men in our day? If so, the order of the
day was, "persecute him." Let every re-
ligious minister speak against him from
the pulpit, let all pious hypocrites of all
sects and parties unite with the drunk-
ard, swearer and blasphemer and perse-
cute the poor boy.

This is the enmity that exists be-
tween that which is of God and advanced
of the Almighty, and that which is or-
dained of man and by the power of the
Devil; they are at swords' points against
each other. They always have been from
the period man first accepted this earth,
down to the present time. There has
been no union between them; it is impos-
sible for them to fellowship one another.

Wickedness and righteousness are
in direct opposition. The Devil is op-
posed to God, and God is opposed to the
Devil. All the heavenly hosts are op-
posed to wickedness, and all persons who
are wicked are opposed to the heavenly
hosts. This will be so as long as there
are wicked people in existence. It does
not matter how smooth they may be in
their outward appearance, or how socia-
ble they may be in their conversation.
They, with their tongues, may make you
think they are the most gentle, polite,
civilized, and moral people on the face
of the earth, while within their hearts
lurks a poison which would destroy the
Saints of the living God.

As this has been the case in ev-
ery former age and dispensation,
so it is now; hence the Latter-day
Saints in every part of the globe
are commanded to gather out from
the midst of wickedness, corruption
and priestcraft, and every abomina-
ation that exists, and assemble them-
selves in one place. For what purpose?
That we may be separated from the
world and its corruptions, which would
otherwise work our temporal and spir-
ituai destruction. We have come here,
then, in obedience to this command,
and we have labored and toiled with all
our might to redeem this barren coun-
try and to render it capable of sustain-
ing us. What other people on the face
of the whole earth have had to toil as
the Latter-day Saints have? In some
of the poverty stricken districts of Eu-
rope, where all the capital is in the
hands of the rich and where the poor
are made slaves, it may be that some
of the latter have to work as hard as
we have to work here. But without
being placed in such circumstances we
have been compelled to undergo this toil.
When we came here we were more than
a thousand miles from any place where
we could obtain the comforts and neces-
saries to preserve life. We could not live
if we could not labor. We were obliged
to go for miles into the rugged canyons
and there labor and toil month after
month to open up roads to obtain tim-
ber for fuel, for building, and for fences
for our farms. In addition to this se-
vere toil we had to open water ditches
from the canyons in order to obtain wa-
ter to spread over the face of this barren
soil, that the desert might be reclaimed
and made to yield us a subsistence. This
is the labor which the first settlers who
came here had to perform, and this
was the way they made this country.
And were it not for the poor Latter-day
Saints who were driven by their ene-
mies from city to city and from State to
State, and who ultimately were driven,
twenty-one years ago, to the great inte-
rior of these mountains where they es-
tablished a colony, where would have
been the railroad now? Would there have
been any railroad across these moun-
tains? I doubt whether there would have
been pioneers among the wicked suffici-