

by crickets, then by grasshoppers, (I suppose that the grasshoppers must have beaten the crickets) and when they found that the grasshoppers and crickets had not eaten us up, then the drouth came and destroyed us, and after all that, the cry from one end of the nation to the other now is to destroy the 'Mormons.' They will have quite a job, for there is more than one that can work at that game.

What do you suppose the Government thinks about those furiosos and their lies? The Government feels about that matter some as a friend felt towards Morrill who was going to deliver that GREAT, (but I cannot hollow loud enough) that GREAT speech that he thought was so full of thunder, but behold when the shell cracked it made no noise. I have no doubt but what his friends were determined to have the speech hushed up; they saw its shallowness and were satisfied that it would not accomplish one thing that he designed it should. Men who think, know that all such persons are devoid of the principal item, viz:—good sense to discern that they do not rightly understand things themselves. They are like the chap who thought he knew it all, and a doctor said to him, 'between you and I we know everything.' The young man thought that was first rate, and calculated to find out what the doctor knew. Says the doctor, 'I cannot think of but one thing that you do not know.' 'O, doctor, will you reveal that to me?' 'If I thought it would do much good, or if you would profit by it, I would reveal it to you. Perhaps I may as well tell you, for there is one thing you do not know, though I believe that you know everything else, and that is that you are a fool, which I have learned since I began to converse with you. And now, between you and me, we do know the whole of it.'

Government knows full well the miserable nonsense and the tirade of abuse that is heaped upon us, but what do they care about it? If they had the power of putting such characters on chips, as we do, and carrying them out, perhaps they would never give them office; but they have not that faculty, as we have. We can look men out of our community, and they will run and howl, thinking that their lives are in danger.

I presume that there are still hundreds and thousands of communications daily sent to the President of the United States by applicants for office, whom if he could take up on chips, as we can, and set them out of Washington, he would most gladly so dispose of. But what is to be done? Why, give the poor, miserable dog a crumb, or an old bone, and say, 'get out now,' and that is the way they get here. To the praise of a few who have been here be it said, they kept the law; but almost universally the government officers that have come here have trampled the laws under their feet, and have spurned them to derision.

If officers of the law will keep the law, it is all we ask of them while they are here; but if they do not keep the law, we will make them suffer the penalty. They are afraid of 'Mormonism,' like the Irishman who was arraigned before a court of justice for a misdemeanor. He lamented bitterly, and the judge told him not to mourn, for he would see that he had justice done to him. 'And sure that is what I am afraid of,' replied paddy. So it is with them; they are all the time afraid of justice. When they come here they are afraid that justice is going to overtake them, instead of the 'Mormons' doing them harm, and they do not like justice.

I will now say a few words in regard to the brethren's helping us on the Public Works. I think that scores of men have come to me and said, 'br. Brigham, don't you want a team to work on the Public Works? I really want to let a team go on to the Public Works.' We have not needed them until now. We are going to sell our oxen to pay our debts, and we will now let the brethren work with their teams, as they have desired. We shall now prove them by their works. James said, 'Show me your faith without your works, and I will show you my faith by my works.' We will apply that Scripture to you; if you will show your faith without your works, we will show you our faith by our works and see how many will follow the example.

There are horse teams and mule teams in abundance, and the spring work is pretty nigh done. Horse teams and mule teams will haul rock as well as oxen, though it is generally supposed that they cannot. We will sell our cattle to pay our debts, for if some poor, miserable people tell the truth and we have to leave here, I do not want to go away in debt to our enemies, for the Lord has told us not to go in debt to our enemies. If I can get the brethren to do as we want them to do, in a short time we will not owe a gentile one half dollar. We never would have been in debt to our enemies, if I could have had my plans carried out. Some others have had their way, and I with a few others have had to stand and lift the load. If I could be permitted to have my way, I would always have the dollar on hand to buy my enemy, instead of owing him a dollar and having to be sold for it. I would always have a purse ready to buy those who are for sale, instead of being out of means at the sale. I would make every thousand dollars return two, whereas I cannot do that while letting others have their way.

We want you to report yourselves forthwith, brethren. You can tell your neighbors, and the word will go through the city and county. But we do not want men to come here and say, 'there is a horse,' or, 'I will turn out an ox,' or, 'br. Wells, I will send a team, if you will support it and hire a man to drive it.' We do not want any such proffered blessings, but we want them proffered upon the principle that you hire your own board or bring it with you, and bring your horse feed and maintain yourselves, just as you do at home about your own work, and come and do the labor necessary to be done. We do not wish any man to say, 'there I am, I want you to board me, and I want some horse feed, stable room, reins, whiptrees and everything else.' We want men to stay at home, unless they come to do the clean work and provide for themselves and animals.

We have wagons rigged for transporting heavy blocks of stone, and we are going to try hauling them with horses. If you do not believe that horses and mules can haul heavy stones as well as oxen, come and see my horses and mules do it; they will do it better than oxen.

Would you like to assemble here next Sunday morning and hear those pretty stories read? They are delightful! If that is your wish you will all signify it by being here by eight o'clock next Sunday morning, when you shall hear those beautiful stories and learn how delightful you appear in the eyes of the world, according to their representations. In the absence of important news, I think the reading of those stories will cheer you so much!

There is but one fact that makes our enemies mad at us, and it is a principle visible and tangible to the natural senses, though I would not say that it is the internal working of the natural senses to the natural man. But one fact can be produced that makes our enemies angry at us and that is this, we actually will sustain our leaders, we will be of one heart and mind, which is the same thing. I do have that power and influence here that no other man on this earth has in the midst of his community, with the exception, perhaps, of some whom we call heathen and the members of the church of Rome. And I do not suppose that there can be a bishop or priest in the whole Roman Catholic kingdom who has a people around him that have that implicit confidence in him that this people have in their leaders.

If the President of the United States could have the influence that I have in the midst of this people, even over as many people in the United States as there are Latter Day Saints that I preside over, he would in a moment give \$100,000, which is his salary for four years. They spend their scores of thousands and hundreds of thousands to get the name of having an influence, of being a man who can wield a certain amount of power. This is also the feeling with Cabinet officers, Senators, Representatives, and Governors of States; and even the clerks in the different departments at Washington will, if they have the money, give a large portion of their salary just to get a clerkship. Office hunters will throw a hundred dollars here and fifty dollars there to secure their election or appointment. Candidates for Congress will deal out a thousand dollars to a certain set of men to go to one district and electioneer, and five hundred to another, and two hundred to another, according to the influence of the people in the district. They buy their positions with money, and know that they have not the influence that they like to have and which they see that I have, and that mortifies them. And I presume that not many Presidents of the United States have been elected without its costing them a quarter or a half of their salary.

What do you suppose that Fremont expended during the last presidential campaign? Probably not less than two million dollars. His California property was rated at eight million, and a company in England proffered five million for one half of that property which the Government had ceded to him. It is presumable that he expended twice ten hundred thousand dollars, and perhaps five hundred thousand on the top of that, but he did not succeed in being elected President. Had he have succeeded he would have been the most influential man in the Government, simply because he had become the President.

It has been the practise for years, in the United States, for each party to have what they call a corruption fund, to which the members contribute their fifty cents, five dollars, or fifty dollars. What for? To carry on an election. There is not an election for a President of the United States that probably costs less than one half of the worth of the State of New York or Pennsylvania. Hundreds of millions are expended in the presidential election at each four years.

What do they do in Congress? Before the last presidential election there was not as much business done by that army of men, as would rightly occupy the time of any legislative body for a very few days. What were they doing? Log rolling. They also get fine ladies to electioneer with different influential gentlemen, and they exert their influence in the various States where they reside. The female portion of the community have elected the President for years and years. And the corruption fund is made use of by the different parties, one man throwing out five hundred dollars for one place, another a thousand, another two or three thousand. But I will now stop speaking on that subject, for there is no end to those matters.

Commotion and war are abroad among the nations and they will continue to be troubled, and sore vexation and mourning and weeping and desolation await the inhabitants of the earth.

While we enjoy the privilege of the holy gospel, does it not become us, as men and women of God, to be sober, full of faith and good works, and administer salvation to one another, and to every person that will receive the truth at our hands? It becomes us to be Saints indeed. We know that the world is angry at us, and that we cannot help. We mean to pursue our course, build up the kingdom of God on earth and establish Zion; we have also got to assist in rebuilding Jerusalem, for, as br. Kimball has said, if it is built up we have got to assist in doing it.

The house of Israel is scattered upon every island and among every nation; they have to be gathered by the gospel's being preached to them, and we expect to have the devil to fight. Joseph said, years ago, that he had all hell on his back and all the world. All the evil influences that knew anything about him were combined to crush him, but, said he, 'I will rise above them all and bear off the kingdom,' and so he did until he was slain. God suffered him to be slain for his testimony, that it might become a law through being sealed by his blood, which was the case the moment his blood was spilled, the same as with the law of Jesus Christ when he spilled his blood; then the testimony became in force. It must be so; God suffered it.

It now remains for us to bear off this kingdom

build up Zion and establish the law thereof, until Christ shall reign King of nations as he now reigns King of Saints, which is nearer at hand than you and I may believe. May the Lord help us to be faithful in this, that we may rejoice in the perfect law of liberty in the name of Jesus Christ: Amen.

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH & LIBERTY.



ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.

FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

Great Salt Lake City is nearly one thousand miles, by any known practicable route, from any important point of trade on navigable waters, and Utah has not a single stream or sheet of water valuable for navigation within her borders. Proof, all of the most correct maps published. Is such an isolated region, aside from other more forbidding peculiarities, desirable for settlement by this money, pleasure, and trade worshipping generation? No, for they never have settled in it, neither could those of them who have seen it be cheaply even hired to occupy it. Is it good policy in our Government to have its extensive domain improved by her own subjects, and by those who design to become naturalized as fast as the laws will permit? Most assuredly, yes. Then why such a general and most unwise howling by priests, politicians, editors and people, concerning the settlement of Utah by the most VIRTUOUS, INDUSTRIOUS, PEACEFUL, UNITED and LAW-ABIDING population that there is in the whole Union? The devil is too cunning to answer that question; and when the Lord's servants and honorable men repeatedly and most plainly expose the reason, it really seems to be harder to beat the actual facts into the brains of those howlers, than it would be to split a white oak fork with a dough wedge and squash beetle.

Within the United States are millions upon millions of fertile acres where rains, snows and dews distil their timely moisture; where insects do not ravage; where timber is plenty, good, and handily procured; where no drouths compel expensive and laborious irrigation; where the soil is fertile and facilities for locomotion and transportation cheap, easily accessible and abundant. This, all will admit. Utah is broken in every direction by rugged, barren mountains, interspersed with sterile plains and dry valleys upon which dew is rarely, if ever, seen, and whose parched surfaces are but occasionally and scantily moistened by welcome rain, while the winter-blockading snows are greedily absorbed where and as they melt, or devastatingly rush from the mountain gorges before the tilled soil is available for their application. The few and widely scattered localities, that will at best but barely admit of occupancy by a people whom the civilization and Christianity of the 19th century will as yet admit of living nowhere else, have to be made productive by an immense outlay of labor and expense in constructing dams, ditches, embankments, water gates, sluices and canals to divert the puny streams upon crops that would otherwise never mature. And oft, after this vast amount of extra toil, the husbandman and tree grower are compelled to behold, with what fortitude they may, the results of their anxious care wither and die ere maturity, blasting their fond anticipations of healthful sustenance; and frequently what the drouth has spared the devourer consumes, for the grasshopper and cricket have proved to be harder to cope with than the inexperienced have ever imagined. The scant amount of fuel and timber, which is mostly brittle, small, short, hard, and knotty, is almost invariably confined to the narrow canyons and high, steep slopes of the mountains, far, if not always in distance at least in difficulty of access, from the few places where settlements can be made, and the best of it generally so located as to be pronounced inaccessible by many of even the most experienced settlers, and to procure a scanty and dear supply of which roads have to be laid out with much judgment and made and kept in repair at great expense. Locomotion and transportation to and from and within Utah's borders is and, without railroads and canals, must be confined to the speed and strength of horses, mules, and oxen, and to the capacity and conveniences afforded by carriages and wagons, modes of conveyance rather unenticing to the dwellers amid railroads,

canals and navigable waters almost innumerable.

Strangers may be tempted to question the correctness of the above brief, outlined sketch of Utah, and the contrast between her rugged, uninviting features and the beautiful, smiling countenances of the States, and may enquire, 'who knows concerning the truth of these statements?' Capt. Howard Stansbury, the late Capt. J. W. Gunnison, and ALL who have ever traversed the country with eyes and brains in their heads, and with judgment and candor enough to fairly represent facts as they do exist.

As yet the howlers in pulpit, rostrum, and press, so far outnumber the intelligent, candid, and truth seeking, that strictly accurate statements about Utah find comparatively but few speakers, writers, publishers, or readers, in their behalf. But what do the howlers purpose by their foul onslaught of steady, high-handed, bare-faced vilification? Do they wish to forcibly occupy the houses and fields built and opened in so remote and forbidding a region, where scarcely a faint whisper of their hoarse howlings is undulated across desert plains and lofty peaks? The distance is too great, the locality too secluded, the toil for a livelihood too severe for that weak-backed, world-serving, pusillanimous class of intermeddlers, as they can learn without the trouble, expense and disappointment of bitter experiment, if they will but turn their attention to the information contained in truthful articles like this, and who among them is magnanimous enough to print, quote, and fairly comment upon it? Few, if any, among them are sufficiently frank and intelligent to discern the justice of publishing both views of the question, that truth and error may have a fair field of combat. They brazen error and smother truth, and who loves and applauds their course?

How opposite to that is the conduct of every true Saint. Not having a paper large enough and of a grade of character low enough to render it compatible to print therein all the slanders against us which arrived in a six months mail, President Brigham Young notified the congregation, on Sunday the 7th inst., that if they would like to hear what was published about us in the States they would manifest it by assembling in the Bowery by 8 a.m. on the morning of the 14th. The President caused the whole six months batch to be collected, and requested two excellent readers to be present at the time and place appointed, who read by turns, for nearly four hours, the printed productions of frenzied, beclouded, and addled brains, to an immense congregation of the purest and noblest people to be found on the whole earth, and could editors, scribblers, and speech makers, have seen the smiles of derision and sneers of disgust with which their lucubrations and studied obloquies were received by each intelligent hearer, it might seem that they would have been tempted to turn their time, efforts, and publications into a channel that would in some small degree benefit their fellow beings.

But to return, perhaps those zealous friends (?) of human rights and social progress would kindly waive the forcible expulsion of the 'Mormons,' lest their being again plundered, driven, and murdered, in this Christian and loving 19th century, should so scatter them amongst the people as to utterly contaminate all the whitened sepulchers now glistening with such an outside show of apparent purity.

For this reason some may deem it a better plan to send officers and troops here, with the sole view of sowing dissension and corruption in the most united and right-seeking community in the Nation. Such persons appear to have forgotten what their mothers learned them, that water and oil are not easily mixed. They also fail to comprehend, in spite of all our plain and philanthropic teachings, that the corrupt, the indolent, the sycophantic, the ease-hunting, fictitious-worldly-popularity-seeking, &c., &c., are all out of place in Utah, and would soon leave for their congenial climes and society in the cities of the States, and thus sorely chagrin and disappoint their sanctimonious aiders and abettors.

Possibly there are quite a number who are too zealous in good (?) works to await the slow progress of attempts to sow corruption in so unpromising a field, or to be satisfied with the risk of the more rapid policy of again murdering and scattering, and would doubtless far prefer the absolute extermination of a great and noble people. Is it not a subject for re-

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