

Saints have no such views respecting future punishment. We believe there is an endless hell. We do not, however, believe that human beings are consigned to it eternally. The hell may be endless and the punishment endless, but it does not follow that they who are consigned there are to remain in it eternally. We believe men will be rewarded for the deeds done in the body and we therefore can afford to be liberal in our views in this respect. As President Woodruff has said we would give every man the right to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience, knowing that he will have to be responsible for his actions, and that it is none of our business except to present the truth as we understand it before him, and if he accepts it, all right, if he rejects it he must endure the consequence.

As for ourselves we are opposed to being seized by the throat, because men think we are in error. And to avoid this we have fled a number of times, leaving everything, and finally came out here into the wilderness thinking we could have peace for a while which we have had. But this people might as well take wings and fly from the planet as to try to get out of the reach of the world. A prominent man who called upon me here, said to me upon one occasion: "When I see this beautiful valley and see how comfortable you are, I wish you were out of the United States." "Why," said I, "Because," said he, "I can foresee what trouble you will have, and that you will not be allowed to remain in peace; you will have to leave here, people will not be content to have you stay." "Where shall we go?" I enquired. "We might go to the deserts of Sahara, or the most forlorn place on the face of the earth, and it would only be a little while our industry, our frugality, our union and those qualities which characterize us, would draw the world to us. We cannot be hid. If we were to go to the remotest part of the earth, to Patagonia or anywhere else, that which we witness here would be repeated. We are like a city set upon a hill that cannot be hid. Those qualities that characterize this people, that make us so remarkable, that have enabled us to make a beautiful place out of the desert, as we have done in this country, and would do wherever we might go—those qualities would draw men to us. If we were on an island we should have ships coming with commerce; upon a continent we should have railroads and means of communication such as we have to-day. He would have been a bold man who would have ventured to have said—unless he were a prophet; you know prophets take strange liberties; God gives them liberty to say remarkable things—that in the space already passed such great changes would have occurred in this valley and throughout these valleys, and that this place would become so important. We hear of railroads coming in here from every direction, making Salt Lake City their objective point. We are bound to be lifted up. You cannot conceal us, it is impossible. We have got to stand contact with the world, and if our religion will not stand such contact then it must succumb. But it will not. It will stand the test, it will pass through the ordeal purer and better, and men will recognize its beauty. Our destiny is to be brought in contact with the world. God has predicted it. We may hide ourselves in a corner, but God will bring us out to the light, for we have to come in contact with the world to prove our strength, to prove what is in us, and to learn many things the knowledge of which we need.

I pray God to bless you my brethren and sisters and friends, to let His Holy Spirit rest down upon you and preserve you in the truth. Let us love and cling to the truth with all our hearts and it will bear us through. It is that which will endure in time and throughout eternity; and that God may assist us in maintaining our integrity and keeping the faith, is my prayer in the name of Jesus Christ, Amen.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 17. — Executive Mansion, 6.20 p. m. — The President's condition is even better than it was this morning. There has been no vomiting during the day, and enemata continue to be retained. Moreover a teaspoonful of

beef extract has twice been administered by the mouth and not rejected. The small quantities of water swallowed from time to time excite no nausea. The wound continues to do well. At present his pulse is 112, temperature 99.8, respiration 18. Signed: D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn, Frank J. Hamilton, D. Hayes Agnew.

Secretary Blaine sent the following to Lowell, Minister, at London:

"At 4.30 p. m. the officials report the President in a better condition than at any time during the past forty-eight hours. He has retained a very small quantity of liquid food on his stomach. Hope is somewhat revived."

(Signed) BLAINE, Secretary. The following cablegram was received at the Executive Mansion:

London, August 17.

To Mrs. Garfield, Washington:

"I am most anxious to know how the President is to-day, and to express my deep sympathy with you." (Signed) THE QUEEN.

The following reply has been sent Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Osborne:

Your Majesty's kind inquiry finds the President's condition changed for the better. In the judgment of his medical advisers, there is strong hope of his recovery. His mind is evidently clear, and your Majesty's kind expressions of sympathy are most grateful to him as they are gratefully acknowledged by me.

(Signed) LUCRETIA R. GARFIELD. Executive Mansion, 9 p. m. — The President has been asleep nearly two hours. No recurrence of nausea in any degree. No morphia was administered to-day. His pulse at this hour is about 110.

Midnight.—Everything is quiet in the sick room. Dr. Bliss and members of the President's household have retired for the night.

McGill thinks Guiteau supposed the President dead and was trying this to prove his insanity. Guiteau could have had nothing against McGill, who is a most pleasant man. He had no possible chance of escape. Nobody about the jail will talk at present. It will be thoroughly investigated how Guiteau got the knife. Twenty men guard the jail and three commissioned officers. The prisoner is vigilantly watched.

The news in jail of the President's critical condition and the strengthening of the jail guard yesterday, excited Guiteau, causing him to pace his cell and ask anxiously for the President. The story reached the jail that the President was dying, and Guiteau climbed up the window and seemed otherwise excited. McGill watched him closely, fearing he would attempt suicide. He opened the cell, and seeing something in his hands, and fearing it was a knife, said, "What are you doing with that knife?" Guiteau looked up excitedly and said: "So help me God I have no knife." McGill insisted that he had, when Guiteau furiously sprang at his throat. McGill drew back and the knife entered his coat, cutting off the upper button, and made a clean stroke to the left shoulder. The guard cocked a revolver, when Guiteau dropped his knife and grasped the pistol, crying for help and saying he was being shot. The pistol accidentally discharged, and the guards entering disarmed Guiteau, who says he was acting in self-defense.

Bob Bedford who occupied the cell, had probably concealed the knife there which Guiteau found. It is a cheese, or criminal substance for jack knife, razor or dagger. The blade is two or three inches long and half an inch broad. When the guard remarked he thought the pistol shot had settled the dog, Guiteau, who was well pleased at his escape, said, "My dear sir, that's too important a subject for joking. A life is valuable."

NEW YORK, 17.—The Times' Washington correspondent in an interview with Dr. Bliss, says:

Bliss, have you heard that Dr. Hammond is reported as saying that the cause of the present disturbance in the stomach, is due to the presence of pyæmia?

Yes; and I regret very much that Dr. Hammond should persist in publishing the opinions of a case he is not qualified to criticize.

How can any physician make a proper diagnosis of the case without he examines it thoroughly?

Hammond has not seen the President during his illness, but he has had no conversation with any surgeon in attendance, who alone are competent to inform him in a de-

tailed manner of the President's condition, and yet the public are told by Hammond that the President's surgeons are attending him improperly. I regard Hammond's conduct in this matter as unprofessional, ungentlemanly and indecent. I again repeat, that up to this time no pyæmia has been discovered. I declare that pyæmia is not the cause of the present disturbance in the patient's stomach. I am positive of this. General Garfield's stomach has been rebellious from the first day of the shooting. It was a source of the deepest concern to us from the beginning. We knew it was weak. We maintained a strict watch upon it and marked how often he vomited during the early stages of his sickness. His stomach, nevertheless, was finally controlled, and we had no further trouble with it until this last relapse. From the present indications I am confident in a marked degree of once more conquering this last obstacle to convalescence.

Has the condition of the stomach produced any effect on the wound? It did yesterday, but to-day the wound looks better than at any time yet. I desire to give this fact emphasis. We examined the wound with greater care this evening, and on that account consumed more time in dressing, but the President did not seem to be discomforted by the prolongation of this operation.

Bliss said it was too bad that Dr. Hammond should say such things, and referred to the inconvenience he had to go to when the Doctor was in trouble to assist him. The longer the speaker dwelt upon the subject the warmer he grew, and in conclusion said the statements credited to Dr. Hammond were simply infamous and untrue.

Jefferson City special says: Mr. Willis, warden of the Missouri Penitentiary, received a telegram to-day from his son, who went as State agent to Halifax to bring back a notorious swindler and bogus priest, Gaiten Dehoran with a score of aliases, who escaped from the Missouri Penitentiary some months ago, stating that the authorities there refused to give him up on the ground that forgery, the crime for which he was convicted, is not an offence for which a prisoner is subject to extradition. It is stated in this connection by Mr. Willis, that the document to which President Garfield attached his signature a few days ago, was the extradition paper in this case.

DENVER, 16.—Nana, with about 40 Indians, some of his own band and some Navajoes is going south. They are well armed and mounted. The teams of Sol Barth, a merchant of St. Johns, Arizona, were attacked near Rio Quemado, a hundred and forty miles from here, by 18 Indians. Juan Salas, who sat by Barth's side, was killed. The latter escaped by the horses running away. The Indians killed two men in Rio Quemado the same day. On Thursday the same party of Indians attacked 30 miles southeast of here but were repulsed. He reports the road is lined with dead oxen and sheep and that the Indians have burned all the ranches within their reach. The number of persons killed by Indians is known to exceed 20. Barth met Captain Parker at Crenja last Friday morning and gave him a guide and informed him of the direction taken by the Indians. The Captain with 20 well mounted soldiers, started in pursuit, being only six hours behind. The Indians are dressed in citizens clothes captured from trains, and cannot be distinguished except at a short distance.

TOPEKA, Kan., 17.—Information leads to the belief that the surveying party sent out by the Kansas State University, consisting of Prof. Frank Shaw and son, aged 12, K. Smith, professor in astronomy, and Lewis F. Dicke, a student, have been captured near Water Canyon, New Mexico, by Apache Indians and killed.

NASHVILLE, 17.—A farmer named Druce, living eight miles from here, was awakened about ten o'clock on Monday night and the top of his head shot off. No clue to the murderers.

SAN FRANCISCO, 17.—A Tombstone dispatch contains the following particulars of the border troubles:

A party, consisting of Wm. Lang, Dick Gray, Jim Crane, Chas. Snow, Thos. S. Clinton, Wm. Beyers and Harry Ernschaw, camped last Friday night in Guadalupe Cañon, about 110 miles east from Tombstone, very near to the Mexican line. Early on Saturday morning the party were attacked by Mexicans, and Lang, Gray, Crane, Snow and Clinton,

killed. Beyers escaped with a wound in the abdomen, while Ernschaw ran away amidst a shower of bullets. They estimate that the Mexican party numbered from 25 to 30 men. The condition of the camp indicated that the attack was made just as the murdered men were getting up; one had evidently been killed while lying down. Crane, was a fugitive from justice and an outlaw, and the six bullets that struck him, were well expended. Lang, was a man about 22 years of age, and had been in that section of country with cattle about three months. He came to Arizona from Kansas about five months ago; he and his father are men of large capital and have had extended experience in the stock business. The son was bringing in some cattle for the Tombstone market when killed. The immediate cause of the killing is as follows: A party of "rustlers," as they are called, went into Mexico last month and stole some cattle, they were followed by Mexicans who got so close upon them that they were obliged to abandon the stock. This was done in the vicinity of the late murder. The Mexicans took the stock and started back home, at the same time picking up such cattle and horses as they chanced to meet. The stock was missed and a party of 16 Americans started in pursuit, overtook the Mexicans, had a fight with them, and retook the stock. This occurred during the latter part of July. It is probable that the recent raiders were some of the same party defeated last month. Great excitement prevailed in Tombstone and vicinity and a large party has been raised to avenge the murders. The Clinton boys, whose father was murdered, also have raised a body of men, altogether numbering over 200 men, as desperate a gang as could be imagined. They will carry the war into Mexico. Great apprehension is felt for Americans in Sonora, as it will more than likely be a war of retaliation. We are hourly expecting a collision; Mexican troops are in force on the line and will repel invaders. Governor Fremont being absent, there is no head to the American forces, and lawlessness seems to be the order of the day. Serious international complications will arise unless immediate steps are taken to put a stop to the movement.

WASHINGTON, 18. — Executive Mansion.—The President has passed a very comfortable night, sleeping well the greater part of the time. There has been no further vomiting, and the enemata are still retained. This morning his pulse is stouter and his general condition better than yesterday, at the same hour. Pulse 104, temperature 98.8, respiration 17.

Signed by Surgeons.

Executive Mansion, 1.15 p. m. — The following is the 12.30 official bulletin, which has just been sent from the surgeon's room. 12.30 p. m. The President is suffering some discomfort this a. m. from commencing inflammation of right parotid gland, in other respects his condition is somewhat improved and especially his stomach is becoming less intolerant. He asked for and retained several portions of liquid nourishment much more than he could swallow yesterday. The nutritive enemata continues to be used with success. At present his pulse is 108, temperature 98.4, respiration 18. Signed by the physicians.

At 2 o'clock p. m. the President shows a slight improvement in his power to retain and digest food, but his general condition is not strongly reassuring.

The President's condition at one o'clock is, as stated by physicians, slightly improved. An ounce or two of extract of beef was administered this morning by the natural channel and has been retained. Dr. Agnew has gone home but will return to-morrow. He told Mrs. Garfield and Secretary Brown before he left, that he anticipated no trouble before he returned.

The papers give an account of finding a bombshell at a spot near the jail supposed to have been placed there to blow up the police van when Guiteau should be brought down to the court room.

NEW YORK, 18.—The steamer *Plymouth Rock*, on her morning trip to Long Branch, with some 1,000 or 1,100 passengers, when about 20 miles from her destination, burst a steam flue, knocking open the doors of the engine room, from which an immense volume of steam escaped. A scene of terrible confusion and terror ensued—the passengers being madly panic-stricken. A struggle for life preserv-

ers followed and men were seen to seize them, even from women. For about half an hour there was a scene of dire confusion in the upper deck cabin. Passengers struggling to pass were wedged in, the doors being blocked up to facilitate exit, windows were broken out by the officers of the boat, and the passengers passed through head first. As soon as the panic had somewhat subsided the band struck up, and this helped to reassure the passengers and restore order. The tug *Germania* went to the assistance of the *Plymouth Rock* and took her in tow. Before starting, however, the steamers *Schuyler* and *City of Richmond* also came up. The latter boat and *Germania* towed the disabled steamboat some distance up the bar to smooth water, where the passengers were transferred to the *City of Richmond* and brought to this city. In the panic, a number of women and children were knocked down and trampled on, but to what extent injured was not ascertained.

MONTREAL, 18. — Hartman, the Russian Nihilist, has been here, incognito since Wednesday last, and to-night as he was leaving for Detroit, was interviewed by a *Tribune* reporter. He said he traveled under an assumed name to avoid Russian spies, who were continually dogging him. That he did not come to revolutionize this country, but to investigate certain points, and that he intended to remain some months, but that so far he is not favorably impressed with the system of Government here, which is on too small a pattern for a model.

WASHINGTON, 18.—Drs. Bliss and Reyburn say there is no reason to regard the swelling of the patient's neck as foreboding serious results, and it will not interfere with his recovery. They say it indicates, there is any pyæmic condition of the blood, that it is passing off, which they want it to do. They expect a small abscess to form there and suppurate. Bliss and Reyburn say the other surgeons agree that the swelling is not dangerous and causes no alarm.

There was great anxiety to see the midday bulletin, which was issued nearly an hour later than usual. This delay caused a feeling of alarm. Heretofore whenever there has been delay it was because something has been wrong. The bulletin which was issued was in guarded language, which added to the general uneasiness, the surgeons saying in the bulletins, "inflammation is commencing," is construed by many to mean, they expect further inflammation. This new complication of the case has arisen this morning since Agnew left.

It is plain the President's stomach is in a decidedly better shape. His tone has returned. The doctors say now they can gradually increase the nourishment. The wound is doing well, the surgeons say, and healing rapidly. One of the President's surgeons when pressed for answer as to what he thought of the new complication said: "The President has probably caught a little cold, and it manifested itself in the swelling at the throat." One of the phases that is remarked as favorable is the improvement in the stomach. If proper nourishment can be taken by the President, it is believed it can yet pull through, despite the complications which arise. The inflammation, however, has produced a feeling of depression that is observable everywhere.

Executive Mansion, 18, 8.30 p. m. — This morning's bulletin was generally conceded at the Executive Mansion to be the most favorable issued since the President's relapse. Dr. Agnew's departure for Philadelphia proved a signal for decidedly better feeling in all quarters, and convinced many doubting ones that the case was progressing satisfactorily. Previous to leaving the White House the doctor assured Mrs. Garfield he did not consider his presence necessary, as everything was going on as well as possible. This acknowledgement is looked upon as an extremely favorable indication, and all who heard it experienced a renewed hope. The patient has been improving ever since the first spoonful of nourishment was taken, and this fact was proven by a firmer pulse.

Before the noon bulletin was issued, the President had partaken of koumiss four different times, and pressed a desire for more. Of course nourishment was administered in small quantities. Previous to administering the first quantity of koumiss, Mrs. Garfield was sitting by the patient's bedside, when he pressed himself as feeling comparatively well, and inquired if it