

the great day when the heavens shall be opened, and all the heavenly hosts shall descend with power and with great glory, to reign here on the earth. I do know that God by his power has gathered together his people from the various nations of the earth, and established them here in these mountains for a little season, for an especial purpose. And what is that purpose? To prepare you while dwelling here in these mountains, territories and regions, that you may receive the blessings ordained for you in a future time, which time is not far distant. I do know that this people will return and will possess the land that God has promised to them, even in Missouri, and in Kansas, and in the regions round about. I do know that God will build up in Jackson County, Missouri, a great, and wonderful, and beautiful city, that shall be called "the Perfection of Beauty," the New Jerusalem. I do know that God will light up the habitations of that city by his power, by his glory, by a cloud in the day time, and by a pillar of fire in the night. I do know that when the people shall gather together in their religious assemblies, as you are here gathered this afternoon, that God will light up your assemblies by his divine power even in the night time, making your habitations, where you meet, glorious in the extreme. I do know that God will fulfil all that which he has spoken, by the mouths of his holy prophets, since the world began, pertaining to this last dispensation of the fulness of times, which will come to pass in their times, and in their seasons, and that this dispensation will be far more glorious, than all the other dispensations combined together, before everything shall be completed, for the bursting heavens to reveal the Son of God, and all those that are with him. These things, and scores of other things that I might name, I know will be fulfilled in their times and in their seasons, and that all who are faithful will be made partakers of these blessings. Amen.

## REMARKS

BY

## ELDER WILFORD WOODRUFF.

It is not my purpose at all to detain this congregation, but before dismissing I feel that I would like to say a few words. We are not in the habit of flattering any man, but I want to say a few words concerning Brother Pratt. If there is any man dead or alive who has dwelt longer in this church and kingdom than he has I do not know him. If there is any man that has travelled more miles in preaching the gospel of Christ, in bearing testimony of the kingdom of God on the earth, I do not know who he is. When Brother Pratt embraced this gospel he was a boy—in one sense of the word illiterate and unlearned, the same as Joseph Smith and the most of us. Whatever knowledge Brother Pratt has obtained, either of the learning of the world or of the kingdom of God, he has obtained it by diligence and labor since he embraced this gospel. I have been associated with Brother Pratt myself for 47 years. I have travelled with him by sea and by land, in foreign countries and at home, and I never saw a man in my life that I know of that has spent as few moments idly as he has. I have never seen a storm at sea so heavy—even when shipping seas over the bow, side and stern—but what he would read his book. Whenever the breakers became too heavy he would simply shut up the book until they were over. If there is a man on this continent who is more at home in the starry heavens, in the astronomical world than Brother Pratt I do not know who he is. If there is a man more deeply versed in mathematics than Brother Pratt, I do not know who he is. There may be many men equal to him in these things, but if there are, I do not know them. How has he obtained his knowledge? He has obtained it since he embraced this work. He has improved his time. Brother Pratt is the only living man to-day that was in the first quorum of the Twelve in its first organization, and I am pleased to listen to his testimony of the gospel of Christ; for I want to say to Brother Pratt and to all other men, we all have to acknowledge this: Joseph Smith, Brigham Young, the Apostles, and all men in this Church and kingdom, if there is anything to us, if there is anything about us, if we have any knowledge,

or any power, or any influence, we have to give God the honor of it. It is not of ourselves. Joseph Smith always acknowledged it is, as have all men in this Church and Kingdom. We have been called from the plow, from the plane, from the hammer—ignorant, illiterate boys, and thrust into the vineyard; and all the power we have, or ever had, in building up this Kingdom, we have to acknowledge it as coming from the hand of God. Brother Pratt was one of the earliest men who shouldered his knapsack and travelled through this American continent to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ to this nation. Frequently he would suffer from ague all day and go along and preach his sermon at night. These are experiences that he and others have passed through in the early rise of this Church, and I feel to thank God that we can still hear his voice and the voice of others who have been long in this Church and Kingdom. I hope the Lord will preserve his life until he is satisfied with it. He has lifted up his voice long and loud, according to the commandment of God to him, in bearing record of this gospel and kingdom to the nations of the earth. I was struck in my mind, in contemplating our own experience, with some of the remarks he has made to-day with regard to the Apostle Philip—how our own experience has agreed with that of the ancient apostle. How many times have we been called by revelation to go to the right or left, here, there and the other place, contrary to our expectation? I will here relate what took place in my own experience. I was in Staffordshire in the year 1840. I was in the town of Stanley and held a meeting in the City Hall. I had a week's appointments out in that town. Before I rose to speak to the people, the Spirit of the Lord said to me, "This is the last meeting you will hold with this people for many days." I told the congregation when I rose what the Spirit of the Lord had manifested to me. They were as much surprised as I was. I did not know what the Lord wanted, but I saw the purpose of God afterwards. The Spirit of the Lord said to me, "Go south." I traveled eighty miles; went into the south of England. As soon as I arrived, I met John Benbow. It was clearly made manifest to me why I had been called thither. I had left a good field, where I was baptizing every night in the week. When I got to this place, I found a people—some 600 of them—who had broken off from the Wesleyan Methodists and formed themselves into a sect called the United Brethren. I found they were praying for light and truth, and that they had gone about as far as they could go. I saw that the Lord had sent me to them. I went to work amongst them and ultimately baptized their superintendent, forty preachers and some 600 members; I baptized every member of that denomination but one. Altogether some 1800 were baptized in that field of labor. I suppose some of those then baptized may be in this congregation to-day. I name these things to show how we have to be governed and controlled by the revelations of God day by day. Without this we can do nothing. Many of our brethren who were with us at that time and who came to this valley, have passed behind the veil. Eight of the quorum of the Twelve who were in the flesh and most of them with the pioneers, to-day are in the spirit world. We are passing away. I know as Brother Pratt has said, that this is the kingdom of God. Israel is being gathered together. The revelations of God are being fulfilled, and nothing will be left unfulfilled. Therefore, as Saints of the living God, let us be faithful to our testimony. We have the kingdom of God. We are called of God by inspiration and commandment to warn this generation, to preach the gospel, to gather the people, to build up Zion, to build Temples, to redeem the living and the dead, and to carry out the great work which is laid upon our shoulders, and may God enable us to accomplish these things for Jesus' sake. Amen.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE

## AMERICAN

HOLLAND, Mich., 20.—A messenger sent to the harbor has just returned, having left the scene at 11 o'clock. Small portions of the wreck keep coming in, but as yet no more bodies. The sea is running heavy

and the wind is from the south, which would drive the bodies farther north, if the wreck occurred as near here as expected.

The trains arriving to-day brought a large number of persons in search of friends and relatives lost on the steamer *Alpena*. Every conveyance possible has been used to convey them to the beach. The beach from Grand Haven to Saugatuck has been slowly examined and while any amount of wreckage can be found, no bodies except the two already reported have yet been found up to this time, 7:30 p.m. So many watchers are out, and so much excitement prevails, that rumors have been started in regard to bodies being found, but when traced they have failed to develop anything further. Pieces of the cabin came in this afternoon just north of the harbor. The wreckage is being broken up and carried away by relic-hunters. A messenger who went south this afternoon has not yet returned, but will be here by 9 p.m. The body of the boy recovered has not yet been identified. The wind is now southwest; the sea is still running high, so that no explorations with lugs have yet been made. Searchers are preparing to go north toward Grand Haven and Muskegon to-morrow morning in search of bodies, surmising that the wind, being from the south nearly all day, the bodies will float farther north. Captain Bullin, of the Goodrich line, has now a patrol from four miles south of Holland to Port Sheldon, ten miles north, and the line will be extended south to Saugatuck and north to Grand Haven, so that should any bodies come ashore the news will be received as soon as a messenger can reach here by team.

BOSTON, 20.—A special from Sandwich to the *Journal* says: The Italian canal men to-day have news of a scheme afloat for securing their dues. The Chief of State Police this morning learned from one of the interpreters that the men propose to take into their custody contractor Driesbach and remove him and hold him as a hostage until their claims are satisfied. Of course, any such attempt will be promptly met by vigorous action on the part of the State force, and special police are sworn in by the selectmen. The Italians promise good behavior. There is no reason to apprehend any lawless acts directed against public or private property unless hunger should render the crowd desperate. The food on hand will probably last two days. It further learned regarding the financial condition of the enterprise, that unless Fisher, chief contractor, advances \$500,000 before the 25th instant, his contract is forfeited and the control and operations revert to the company, which thereby saves \$180,000 margin. This result is what President Goddard is thought to be strong for contractors. Driesbach then expects to receive all necessary funds direct from the company. He says \$800,000 would tide over the present difficulty.

Private advices from New York state that President Goddard, Superintendent Snow and the chief engineer with a large extra force of men and plenty of funds, will leave to-night for Sandwich.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The *Star* this evening has the following: Ex-Congressman McCook, of California, is in the city. He says the democrats are thoroughly organized in the State and will carry it; that the republicans will not, dare not, introduce the tariff issue because men of all parties there are free traders, for free trade and free ships; that the Chinese question is the principal issue, and in this the democrats are making their fight. He has been to Nevada, too, and expresses himself as very much encouraged with the democratic prospects there. He says Mr. Fair is making a determined fight and will carry the State and Legislature. The fact that Sharon has not a residence in Nevada is hurting him badly. The Chinese question, he says, is being worked by the democrats in Nevada and Oregon as well as in California.

The circular recently issued by the republican Congressional committee asking the employees of the Executive Departments for an additional one per cent of their salaries is meeting with a hearty and almost unanimous response. It is paid with vastly more alacrity than any of the preceding assessments, thus demonstrating the well known fact that "nothing succeeds like success." Up to this morning over one-half of the public employees in Washington had either paid this assessment or give notice that they would do so within a day or so.

DENVER, Col., 20.—Gov. Pitk

to-day received a telegram from Gen. Pope as follows: "I have received a telegram announcing the opinion of the United States Attorney-General that Agent Berry and his subordinates are subject to the jurisdiction of the State of Colorado, although on the Indian reservation, and that he cannot properly be protected from arrest. I have withdrawn orders given by the President, and military forces will in no respect take action on the matter of arrest. As to the arrest of the Indians, the Attorney-General reserves his opinion."

CINCINNATI, 20.—A shocking calamity in connection with a fire occurred shortly after 11 o'clock this morning. The fire broke out in the shoddyman's factory of Benjamin Heys, Second and Broadway, in such a way as to cut off the escape from the third story, where a number of women were at work. The firemen made heroic but ineffectual attempts to rescue the women. After extinguishing the fire the firemen succeeded in extricating the dead bodies of five women, not yet identified. The loss is estimated at \$250,000; insurance \$120,000.

Twenty girls and eight women were in the third story when the fire broke out. The girls passed down stairs safely, but only two of the women followed their example. It is supposed that six of them delayed to change their clothing until the fire cut off their escape. One of them broke her legs jumping from the window; the others were burned to death. The name of one not at first identified, is Miss Welch.

A collision on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dalton Railroad this morning at Jones' station, 19 miles north of Cincinnati, resulted in the injuring of 15 persons. It was caused by the regular passenger train running into the rear of an accommodation train as the latter was switching. The injuries were from scalding and bruises. The wounded were all brought here.

NEW YORK, 20.—The message from the House of Bishops nominating Dr. Dunlap, of Missouri, missionary bishop of Arizona and New Mexico, was made the special order for this afternoon. The committees on Indians were named. Rev. Dinale R. Brewer was nominated missionary bishop of Montana.

CHICAGO, 20.—Yesterday W. H. Middleton, landlord of the Central House, New Sharon, Iowa, having abused his wife, her son, W. H. Davis, interfered, when Middleton, who was drunk, stabbed him several times, finally severing the jugular vein and windpipe and causing death.

CHICAGO, 21.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: A Texas order for 36,000 silver dollars was filled to-day. The Treasurer says silver sent to Texas never goes back again. Orders now average a hundred thousand daily, the stock in the vaults is slowly diminishing.

The reduction of the public debt for the month is eight millions. The revenues continue largely to exceed the expenses.

About 200 survivors of Andersonville prison had a reunion here to-day, and nearly every northern State was represented. Congressman Keifer addressed them, explaining his bill introduced in Congress for the purpose of securing pensions for all the Andersonville prisoners. Letters were read from Generals Hancock and Garfield regretting their inability to be present. Gen. Hancock's letter was read with dead silence, while Garfield's was cheered until the hall resounded, and there was genuine enthusiasm over the soldiers' statesman candidate.

DETROIT, 21.—No disasters are reported in Lake Huron from the late storm. Four life preservers of the *Fountain City* came ashore at Frankfort, Wisconsin, this morning, and it is feared she has met with trouble.

NEW YORK, 21.—The differences between the Wabash, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad companies in regard to the extension of the former company to Nebraska, were settled conditionally at a meeting to-day. A truce in southwestern passenger rates was agreed to.

RALEIGH, N. C., 21.—To-day a freight train ran into a crowded excursion train coming to the State fair. The engines and cars were wrecked. Three men were killed, 14 wounded, three seriously. They were mostly on the platform.

Terre Haute, 21.—A horrible accident occurred in this city this afternoon. A battery of three boilers in the distillery of Cox and Fairbanks, the largest establishment of

the kind in the United States, exploded with a report and concussion that was heard and felt for miles. Six men were instantly killed and twice as many seriously injured. The cause of the accident is not ascertained but a coroner's inquest will be a searching investigation. There is great excitement here over the affair.

The *Herald's* London special says: Vice-Admiral Sir Geo. Henry Richards writes a two column resume of the Schwatka expedition, in the *Times* this morning, in which he discredits the account of cannibalism. He does not think any records would be in existence if they had been exposed to the thaws of 30 summers. He believes that Schwatka's search must, in this respect, be considered final. He also discredits the story that bad food caused the death of Franklin's party. He adds: My opinion is that if the *Jeannette* is not heard of before navigation through Behring's Straits is actually closed, arrangements should be made at San Francisco for a vessel to proceed in search of her, next May.

NEW YORK, 21.—At a meeting of the Tammany Hall committee on organization at which John Kelly was present, General Spinola vigorously denounced the republican candidate for the Presidency and spoke of him as a free trader, and an enemy to the workingmen and by many other titles. These Chinese, Spinola continued, come from China and Japan. They already have all but a monopoly of our washing, and it would not be long under Garfield's rule before they would monopolize other branches of business. Something should be done to prove to the people that the republicans are in favor of these yellow-faced, almond *Celestials* and he moved that a committee be appointed to provide means to bring the facts in this matter before the country.

Michel J. Sigorson called attention to what he claimed to be the unprotected state of the democracy throughout New York State. Sigorson said he had been speaking in Ulster County for the past few days, and said he had opportunities of judging as to the state of the canvass. There were several things that struck me, continued Sigorson, while I was in that section of the State—the republicans were well organized and well supplied with campaign documents—the democrats, on the contrary, were clamoring for documents, but for some reason or other they could get none. Tammany Hall, he thought, should take hold of this matter.

Henry Villard, and those associated with him in the recently announced purpose of the Seattle and Walla Walla road, have to-day closed a contract with John Roach & Son, for two coal and freight steamers of the most approved modern pattern. They will be 335 feet long and have a carrying capacity of 300 tons. They are expected to reach the Pacific Coast by midsummer next, and will be employed mainly in the transportation of coal from Puget Sound to San Francisco.

Judge Shipman, in the United States Circuit Court gave a decision yesterday in the suit of Badden & Co., against Collector Merritt, the particulars of which were given a day or two since, directing a verdict in favor of the defendant on the general ground that the value of the Mexican silver dollar having been estimated by the director of the mint and the Sec'y of the Treasury having duly proclaimed the value as an estimated value for the purpose of the definition of the dutiable value of the importation, there could be no inquiry into questions as to the director of the mint. The court then directed the verdict to be entered for the defendant and the jury were discharged.

The *Sun's* Richmond special says: The highest readjuster authority in the State says the scheme which has been under advisement by the republicans for the withdrawal of their congressional candidates except in Norfolk and Petersburg districts, has been agreed to, and will be carried out. This makes it plain sailing for most of the readjuster aspirants, especially in districts where there are large negro votes. The plan has been agreed on the understanding that the readjusters are to give the republican candidates no trouble in the Norfolk and Petersburg districts, where the party have more strength than in any other portion of the State.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: If Garfield is elected, Hayes' entire cabinet, except Devens, will be retained. Devens, it is understood, expects to retire from the cabinet just before the close of