

Luke we draw the conclusion that there will be no great gathering of the Jews to Palestine or Jerusalem, until this work is accomplished, namely the fulfillment of the times of the Gentiles.

Now what will transpire about that period? Something that is great, something far more marvellous than anything that your eyes or mine have ever beheld, for then is the day spoken of by the Psalmist David in relation to Israel, wherein he says, "My people shall be willing in the day of my power." They, the House of Israel, have not been willing to receive the true Messiah from the day they were scattered, down to the present day; but when the times of the Gentiles are fulfilled, "The Lord will set his hand a second time to gather his people from Assyria, Egypt, Pathros, Cush, Elam, Shinar, Hamath and from the islands of the sea." When he does this work they will comparatively lose sight of the miracles wrought, when their ancient fathers were brought out of Egypt, and they will no more refer to them, but they will refer to modern events, modern miracles, and to the power manifested in modern times, in gathering them from the islands of the sea, &c. "And he will lift up an ensign for the nations, and assemble the outcasts of Israel, and gather the dispersed of Judah from the four corners of the earth;" "and he shall amite the river in the seven streams thereof, and shall smite the tongue of the Egyptian sea, and a highway shall be cast up, like as it was to Israel in the day that he brought them up out of the land of Egypt." What, again, divide the waters? Yes. Again make them go through dry shod? Yes, so says Isaiah, and many of the other prophets. David, one of the prophets, declares that they shall pass through the sea in that day. Isaiah, in another place, says that the arm of the Lord shall be made bare before the eyes of all the nations. In ancient days, when he gathered Israel out of Egypt his arm was made bare in one locality alone, namely in the wilderness of the land of Egypt, a small extent of country on our globe; but when the great day shall come for the power of God to be displayed in the gathering of that long dispersed covenant people, his arm will be made bare in the eyes of all the nations.

Will there be any revelations given in that day? According to the testimony of modern Christendom, or those calling themselves Christian churches, the canon of Scripture is full, the volume is complete, and no more revelation will be received. Now hear what the prophets have said. I refer you now to the 20th chapter of the prophecy of Ezekiel, in which the Lord says—"Behold, with a mighty hand and with an outstretched arm, and with fury poured out will I gather you out of the countries wherein you are scattered, and I will bring you into the land of Israel, I will bring you into the wilderness, and there I will plead with you face to face; like as I plead with your fathers in the wilderness of the land of Egypt so will I plead with you saith the Lord God." And yet no more revelation, no more vision, no more communications of angels, no more voice from heaven. "The Bible is enough, this good old book that was bound up in manuscripts by the Roman Catholic church at the close of the fourth century is all that we need," say the Christians; yet right in the face and eyes of this declaration the Lord declares that he will plead with the children of Israel, when he gathers them out of all the countries where he has driven them, face to face, like as he plead with their fathers in the wilderness of the land of Egypt. How can that be fulfilled, and no more revelation?

Again, we are told by the ancient prophets that a highway shall be cast up in the midst of the great deep. In ancient times there was a highway cast up through the little branch or tongue of the Red Sea, and the people went over dry-shod; but it will be a miracle far greater and more wonderful and terrible to the nations of the world, when the great deep itself shall lay bare its very foundation and Israel shall travel over a highway that will be cast up in the latter times. No wonder they said that the former saying should be forgotten comparatively, and they should no more refer to it, but should say—"The Lord lives that brought up the children of Israel from the north country, and from all countries whither he has driven them."

We might continue our remarks and refer you to a great many wonderful events that will transpire when the ten tribes shall come from the north, into the midst of Zion first, before they go to Jerusalem. The reason of that is that they, the ten tribes, will be a righteous people before they are led from the north, but the Jews, or many of them, will gather in unbelief, and will return to Jerusalem looking for the Messiah to come, and that city will be rebuilt, many of the Jews having the idea that the Messiah has never come. And after the city is built Jesus will, by and by, come and set his foot on the Mount of Olives, and it will divide asunder in the midst thereof, towards the east and towards the west, half the mountain moving to the north and half to the south, producing a great valley. So says the prophet Zachariah. And we are told that when the Jews shall see a personage descending, accompanied by all the heavenly host, they will flee to this valley of the mountains. What for? To escape their enemies, the armies of the nations of the earth, who will be in the act of taking their city at that time, and they will succeed in taking half of it, and the Jews will flee to the valley formed by the cleaving asunder of the Mount of Olives in hope of deliverance. And when they look upon this personage who has descended from the heavens, at whose presence the mountain divided asunder, they will discover wounds in his hands and in his feet, and, in astonishment, they will ask, "What are these wounds in thy hands and in thy feet?" Then Jesus will say to them—"I am Jesus, whom your fathers crucified, I am he whom they lifted

up, I am your Savior and Redeemer." Oh what sorrow this will produce in the hearts of the unbelieving portion of them, to think that they and their fathers, for some eighteen or nineteen centuries, have been rejecting their only Deliverer! And when they look upon him whom they have pierced, as the prophet Zachariah says, they will mourn for him as one who mourns for his only son, and their sorrow, repentance and bitterness of feeling on that occasion will be such that they will separate and mourn apart, and their wives apart, so says the prophet. The families of the House of David apart and their wives apart; the families of the House of Levi apart and their wives apart, and there shall be great mourning. As they mourned in ancient days for Josiah, King of Israel, who was slain, so shall they mourn in that day when they shall see their Savior and repent of their sins.

That is the first step towards receiving the gospel by the Jews, I mean the unbelieving portions of them. Then a fountain will be opened by the river, breaking out from under the eastern threshold of their temple, running off eastward over the desert and emptying into the Dead Sea. It probably will pass through the great valley made by the Mount of Olives dividing asunder to the north and south. This will become quite a great river, and people will cast their nets therein, and catch fish from Engedi even unto En-gaim. I am called a fountain that will break out from under the threshold, a fountain opened unto the House of David. What for? For sin and uncleanness. Says one—"What does that mean?" That they may be baptized for the remission of their sins in that day. You know baptism is for the remission of sins. Not, as is taught by a great many Christian people, first to get a remission of sins and then be baptized; but it is for the humble repenting soul that will mourn as those Jews will mourn when they have sufficiently repented, believing in the true Messiah, and are then baptized for the remission of sins. A fountain will be opened expressly for that purpose, and they will be baptized in it and the sins of Judah and of the House of David will be taken away from that day forward.

The Jews, prior to that time, or after they get back to Jerusalem, will suffer great tribulation. And the reason why the Lord does not take the ten tribes that come out of the north country directly to Palestine is because he has in reserve his great judgment for the Jewish portion of the House of Israel, and the ten tribes will escape that judgment and the enemies who will go up against the Jews and Jerusalem. The ten tribes will come, as the prophet Jeremiah has said in the 31st chapter, from the north country. "With weeping and with supplication will I lead them. They shall come forth a great company, they shall come with singing to the height of Zion; they shall flow together to the goodness of the Lord for wheat, and for wine and for oil, and for the young of the flock; and their soul shall be as a watered garden, and they shall not sorrow any more at all." If they went back to Jerusalem they would see a great deal of sorrow, caused by the nations coming up there to fight the Jews. But Jesus gave the reason why he brings them out of the north country on to this American continent first. They will come here and they will be crowned in Zion among the people of God, and they will dwell here for a time before they go back to inherit their ancient promised inheritance.

Another object which the Lord has in view I will now lay before the Latter-day Saints. You who have read the revelations, in this book of Covenants, about the ten tribes coming from the north will recollect the words which I will now quote—"They who are in the north countries shall come in remembrance before the Lord; their prophet shall hear his voice, and shall no longer stay them-eives; they shall smite the rocks and the ice shall flow down at their presence, and a highway shall be cast up in the midst of the great deep, and they shall come forth. And at that time living water shall flow out of the deserts to give drink to his chosen, to his people Israel; and the boundaries of the everlasting hills shall tremble at their presence, and they shall bring forth their rich treasures unto the children of Ephraim, my servants; and they shall fall down and be crowned with glory, even in Zion, by the hands of the servants of the Lord, even the children of Ephraim."

You Latter-day Saints understand this; you know who the children of Ephraim are, Ephraim who was mixed among the nations, the descendants of Joseph. You know that they are the ones who hold the keys of the patriarchal blessings—the power to bless all the tribes of Israel. It is limited to the House of Ephraim or Joseph. The other tribes may have their prophets, they may smite the rocks, cast up a highway in the midst of the great deep, and cause the boundaries of these rocky mountains—the everlasting hills—to tremble at their presence, but they have not the patriarchal priesthood and power to pronounce blessings upon the tribes of Israel. Why? Because it belongs to him who holds the keys of the firstborn. You know that, because of his transgression, the Lord took away the keys from Reuben, who was the firstborn of Israel, and transferred them to Joseph, as you will find written in the 5th chapter of the first Chronicles; and the descendants of Joseph of the tribe of Ephraim, who, according to the words of the prophet Hosea, have been mixed among the nations, will have power, when they come to Zion, to lay their hands upon the heads of Israel and pronounce the patriarchal blessings promised to them in the latter days. No wonder that the Prophet said that they should flow together to the goodness of the Lord, and that they should not sorrow any more at all, for the blessing of the everlasting gospel will be sealed upon their heads, and upon the heads of their generations after them while time shall

roll on, never to be taken from them again in the eternal worlds. Then, there shall be twelve thousand sealed out of each of these ten tribes and the other scattered tribes, to go forth as missionaries among the nations of the earth, or the one hundred and forty-four thousand that John speaks of, sealed out of all the tribes of Israel, shall go forth with their testimony among the nations of the earth, to bring as many as will come into the Church of the Firstborn. They will go forth in mighty power from Zion on this land, and when they have accomplished their mission, by and by the Lord will say to the great ocean, that rolls between this and the eastern continent—"Go back to your ancient habitation, go back to the north countries;" and the ocean will flow back to the position it formerly occupied, and this land and the land of Jerusalem will be united together, and the ten tribes will walk forth, in the power of the Almighty, and receive their inheritances upon their ancient land in Palestine; while the remnants of the tribe of Joseph who, according to the blessing of Jacob upon the head of Joseph, had a greater blessing than all the rest of Israel put together, will inherit the greater blessing—"the land that is afar off" from Palestine, the boundaries of the everlasting hills; that was to be upon the head of Joseph and upon his children for ever and ever. The land of which the Prophet Moses, when speaking of Joseph, said—"Blessed be his land." He distinguished it from all the lands of the other eleven tribes. Joseph's land was to be blessed with the precious things of heaven, and with the precious things of earth, and the fulness thereof. Not blessed with one climate alone that brings forth a certain kind of vegetation and fruit, like Palestine, but it was to be blessed with the fruits of all climates and with a fulness of the precious things of the earth, and the precious things of the everlasting hills. These were to be on the head of Joseph, and upon the crown of the head of him that was separated from his brethren. This was the reason that Jacob said that Joseph's branches should run over the wall, or go to another country, and the blessings of Jacob which were to extend to the utmost bounds of the everlasting hills, were conferred upon Joseph, or Joseph's descendants and those who are numbered with them, and they will, therefore, inherit all North and South America. And who are they who will be numbered with them? As many as receive the everlasting gospel. What will become of the rest? They will perish in the hour of God's judgment of which I have spoken, until the land shall be utterly emptied and be made desolate, so far as their cities and towns and the inhabitants thereof are concerned. Amen.

## Correspondence.

### Kane County Fair.

VIRGIN CITY, Kane Co., Utah,  
Sept. 12th, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

By request of President J. Jepson and Jefferson Wright, of the Grape Growers' and Gardeners' Club, I send you a report of the County Fair, held in Virgin City Hall, September 5th, 1874. The fair was conducted by James Jepson and J. Wright. The door of the hall was opened to the public at 11 o'clock. There was as good a show of fruit as I ever saw—apples, some twenty kinds, Twenty Ounce, Maiden's Blush, Pippins, South Carolina Greening, etc.; grapes, four or five kinds, Mission, Isabella, White Raisin, Black Hamburg, &c.; peaches, three or four kinds, the Bartlett, the Belle Pear, &c.; sugar cane, two kinds; corn, two or three kinds; cotton, two kinds; onions, two or three kinds, White Portugal, Big Red, &c.; peaches, three or four kinds, Carrington's Seedlings, &c.; plums, three or four kinds, Green Gage, Golden Drop, &c.; beans—cannish, weighing from ten to seventeen pounds; cabbage; Koh Rabi; tomatoes; musk and water-melons of good size; woman's work, quilts, rugs, fine lace, crochet work, &c.; cucumbers; pickle; almonds; oil bean; currants; broom corn; hops; figs, &c. Our apples were the best specimens ever shown here before, some weighing about a pound. Our fair was a success.

After the fair the officers were elected for another year. Jefferson Wright was elected president, Jas. Jepson vice president, A. J. Workman corresponding secretary, in place of Robert Keene, resigned, and George Isom home secretary.

Crops look well in this place. The health of the people is tolerably good. Fruit no end to it hardly. Indians peaceable, and nobody starving to death.

A. J. WORKMAN.

—The Prussian government has bought Lake Newnapee, N. J., for the purpose of propagating trout, salmon, and leeches.

—The U. P. Railroad Company has given five thousand dollars to help the sufferers in the grasshopper districts.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### EASTERN.

The executive committee of the national board of fire underwriters have resolved that as the authorities of Chicago have failed to comply with the suggestions made by the national board on July 24th last, the committee now recommend that all companies belonging to the National Board discontinue business in Chicago, either by issuing new policies or by renewals on and after October 1st next.

The Liberal Republican General Committee, this evening, adopted a resolution requesting their convention to nominate no candidate for office unless he is opposed to a third term.

TAUNTON, Mass., 24.—A boiler exploded in the engine room of Field & Son's tack works, this afternoon; one man was killed and several others severely injured.

BALTIMORE, 24.—The officers of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, in this city, give the following account of the accident on the Parkersburg branch of the road last night: The west bound passenger train leaving Baltimore, and the east bound passenger train leaving Parkersburg, collided at Smithton, the regularly appointed meeting place, fifty-eight miles east of Parkersburg; both engines were wrecked, and the postal car attached to the west bound train was burned, fire being communicated from the lamps to the mail matter; the flames made such rapid progress that one of the postal clerks, named Bradford, was burned to death, and the bulk of the mail matter destroyed. The baggage car of the same train was also burned, with the greater portion of its contents. The platforms of a number of passenger cars were also demolished by the force of the collision. None of the passengers were injured, but one of the train hands received a slight flesh wound. The west bound train had arrived at Smithton and was preparing to go on the side track when the east bound train, which was behind time, suddenly came up, and a collision took place.

WASHINGTON, 24.—Col. Fred. Grant, who accompanied General Custer's Black Hills Expedition, under special instructions to report upon its geological character, says the rock in which it is claimed that gold was discovered, is of a metamorphic character, in which no precious minerals have been found. Not over three dollars' worth was brought under his observation during the entire expedition, and it is a question whether this was not imported into that section. The timber is spruce and yellow pine, and valueless for lumber. The area of tillable lands is very small, there not being enough for a dozen good-sized farms. The Sioux commission, lately sent to negotiate with the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail bands went in their explorations to the base of the Black Hills on the south side, and give substantially the same views as Grant regarding the character of the country and the absence of minerals. The President is emphatic in his determination to carry out the orders of General Sheridan, to prevent all invasion of this country by intruders, so long as by law and treaty it is secured to the Indians.

LANCASTER, Pa., 24.—A Mr. Metta, Pa. last night, one Krass shot at his wife, and believing that he had killed her, shot himself; domestic trouble was the cause.

SAN FRANCISCO, 24.—Dispatches from Prescott, Arizona, yesterday, say that Governor Safford arrived from Verde last night. A new hospital building is being erected at Fort Whipple. The government buildings at the camp at Date Creek have been recently inspected with a view to being abandoned and turned over to the interior department. Gen. Crook started yesterday on a tour of inspection of camps Verde, San Carlos, and Apache. Renegade Apaches made a descent on a band of cattle on Whitlaw's ranch, Salt River, and killed the herder and got away with the stock. Lieut. Parkhurst was sent with a detachment of troops in pursuit; a party of soldiers and Apache scouts are also out from Verde under the guidance of Safford, following the renegades. Company G of the eighth infantry arrived at Camp Lowell, yesterday, in good condition.

A dispatch from Prescott, Arizona, to-night, says that the Indians

who murdered Mr. Roberts were followed by a detachment of troops and Apache Indian scouts, from Verde; they were caught near the head of Cove Creek. A battle ensued in which fourteen hostile Apaches were killed and several taken prisoners; the troops lost one scout and one Tonto Apache killed, and two men wounded.

ST. LOUIS, 25.—Senator Schure delivered a long and carefully prepared speech to an audience filling the temple last night, on national and State affairs. His utterances on the finances were a repetition of the views presented by him in the Senate and elsewhere. He spoke at considerable length on the present disordered condition of affairs in the South, particularly in Louisiana. While commending the action of the administration in lending its aid to promptly suppress the Louisiana revolt, he goes back to the origin of the insurrection, which he finds in a conspiracy to create a State government by the federal power. This was the original crime, which furnished the example and provocation for those that have followed it. It was a vicious outgrowth of the systematic use, by federal officeholders in the South, of the power their offices gave them to shape State affairs in the interest of their party. This high usurpation was virtually sanctioned by the neglect of Congress to reprove it and set it aside. On the other hand he does not suppress the responsibility of the Southern people for their own troubles, by their failure to put down the Ku-klux outrages that have broken out from time to time, and punish the lawless ruffians that have infested different sections, but the danger now is something worse than Ku-klux lawlessness or popular anarchy; it is "the anarchy of power," or the lawlessness of authority. He insists, on the one hand, that Congress shall undo the wrong done to the Louisianian people under federal sanction, and, on the other, that the white men's leagues in the South shall be disbanded, as well as all cliques and combinations based on the antagonism of races. He warned the negroes to take individual political action, ranging themselves according to personal preference or judgment with either party, so that they may command respect and protection from both. Finally, he foresees in the passage of the civil rights bill the utter annihilation of the public school system now sustained by the whites in the south, and believes that this would be the greatest blow that could be aimed at the progress of the negro race.

Thomas H. Montgomery, general agent of the National Board of Underwriters, says that the recent action of the board in recommending the withdrawal of the insurance business from Chicago is absolutely necessary as a protective measure. The authorities of Chicago had, in some instances, utterly ignored the requirements of the board, and in others had made spasmodic efforts at reform. The fire department was sadly lacking in discipline, and was controlled by politicians. It was true the authorities had appropriated \$200,000 for the construction of water mains and fire hydrants, but the water engineer of that city, Chesebrough, asserts that two million dollars can be expended on that work alone.

ST. PAUL, 25.—The explosion of the boiler of a steam thrasher, in Franklin, Wright County, yesterday, killed or scalded fatally four persons, and severely scalded or injured several others; the cause of the explosion was too high pressure of steam.

The locomotive engineers of the various trunk lines and leading roads meeting here, yesterday, protested most earnestly against any reduction of wages at the present time.

PROVIDENCE, 25.—The manufacturers' committee, in full meeting to-day, at which a delegation from Fall River was present, unanimously agreed to a reduction of one-third on the production of cotton fabrics for the next three months; facts were submitted showing that the prices of most cottons are below the cost of production.

NEW ORLEANS, 26.—A circular was issued, to-day, signed by McEnery and Penn, requesting persons holding State or Federal arms or property of any kind, to return them to the U. S. troops, and promising them freedom from interference.