

eties, who are so anxious to convert savages from their barbarism, do not unitedly labor until they effect a reformation among these brutal, civilized savages of Roumania they will fail in performing a duty they owe to themselves and to the interest of humanity the world over.

The dispatches to-day, say that indignation meetings of the Israelites have been held in several cities of the East to protest against the cruelty practiced against their brethren by these Roumanian barbarians; they will also memorialize the Government authorities and the members of Congress to use their influence to prevent a recurrence of these shameful outrages in future.

This prompt action on the part of the Jews here will, it is to be hoped, be followed by a similar action on the part of all men of influence, both Jews and Christians, in Europe, that the inhumanity of the Roumanians may meet with such general condemnation as to render a repetition of their brutality impossible.

With any people persecuted on account of their religion, the people of Utah sympathize most deeply. They have endured to the full, the result of so-called Christian intolerance on that account; and hard as is the conduct of the civilized and Christian Roumanians, it is trifling when compared with what professed believers in the same system of religion in America have inflicted upon the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. With all the boasting of the civilization of the times, the heaven of barbarism is by no means extinct, either on this or the other side of the Atlantic, as wholesale murder and slaughter there, and special legislation for religion's sake here, amply, but unfortunately demonstrate.

#### SMALL POX.

Notwithstanding the unusually backward spring, and cool weather, the advent of the hot season may now be looked for very shortly. As the summer diseases, such as scarlatina, dysentery, &c., so prevalent and fatal among children here, make their appearance soon after the commencement of hot weather, it would be well if the sanitary and other officers of the various cities and settlements throughout the Territory would adopt every precaution within their power to prevent the development of these, or other diseases, of a contagious character. To all such laudable measures the people generally should respond with their hearty co-operation, by thoroughly cleansing and sweetening every nook and corner of their dwellings, and, as far as they possibly can, of outbuildings in the vicinity of their dwellings. No water should be allowed to stand in cesspools, drains or sloughs to stagnate and decompose, rendering the air impure and helping to develop disease of a pestilential character. All remnants of decomposing vegetable or animal substances within, or in the vicinity of dwellings should be removed and destroyed or they will become a likely source of disease as the weather becomes warmer.

We desire to call the attention of the people to the subject of health more especially at this time, on account of the re-appearance of small pox in the Territory. There was a rumor in circulation some time ago that a sister, while on her return home from the late General Conference, fell sick of this disease at Bountiful; this was subsequently denied; but whether true or not, there is no doubt that at least two bona fide cases now exist in Morgan county, one in Morgan City, the other in Peterson's settlement. On Friday last we received a letter from the former place, conveying this information, but as the letter had no signature, we were in doubt as to the amount of reliability to be attached to it; but on Saturday the information was confirmed by W. Eddington, Esq. Mayor of Morgan, who had just arrived in this city from that place.

For the past year or two, during the hot season, this terrible malady has raged with considerable virulence in portions of California and Nevada. Last spring it made its appearance in Utah, at Coalville, Summit county, and but for the prompt and energetic measures of the authorities there, the results would, in all likelihood, have been very serious. The fact of its having made its appearance again this spring is proof that vigilance is necessary to prevent and check its spread, for if it be permitted to gain a foothold in our Territory, where children are so very numerous, the consequences might be of the most grievous character.

The small pox is one of the most fear-

ful and fatal of all infectious diseases; but there is one thing in connection with it, which robs it of some of its terrors,—namely that proper sanitary regulations, rigorously enforced, will do much to check it. This was shown last Spring at Coalville, where the measures adopted by the authorities of the city, with the blessing of God, undoubtedly prevented its increase, and in a very short time extirpated everything favorable to its development. We hope to hear immediately of similar results attending the efforts of the authorities of Morgan City and county.

Coalville was quarantined, for some time, and a healthful place provided, some distance from the town, to which every fresh patient was conveyed as fast as the symptoms of the disease were developed. We were glad to learn from Bro. Eddington, on Saturday, that a hospital has been established, in a healthful place some distance from Morgan City, to which the patient afflicted with the disease, and his family were promptly removed. If more cases make their appearance the strictest system of quarantine should be carried, and no person be permitted either to leave or enter Morgan City until the malady has disappeared.

Owing to the excellent Ward organization existing in all our cities and settlements, there is no place in the world where the people are so capable of carrying out measures to resist the inroads of epidemic and contagious diseases as in this Territory. We hope the bishops and teachers in every city, and more particularly in the districts where the small pox has made its appearance, will at once adopt every precaution necessary to ensure and promote health. In places where the disease has already made its appearance visiting the houses of those afflicted should be prohibited, unless there be an absolute necessity for such visits. Some people are heedless, or ignorant of the serious results that might ensue therefrom. We do not advocate anything approaching inhumanity or unkindness to the afflicted; but we do think that visiting and waiting upon patients should be done by those who have already had the disease, and are safe from the attacks.

If the above precautions be carefully attended to, cleanliness in person, and in dwellings and surroundings be strictly attended to, and the Word of Wisdom, or great care, be observed in eating and drinking and in all the habits of life, we see no need to fear the prevalence of this or any other malady of a contagious character in our midst. And if there were no probability of the appearance of anything of the kind, the practice of the measures hinted at here—within the reach of all,—cannot be other than beneficial, for they are certainly more necessary to the preservation of the general health of the people in the hot season than at any other portion of the year.

#### VISITORS TO BRIGHAM CITY.

THE plan of having excursion trains occasionally from this city to the cities north, by the Utah Central, we think is a very good one, and that during the summer they will be convenient and pleasurable to the people here, and profitable to the Utah Central company. Yesterday and the day before quite a number availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to visit Brigham City, and to be present at the meetings held on the occasion of the visit of President Young and party. A great many more, we understand, would have gone, had they known of any means of getting from the switch to the city—a distance of two-and-a-half miles.

We are pleased to say that the citizens of Brigham, to show their appreciation of and pleasure at the visit of their friends and brethren turned out in large numbers well provided with teams in which to transport all who might arrive from the switch to the city. The teams provided were in excess of the demand both yesterday morning and the morning before. Last night, too, the same accommodation was extended, and all who desired to return were driven from the city to the switch in time for the returning train. We think this is much to the praise of the citizens of Brigham, and we have no doubt it will encourage many more to take advantage of such excursions on future occasions.

CORN CREEK.—We learn through a letter from Bishop Callister that the crops at Corn and Meadow Creeks never looked better. At the sink, at Chalk Creek, the crops have been destroyed by grasshoppers and much damage is being done in Round Valley. The most of the Corn Creek Indians have gone north.

#### DISCOURSE

By President BRIGHAM YOUNG,  
delivered in the New Tabernacle, Salt  
Lake City, May 29th, 1870.

[REPORTED BY DAVID W. EVANS.]

If I can have your attention I will talk to you a few minutes. Speaking as much as I have in public makes me feel most forcibly that I have both stomach and lungs, hence I would like to have stillness in the house. I see some sisters withdrawing in consequence of their children not being quiet; I am very much obliged to them, and trust that others will do likewise if they cannot keep their children still.

I am not in the habit of making many apologies nor very many preliminaries when I speak to a congregation. Sometimes I feel to say a few words that might be called apologetic in rising to address a congregation, having that timidity which most men feel on such occasions. I have seen few public speakers in my life who were capable of rising and speaking directly upon a subject, unless it had been studied or perhaps written beforehand. To speak extempore, on the impulse of the moment, without reflection, requires considerable steadiness of the nerve. This is a matter that I have reflected upon a good deal, for in my experience I have learned that there is a modest timidity in the feelings of almost all persons I ever saw when called upon to speak to their fellow beings. This is frequently the case in private circles as well as before the public. I think I understand the reason of it: it is a matter which I have studied. I find myself here on this earth, in the midst of intelligence. I ask myself and Wisdom, where has this intelligence come from. Who has produced and brought into existence, I will say, this intelligent congregation assembled here this afternoon? We are here, but whence have we come? Where did we belong before coming here? Have we dropped accidentally from some of the planets on to this earth without order, law or rule? Perhaps some, in their reflections, have come to this conclusion, and think that is all that is known in relation to this matter. I enquire where is this intelligence from which I see, more or less, in every being, and before which I shrink when attempting to address a congregation. I ask the question of my friends, my brethren and of every man that lives: Suppose that you, through duty, are called to speak to a private family, to a small congregation or even to children in a Sunday school do you not feel this same timidity? Where is the man who can rise to address children without feeling this same modesty? I have seen a very few in my life who could rise before a congregation, in a prayer meeting, or go on the stage of a theatre, or anywhere else, and speak with perfect ease and confidence. I think they have great reason to be thankful for their self-confidence; but where they obtained it or whether it is inherent; whether they are destitute of real refinement or have a surplus of it, it is not for me to say. I know that I do not possess this faculty. When I speak to a congregation I know that I am speaking to the intelligence that is from above. This intelligence that is within you and me is from Heaven. In gazing upon the intelligence reflected in the countenances of my fellow-beings I gaze upon the image of Him whom I worship,—the God I serve. I see His image and a certain amount of His intelligence there. I feel it within myself. My nature shrinks at the divinity we see in others. This is the cause of that timidity to which I have referred which I experience when rising to address a congregation.

I rise with pleasure this afternoon to speak to my friends, brethren and sisters and to the strangers who are here; and I will take the liberty of looking at my people,—my brethren and sisters, as they are. I look at others as they are, and we will look at each other as we are. We will chat a little together, and I will give both saints and strangers a few of my views. First to the Saints, I will say that you and I have professed to believe in God who reigns in the heavens, who formed the earth and the planets. No matter whether He rules the celestial, terrestrial or telestial, you and I have professed to believe in that Supreme Being who has set this machine in motion. He governs by law. He has reduced His offspring, His legitimate offspring, to all the sin, darkness, death and misery that we find on this earth; He has also provided means and, in connection with the attributes He has implanted within us, has instituted ordinances which, if we will receive and improve upon, will enable us to return back into His presence. I say to the Latter-day Saints, live your religion! Live so that the Spirit of the Lord will dwell within you, that you may know for a surety and certainty that God lives. For me to tell you that there is a God in heaven, that Jesus Christ is the Savior of the world; for me to tell you that Jesus will give His holy spirit to them that believe on Him and obey His gospel would be fruitless to you unless you obey His requirements. I know that the Latter-day Saints are looked upon by the world as dupes,—as a low, degraded, imbe-

cile race, and that we are so unwise and short sighted, so vain and foolish that through the great amount of enthusiasm within us, we have embraced an error, and have been duped by Joseph Smith. You who have obeyed the principles he preached know whether you are deceived or not. I know for myself, and you know for yourselves.

Now let me ask you, if you trust to my faith, to my words and teachings, counsel and advice, and do not seek after the Lord to have His spirit to guide and direct you can I not deceive you, can I not lead you into error? Look at this and see to what mischief it would lead, and what an amount of evil could be done to a people if they did not live so that the spirit of the Lord would dwell with them that they might know these things for themselves. It is my request, my prayer, exhortation, faith, wish and earnest desire that the Latter-day Saints will live their religion, and that they will teach their children all things pertaining to God and Godliness, that they may grow up into Christ, their living head.

I would ask of my friends, or foes, no matter which,—I mean those who do not believe as I do,—those who look upon us as a set of fanatics I would ask a few questions of the world of mankind, of the greatest philosophers, of the greatest genius, and of the men of the most profound knowledge on the face of the earth, Can you tell me where you get your knowledge? Say some "The schoolmaster taught me thus and so; my mother taught me thus and so; or I have learned it from books." Can you tell me the origin of this knowledge? Can you direct me where I can go and get the same knowledge? Was this inherent in you? Was it developed without any nourishment, or instruction? Without the life and intelligence which came from the vision of the mind? Ask the mechanic, Who influenced you to bring forth this and that improvement in mechanism? Who influenced Professor Morse to believe that he could stretch a wire round this building or any other, and then, by applying a battery at one end of the wire, that he could receive an answer at the other? Who taught Robert Fulton that he could apply steam so as to propel a vessel? Did his mother, his schoolmaster or his preacher tell him this? No; he would have spurned the idea.

Now, all this is in my remembrance. I lived near by those who assisted Mr. Fulton in building his steamboat. He could not be dissuaded, by any means, to desist from his operations. I ask what was it that influenced the mind of Fulton in this direction? It was that invisible influence or intelligence that comes from our Creator, day by day, and night by night, in dreams and visions of the mind. "I see it, I know it" said he. I recollect him telling some of our neighbors who assisted him in building the first steam vessel, that ever was built, "I know that I can apply steam so as to propel this vessel from here to New York. I know it just as well as I live." I recollect a Mr. Curtis, a carriage maker, who lived in the State of New York; said he "I have a little property, and I will spend all I have to assist Mr. Fulton to put his project into successful operation; for I have faith in it."

This is a question which I would like the scientific and philosophic world to answer, where do you get your knowledge from? I can answer the question, they get it from that Supreme Being, a portion of whose intelligence is in each and every one. They have it not independently; it was not there until put there. They have the foundation, and they can improve and add knowledge to knowledge, wisdom to wisdom, light to light and intelligence to intelligence. This power to increase in wisdom and intelligence so that we can know things for ourselves is within every one of us.

Now, I ask the wise where did you get your wisdom? Was it taught you? Yes, I say it was taught you. By your professors in college? No, it was taught you by the influence of the spirit that is in man, and the inspiration of the spirit of God giveth it understanding; and every creature can thus add intelligence to intelligence. We all know that if we learn one page of a book to-day, we can learn another to-morrow, and yet retain that which we learned previously; and so we can go on step by step, from day to day, improving the faculties with which God has endowed us, until we are filled with the knowledge of God.

The "Mormons" believe all this. I ask strangers and the philosophers of the world is there any harm in it? Is it any harm for you and me to exercise faith in God? We have faith, we live by faith; we came to these mountains by faith. We came here, I often say, though to the ears of some the expression may sound rather rude, naked and barefoot, and comparatively this is true. Is that a fact. It is. Shall I explain this? I will in part, and I will commence by satisfying the curiosity of almost everybody that comes here, or with whom our elders converse when away. A great many men and women have an irrepressible curiosity to know how many wives President Young has. I am now going to gratify that curiosity by saying, ladies and gentlemen, I have sixteen wives. If I have any more hereafter it will be my good luck and the blessing of God. "How many children have you, President Young?" I have forty-nine living children, and I hope to have a great many more. Now put that down. I impart this infor-