

er had been appointed to act as number one in the Council. It had since that time been deemed expedient to appoint brethren to act as alternates in Council. This was a school affording most excellent facilities for gaining instruction. The spirit of God was with the council in their deliberations, and he felt that it would be a benefit to Bishops when opportunity afforded itself to meet with the High Council.

President John Taylor said that the High Council proper was composed of twelve men presided over by the Presidency of the Stake. The Prophet with his counselors presided over the High Council at Kirtland. At that time there was a High Council also in Missouri. There was now a High Council in each stake of Zion. For convenience in case of the absence of any of the regular members of the High Council it had been deemed advisable to appoint brethren to act as alternates, to act temporarily in the places of such absentees, but this did not affect the status of the regular organization.

Adjourned until 2 p. m.
The choir sang an anthem.
Benediction by Patriarch Alonzo H. Raleigh.

2 p. m.
The choir sang the hymn commencing: "O, God our help in ages past."
Prayer was offered by Elder Milando Pratt.

Singing, "Ye children of our God."
The Sacrament was administered by the Priesthood of the Twenty-first Ward.

President John Taylor then addressed the conference. He had, in company with others, lately visited the Southern settlements. They had found a general disposition on the part of the Saints to live their religion. They had enjoyed their visit and the Saints had very much appreciated it. There was a disposition on the part of this people to adopt all proper and wise laws and regulations, after being convinced that they were a benefit. He had been opposed in his feelings to changing the time here to conform to the standard time as rather tending to confusion. Elaborate arrangements had been made here in early days to arrive at the mean time and it had been used as the standard time of the Territory for many years, and without due consideration he would not be in favor of making any radical change. If the standard time was generally adopted throughout the nation, however, it might be proper for us to adopt it, but he did not consider it proper for it to be generally adopted until it was properly considered and the interests of all of the people of the Territory were consulted, for it was not a matter that affected one locality alone, but the whole Territory. It was customary in many parts when they were not satisfied with the course of law to take the law into their own hands. It was rumored that there were threats made to lynch the criminal Hopt in consequence of the delays of justice in his case. It was not proper for Latter-day Saints to embark in any such enterprises. If officers neglected their duties they were responsible and not us, and he would say to the Saints, Don't imbrue your hands in any one's blood. Our rights have been and are being encroached upon by the laws of the land, but we would adopt legal means for redress and not resort to lawlessness. Though we waived some of our rights for the present because of unjust and unconstitutional laws, we did not yield them up, but would contend for our rights and the principles of human liberty, which had been guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and we would not give up one right, but would continue to contend for them upon legal and constitutional grounds. There were many troubles existing in the world in consequence of conflicts between capital and labor. The Latter-day Saints had no sides to take on any of these questions and should not be mixed up with any of the organizations of a sectional nature. The Gospel included in its object the benefit of all mankind and we could not afford to combine for the purpose of injuring any one. We were the friends of all mankind whether they believed as we did or not. Our Elders were teaching and offering peace and salvation to the nations and not seeking to introduce anarchy or destruction. And while the Elders were preaching the Gospel abroad we were striving to learn and perform the works of righteousness and build up the Kingdom of God at home. While we felt kindly towards all the children of God, we would not partake of their corruption. We had no battles to fight with the wicked but our business was to serve God, and the time would soon come when he that would not take up his sword against his neighbor must flee to Zion. It was for us to be Saints and God would care for us, and He would fight against and waste away that nation that fought against Zion.

The authorities of the Stake were presented and unanimously sustained. President Angus M. Cannon said it was important that all of the quorums of the Lesser Priesthood should be as fully organized as possible in each ward; when these quorums are full, selections should be made from them to be recommended for ordination as Elders. The associations that were organized for the relief of the poor and the instruction of the young should be fostered by the Bishops, and care should be taken that good books and all other necessary facilities for the education of the young in the principles of righteousness, should be provided.

Adjourned until 7.30 p. m.
The choir sang an anthem.
Benediction by Abram H. Cannon.

7.30 p. m.
The choir sang the hymn commencing: "Earth with her ten thousand flowers."
Prayer was offered by Elder Junius F. Wells.

Singing: "We're not ashamed to own our Lord."
President George Q. Cannon addressed the Conference. It was a great responsibility to arise to speak in the name of the Lord to so large a congregation, and no one could do so to their edification unless endowed by the power of the Almighty. The contrast between the infidelity with reference to the existence of God among the world at the present time and the faith that was entertained some twenty years ago was very striking. It was very fashionable among Christian sects to disbelieve in any special providence. When he had spoken to gentlemen of the faith this people had in the intervening providence of God in their behalf, they had remarked that God was on the side of the strongest armies and the heaviest artillery. The Saints believed that God had power to overrule apparent natural agencies in behalf of His people and their history was full of evidences of the power of God, and the faith of the Latter-day Saints in God and His power to carry on the work He had set His hand to accomplish to its consummation was constantly increasing. There was no suspension of law where God's power was manifested in the answer to the prayer of faith but the application of a higher law. Many of the appliances which were common to us would have been regarded as miraculous by those who lived in former ages. This people had tested the Almighty in many instances and had always found that His power was sufficient for every emergency. They had launched forth into an almost boundless wilderness, passing many inviting places which were not inhabited, but they went on and on borne up by their faith in God until they reached these valleys. It was easy to say now that the results which had been attained were easy to be understood, but the Saints who had exercised their faith in God and been delivered time and again could realize that the power of God had been exercised in their behalf. Such was the confidence the Saints had in God that though the greatest efforts were being made to disturb this people all was peace and tranquility in the homes of the Saints. The ideas of Christians, so far as they would express them intelligently was that God was a diffuse intelligence or power permeating all space, which was almost identical with the views of infidels. None of the Christian Sects of the day believed in a personal God. The scriptures plainly taught that God was a personal being. It was said that man was created in the image of God and that God had walked and talked with His servants as one man would with another. The Son of God, it was also said, was the express image of the person of God. The Latter-day Saints had been clearly taught concerning the form and character of God, and the glorious principle that they were His children. After many generations of darkness and false tradition the true and living God had appeared unto Joseph Smith who was then but a boy. He was described by him as God had been by the servants of God in former days. In the vision which had been given to the Prophet Joseph and Oliver Cowdery they saw God and His Son Jesus and bore record that God lived for they had seen Him. The Savior had also appeared unto them at the dedication of the Kirtland Temple. There were men now living who had seen the Son of God and been ministered to by Him. The Gospel had been taught in all its plainness in our day and the power of God had been manifested in the eyes of the people, but the testimonies of God's servants had been rejected and the people had hardened their hearts and rejected the truth and as the servants of God were treated in former days so Joseph the Prophet was cruelly slain for the testimony he bore and no one had been punished for the crime, and the blood of the Prophet and other servants of God who had been slain for the testimony of Jesus now cried from the earth for justice. While the world had no just conception of the power of God, the Saints were continually drawing nearer unto Him, and though all might not at present be prepared to see God, it was the privilege of all to enjoy the testimony and guidance of the Holy Ghost, until we were prepared to mingle with God and the holy beings that surround His presence.

The conference adjourned until Saturday, August 2nd, at 10 a. m.
The choir sang an anthem.
Benediction by President Joseph F. Smith.

WM. W. TAYLOR,
Stake Clerk.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

GALVESTON, 8.—News' Dallas: Lucien Poles, aged 16 years, living near Hutchins, stole his father's horse and rode it to Lancaster, where he disposed of it, and returned, mounted another animal and, armed with a shot gun, took the road as a full-fledged highwayman.

Riding to Schneider's store, he brought

the gun to bear on the proprietor, and demanded his money or his life, which was answered by five shots from the storekeeper's revolver, whereupon he young hopeful put spurs to his horse and escaped. A posse have gone in pursuit.

The *News* Laredo: At noon to-day the Mexican Federal troops marched from the garrison and formed in line in front of Milmo Bros.' bank, in New Laredo. A peremptory demand was made for \$4,000, claimed to be due the government, and upon refusal by Dave Milmo, an American citizen and part owner of the bank, the government officials entered the bank and took out 25 sacks of silver of \$500 each, and marched off. There is intense excitement on both sides of the river.

New Orleans, 8.—The steamship *Raleigh*, arrived this afternoon from Borneo, reports that April 29th, a riot between the Spaniards and the British subjects. The latter hold grants. The Spaniards trespassed, and being ordered off, made an attack with sheath-knives. Two men were killed and four wounded. The British took refuge in an American schooner and the steamship *Raleigh*. While the English were on these vessels the Spaniards robbed their houses. On Monday the English landed, captured the ringleaders, and recovered a portion of the stolen property.

San Francisco, 8.—The Sharon divorce suit was productive to-day of a startling and unexpected development. Mrs. Martha Wilson (colored), who had testified on behalf of the plaintiff, Miss Hill, that she had seen the marriage contract in 1880, and when on the stand recognized the document produced as the same, acknowledged to-day when called by the defense, that she had perjured herself; that she had never seen the document until shown her by Miss Hill a short time before the trial opened. She says that Miss Hill promised to pay her \$5,000 to swear she had seen the contract in 1880. She agreed to do so, and did. Her husband, after reading the contract, also agreed to swear he saw it the same year. He was to receive \$2,000 additional. The witness, Miss Hill, Miss Brackett and Mrs. Snow (colored) were together at Miss Hill's when the agreement was entered into to testify falsely to the marriage contract. On being cross-examined she said she had only testified previously to what Miss Hill had instructed her. She did not know she was committing perjury. In closing, the cross-questioned witness became confused, and could not recollect the date when she had the meeting with the plaintiff.

HAVANA, 8.—Several military prisoners arrived yesterday from the interior. They are the commander of the regular infantry battalion stationed at Cienfuegos, a sub-lieutenant of artillery at Holguin, two sergeants and five soldiers of the Cienfuegos garrison. General Castello has dispatches from Madrid, notifying him that there have been found in the papers seized at the lodgings and upon the corpse of Lieut. Mango, and on the bodies of the eight soldiers slain with him during the late insurrection at Figueras, Spain, notes and clues which establish the fact of the military conspiracy discovered at Badajoz, and also more recently at Villa Carlos, that had far-reaching ramifications in the ranks of the Spanish army in Cuba. These dispatches and arrests still more enfeebled Captain General Castello, who, it is said, forwarded his resignation by steamer, May 5th. In the meantime Castello directs the censorship with renewed vigor. Suspected letters, especially from the United States, will be carefully scrutinized.

The elections to-day, so far as known, resulted in favor of the conservatives.

The authorities have finally stopped the publication of the republican paper *El Palenque*.

Buffalo, 8.—Joshua Phillips, of Fort Erie, Canada, cashier of the Grand Trunk Railway Company at that point a number of years, is missing and is believed to be a defaulter.

Charlotte, N. C., 8.—A Winston special to the *Observer* says: A band of about 250 citizens took Henry Seram from the jail last night and lynched him. He murdered Mrs. Harrison Reed on Monday night for the purpose of robbery.

New York, 7.—In the snit brought by the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company against Ulysses S. Grant, Ferdinand Ward, Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., James D. Fish, Wm. C. Smith, Julian T. Davis, and John H. Morris, in the Supreme Court, Judge Donahue this afternoon granted an order requiring the defendants to show cause, on the 12th inst., why a receiver should not be appointed, and also why an injunction should not be issued; and in the meantime and until the further order of the court, the defendants and their agents are restrained from interfering with the partnership assets of the firm of Grant and Ward, or from selling the same or appropriating the same to the payment of any debts of the firm, without leave of the court. The order and injunction were granted on the complaint and affidavit of Wm. K. Vanderbilt, president of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company. In this affidavit Vanderbilt says: About April 12th, 1884, the railroad company made its promissory note, bearing date of that day, whereby for value received, it promised to pay Grant & Ward \$500,000. The note will become due Jan. 1, 1885. On the 20th of April, the railroad company made another promissory note, payable to the same firm for \$200,000, which note also becomes payable Jan. 1, 1885. As collateral security for the payment

of these notes, the plaintiff deposited with Grant & Ward 1,400 negotiable bonds of the railroad company for \$1,000, and payment was secured by a second mortgage upon its railroad. Vanderbilt alleges on information and belief that Grant & Ward upon the receipt of these notes and securities united these bonds indiscriminately with securities belonging to other parties, for the purpose of borrowing money, and plaintiff's property has become distributed among a great number of persons and corporations who claim some lien thereon as lenders of money on security to Grant & Ward. By this mingling up the securities are liable to be sold for debts, for which they were not originally pledged to the firm, and their identity is likely to be lost.

The defendants in the suit, Julian T. Davis and John H. Morris, are assignees. The plaintiff's company desires to redeem its property from all lawful liens and claims. Pending the suit, the plaintiff asks for the appointment of a receiver for the firm of Grant & Ward, to take charge of its property.

New York, 8.—From the *World* of Friday: The belief that the affairs of the Marine Bank are not in as good condition as expected, is strengthened by the fact that while the bank should have had in its vaults a reserve of \$1,300,000 against its deposits of \$5,200,000, yet the suspicion was caused by its inability to meet the Clearing-house balance of \$550,000, except by turning over collaterals to the extent of \$300,000. If the reserve was in the bank, as required by law, why should the bank have suspended, and if not in the bank, where is the money? These are questions asked by anxious depositors. The veteran banker, John Thomson, of the Chase National Bank said yesterday: "It astonishes me how stockholders can suffer their banks to be run by high toned speculators. Nine out of ten of the banks throughout the country that have come to grief during the last decade, have been brought to grief and bankruptcy by speculating and gambling officials, and the alarm which is now felt in relation to the safety of some of our banks is the natural outcome of this pernicious business."

In consideration of the sum of \$300,000 U. S. Grant, Jr., conveyed to his father-in-law, Jerome B. Chaffee, the property on the north side of Seventy-third street, and also of Sixty-third street. Ferdinand Ward has sold to W. S. Warner the building and property on the site of the old Booth's Theatre for \$285,000. Ferdinand Ward has been speculating almost constantly since he entered the office of the superintendent of the stock exchange. He was then seventeen years old. He began with small speculations in the wheat and produce exchange seats. He bought his first seat about twelve years ago for \$300. He continued buying seats, which he sold for \$2,000 and 2,500. He soon amassed about \$30,000. Five years ago, after he had married the daughter of the president of the Marine Bank, he bought a house and stables on Pierpoint street, Brooklyn, for which he paid \$50,000. Then it is said he stopped speculating in corn and cheese, to dabble in western mines and government warrants. "He had a blind pool in warrants," Henry Clews said yesterday, recalling the gossip of Wall street some years ago, "and bought warrants wherever he could find them. His dealings in warrants were looked at suspiciously, but his mining transactions, as far as known, were all conducted above board. Ward's last paying speculation in mines was two years ago, when he bought largely in the Evening Star mine, and thereby, it is said, he made \$100,000."

President Baker, of the First National Bank, was seen yesterday in regard to the check of Grant & Ward for \$215,000, entered at the clearing house by Ward when there was only about \$2,000 in the First National Bank when it was drawn. "Do you intend to proceed criminally against Ward on this check?" Mr. Baker was asked, and he said the bank would not, but added, "I guess other people will proceed criminally against Ward." When asked to explain the assertion, he said such was the rumor on the street. "Mr. Davis, the assignee of the firm of Grant & Ward, and one of its individual partners, in reply to the question as to the amount and character of its assets, said that having only just taken possession, he was unable to say what they were. Mr. Jas. McNamee, assignee of the young members of the Grant family, made a similar statement. When asked how these gentlemen, who were not members of the firm, became involved, Mr. McNamee said he presumed their relations with the firm were so intimate that they could hardly help being involved."

Gen. Grant has signed in a clear, bold hand the document of assignment. Mr. W. C. Smith is not included among the persons making the assignment, although he is regarded as one of the partners of the firm. He has had to bear the brunt of the business since the doors were closed, and is the only person accessible to callers. He said yesterday to a reporter: "The assignee has been in possession some time, and we shall at once go to work and ascertain how we stand as to matters of securities."

Gen. Grant was at his office for a few hours in the middle of the day, and left at about 3 o'clock. Between 1 and 2 he had a consultation with Roscoe Conkling, who, it is reported, will act as his adviser in this difficulty. Fred Grant was also present. Both the General and his son declined to make any statement.

From the New York *Tribune* to-day: Further details of the transaction between General Grant and Wm. H. Vanderbilt were learned yesterday. General Grant's visit to Vanderbilt was made Sunday, and then the latter's check for \$150,000 was given. It is said that at the request of General Grant the check was dated Saturday, in favor of Grant and Ward, on the Marine Bank. Mr. Vanderbilt agreed not to use it for a day or two. It is not believed the ex-President knew the state of the firm's affairs, and Ward is credited with furnishing a satisfactory explanation of the circumstances under which Vanderbilt's consent was obtained. When presented, the check Grant & Ward had been rendered worthless by the two failures. The day after the failure General Grant called on Vanderbilt at the latter's desire, and it is said that assurances were given that he would be fully protected in the matter, even if great sacrifices were necessary in the direction of Mrs. Grant's property.

Fred D. Grant, while not a member of the suspended firm had his office with them and has been interested in their operations. When asked regarding his assignment, he replied: "I can say nothing about the matter, but I had everything with them, and suffer along with them."

Jesse R. Grant, another son of Gen. Grant, who made an assignment yesterday, could not be seen. He is not a partner of Grant & Ward, but is supposed he had business relations with them, and that his finances have been involved in the same way as those of Frederick.

The meeting of the executive committee of the New York, Lake Erie & Western railway was held yesterday to consider the relations of the company with Grant & Ward. A sub-committee was appointed to look after the notes and securities of the company placed in the firm's charge. The firm negotiated considerable sums of money and held \$2,500,000 in securities. The extent of the advances made to the company are said to be about \$1,500,000, and the company wished to protect the remaining collateral. An enormous amount of unsecured liabilities of the firm of Grant & Ward exists, comprising notes and simple receipts for money received for speculation.

HALIFAX, 9.—The *Faraday* landed the shore end of the cable at Canso on Thursday, then laid 70 miles out to sea, returned and connected with the shore end, and started for Cape Ann. They expect to complete the cable to the latter place in a week.

LAWRENCE, Mass., 9.—Ex-Mayor Saunders was held to trial to-day in ballot box stuffing.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., 9.—The *Thetis* of the Greeley expedition, arrived here this morning.

PARSON, Kas., 9.—About 1 p. m. to-day the boiler of engine No. 43, M. & M. T. railway, exploded in the round house of the Missouri Pacific at this place, killing two men, wounding several others and completely demolishing four sections of the round house. The end walls were blown down and the roof blown off, and an entire section of the place ruined. The engine was an old one that had been recently repaired and was undergoing tests when the explosion occurred. The damage to the company's property is about \$30,000.

New Orleans, 9.—It was rumored the streets to-night that the steamship *Albia* had exploded in the upper part and several persons were killed. The rumor cannot be traced. The passengers by the *Carrie Brandon* heard a report up the river.

Fort Wayne, 8.—Jesse Smith, confined in jail at Bluffton, Ind., for complicity in the murder of Amos Bockest near Boone, Adams county, Ind., April 18th, to-day confessed to assisting Fred Richards, who is confined in jail in this city, in the murder as charged. Smith, who is a step-son to Richards, confesses he accompanied Richards and Charles West, a brother-in-law to Richards, to the house of Bockest and stood at the gate to keep a lookout while Richards and West entered the house, and Richards fired the shot which killed Bockest. Charles West was arrested at Decatur this morning.

El Paso, Texas, 9.—The *El Paso Times* says: Robbers attacked a down train on the Mexican Central, miles below Queretaro, to-day. They tore up one rail and succeeded in derailing the train, but not wrecking it. One robber was killed. No passenger was hurt. There was \$60,000 in silver on the train. After the killing of one of their number, the robbers fled.

Ashland, O., 8.—George Horn and Wm. Gibbons, in jail and sentenced to be hanged on May 16th for the murder of Harry Williams, near Polk, about a year ago, took morphine this morning with suicidal intent, but medical skill thwarted their purpose. They were recovered.

Louisville, 9.—A *Courier Journal* Elizabethtown, Ky., special says: The morning about 1 o'clock a masked man came from the town, and taking the keys from the jailor, took Miles Petty, the negro who some weeks ago outraged Miss Vannert, carried him a few miles from town and hung him to a tree. A placard was pinned to the body, saying that it must not be cut down till 9 o'clock. None of the lynching ers were recognized.

San Francisco, 9.—Dr. I. Gardiner, a young man lately married, and living at San Pablo, took thirty grains of morphia last night. His wife swallowed a dose of digitalis. His wife was saved, but the husband died. Cause domestic infelicity.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., 9.—A penitential