

give the finishing touch to all this greatness. The colossal wealth of the world is founded upon and sustained by the common staples of life. We are the founders of one of the mightiest kingdoms that ever existed upon this earth, and what we do now should be done with reference to the future, and to those who shall follow after us.

In China the father lays up clay to be worked into pottery ware by his grandchildren. Who of us are planting out choice trees that will serve for wagon and carriage timber and furniture for our children's children?

If we had all the gold in these mountains run into ingots and piled up in one huge heap, what good would it do us now? None, and we cannot form any calculation as to the amount of harm it would do us.

It behoves us, brethren and sisters, to live near to God and honor our profession, rather than to become insane after gold and paper money; and to obtain faith to stop the ravages of the epidemic that is carrying our children off by scores. You may, perhaps, think I ought to rebuke it. If I can keep it out of my own house altogether, or partially so, I shall thank God and give Him the Glory. Behold the heavy hand of the Lord is upon us in this thing; let us repeat, that the plague may be stayed in its desolating progress.

We sustain the priesthood in one very important way, inasmuch as we feed the widows and the fatherless—for by aiding this or that poor widow to raise her sons to manhood, they may, very likely, go out into the ministry and bring home their tens of thousands to Zion.

Let us reflect and ascertain, if we can, in what channel our thoughts are directed, and what effect our doings produce for the advancement of the latter-day work. Last April conference I gave some of the brethren a privilege to furnish teams to work on this temple; how this privilege has been appropriated by them they know best; this I will say, however, we have advanced the work pretty well with the help we have had, which has been rather meagre.

The people have acted magnanimously in the way they have sent for the poor this season, and the Lord is not ignorant of their generous endeavors, which will meet with a rich reward, where they have been made willingly and with a good heart. But where money, teams, labor or any other kind of means is supplied grudgingly, it will meet with no reward.

Our hearts should constantly be engaged in the work of God, and our greatest treasures should be our interest in His kingdom. After you have obtained a sufficiency of bread, etc., to sustain your own lives, then may you with propriety let the rest go to your neighbors; I care not what their pretensions are, let them have it, and let them pay a fair price for it.

The Lord has blessed the people with bread and many of them, instead of giving back to him a portion of it to be dealt out to the laboring poor and others who depend upon it for their subsistence, are selling it to make themselves rich as they suppose. "Wo unto you rich men, that will not give of your substance to the poor, for your riches will canker your souls; and this shall be your lamentation in the day of visitation, and of judgment, and of indignation—the harvest is past, the summer is ended, and my soul is not saved! Wo unto you poor men whose hearts are not broken, whose spirits are not contrite, and whose bellies are not satisfied, and whose hands are not stayed from laying hold upon other men's goods, whose eyes are full of greediness, who will not labor with your own hands. But blessed are the poor who are pure in heart, whose hearts are broken, and whose spirits are contrite, for they shall see the kingdom of God coming in power and great glory unto their deliverance; for the fatness of the earth shall be theirs."

There live but few men who care for our Father and His kingdom on the earth or in heaven, in preference to earthly riches. For example, I heard that a man did say, not long since, while he was examining a small piece of rock richly filled with gold, after a conversation relating to the present war, "If I had one rod square of such rock as this, the North and South might all go to hell for aught I would care." This single case illustrates the feeling that is almost universal. I care for the North and the South; and if I had sufficient power with the Lord, I would save every innocent man, woman and child from being slaughtered in this unnatural and almost universal destruction of life and property. I pray that the Lord Almighty will so order it that all those who thirst for the blood of their fellow-men may be found in the front ranks, that they may be cut off speedily and the war come to an end, that the innocent may escape. I care for the North and the South more than I do for gold, and I would do a great deal, if I had the power, to ameliorate the condition of suffering thousands. I care enough for them to pray that righteous men may hold the reins of government, and that wicked, tyrannical despotism may be wiped away from the land; that the Lord would raise up men to rule who have hearts in them, who care for the comfort and happiness of mankind, and let there be a reign of righteousness. I pray for the Latter Day Saints, for the prosperity of the Holy Priesthood in the land, and I pray that the minds of the people may be opened to see and understand things as they are; that we may be able to discern truth and righteousness from the vain and delusive troubles of this world.

Now if flour should rise to twenty dollars a hundred, which it is very likely to do before next harvest, do not run crazy with speculation, but first quietly see that you have en-

ough to feed your wives and children until you can raise more. Do not sell it for money, but take care of it for those who depend upon you for bread. Should any of us retire to rest with an empty stomach, with no prospect of bread on the morrow, and a cord of United States notes piled up in our room, our sleep would not very be sweet to us; we would be willing to give every one of those notes for one barrel of flour, for a few potatoes, a little meat, or a cow to give us a little milk morning and evening and that we might have a little butter on the table; then, under such circumstances of plenty, we can retire to bed in peace, and our sleep will be sweet to us, and we can hail the morning light with a joyful heart and buoyant spirits, ready to prosecute the duties of the new day with a willing and ready heart.

If we will follow the advice we have heard this afternoon, we have heard enough to last us sometime.

I will conclude my remarks by inquiring of the people whether they want to build a temple, to feed the poor, to send for the poor Saints that are among the nations, and to send the gospel into all the world. If we do we shall do right, we shall love and serve the Lord with all our hearts; and let us not forget that all we hold of this world's goods is the Lord's, and should be used to promote the cause of righteousness and those principles which will exalt the people to thrones, kingdoms, principalities and powers in the world to come, with power to control and govern the elements and all every wicked influence.

Which do we choose, the vain and transitory things of this life, or eternal life? Let us maintain confidence in one another, and seek with all our might to increase it. Confidence is one of the most precious jewels man or woman can possess. Should a person have unbounded confidence in me, gold and silver and precious jewels are not to be compared with it; and have I a right to do anything in thought, word, or deed to destroy that confidence, or shake it in the least? The heavens, the Gods, and all the heavenly hosts require me to live so as to preserve the confidence my brethren have reposed in me. Let us endeavor to restore the confidence that has been lost.

I am willing that we should be forgiving. I do not know that I have one single feeling against any man or woman upon earth; I do not love wickedness, and I mean to hate it in myself and in everybody else, and wherever I see it, from this time henceforth and forever. When we see the time that we can willingly strike hands and have full fellowship with those who despise the kingdom of God, know ye then that the priesthood of the Son of God is out of your possession. Let us be careful how we make friends with and fellowship unrighteousness, lest the curse of God descends heavily upon us. I do not say that I see anything of this kind, and I do not want to; and I hope there is no such disposition in any person professing to be a Saint, for as sure as the Lord lives they will be brought into circumstances that will show them in their true colors, and reveal the goats that are among the sheep.

Our Heavenly Father will preserve His own, and build up His kingdom, and it will go forth from this time until the earth shall be covered with the knowledge of the Lord.

That we may be found faithful and worthy to enjoy the fullness of the glory of His celestial kingdom is my prayer. Amen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE COST OF MODERN NAVIES.**—The French naval architect, M. Xavier Raymond, in his book on *Les Marines de la France et de l'Angleterre*, describes the enormous cost of modern navies, as compared with those of other times when sailing vessels alone were employed. In the days of Nelson, it was calculated that the number of guns carried was a criterion of the cost of a vessel, and that the cost of each gun was £1,000 (about \$5,000). For steam wooden frigates, the cost per gun is now rated at from £5,000 to £6,000, and for iron-plated frigates it exceeds £10,000. Again, the expense of maintaining a modern steam frigate is almost fabulous compared with the old sailing craft. The *Edinburgh Review* states that the *Warrior* frigate, ready for sea, represents £400,000 (\$2,000,000) of the public money; while the *Minotaur*, now building, and to be covered with 5 1/2 inch plates, will represent \$2,500,000. As this thickness of plates has been shattered by guns already in existence, it is now proposed to build other vessels with 8 and 10-inch plating, in which case a single ship will cost about \$5,000,000! The *Review* says, "The Americans are confident that they can carry and work at sea 15-inch guns, throwing 450 pound shot, with charges of powder sufficient to pierce and destroy a ship's side composed of 36 inches solid oak and 1 inch of iron lining, protected with 5 1/2-inch plates. They have destroyed such a target at 100 yards distance, and they have done this with cast-iron guns and cast-iron shot. It will not do to shut our eyes to such eventualities. In designing these additional iron-clads, which it is too evident England will be compelled to build, the increasing difficulties of the question must be fairly considered and the magnitude of the cost boldly confronted." In our opinion such huge iron-clad war-ships, now proposed for the British navy, might be very efficient at sea against inferior vessels; but in most cases they would be useless in America for attacks on harbor fortifications or batteries, owing to their great draft of water—ranging from 28 to 30 feet. They would not be able to come

within a range of 10 miles from New York city.—[Scientific American.]

**HEROES OF THE MODERN FRENCH NOVEL.**—Speaking of the heroes of modern French novels an English critic says of them:

Every young gentleman of the least pretensions must have intrigues, fight a few duels, squander *billets de banque* in frivolous or hateful pursuits, believe in nothing higher than the boulevards of Paris, and despise mankind. To be poetical, he must ruin himself for a courtesan; if she is consumptive, or he is consumptive, the "poesie" is greatly heightened. He must have, of course, "generous sentiments," and break several commandments. He must have *luxe*, and be utterly useless to mankind.

**THE JAPANESE PRINCE OF SATSUMA.**—The Prince of Satsuma, who is reported to have been driven off and damaged a British fleet, is one of the most powerful of the half-independent Princes of Japan. His name is Matsudaira Satsuma no Kami; he is lord over the provinces of Satsuma and Fuzio, in which he possesses the fortresses or strongholds of Kagosima and Sadowava. It was the first named of these which repulsed the attack of the English. He possesses, also the Loochoo Islands. The Prince's revenue is given in the Japanese *Red Book* at \$2,430,000 per annum. He has always been a bitter enemy of the foreigners, of whom his retainers have assassinated several. Nor is he a very quiet subject of the Tycoon. Sir Rutherford Alcock saw a Japanese of "considerable official rank," who was remarkable as the only one of seven *ometskys*, or official spies, sent successfully from Yeddo into the Prince Satsuma's territories, who came out alive. There is a story told of him which shows curiously the absolute power he wields in his dominions. According to Japanese etiquette, if the subject or vassal of one Prince insults one of another, the latter is held to be dishonored if he does not avenge it. The present Prince of Satsuma, finding himself inconvenienced by the quarrels of his followers with those of the neighboring nobles, made a rule that if one of his people was insulted by the subject of another Daimio, he might avenge himself by taking the life of his adversary, but on the condition that he performed *haru-kiru*, or ripped open his own bowels, immediately afterwards! At the same time he gave instructions that if any of his people were insulted and failed to retaliate, he should be taken on board one of the ships of the Prince, have his head struck off without trial, and head and body thrown into the sea.—[N. Y. Post.]

**THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.**—Cyrus W. Field has just returned from Europe, bringing with him a specimen of the new Atlantic cable. It is far superior to the one that was first laid. It is about three-fourths of an inch in diameter, composed of seven small copper wires, strongly pressed together till they look almost like one, surrounded by gutta percha about one-third of an inch thick, and then by ten strong iron wires twisted rope-fashion. These wires are wrapped in the best Russian hemp. Glass, Elliott & Co., the contractors, have commenced the manufacture of the cable, and will prosecute it with the utmost energy and despatch. They will receive about \$3,000,000 for making and laying the cable, and turning it over, in complete working order, to the company. Glass, Elliott & Co. have never entertained the slightest doubt of the entire practicability of the Atlantic Telegraph as a scientific undertaking and a commercial venture, and illustrate their faith by accepting a large part of their pay in stock. The insurance companies of London are now insuring all risks in the enterprise at 25 per cent premium.

It is supposed that the English Government will detail one or two steamers from the naval service to accompany the cable-laying expedition, and render any assistance that may be required. The entire arrangement and conduct of the expedition is devolved upon Glass, Elliott & Co. Their plans are not wholly determined upon as yet, but they will try to charter the *Great Eastern*, which could easily carry the cable, and would ride over the waves with the desirable steadiness. The distance between the two coasts is about 1,640 nautical miles; but Glass, Elliott & Co. will make 2,000 miles of the cable. The laying is to be done in June, July or August of 1864.—[N. Y. Times.]

**RECOVERED.**—An English lady was recently walking through the streets of Sydney, (Australia), when she discovered in a jeweler's window a necklace which she recognized as one stolen from her in England two years before. She entered the store, and seizing the necklace, touched a secret spring, and beheld two curls belonging to her deceased children. She claimed the prize and the jeweler gave it up, asking as a favor that she would not mention it, but she did, and it led to the discovery that for many years the thieves of Paris and London have been in the habit of sending their stolen goods to Australia.

**THE NAMING OF CHILDREN.**—The Jews named their children the eighth day after their nativity; the Romans gave names to their female children on the eighth day, and to the males on the ninth, on which day they solemnized a feast. The Greeks gave the name on the tenth day, and an entertainment was given by the parents to their friends, and sacrifices made to the gods. The name given was usually indicative of some particular circumstances attending the birth, some quality of body or mind, or was expressive of the good wishes or fond hopes of the parents.

**MAMMOTH BALLOON.**—It is announced that an Anglo-French company is formed to provide the amount necessary for the construction of a gigantic balloon, on a system invented by a M. Nadar, capable of raising 80 persons in a car two stories high, which will contain provisions and other necessaries, including, it is said, a printing press. The diameter of the balloon is to be equal to three-fourths the height of the towers of Notre Dame. Twelve thousand yards of white silk have been supplied by a Lyons manufacturer, at 7 francs the yard. This monster balloon is to be inaugurated next month at the races of Baden-Baden. Subscribers for the trip have already set down their names. It is to last eight days and eight nights. After having made a trip across the Channel and another in the Mediterranean, the company at whose expense the balloon is to be constructed will exhibit it in London, Paris and New York. The produce of the exhibitions is to be employed in the construction of a definitive aerial locomotive.

VARIETIES.

—A young wife remonstrated with her husband, a dissipated spendthrift, on his conduct. "My love," said he, "I am like the prodigal son—I will reform by-and-by."

"And I will be like the prodigal son, too," she replied, "for I will arise and go to my father;" and off she went.

—If you must form harsh judgments, form them of yourself, not of others; and in general, begin by attending to your own deficiencies first. If every one would sweep up his own walk we should have very clean streets.

—For a lady to sweep her carpet with embroidered undersleeves would be considered very improper; but to drag the sidewalks with her skirts seems to be quite genteel.

—In friendship, as in love, we are often happier in our ignorance than in our knowledge.

—If the waves threaten to engulf you, don't add by your tears to the amount of water.

—"Put out your tongue a little further," said a physician to a female; a little further, ma'am, if you please—a little further still."

"Why, doctor, do you think there is no end to a woman's tongue?" cried the fair invalid.

—"Charles, tipsy again, fie! fie!"

"No, my love (hiccup) not tipsy, but slippery (hiccup). The fact is, my dear, somebody has been rubbing the bottoms of my boots (hiccup) till they as smooth as a pane of glass."

—The medical men of Paris recommend the following as a good way of administering castor oil to children: The quantity of oil prescribed is poured into a small earthen pan, over a moderate fire. An egg is broken into it, and the mixture is then stirred up, so as to form something like what cooks call buttered eggs; when it is done, a little salt or sugar, or a few drops of orange water, or some currant jelly, is added. The sick child will eat it eagerly, and never discover the fraud.

—**QUICK WORK.**—A firm of biscuit manufacturers in Carlisle, England, by way of showing what could be done by rapid work, recently had a field of wheat reaped, the grain thrashed and ground, and the flour made into biscuits, which was served hot on the breakfast table at eight o'clock, in exactly four hours from the time the sickle was first put into the standing grain.

—Mr. Craw, a French physician, proposes to destroy the taste of intensely bitter medicines by mixing chloroform with them in certain proportions. He claims that the taste and odor even of *assafoetida* can be annihilated.

—A lady writes that the annoyance of mostquitoes may be effectually prevented by a very simple process. Close the room and burn a teaspoonful of brown sugar on some live coals or even shavings, and the insects become paralyzed at once.

—It is a very common affair now a-days in many parts of the West to see young women seated on a reaper driving a four horse team. On some farms the females do all the out-door work during the haying season.

—Miss. Lovely says that males are of no account from the time that ladies stop kissing them as infants till they kiss them again as lovers.

—About 40,000 pounds of tobacco will be produced in Tehama county this year.

—The Pacific Ocean covers seventy-eight millions of square miles; the Atlantic twenty-five millions.

—The tax-bill in New York city for 1863, amounts to the sum of one hundred dollars for each legal voter, and twelve dollars for each inhabitant.

—A Western newspaper says that the difference between a Copperhead and a rebel ram is, that one goes for the Union with an *if*, the other goes against the Union with a *but*."

—The soldiers of Napoleon were conscripts, and they bore the French eagles from Cadiz to Moscow, and from the Baltic to the Pyramids.

—When you advertise your business, make no half way work of it. Business is like architecture—good columns are a good support.