

"Yes, baptism for the dead, that those who have lived before us, and have not been in possession of the light that we have, may be placed in a position in which they can receive intelligence from God, and salvation at his hands; that all God's creatures who have lived may have an opportunity to have the gospel preached to them, and to participate in its blessings. As Paul says, 'If the dead rise not at all, why, then, are ye baptized for the dead?' Said I, 'The Christian world know nothing about these things, but God has revealed them to us, hence we are baptized for our dead, that they may partake of the gospel and have the opportunity of being exalted in the kingdom of God. Hence, as the Scriptures say, "saviors shall come up on Mount Zion." There are a great many more reasons why we engage in these operations, which it is not necessary to talk about to you Saints; you understand them in part, but not much; but you will understand more when it is developed. Well then, we are desirous of blessing our posterity? We read of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, before they left the world, calling their families together, and under the inspiration of the spirit of prophecy and revelation putting their hands upon their heads and pronouncing certain blessings upon them, which should rest upon their posterity through every subsequent period of time. We have the same gospel and priesthood, and the same light and intelligence, and we are after the salvation and exaltation of our families that shall come after us, as they were, and we are seeking for God's blessings to be poured upon their heads as they were. And if our fathers have died in ignorance of the gospel, not having had an opportunity to listen to it, we feel after them, and we go forth and are baptized for them, that they may be saved and exalted in the kingdom of God with us.

Is this the gospel? Yes, the very gospel that Jesus taught, and when he was put to death in the flesh, and was quickened by the Spirit, he went and preached it to the spirits in prison who sometime were disobedient in the days of Noah. Did he preach to them that they should stop there? No, not at all. What did he come here for? To open the eyes of the blind, to unstop the ears of the deaf, to preach glad tidings to the poor, to open the prison doors to those that were bound, and to preach the acceptable year of the Lord. That is what he came to do; and when he got through preaching to the living he went and preached to the spirits in prison, and "opened their prison doors," as the prophets said he would do, "to those that were bound."

We are after these things. God has shed upon us the light of eternal truth, he has revealed to us the everlasting gospel, and that gospel brings life and immortality to light. We are seeking to walk in that light, to enjoy these privileges ourselves and to impart them to others, that others with us—the living and the dead, those who have been, those who are and those who are to come, may rejoice with us, that we and they may obtain exaltation in the celestial kingdom of God.

May God help us to be faithful, in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

REPLACING TEETH.—Here is what Brother John S. Fuller, of Springville, Utah County, has to say upon this subject:

"In republishing the DESERET NEWS of the 24 of October last, I noticed an article headed 'REPLACING TEETH,' by several scientific gentlemen. I suppose, as a new discovery. I will state a case of my own, which occurred as long ago as 1821 or 1822. I was then a boy, about fifteen years old. One of my lateral incisors was showing symptoms of decay, and became very troublesome. I called on our family physician and had it extracted. The vacuum was so unpleasant in my mouth, that I got the idea of replacing the tooth. I accordingly scraped and cleaned it with my penknife, and, after properly rinsing my mouth with cold water, replaced my tooth with my own hands. The doctor told me it would be of no use to me, but I determined to try the experiment anyhow, and I have no recollection of its troubling me to any extent afterwards. In a few days it served me as well as any of my other teeth, and lasted for at least fifteen years, and no one could have discovered any difference between it and any of my other teeth as to color or firmness in the socket."

INFORMATION WANTED of the whereabouts of Reuben James, aged about 20. When last heard from he was in the mines in the West Mountains. Any person knowing his whereabouts, will confer a favor by addressing Jabez Dangerfield, Salt Lake City.

Western papers, please copy.

FIRE ALARM.—Perhaps the generality of people are not aware that when a fire alarm bell is rung, one distinct note indicates that the fire is in a northerly direction from the City Hall building, two means south, three east and four west.

(From Friday's Daily.)
SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 6.—Logan introduced a bill directing the Postmaster General to advertise immediately for proposals from citizens of the United States for performing a weekly mail service for fifteen years, between New York and Liverpool, by means of at least six American built, four thousand ton screw steamers, compensation not exceeding six hundred thousand dollars per annum.

The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was passed.

The fortification appropriation bill was considered and passed.

The Vienna exposition bill was called up and an amendment, providing that not more than \$50,000 shall be paid for salaries, and not more than five thousand to one person, was adopted, and the bill passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

A resolution to pay Bowen, the contestant for the seat of Delarge, from South Carolina, \$1,500 for expenses incurred in the contest, was passed.

A bill to authorize the building of the Wyoming and Montana railroad was reported, and Storm moved to lay it on the table, but the motion was negatived 72 to 98. When the morning hour expired the bill went over.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill.

Palmer, from the appropriation committee, offered an amendment reducing the amount to be paid out of the treasury by one and a half millions, agreed to.

An amendment was adopted, 90 to 75, providing letter carriers for all places having a population of twenty thousand within the post-office delivery. The bill passed. Adjourned.

EASTERN.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to-day, addressed a letter to the House Finance committee, deprecating, in behalf of the Internal Revenue department and all the manufacturers of tobacco in the country, the final passage of the bill in regard to selling leaf tobacco direct to consumers, which passed the House yesterday, and asking a hearing on the subject for the department and manufacturers before the committee. The Commissioner estimates the loss to the revenue by the bill at three millions a year.

The funded loan subscription in the United States and Europe, to-day, has been so heavy that the Secretary of the Treasury, in order to stop the interest, has issued a call for one hundred millions of five-twenty bonds of '62, closing the books in advance. Additional calls will be issued shortly.

Orders have been issued to the commandant of the U. S. forces operating against the Modocs, to make such a disposition of his forces as will tend to protect settlers and their property in the neighborhood, and to suspend further hostile proceedings against the Indians, unless absolutely necessary, until after the commission recently appointed to investigate the causes which led Captain Jack to wage war with the whites, and the result of the investigation was made known.

NEW YORK, 6.—It is reported that Tremaine and his associates have under consideration the advisability of applying for a struck jury for the trial of civil suits against Tweed.

BUFFALO, 6.—Grave doubts have existed for the past forty-eight hours, as to the sanity of John Gaffney, condemned to be hanged tomorrow, in consequence of which Governor Dix has respite him for a week, to enable medical experts to decide regarding his mental condition.

CHICAGO, 7.

The aggressive policy upon which the President has determined with reference to polygamy means the passage of such laws as will remove the possibility of a conflict of jurisdiction between the federal and Territorial statute laws. The officers of the government under justice McKean framed indictments for polygamy under the Territorial Mormon statutes, but proceeded in

the federal court. The ultimate result was that the Supreme Court, declared all the proceedings unlawful, and the U. S. is practically impotent legally to proceed against polygamy under the existing federal statutes. The Logan bill, which the President wishes to have passed, is a practical substitute for the existing federal statutes and may not be evaded by the Mormons. Although no military action is at present intended, the President has determined as a matter of policy, to remove all the troops from the Southern States, and the fourth infantry has already been removed. These troops will be stationed on the plains in reasonable contiguity to Utah.

PEORIA, ILL., 7.—Henry McHurt, convicted of the murder of his wife at Chillicothe, Ill., a few weeks ago, was hanged in the jail yard to-day. He made three quarters of an hour's speech, protesting his innocence, and declaring that some witnesses against him were perjured.

NEW YORK, 7.—It is stated that the Western Union Telegraph Co. has made an advantageous acquisition of the Cuban Telegraph Cable.

President Grant's visit to Wilmington, Del., yesterday was made the occasion of an enthusiastic reception from the State and City officials. Speeches were made, the Mayor of Wilmington delivered an address of welcome, after which the President was banquetted.

Some startling disclosures have been made respecting fires in Brooklyn through the arrest of an incendiary and his accomplices, by which it has been proved that a regular system of arson has been going on in that city.

WESTERN.

PORTLAND, Ore., 6.—The streets were flooded by a heavy rain last evening. Eight and a half inches fell in January. The thermometer averaged 44 for the month.

VOLCANO, CAL., 6.—Butterfield's extensive saw mill, six miles above here, was destroyed yesterday, crushed by the great fall of snow, which is reported to be seven feet deep at the mill.

SAN FRANCISCO.—There is considerable sickness among the horses here at present, and some cases of genuine epizootic. No animals have died, and the sick are getting well.

EUROPEAN.

BERLIN, 6.—The editor of a Posen newspaper has been sentenced to four months imprisonment for publishing an article on "The Battle with God's Church."

PARIS, 6.—*Le Bien Public* says, in the compromise effected between Thiers and the committee of thirty, the latter agreed to modify the project, extending the veto power of the executive so as to allow the President's veto to suspend the operations of a law for two months after its passage; also giving the President the right to participate, personally, in the debates of the chamber on interpellations and all questions of general policy. The legitimist and clerical journals are indignant at the concession of such uncontrolled powers, as they term them, to the Executive.

The deputies of the conservative and moderate sections of the left in the Assembly refuse to sign the address of sympathy with Garibaldi, adopted at the last meeting of the extreme left.

LONDON.—The Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Teck were present at the opening of the session of the Lords to-day. Earl Clarendon moved an address in reply to the Queen's speech. He congratulated the Lords on the removal of the long standing difficulties with the United States, and declared that the government would deal with the eastern question in a prompt and decisive, but at the same time, dignified manner, because England witnesses with regret the encroachments of Russia, whose further movement would tend to the diminution of the harmony which has long prevailed between the two powers.

Lord Montagu seconded the motion for the address.

Earl Derby then addressed the house, and denied that the government could congratulate itself on the issue of the San Juan and Alabama controversies, and maintained that there was a vast difference between what was contended for in 1864 and the absolute surrender of 1872. The effect of the Geneva de-

cision would be that England, hereafter, would be liable to damages in matters wherein she could make no claims on others.

Granville defended the course of the government in bringing about a settlement of the Alabama claims. The condition of the question concerning Central Asia did not justify the sensational telegrams which had created alarm here and elsewhere, and it was not probable the affair would lead to serious complications.

Lords Salisbury, Ripon and Cairns followed, with a discussion on the Geneva arbitration. The latter argued that the rules adopted were ambiguous and liable to misinterpretation.

The Lord Chancellor deprecated the course of the debate on this subject, especially after the verdict had been rendered. He defended the rules adopted by the Geneva board, and declared that they should be maintained between England and the United States, whether other countries accepted them or not.

The Duke of Richmond objected not to the spirit of the compromise, but to the fact that it was one-sided. He observed that the speech from the throne made no reference to the army—an omission especially to be regretted at a time when desertions from the ranks were more frequent than ever.

The motion for the address was adopted.

In the Commons an address in reply to the Queen's speech was moved by Charles Lyttleton, who congratulated the House and the country on the settlement of disputes with the United States. Although the decision was unfavorable to England there was not the slightest ground for impugning the judgment of the Geneva arbitration or of the German emperor. No nation should be slow to follow England's example.

Wm. Stone seconded the motion.

Disraeli arose, and was loudly cheered. He said he had heard with alarm many things in the royal speech. He would not in the slightest degree criticize the Sovereign and the arbitrators who had given awards adverse to England. He had approved the negotiation at Washington, but could not but condemn the prospective rules adopted. The government pretended that they had followed Palmerston, but that statesman would never have placed England in such a dangerous and undignified position as the Geneva judgment. Referring to the Asiatic question, he said he hoped that the House would receive the fullest information. Should Russia attempt to seize Constantinople and conquer India, she would and must be resisted.

Horsemans severely criticized the government's foreign policy, and declared that the Geneva decision was one-sided and humiliating. He hoped the case was exceptional, and as such was to be accepted by the force of necessity.

Bernal Osborne condemned the arbitration, but said that any outlay which secured the good will of America was a profitable investment.

Gladstone followed in a general defence of the royal speech. Replying to the criticisms on the manner of the settlement of the disputes with America, he declared that if a similar case should again arise arbitration would again be resorted to. Honor was not sacrificed, and the fearful horrors of war had been averted.

The debate was continued by Gathorne Hardy, Vernon Harcourt and others.

From Saturday's Daily.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 7.—A bill providing for international copyright was reported upon adversely.

On motion of Casserly a resolution was agreed to directing the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit a statement of the net earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad Co. and Central Pacific Railroad Co. for 1870 and 1871. Showing the receipts for freight and passengers, the amount of running expenses, and their details.

EASTERN.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The Secretary of the Treasury, this afternoon, revoked the order calling in a hundred millions of five-twenties, having received information from London that the subscriptions there to the new fives are made payable on June the first. The call will be re-

newed on March first, so as to have the called for bonds payable June first, to conform to the London subscriptions.

The Senate committee of claims, to which the President's veto of June last, of the bill to pay Dr. Best of Paducah, Ky., for his house, destroyed by the federal troops during the war, to-day made a report through chairman Howe, strongly in opposition to the veto, saying the objections of the President were not based upon the ground that the act was unconstitutional or inconsiderately passed, but upon the ground that the payment of the claim would invite the presentation of demands for large sums on account of property necessarily and unavoidably destroyed by the army. The committee say that the act for the relief of Best was far from providing for the payment of property unavoidably destroyed, and clearly discriminates against and disclaims liability for such payment; and moreover, if the principle involved in the bill is just and in accordance with all law and precedent, the government can't be excused payment because the burden of such payment would impose upon the treasury. The report concludes with an elaborate statement, showing that no claim ever was or ever can be preferred against the government resting upon more impregnable ground than this, and recommends the passage of the bill, the objection of the President to the contrary notwithstanding.

The House committee on appropriations to-day limited the new government building at Philadelphia to \$3,000,000. At present the appropriation is a million and a half on that account. They also agreed to appropriate \$408,000 to appraisers of stores in San Francisco, and \$100,000 for observing the transit of Venus. The committee completed their action on the army bill appropriation, about \$30,000,000.

The President, to-day, pardoned Eli Ross Stewart and Robert Hayes Mitchell, both of South Carolina, convicted of Ku Klux crimes, and sentenced to imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary.

NEW YORK, 7.—Comptroller Green, to-day, sent mayor Havemeyer a report on the recent discovery of additional frauds in the construction of the new court house, from which it appears that not less than \$615,959 were fraudulently expended, of which sum Ingersoll obtained \$590,509.

BOSTON, Mass., 7.—Judge Wilson, chairman of the Wilson investigating committee, to-day examined Hall, secretary of the Credit Mobilier and auditor of the Union Pacific Company, in reference to the profits on the various contracts with the Union Pacific road, the cost of construction, profits, &c., as shown by the books of the company, which Hall examined to-day. From the mass of figures submitted by Hall on his examination this afternoon, it appears that the profits on the Ames contract was nearly thirty millions; on the Davis contract nearly nine millions; on the Hoxie contract over five millions, or a total on the whole road of forty-two millions eight hundred and twenty-five thousand, three hundred and twenty-seven dollars in stock and securities, at their par value. The cost of the whole road to the company, as appears on the books was one hundred and fourteen millions and thirty-three thousand in round numbers, while the actual cost of construction was seventy-one million two hundred and eight thousand.

Hall testified that the trustees under the Ames and Davis contracts were compelled on account of the pressing necessities of the company to sell the securities received by them at so large a discount from the amount paid for them, that the actual amount divided on both contracts, at its cash value, he should consider worth not more than nine millions.

WASHINGTON.—John J. Blair testified before the Poland Committee to-day in regard to the Sioux City, Iowa Falls, and Dubuque Railroad, giving a full history of the road, and the congressional and State legislation in its behalf. He declared that not a dollar was ever expended to procure such legislation, and not a cent ever paid to any congressman or citizen in the way of blackmail. He also stated that there was not a railroad crossing the State Iowa worth to-day the money it cost to build it.

HARRISBURG, Pa., 8.—Ex-Governor Geary died suddenly this morning.