools of this kind will be established in every city and village where the Latter-day Saints reside. In the meantime, however, the Saints should not fail to avail themselves of the privileges that are now offered them in the Provo, Logan, Beaver, Fillmore, and Salt Lake Academies.

THE "CHURCH SUITS."

Congress, at its last session as you are aware, passed a law entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to amend Section 532 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes," etc.

Under the 15th and 17th sections of this law the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints are respectively declared dissolved, and in this Act it is made the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to cause proceedings to be taken in the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah to wind up the affairs of said associations.

Pursuant to the duty thus imposed upon the Attorney General, on the 30th day of July, 1887, proceedings were begun in said court by the United States against the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company and its trustees, and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and its alleged trustees for the

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