

tracts, and they give them sermons as long as the moral law and tell them to read them, and to be thankful to God and to be contented, and perhaps there is no bread in the cupboard, the man is out of work, and the children in rags and destitute in consequence of the iron hand of despotism and the extremes of riches and poverty which exist there, for there every man is for himself and the devil for the whole. But the gospel promises to give temporal salvation. As it was in the days of Noah so shall it be in the days of the coming of the Son of Man—men will not merely be told how they may be saved hereafter, but the gospel will show them how to be saved here in this life, because the manner of living here has a great deal to do with the life hereafter. The gospel in its fullness and perfection calls upon the down-trodden masses of Europe to leave the lands of their nativity and to come here where they can build houses and inhabit them, where they can plant vineyards and eat the fruit thereof, and where they can, in a word, enjoy the fruits of their labors to the full extent. If the servants of God had not the right and did not exercise the power to dictate the Saints in their temporal affairs, and tell them how best to provide for themselves and their families, and devise ways and means to enable them to do so, "Mormonism" would not be the gospel, it would only be sectarianism.

But this gospel proposes to place the Latter-day Saints in such a position that they will be able to build and inhabit, and to plant and eat the fruit of their labors. But if we are determined to adhere to the principle which prevails universally in Babylon—every man for himself, and the devil for all—how many generations will it be before we behold among us the same social condition that exists in the populous cities of the East and Europe, where, in winter, soup kitchens have to be opened to keep people from starving and dying on the streets? Where a few of the people roll in wealth and luxury, while the masses are in the depths of poverty and degradation? How many generations would it take to bring about these extremes here? Not many. Does it require revelation or any extraordinary mental effort to enable us to understand this? No. I do not care what you call it, whether it be United Order, Order of Jacob, Order of John, or any other name, but I say if there is any way that will enable us to sustain ourselves; any order that will put employment in the hands of those unemployed; that will enable us to give trades to our sons and daughters and make them better off than we are; that will enable us to give more for the building of temples, meeting-houses and schools; for sustaining the poor, sending the gospel to the nations of the earth and supporting the families who are left behind, and a great many other things that might be done for the glory of God and the building up of his kingdom, for God's sake let us have it, no matter by what name it is called.

I believe that the first sermon I ever heard in Utah Territory, was—"Brethren, it is necessary for you to take steps to sustain yourselves, instead of having to send east, west, north or south for that which you need." I have heard that sermon preached from that time to this. Are we ready to carry it out? Are we ready for the practical part of our religion in temporal things? Do we realize the necessity of it? We know that everywhere throughout the country the cry of dull times prevails, and no one can see any prospect for improvement; and the only way of bringing about an improvement among us in this respect is for us to lay hold of and practise the principles that are taught us continually, namely, to sustain ourselves by home manufactures and home industries. Labor and capital must be joined together; one cannot do without the other, they must go hand in hand; antagonism between them must cease and they be joined together with the determination and understanding that their obligations are mutual. We, as a community of Saints, as a band of brethren and sisters, the sons and daughters of the Almighty, must be united in some order that will bring this about or the consequences I should be afraid to portray.

I have given you a few of my ideas, and have just got about half way through my discourse. I did intend to read over the rules of the United Order in your hearing, for a great many people have heard of certain rules which they believe they have to adopt before they are re-baptized, and I thought I would read them to night, just to see how many of you they would frighten. But I have not time to do so, as it is now eight o'clock. I will therefore desist, hoping that my few scattered remarks will benefit each of us. I should like to take up the rest of my subject at another time, but inasmuch as there are any number of elders who have the same spirit, it will be no loss if I do not speak about them at all. Amen.

## By Telegraph.

### AMERICAN.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., 2.—A disastrous flood is raging in the vicinity of this city and various other localities throughout the State. The river opposite the city is fully three miles wide, and is still rising. Several small houses have floated down, and some live stock, and millions of bushels of wheat in stocks and shocks have floated past; a large quantity of hay has also gone down. There is little drift wood afloat, or the bridges could not possibly remain. The Clinton wagon bridge, fourteen miles above,

is floating down on us, so is a saw mill. Over six million bushels of corn are reported drowned out between Terre Haute and Hutsonville, below Sugar Creek, and the township is wholly devastated, not a thousand rails, very little corn and no wheat being left in the township. Every house in Bloomtown is inundated. Markel's mill dam, five miles west, has broken away; seven houses in Reelsville, on the Vandalia road, together with three miles of embankment, have been washed away. Not a train on any of the railroads left this city, except the passenger train to Vincennes, and it returns with no communication from below. We shall have no communication in any direction, and no mails for four days at least, there being no less than thirty bridges, besides trestles and embankments, completely gone on the E. & C. Every trestle between Oaktown and Hazleton is either badly injured or swept away. An engine was overturned by a bank giving way, but no one was hurt. On the Vandalia road the iron bridge at Cartersburg, the Craz Creek bridge, the Big Sugar Creek trestle, the Eagle Creek bridge and a large bridge at Reelsville are all gone; seven bridges are gone on the E. J. H. & C., between this city and Newport. There are several very serious breaks on the Logansport road, and the I. and St. Louis road is in a bad condition. The bridge at Fern is nearly all gone. The Ergaris bridge is gone, and the Wabash trestle is injured and the river is still rising.

ORILLIA, Ont., 2.—Several million feet of lumber were destroyed by fire this afternoon, at the Georgian Bay Lumber Co.'s mills, Port Severn, caused by sparks from a passing steamer; loss \$40,000.

Australasian news by the Mikado, to July 3d.

Victoria.—The steamer *St. Osyth* had arrived at Melbourne, forty-five days from England. Railway construction had been impeded by heavy rains and floods. The O'Connell Centenary was to be celebrated by a banquet and procession. The gold yield is less than last year, though the average earnings of the miners is greater than for many years past.

Queensland.—The Chinese difficulty is assuming formidable proportions; there was great opposition amongst the miners to their presence in the colony. A petition to the Queen for the annexation of New Guinea has been passed by the Assembly and Council.

South Australia.—The policy of the government has been declared in favor of inter-colonial free trade.

New Zealand.—Fearful gales have prevailed on the coast, and many disasters are reported. The schooner *Success*, of Auckland, was lost in Cook's Straights, with all on board. Dunedin has decided to offer an engagement to Moody and Sankey. General agricultural news from all parts of Australia is favorable on the whole, though much damage has been occasioned by snow in the mountains and heavy rains on the coast.

CHICAGO, 3.—A *Times* Washington special says that the triangular gubernatorial fight in California promises to reveal some of the secrets of official life in old time days. Each of the candidates has agents in Washington, to gather all the information against one another that can be obtained from the records of the Interior Department. The developments will show the most glaring frauds in California mining lands. A short time ago Senator Sargent charged Bidwell, independent candidate, with having gone to Washington in 1858, on an appeal in a certain land case which he wished to have dismissed, and that he corruptly used ten thousand dollars to accomplish his object. The truth of the question is that Bidwell was at Washington in 1853, on the mission hereinbefore stated. Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, was at the time Attorney General, and E. M. Stanton, afterwards Secretary of War, held a subordinate position under him. The law in cases of appeal gave a discretionary power to the Attorney General, by virtue of his office, to dismiss all appeals as he saw fit, rather than defend them before the United States Supreme Court. Bidwell employed his attorney, Montgomery Blair, and he worked on the case faithfully, but Judge Black refused to dismiss the appeal, and after a discouraging law siege friends advised Bidwell to employ E. M. Stanton. When Blair was informed of this he was

convinced that in no legitimate way could he effect a dismissal of the appeal, and he withdrew from the case. Bidwell saw Stanton and, on his recommendation, Harry McGraw, a Pennsylvania lawyer, was retained, and a brief, which was actually drawn by another party, though signed by McGraw, was submitted to Stanton, and by him to Black; soon thereafter the appeal was dismissed, and Bidwell went home \$10,000 shorter in his bank account. Sargent is now sorry that he ever made this charge. It appears that while he was in the House of Representatives he introduced, and was mainly instrumental in having passed, what is known as the Placer Mining bill, and while defending it on the floor, and in debate in the conference committee, of which he was a member, he was charged with having a direct interest in its passage. The law of 1866 limited the location of lands to 200 feet in individual cases, and 3,000 feet to corporations. Sargent's bill passed May 10th, 1852. The amended act of 1866 gave squatters the right to purchase lands at ten fifty per acre, and it appears that Sargent had collected a valuable tract of land, to which the old mining law didn't give him a good title, and one of the first duties he performed was to go to the Interior Department with his law partner, Jacobs, who lives in Nevada, and enter in the latter's name, a patch of placer land to the amount of over 1,000 acres. The cost to Sargent was little over \$200, and after the patents were obtained the firm held it at \$300,000. One of Sargent's own appointees in the Surgeon General's office in California states that Jacobs had been offered, in London, for a majority interest, a hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The record of the whole transaction has been forwarded to California.

PHILADELPHIA, 3.—Fine wool is dull and lower; medium grades are active and firm. Texas fine and medium 28 @ 30; Texas coarse 22 @ 24; California fine and medium 28 @ 35; California coarse 28 @ 32.

BALTIMORE, 3.—Thomas R. Matthews & Sons, an old shipping house, has suspended; liabilities \$50,000.

FALL RIVER, 3.—About 15,000 operatives are idle, and probably will be thirty days, although rumors prevail that work will be resumed in a week.

CHICAGO, 3.—The *Inter-Ocean* correspondent with the Black Hills party telegraphs from Camp Crook, on Rapid Creek, under date of July 30th, via Fort Laramie, Aug 3, that General Crook had arrived and, in accordance with the order of General Sherman and Sheridan, has issued a special order requiring all miners and other persons to leave the Black Hills before Aug. 15th. Two companies of cavalry and one of infantry are en route to enforce the order. The miners in the Hills have held meetings and decided to abandon their claims until they can lawfully resume work. No trouble is anticipated.

WHEELING, W. Va., 3.—Wheeling creek was higher yesterday than ever known at all points along the B. & O. Railway, and between this city and Grafton there was great destruction of property and loss of grain. The town of Farmington is almost submerged, water being on the first floor of nearly all the houses. There has been a number of heavy land slides, and bridges have been carried away on the Parkersburg branch of the B. & O. Railway. The loss in staves, headings, logs and barrels carried away from the vicinity of Martinsville amounts to \$100,000. All the low lands in this section are submerged and the river is now rising slowly.

DAYTON, O., 3.—The rivers are beginning to fall. The small grains are all badly damaged, the tobacco used up, the potatoes rotting, and the narrow belt of corn is considerably damaged. Part of the big bridge on the Miami river south of here was washed away last night; loss \$5,000. The total damage in Montgomery county to the crops and other property is estimated at half a million dollars.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., 4.—Reports from the river below here state that a plantation of nine hundred acres at Fort Perry, opposite Frier's Point, is submerged. Caves have taken place at Desota Front, 27 miles below here on the Mississippi side, but the planters are endeavoring to stop it, and they are all at work strengthening it. Water is pouring through crevices from the submerged corn fields, and the

stench is said to be terrific, owing to the corn souring.

OMAHA, 4.—This a.m. a terrible storm of wind, hail and rain passed over this city, doing immense damage. Plate glass of an inch thick was shattered to atoms. Some hailstones weighed a pound and a half. The storm was confined principally to the Missouri River Valley, from Sioux City to Brownsville, Neb.

NEW ORLEANS, 4.—Special treasury agent, Kinsella, is taking testimony in relation to the alleged frauds in the payments of the employees working in the Custom House. It is charged that many mechanics and artisans, who accepted work on account of the dull times, signed blank pay rolls, and received \$1.75 per day while the government was charged four to five dollars for their services; it is also stated that much of the work done by these skilled mechanics was afterwards covered by contracts, and the government made to pay again for the same work.

CINCINNATI, O., 4.—At Seymour the Ohio and Mississippi R. R. bridge is gone, and there are several washouts on that road beside. This city appears to be the centre of the storm, extending about 100 miles in each direction; the total damage to the railroads, crops, and private property in this congressional district is estimated at a million dollars.

SAN FRANCISCO, 4.—A few days ago the investigation by the Central Pacific authorities of the defalcation of Woodruff, alias Miller, was completed; the amount is about one million. The company has succeeded in repairing the losses, on account of the increase in the value of Woodruff's investments, which kept pace with his high living. He has not been delivered to the authorities of the law, and it is believed that he went to China on the last steamer. An officer of the company to-day admitted that he had been released on his parole not to quit this jurisdiction until he received permission from the railroad authorities. The *Bulletin*, this evening, says, editorially, that his offenses are of no ordinary character. Bigamy, embezzlement, and forgery have been charged against him, and if the facts should turn out that this man is now beyond the Nemesis of the California penal laws, the people of this State will hold the directors of contract and finance, or the Western Development Company, responsible for this outrage upon justice.

CINCINNATI, 5.—The *Gazette* special at Bluffton, Ind., says that the rumor of the breaking of the large reservoir at Colma is confirmed by a heavy rise of the Wabash river; the railroad bridge is still standing. John Thomas, a farmer living two miles east of this place, had twenty-five acres of wheat washed away, and he started down the river in a boat with his son, to save parts of his fence; the boat was capsized, throwing both into the water. Thomas was drowned, but his son succeeded in making his way to some willows, where he hung on the limbs for three hours, when he was rescued.

MEMPHIS, 5.—There was a heavy rain storm this morning, and reports from above state that the plantations on islands ten and thirty-five are being submerged, and at New Madrid the overflow is running through the sunken lands to St. Francis Valley. The water is rising here, and slowly encroaching on the exposed plantations below. The crevasse at the city front has been repaired, and the planters this side Helena are working hard to protect their lands. A private dispatch from Pine Bluffs, Ark., says the river rose six inches this a.m., and is within four feet of high water mark.

BIDDEFORD, Me., 5.—Large numbers of people are arriving to attend the national Methodist camp meeting, beginning at old Orchard Beach, to-day, and lasting until the fifteenth of September. The President of the National Association preaches the opening sermon. Eleven States are represented, and it is expected that nearly the whole association will be present.

### FOREIGN.

CROYDON, 2.—The trial of Col. Baker, was concluded this p.m.; he was found not guilty of attempting to ravish the complainant, but guilty of an indecent assault, and was sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months and to pay a fine of 500 pounds and the costs of the prosecution.

VERSAILLES, 2.—The Assembly,

to-day, passed a bill constituting the Senate, and the Channel Tunnel bill.

BERLIN, 2.—The German federal rifle meeting opened at Munich, yesterday; marksmen from the United States, Russia, Austria, and Switzerland will take part in the contests.

LIVERPOOL, 3.—Moody and Sankey held their closing services, morning and evening, to-day, in the Victoria, before a congregation of ten thousand people.

LONDON, 3.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the corn trade, says that the cereal crop, just reaching maturity, has been saved by the fine weather, and we may yet have a moderate harvest in good order.

The liabilities of Dacosta, Reattle & Co., of Leadenhall St., whose failure is reported, are now stated at \$3,000,000.

The annual banquet, given by the Lord Mayor of London, to Her Majesty's ministers, took place to-night. Disraeli, responding to a toast to the government, declared that the country was prosperous and the people contented. Alluding to foreign affairs, he said peace prevailed and, in his opinion, it would continue to prevail. If the foreign relations of Great Britain were scrutinized he believed it would be found that they had been conducted with prudence and firmness. The colonial empire would be developed and consolidated, and its interests and sympathies ought to be assimilated with those of the mother country, and ultimately the colonies prove a source, not of weakness, but of strength and splendor. Reviewing the work of the present session of Parliament, he adverted, at some length, to the incident of the shipping bill. He stated that in proposing a new measure, the government had been assisted, not coerced, by public opinion. In conclusion he repeated the opinion which he once before declared here—that the people of Great Britain were better off than the nobility of other countries. The speech was received with enthusiastic cheers. Other members of the cabinet spoke in a similar strain.

COPENHAGEN, 4.—Hans Christian Anderson, the poet and novelist, died to-day, aged 70.

BERLIN, 5.—A waterspout burst over Kern, in Rhenish Prussia, to-day, inundating the place and doing great damage; a bridge and several houses were swept away, and thirteen persons drowned.

DUBLIN, 5.—The celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birthday of Daniel O'Connell, began here to-day, and will be continued three days. This morning a solemn religious ceremonial was held in the cathedral, at which Cardinal Manning officiated, assisted by Irish and other Catholic prelates. This p.m. the oratorio of Elijah is to be sung in the Exhibition Palace, and in the evening a concert of Irish music will take place in the same building, when the centenary ode will be recited. The houses are decorated with banners, garlands and mottoes, and there is a great display of green. The following members of parliament attend as representatives of the Catholic Union: Edmund Dease, J. G. McCarthy, Arthur John Moore, Keys O'Leary, M. Wm. O'Reilly, and Patrick Smyth. Among the distinguished guests who have arrived to participate in the celebration are the Bishops of Basle and Nantes, Prince Edward Radziwell, of Posen, Dr. Lingen, member of the German Parliament, the Revs. Renaldi and Vauboy, of Rome, Dr. Bock, the Pope's chamberlain, and M. Fullette, member of the Swiss Parliament. Illness in the family of Lord O'Hagan may prevent him from delivering his oration to-morrow in Sackville Street, in which case it will be published and distributed.

CALCUTTA, 5.—Disastrous floods have occurred in the northwestern provinces; many dwellings have been destroyed, and it is feared that a serious loss of life has occurred.

MR. M. AYERS of the Cayuga Chief Manufacturing Company, of Auburn, N. Y., has been spending the harvest season thus far among the farmers of Utah watching the operations of his machines—making improvements, etc. He reports splendid crops and plenty of good "farmers' dinners."