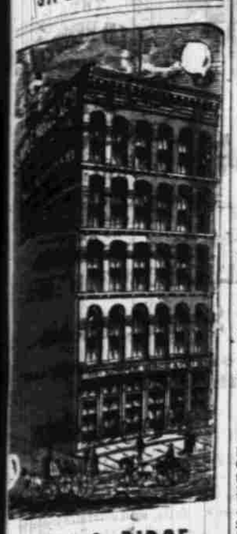
# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. X. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 19, 1877. NO. 151.



ST. LOUIS TRADE.



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Bishops in the Country desiring Records can order by mail, and we will make accordingly and forward them.


## DISCOURSE

BY

## PREST. BRIGHAM YOUNG,

*On Friday Morning, April 6th, 1877, at the Semi-Annual Conference, held in the Temple at St. George.*

REPORTED BY GEO. F. GIBBS.

I WOULD like to say a great deal during this conference to the Latter-day Saints, but I shall be able to talk but little, and therefore when I do speak I wish you to listen, and this I believe all of you will do.

I think that, as a people, we are nearer alike in the sentiments and feelings of our hearts, than in our words. From the most excellent discourse which we have heard this morning from brother Cannon, I believe that the people might gather the idea that we shall be expected to divide our property equally one with another, and that this will constitute the United Order. I will give you my view, in as few words as possible with regard to this subject, which I will promise you are correct.

The Lord wishes and requires us to develop the ability within us, and to utilize the ability of these men women and children called Latter-day Saints.

The most of the inhabitants of the earth are incapable of dictating and devising for themselves. In many instances there is reason for this, for they are oppressed to that degree that for the lack of opportunity they are not able to develop the talents and ability that are within them. This is the condition of the people of most of the nations of the earth. All those who come out from the world, espousing the Gospel of Jesus, place themselves in a condition to be taught of him, but instead of teaching them personally, he has raised up his authorized teachers to do this work, and what does he expect of us to do? He requires, absolutely requires, of us to take these people who have named his name through baptism, and teach them how to live, and how to become healthy, wealthy and wise. This is our duty.

Supposing that the property of the whole community were divided today equally amongst all, what might we expect? Why a year from to-day we should need another division, for some would waste and squander it away, while others would add to their portion. The skill of building up and establishing the Zion of our God on the earth is to take the people and teach them how to take care of themselves and that which the Lord has entrusted to their care, and to use all that we command to glorify his holy name. This is the work of regenerating, of elevating mankind to the higher plane of the Gospel; in other words, of simply teaching them their duty.

With regard to our property, as I have told you many times, the property which we inherit from our Heavenly Father is our time, and the power to choose in the disposition of the same. This is the real capital that is bequeathed unto us by our Heavenly Father; all the rest is what he may be pleased to add unto us. To direct, to counsel and to advise in the disposition of our time, pertain to our calling as God's servants, according to the wisdom which he has given and will continue to give unto us as we seek it.

Now, if we could take this people, in their present condition, and teach them how to sustain and maintain themselves and a little more, we would add to that which we already have; but to take what we have and divide amongst or give to people, without teaching them how to earn and produce, would be no more nor less than to introduce the means of reducing them to a state of poverty.

I do not wish for one moment to recognize the idea that in order to establish the United Order our property has to be divided equally among the people, to let them do what they please with it. But the idea is to get the people into the same state of unity in all things temporal, that we find ourselves in with regard to things spiritual. Then let those who possess the ability and wisdom direct the labors of those not so endowed, until they too develop the talents within them and in time acquire the same degree of ability.

What do you say to this doctrine? Is it right or wrong? [The congregation answered, "It is right."]

We want to get at a correct understanding respecting all these matters which so materially concern us. What would be the first lesson necessary to teach the people, were we to commence to direct their labors to the great end of becoming of one heart and one mind in the Lord, of establishing Zion and being filled with the power of God? It would be to stop expending and lavishing upon our dear selves all needless adornments and to stop purchasing the importations of Babylon. We can ourselves produce every thing necessary for our consumption, our wear, our convenience and comfort, right here at home. We can produce and manufacture the material necessary to beautify our lands, gardens and orchards; to beautify and furnish our houses, and to adorn the beautiful bodies which we inhabit without sending our means to France, to England and other countries for things which can a little better be made at home among ourselves. The material of which these cushions were made, which adorn the pulpits, were produced here. After it was taken from the sheep, it was manufactured at our Provo factory into the cloth you now see; and the material of which the silk trimmings were made, was raised, spun, and made up by some of our sisters in this Territory. We might exhibit to you handkerchiefs, dress patterns, and shawls, all of silk, made by our sisters out of the raw material produced here through the enterprise and industry of a few. These are only simple specimens of what can be done. Suppose I were to say, "Ladies, how do you like them?" Do you not think they would say, "Pretty well"? We can improve on what has been done, and we want you to do so. Plant out the mulberry tree, and raise the silk, and let your dresses, your shawls, your bonnets and your ribbons, and everything you use to clothe and adorn your bodies, be the workmanship of your own hands. Let the brethren take hold and carry out in every department the same principle of home manufacture until we shall be able to produce the materials, and make up every article necessary to clothe and adorn the body, from the crown of the head to the soles of the feet. Then we shall become a self-sustaining and growing people, and we shall have to do it. All this is in the elements in which we live, and we need the skill to utilize the elements to our growth and wealth, and this is true financiering.

We can now see the growth of the Latter-day Saints and it is marvelous to us to see the multitude of little towns springing up here and there, and we are under the necessity of saying, Give us more room, for the older settlements are thickening up, and the people are spreading out and filling up new valleys continually. You can see the shoots putting forth and taking root; still the old stock is good, is alive and rapidly increasing.

It has been asked if we intend to settle more valleys. Why certainly we expect to fill the next valley and then the next, and the next, and so on. It has been the cry of late, through the columns of the newspapers, that the "Mormons" are going into Mexico! That is quite right, we calculate to go there. Are we going back to Jackson County? Yes. When? As soon as the way opens up. Are we all going? O no! of course not. The country is not large enough to hold our present numbers. When we do return there will there be any less remaining in these mountains than we number to-day? No, there may be a hundred then for every single one that there is now. It is folly in men to suppose that we are going to break up these our hard earned homes to make others in a new country. We intend to hold our own here, and also penetrate the north and the south, the east and the west, there to make others and to raise the ensign of truth. This is the work of God, that marvelous work and a wonder referred to, by ancient men of God, who saw it in its incipiency, as a stone cut out of the mountains without hands, but which rolled and gathered strength and magnitude until it filled the whole earth. We will continue to grow, to increase and spread abroad, and the powers of earth and hell combined cannot hinder it. All who are found opposing God and his people will be swept away and their names be forgotten in the earth. As the Prophets Joseph and Hyrum were murdered, and as they massacred our brethren and sisters in Missouri, so they would have served us years and years ago, if they had had the power to do so. But the Lord Almighty has said, Thus far thou shalt go and no farther, and hence we are spared to carry on his work. We are in his hands, the nations of the earth are in his hands; he rules in the midst of the armies of heaven and executes his pleasure on the earth. The hearts of all living are in his hands and he turns them as the rivers of water are turned.

We have no business here other than to build up and establish the Zion of God. It must be done according to the will and law of God, after that pattern and order by which Enoch built up and perfected the former-day Zion, which was taken away to heaven, hence the saying went abroad that Zion had fled. By and by it will come back again, and as Enoch prepared his people to be worthy of translation, so we through our faithfulness must prepare ourselves to meet Zion from above when it shall return to earth, and to abide the brightness and glory of its coming.

My brethren and sisters, I do really delight in hearing our brethren speak on this holy order of heaven. Unity of purpose and action, in carrying out the will of our Father, has been my theme all the day long; but I have continually plead with the Saints not to waste their substance upon the lust of the eye and the flesh, for that is contrary to the will and commandments of God. I wish to say that whoever have faith enough to inherit the celestial kingdom will find that their inheritances will be upon this earth. This earth is our home; by and by it will be sanctified and glorified, and become a fit dwelling place for the sanctified, and they will dwell upon it for ever and ever. I will further say I labor for the earth. I never mean to be satisfied until the whole earth is yielded to Christ and his people. When brother George Q. tells us we should not labor for the earth and the things of this world, he means we should not labor with sinful motives, and to gratify the lusts of the flesh. But if we possessed the treasure of the Gentile world, could we not send our elders to the ends of the earth, bearing the precious Gospel to all living? Could we not sustain their families during their absence? Could we not build temple after temple and otherwise hasten on the work of redemption? Yes. But keep the people in poverty and how are we to accomplish this great work? I say, let us gather and accumulate the things of the earth in the manner indicated by the Lord, and then devote it to God and the building up of his kingdom. What do you say to this doctrine, is it right or wrong? [The congregation said, "It is right."] What little property I have I wish it to be devoted to the building up of Zion, and I suppose I have as much as any other man in the church. I am always ready to receive and take care of the blessings that God showers upon me, and am always ready and willing to devote the same to the building up of his kingdom.

Many of you may have heard what certain journalists have had to say about Brigham Young being opposed to free schools. I am opposed to free education as much as I am opposed to taking away property from one man and giving it to another who knows not how to take care of it. But when you come to the fact, I will venture to say that I school ten children to every one that those do who complain so much of me. I now pay the school fees of a number of children who are either orphans or sons and daughters of poor people. But in aiding and blessing the poor I do not believe in allowing my charities to go through the hands of a set of robbers who pocket nine-tenths themselves, and give one-tenth to the poor. Therein is the difference between us; I am for the real act of *doing* and not *saying*. Would I encourage free schools by taxation? No! That is not in keeping with the nature of our work; we should be as one family, our hearts and hands united in the bonds of the everlasting covenant, our interests alike, our children receiving equal opportunities in the school-room and the college.

We have to-day, more children between the ages of 5 and 20 years, who can read and write, than any State or Territory of the Union of a corresponding number of inhabitants. This is not exactly sustained by the statistics published of a few of the States, but from what we know of them we believe it to be the fact.

On the whole we have as good school-houses as can be found, and it is our right to have better ones, and to excel in everything that is good.

As to my health I feel many times that I could not live an hour longer, but I mean to live just as long as I can. I know not how soon the messenger will call for me but I calculate to die in the harness. Amen.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

### Last Night's Dispatches.

### EASTERN.

**Suicided.**

HORN LAKE, Miss., 18.—Captain Jefferies, a wealthy and respected old planter, blew the whole top of his head off with a shot gun, near Memphis, Tenn., yesterday. Cause unknown.

**Negro Murderer Hanged.**

ATLANTA, 18.—Charles Tommey, colored, was hanged at Americus, to-day, for the murder of Mrs. Caraway (white) on April 18th. Tommey confessed the crime.

**The Pan Handle.**

CHICAGO, 18.—The Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad starts its first fast train east on Sunday afternoon at 4.40. It will reach New York the next night at 10.15; Baltimore at 7.35, Philadelphia at 8, Washington at 9.07 and Boston at 8.35 on Tuesday morning.

**Appropriation to Pay Interest.**

COLUMBIA, 18. — The House of Representatives, by a vote of 74 to 25, adopted a clause in the appropriation bill which provides $270,000 to pay the January and July interest, of the present year, upon consolidation bonds certificates of stock of the State, issued under the act to reduce the volume of the public debt.

**The Custom House Sharpers.**

NEW YORK, 18. — The Custom House committee has received a complaint from the Potters' Association, and believes that the examiners and importers are in collusion to under-value goods the same as in the silk trade, so that an honest firm cannot import.

Thos. S. Knox, once foreman for United States weigher Owens, testified that he collected $100 monthly from merchants for furnishing them copies of weights. Owens did no work. Witness and he quarreled about a division of those perquisites, and witness was dismissed. Witness had been ordered to give employment to men sent to him from the Twentieth District Republican Convention, who were incompetent and criminals. Witness had been offered money to leave the city and not testify before this committee by a man connected with the Custom House and others. He was promised a position on the pay roll also.

Owens was called and corroborated the testimony about the perquisites, but protested that he only followed the orders given by the board of weights, and was perfectly conscientious. He had no thought of fraud.

A. G. Brown, assistant weigher, testified to the incompetency of the men employed; a less force, if competent, could do the work easily. Men were on the pay rolls who did nothing, and perquisites were regularly collected. Janitors are entirely useless. Sugar is often marked from forty to fifty pounds less per hogshead than the correct weight. The weights are tampered with, and the proceeds of the funds received from merchants therefor were divided.

The committee gave notice that they were ready to hear any suggestions or testimony from merchants, brokers, etc., in public or private, and would treat all revelations as confidential if desired

**General Grant's Farewell Address.**

The following is the farewell address of Ex-President Grant, made while steaming down the Delaware:

"My Dear Friends—

"I was not aware that we would have so much speech making here, or that it would be necessary for me to say any more to you, but I feel that the compliments you have showered upon me were not altogether deserved. They should not all be paid to me either as a soldier or as a civil officer. As a general your praises do not all belong to me, as Executive of the nation they were not due me. There is no man that can fill both or either of these positions without the help of good men. I selected my lieutenants when I was in both positions, and they were men, I believe, who could have filled my place often better than I did. I never flattered myself that I was entitled to the place you gave me. My lieutenants could have acted, perhaps, better than I, had an opportunity presented itself. Sherman could have taken my place as a soldier or in a civil office, and so could Sheridan and others that I might name. I am sure if the country ever comes to this need again, there will be men for the work; there will be men born for every emergency. Again I thank you, and again I bid you good-bye, and once again I say that if I had failed, Sherman or Sheridan, or some of my lieutenants would have succeeded me."

**Violent Hail and Thunder Storms.**

BOSTON, 18. — John Hayes was killed and several injured by lightning, at Greenfield, this afternoon. About the same time a violent hail and thunder storm passed over northwestern Rhode Island.

In Pascoag much glass was broken and great damage done to furniture in dwellings and machinery in mills.

In the neighborhood of Bennington, Vermont, the crops are much damaged by hailstones, one of which was five inches in diameter, another ten inches in circumference, and another weighed 10½ ounces.

**Wool Market.**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., 18. — Wool flat; prices nominal. The London auction sale continues with more spirit. The previous decline there has not recovered. Colorado washed 16 @ 20, unwashed 14 @ 17, extra and merino pulled 30 @ 35, No. 1 and super pulled 30 @ 33, Texas, fine and medium, 18 @ 25, coarse 14 @ 16. California, fine and medium, 18 @ 25, coarse 17 @ 22.

**Executed.**

ST. LOUIS, 18.—A special from Mount Vernon, Mo., to the *Globe-Democrat*, says Samuel Orr was executed there, to-day, for the murder of a farmer named Davis in Christian Co., in 1873.

**Suffering and Destitution.**

WATERTOWN, N. Y., 18.—Harrowing accounts of suffering and destitution come from the burnt district in Clinton County. A large tract of rich farming country has been swept clear of buildings, fences, trees, stock and crops put in the ground destroyed. The people are utterly destitute and helpless, without any resources.

**A Mother Drowns Herself and Two Children.**

CLEVELAND, 18.—This evening Mrs. Donovan, residing at 44 Mulberry Street, after some trouble with her husband, took her two children, a boy and girl, went to the river, near Willow Street bridge, jumped in, and drowned herself and both her children. The bodies were recovered.

**Colored Cavalry for Texas—The Log War.**

NEW ORLEANS, 18.—A company of the Tenth Cavalry, colored, arrived from St. Louis to-night en route to Texas.

Marshal Pitkins' war on the Columbian log men continues. Fifty additional deputies have been sworn in, and will leave immediately for the Columbian country.

### WESTERN.

**Death of a Statesman.**

SAN FRANCISCO, 18, Col. Ezekiel Jewett, the eminent scientist, for many years Curator of the State Museum, at Albany, New York, died to-day, at Santa Barbara, of typhoid pneumonia.

### FOREIGN.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

**Mac Mahon's Dissolution of the French Cabinet.**

LONDON, 18.—The French President's peremptory and ill-tempered dissolution of the Cabinet excites grave apprehensions regarding its purposes and probable consequences. It was more imperialist than republican in spirit and manner, and forcibly revives the suspicion that Mac Mahon is a monarchist in disguise. His motive is suspected to be a desire to check the rapidly-growing strength of republicanism by violently compelling a quarrel with Simons, the liberal premier, under circumstances which should compel a dissolution of the liberal ministry. Notwithstanding that the French law makes the ministry responsible to the Chamber of Deputies and not to the Executive, it is feared that the selection as Premier of the Duke Broglie, a known hater of republican institutions, will be speedily followed by a dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, and that the mutual defiance already exchanged by the Chamber and the President may lead to serious disturbances throughout the nation. The people show signs of both indignation and alarm. The pretext for dismissing the ministry is so trivial that few accept it as the true one. The worst interpretation is put upon it. It is even doubtful if the wisest among the representatives of the monarchial factions will consent to identify themselves with the President's policy in a crisis so injudiciously precipitated. Indeed, they unhesitatingly disclaim responsibility for or sympathy with it. An uprising that shall overthrow Mac Mahon himself is among the considered probabilities.

### MINING STOCKS.

STREETS.

*San Francisco, May 19, 11.00 a. m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| S Nev, 1.15 | Overman, 9¼, 9¼, 9⅝ |
| Con Va, 26, 25¾ | B & B, 10 |
| Jacket, 5 | Bullion, 3.10 |
| Point, 5 | Justice, 4 |
| Caledonia, 1¾ | G. & C., 4.85 |
| Cala., 25¾, 25¾ | Belcher, 3.70 |
| Alpha, 8¾ | H & N, 1.00 |
| Ophir, 8¾, 8¼ | Mex, 4.00, 5, 4.00 |
| Exchequer 2, 1.05 | |

**Wonders of Modern Science.**

The perfect *accuracy* with which scientists are enabled to deduce the most minute particulars in their several departments, appears almost miraculous if we view it in the light of the early ages. Take for example the electro-magnetic telegraph—the greatest invention of the age. Is it not a marvelous degree of accuracy which enables an operator to *exactly* locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly three thousand miles long? Our venerable "clerk of the weather" has become so thoroughly familiar with those most wayward elements of nature that he can accurately predict their movements. He can sit in Washington and foretell what the weather will be to-morrow in Florida or New York, as well as if several hundred miles did not intervene between him and the places named. And so in all departments of modern science, what is required is the knowledge of certain *signs*. From these the scientists deduct accurate conclusions regardless of distance. A few fossils sent to the expert geologist enable him to accurately determine the rock-formation from which they were taken. He can describe it to you as perfectly as if a cleft of it were lying on his table. So also the chemist can determine the constitution of the sun as accurately as if that luminary were not ninety-five million miles from his laboratory. The sun sends certain *signs* over the "infinitude of space" and the chemist classifies them by passing them through the spectroscope. Only the presence of certain substances could produce these solar signs. So also, in medical science, diseases have certain unmistakable signs, or symptoms, and, by reason of this fact, Dr. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary, has been enable to originate and perfect a system of determining, with the greatest accuracy, the nature of chronic diseases without seeing and personally examining his patients. He has spared neither pains nor expense, to associate with himself, as the Faculty of the World's Dispensary, a large number of medical gentlemen of rare attainments and skill—graduates from some of the most famous Medical Colleges and Universities of both Europe and America. By aid of Dr. Pierce's system of diagnosis, these physicians and surgeons annually treat, with the most gratifying success, many thousands of invalids without ever seeing them in person. In recognizing diseases without a personal examination of the patient they claim to possess no miraculous powers. They attain their knowledge of the patient's disease by the practical application of well established principles of modern science to the practice of medicine. And it is to the accuracy with which this system has endowed them that they owe their almost world-wide reputation for the skillful treatment of all lingering or chronic affections. This system of practice and the marvelous success which has been attained through it, demonstrate the fact that diseases display certain phenomena, which being subjected to scientific analysis or synthesis, furnish abundant and unmistakable data to guide the judgment of the skilful practitioner aright in determining the nature of diseased conditions. The amplest resources for treating lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however distant he or she may reside from the physician making the treatment of such affections a specialty. The peculiarities of this scientific system of practice are fully explained in the Appendix of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser"—a book of over nine hundred large pages, which is so popular as to have reached a sale of almost one hundred thousand copies within a few months of its first publication. It is sent [post-paid] by the Author, to any address on receipt of one dollar and fifty cents. Address, R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.


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