SAINTLY FALSITY

On Questions Affecting Their Fanatical Tenets and Practices

Should Oaths of Mormons be Accepted in the Courts?

Some Strong Facts Showing that They Should Not Be.

E.D. TRIBUNE: It is a sad and serious charge to make against any person, or body of persons, who claim to be religious, that to shield their doctrines, members and name, from fair and honest trial before the world, they will, in open court, under the most solemn oaths, swear falsely, prevaticrate, and not only keep back the truth of the facts, but swear absolutely the opposite to them. We charge the Mormon Church the Mormon priesthood, and faithful believers of the Mormon creed, generally.

WITH FALSE SWARING!

To hide their acts from the law, and we maintain that their oaths, when Mormon practices and doctrines and certain individuals are concerned, should not be accepted or credited by the world.

It seems a distinctive feature, in true Mormonism, to tell lies and prevaticrate for their "religion’s" sake, and the protection of some of their priesthood from the consequences of breaking the law, even though the breaches of the law are said to be obedience to God’s higher law and revelations. They have been charged with such cunning, duplicity and dishonesty as a lie, since the year 1832, and their courts have proved the charges to be positively correct. The teachings of the Church have been pronounced on this very subject a duty or lie, if it will save the church or its principal men. Of course the Mormon Church will deny these charges, now, for "He that denieth these things, first will lie to hide and make it two." Let me produce proof of their vicious, willful, and debase system of hiding misconduct.

It is now openly declared by the Church and published by its authoritalies that polygamy is an important doctrine and revealed of the Church, that that revelation was given on the 13th of July 1843, and from affidavits furnished by Jos. F. Smith, Counselor to John Taylor, from several Mormon women, it is shown that it was practiced at Nauvoo. Of that fact there is now no doubt; and it was extensively practiced, but secretly, for fear of the consequences of breaking the law of Illinois against bigamy and polygamy.

As boldly and defiantly as it is now acknowledged and advocated, it was strenuously and persistently denied by all the Church until the year 1852.

In 1843, Dr. John C. Bennett, the whilom bosom friend, counsellor, and associate of Joseph Smith, the prophet, published a work entitled "Mormonism Exposed," exposing the wicked practices and purposes of the Mormon Church. Among others, of a degrading nature, he exposed the polygamous doings or "Secret wife doings." This charge of "secret wife system," and obedience to it, was strongly and indignantly denied by Joseph Smith, Hyrum Smith, John Taylor and others in the Times and Seasons, of which Joseph Smith was then editor, succeeded by John Taylor, instantor. In order to meet and refute J. C. Bennett's charge, on that point, and to show that he "perpetrated a foul and infamous slander upon an innocent people," and to have him "hated and despised" for such slander, Joseph Smith printed and published in the Times and Seasons, Vol. III, No. 23, page 292, the article on Marriage (monogamous marriage).
from the “Book of Doctrines and Covenants,” of the older editions (which see) in Vol. VI, page 453, which reads, literally, as follows: "Norton, as we have a city, a city whose populace we may know thus we only receive the title of a city in this respect, we will name them whom we recollect have seen as follows: Mace, Adolphus, Weis, and others, false and other forms of false doctrine, in the county of Umpqua, State of Oregon.

INFAMOUS BLASPHEMY
On an innocent people, and need not be known to be hated and despised. It must be observed that this article on monogamy was first published in the Church in 1830, having previously passed the alleged test and scrutiny of the "guarantees" of the priesthood, which shows that even at that early date they were charged with polygamy or "secret wife system." It has been stated by Jos. F. Smith and others, that the words "one man should have one wife," does not say "but one wife," while he does say "one woman," but one husband," and it does not call polygamy a crime — the words being, "marry women," or "secret wife system," in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants. The revelation that was published in the Church's "practiced in the Church when the Nauvoo Prophet was killed," and the "secret marriage," is nothing more than a mistake in spelling.

A CKNOWLEDGMENT

Can not be believed on Church mat

It is certainly amusing to hear Jos. F. Smith attempt to defend polygamy from being a crime — a grammatical misstatement. In connection with Mormon writing in the "revelations" or Book of Mormon, or in Mormon histories! But the words prove that the word "polygamy" as well as the other. But if we further on, show it without demanding proof.

After Joseph Smith, "the prophet," the article on Marriages, as false, he makes the following remarks, on the same page — "We have given the above rule of marriages as the only one practised in this Church, to show that Dr. J. C. Bennett's "secret wife system," a matter of his own invention, is further to disprove the public ear, and show that the said Bennett and his malicious friend Orin Bachler, are perpetrating a fraud.

INFAMOUS BLASPHEMY
On an innocent people, and need not be known to be hated and despised. It must be observed that this article on monogamy was first published in the Church in 1830, having previously passed the alleged test and scrutiny of the "guarantees" of the priesthood, which shows that even at that early date they were charged with polygamy or "secret wife system." It has been stated by Jos. F. Smith and others, that the words "one man should have one wife," does not say "but one wife," while he does say "one woman," but one husband," and it does not call polygamy a crime — the words being, "marry women," or "secret wife system," in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants.

A CKNOWLEDGMENT

Can not be believed on Church mat

It is certainly amusing to hear Jos. F. Smith attempt to defend polygamy from being a crime — a grammatical misstatement. In connection with Mormon writing in the "revelations" or Book of Mormon, or in Mormon histories! But the words prove that the word "polygamy" as well as the other. But if we further on, show it without demanding proof.

After Joseph Smith, "the prophet," the article on Marriages, as false, he makes the following remarks, on the same page — "We have given the above rule of marriages as the only one practised in this Church, to show that Dr. J. C. Bennett's "secret wife system," a matter of his own invention, is further to disprove the public ear, and show that the said Bennett and his malicious friend Orin Bachler, are perpetrating a fraud.

INFAMOUS BLASPHEMY
On an innocent people, and need not be known to be hated and despised. It must be observed that this article on monogamy was first published in the Church in 1830, having previously passed the alleged test and scrutiny of the "guarantees" of the priesthood, which shows that even at that early date they were charged with polygamy or "secret wife system." It has been stated by Jos. F. Smith and others, that the words "one man should have one wife," does not say "but one wife," while he does say "one woman," but one husband," and it does not call polygamy a crime — the words being, "marry women," or "secret wife system," in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants.
The family of the Church, the Deseret News, on November 3rd, 1861, from the pen of J. F. Smith: “He refused the ‘statement and belief of those who claim to be the living prophets of Brigham Young; that Brigham Young was the author of that revelation on polygamy, showed that Joseph Smith, the mouth of the Church, had not only denied the fact and the practice of that principle himself, and taught it to others before President Young and the Church had returned from its mission in Europe in 1841, but that Joseph actually received revelation upon that principle and taught publicly before thousands in Salt Lake City that it was not only not practiced by the Church and its prominent leaders, but that it was a virtue to do it. Orson Pratt, the president then of the ‘Twelve’ in the ‘Twelve,’ had pulled down, in supporting that ‘principle’ of the Church—Brig. Young being present—presented the virtue in this light: ‘Now, suppose that the officers of the law had a warrant to arrest President Young or some of the authorities, and their enemies were after them, and they came to your house for safety, and you knew where they were. Suppose these enemies would ask you if you saw them, if you knew where they could possibly be. Would it not be better for you to tell them, and put them of your guard than to tell them the truth, and have them arrested, taken to prison, and be, perhaps, KILLED LIKE OUR PROPHET.’

And patriarch Joseph and Hyrum were!” This had a telling effect upon many of those assembled, and a great many who had been present were not upon us all. It included what already had been practiced by many, and prepared the way for the future. The reports of such instruction and illustration may not be printed, but it is true, nevertheless, and even now can verify it. The omission of the publication of such policy, or any proof of it, is the keeping back the facts by omission.

Not only did Joseph Smith, John Taylor, and others at Nauvoo indignantly deny the practice, as we have shown, but Brigham Young instructed Dr. John M. Bernheisel, our first Delegate to Congress, to deny that polygamy was taught and carried on in the Church. He was true to his master’s dictation rather than to the truth. We called his own conscience in tremendous lying to save the reputation of the Church. When, however, the revelation was read publicly in 1863, the pliable doctor and representative was instructed to acknowledge

which he did not so firmly as he had denied it, as Brigham’s words had been weathering the test of time, and the lives of all who heard him, or read of his reply, for fifty then all thought him honest and truthful, even if belied and a liar.

When Daniel W. Wells was called to answer the charge of apostasy, his answer was in accordance with Pratt’s, though bold, in effect, as the former, not to be a whit behind the chief of the apostolic fairs, John Taylor, in tempest. Mr. Cannons made a specific reply in the following words:

“In response to the tenth allegation, I deny that am living and cohabiting with any wives in defiance of or wilful violation of the law of Congress of 1862, ratified in 1863 to prohibit polygamy in the United States.”

At the same time it was not true in Utah that Mr. Cannon had four women with whom he cohabited as wives—their names we can supply any moment.

But again: In a public meeting of thousands held in Ogden some months afterwards, G. Q. Cannon while preaching said that ‘all that had been said about my denying living in polygamy, violating the law of 1862, were lies, that I never answered the common belief of their authorship by the new papers.’ But the Baring in a Congressional document states that he does not deny it, but says he is a double lving. Is such a man, is such a system to be tolerated as either a religious or political body?

Such instructions and arguments as did not have consideration and influence on all, are a proof of that; and we have seen the outcome of the ‘apostle, prophet and revela-

tivity’ has not won for its own self-sacrificed, and has been by the one of the revealed laws of that unhappy order that a

RECORD OF MURDER

All of such marriages and sealings. On the other hand, however, the U. S. Court, when asked if there is a record of such a class of men, said that there is no record of such marriages or sealings. It is answered that he did not know the law, by the advancement of all

MURDER AND TRIED.

To this day it is denied by the Church officials and papers, that there is such a class of men. We have abundant testimony to the contrary. David Whitmer, one of the witnesses to the Book of Mormon,
knew something of the heathen clain of the Church and testifies to its success. If he was a worthy witness to the Book of Mormon, he was as worthy in his life. And, although the Deseret News, and the Saint's Herald of the church of that period, accepted and distributed the preachings of Whittaker's last testimony in this respect, though, I believe, they published all the others, the church, like the rest of the world, has passed it off from the Kansas City Journal, of June 5th, 1881.

A reporter inquired, "What became of the church after their expulsion from Jackson County, Mo."

William H.芨gel died in 1857, and John Whittaker, accompanied by a large number of our people, went to the Missouri West, Webb City, Co., Mo., and established a church. They lived there and multiplied very rapidly until 1883, when elders Joseph Smith, and Sidney Rigdon came out from Ohio, and were dissatisfied with the church, and gave new laws, revelations, etc. The leaders of the church refused to conform to the new laws of Smith and Rigdon, and they (i.e., Smith and Rigdon) issued a decree organizing what was termed the "Danite" or "Destroying Angels," who were to be the watchmen of the church against its enemies. The Danites, consisting of three members, were chosen by Smith and Rigdon. They threatened myself, John Whittaker, Oliver Cowdery and Lyman Wight with destruction, unless we would become Danites.

The ordinance of the Danites, unless we took the same oath, but we refused and fled for our lives to Clay county, and since that time I have had no connection with the Danites, but have always been a member of the Missouri Church. During the fall of 1858, the church in the Missouri West became known as the church of Caldwell county, which terminated in an uprising similar to that in Jackson county, in 1858, and they were driven from the State.

This is the testimony of their own witnesses, so often mentioned, and the Mormons cannot impeach their own witness. And such is the spirit of the church to this day. They swear vengeance in their temples and encourage their people to deal with the United States and all apostates from Mormonism as well as deny the existence at any time of the Danites among them.

The church of Missouri, the official organ of the church, repeatedly has declared and argued that their polygamy or plural marriage is different from Brigham. Inasmuch as the second, third, or fourth wife is, as the content of the first, so there is no deception when parties know the facts. And the plain truth is that the church is not true when it is deceived; for, in the case of Mrs. Royal, who was not in the church before her, the church did not know of her own knowledge that she was married to Josia. And the church did not know it even when it was published. The church did not know it when it was reported, but there was never any such order issued from the church. As the royal fellow acknowledged in his letter to the church, he knew all about it, and all three were married. That the first wife did not know it, is a mistake, and the church organ tells it as a principle. It is a dilemma, and that the church did not know all, is a mistake. There is a lie somewhere, and it is found in the church.

The doctrine of "blood atonement," that is, the killing by the blood of a murderer, adulterer, and by some on the church, has been taught publicly and published, in language, in the authorized works of the church, and in some instances it has been executed. But the Deseret News has strongly denied that it was taught at all, and charges the church with certain practices, and has been cited by me as the church, in some instances it has been executed. But the Deseret News has strongly denied that it was taught at all, and charges the church with certain practices, and has been cited by me as the church in some instances as the drill of the church.

The Danites are said to have been selected by Smith and Rigdon. They threatened myself, John Whittaker, Oliver Cowdery and Lyman Wight with the destruction of the church, unless we would become Danites.

The Danites are said to have been selected by Smith and Rigdon. They threatened myself, John Whittaker, Oliver Cowdery and Lyman Wight with the destruction of the church, unless we would become Danites. The church is compelled to this. It must be so, and the church does not admit that we are Danites. The church is compelled to this. It must be so, and the church does not admit that we are Danites.