

this earth. He is the developer or revelator of truth to us. He is the author of our existence and of our faith; it all comes from Him; but it comes through Jesus Christ; He stands between us and the Father, and although all things are of the Father they come by and through Jesus Christ, the mediator. He sends others as the Father sent Him. These come and minister to those on the earth. And the Holy Ghost that proceeds from the Father, that fills all the immensity of space, that is in all things and through all things and round about all things, and is "the law by which all things are governed," that beareth witness of the truth to all people who abide by the truth, will quicken them and bring them into communion with the Father and the Son. And therein lies the beauty of our faith.

Now, this communication that I am speaking of is not confined alone to those that are called to the Priesthood in this Church; it is not confined to three or twelve or seventy, or any given number of men, or to all the men; it belongs to the whole Church, male and female. It is the spirit of revelation, the spirit of Jesus, which is the spirit of prophecy. This spirit quickens the whole body. And here again is a distinction between us and the rest of the world. We can not only receive the Holy Spirit to gladden our hearts, to cheer our souls, to comfort us, to make plain what is written in the books, but also as a present revelator. Just as the light that comes from the sun streams down to gladden our eyes and make plain the physical objects of creation, so the light that comes down from the sun of righteousness is universally diffused in the church, that every man and every woman and every child of proper years who has obeyed the ordinances of the gospel may receive of that spiritual light and revelation, each and all in their own place and for their own purposes as they need.

When I speak of this spirit of revelation I wish to be clearly understood. As I have said, each one in his own place is entitled to the manifestations of the spirit. But the President of the Church, who is sustained by the voice of the Church and by Divine appointment, stands as the revelator to the Church. If there is anything to reveal for the guidance of the Church as an organized body, or for the comfort and edification of the Church, it will come through the head. That is clearly laid down in the revelations God has given us, that we might never be deceived by the revelations of this person or that person who might claim to have received a Divine message. In the rise of the Church the Lord said if He had anything to communicate to the Church as a body, He would reveal it through his servant Joseph. "None else," said the Lord, "shall be appointed unto this gift except it be through him, for if it be taken from him, he shall not have power except to appoint another in his stead; and this shall be a law unto you, that ye receive not the revelations of any that shall come among you, and this I give unto you that you may not be deceived, that you may know they are not of me." But, says one, supposing the head does not obey the ordinances; supposing he transgresses; suppose he turns aside and is unfit to receive the revelations of God for the Church—why, then, the Lord says another shall be appointed in his stead. Thus we have an order by which we may not be deceived. When we get any revelation from God to this Church, it will come through the head of the Church. Yet when a man is called to preside over a portion of God's Church he may obtain, by the power of the Holy Ghost, a knowledge of his duties, a knowledge of the wants of the people under his care, and thus be able to counsel them under circumstances in that particular sphere. So in a family. A man who has a family, and who has been ordained to the Priesthood, can have the light of God to guide him in the interests of his family, that he may know how to rule and conduct all things properly in that household; but it is not his duty to dictate to the Ward or to the Stake in which he resides; that belongs to the constituted authorities; but in his own affairs he may obtain the revelation that he needs, and so in regard to principle and doctrine for his own benefit. A man or a woman in this Church is not tied down to written tenets of faith, but has no right to teach or attempt to expound that which God Almighty has not given through the

head, although all have the right to receive light and knowledge for themselves. And I know the way is open. I know the Lord is ready to hear the prayer of every member of the Church. I know He will hearken and hear and speak to their souls that which they need in due season.

There is this difficulty sometimes in this Church, however, and the same difficulty existed in former times. If a person should happen to grow a little in the knowledge of the truth, and get something which others may not have received, he may become puffed up in the vanity of his heart, and think he should be exalted into a high position. For instance, the Lord gives gifts to the Church—the gift of tongues, the gift of prophecy, the gift of healing, the gift of being healed, the gift of discernment of spirits, and a great many other gifts according to the faith, desires, and capacities of the Saints. A person may get a gift and rejoice very much in that gift, but just as soon as he becomes desirous of displaying it, and wishes to be considered great among men because of it, just at that moment he is in danger of being led by a false and delusive spirit, led out of the strait and narrow path that leads to lives eternal. All these gifts properly used are for the benefit of the church. Above all, every member should enjoy the spirit of revelation. Were it not for this spirit of revelation we would not be any different from other churches, this Church would be dead without this divine light, which indeed is the life thereof.

Now, my brethren and sisters, seeing this is a day of revelation, seeing we stand in this position before the Lord, seeing the Lord is nigh to us, that he can hear our prayers and that he will answer them, what kind of people ought we to be? Why, we should be a people ready and anxious to receive every word he may reveal through the authorities of His church whom he has appointed to lead, guide and instruct us. People make a great deal of fuss about the "Mormons." They say we are led by men. They think we are bound up in chains of bondage, compelled to do this, that or the other. Why we are of all people in the world the most free! Sometimes I think we have almost too much freedom. We have embraced the gospel of liberty, and seeing that God has placed at its head men to make known how we are to act we should be ready and anxious to receive the word of life; and when we pray for God to sustain the authorities of the Church in their respective positions we should be ready and willing to sustain them ourselves, and receive the word of God revealed through them for our guidance. And if we were willing to put into actual practice the things that God has revealed in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants—a book which contains some of the revelations given in our time—I know the Lord would reveal more. Just as soon as we are ready to carry out what has already been revealed, the heavens are ready to reveal more. We have only received a little of that which is designed to be made known in the latter days. God is ready to reveal in this great dispensation all things that were revealed in former times and many things that have been hid from the foundation of the world. Well, let us live up to that which we have received, let us reduce it to daily practice, and if we have been doing things that are wrong and contrary to the will of God, let us make up our minds that we will do so no more, that we will live the lives of Latter-day Saints, doing our duty, filling the sphere we are called upon to occupy, and we shall have joy in our labors, God will be near to us, He will be unto us a Father and a Friend, and we will have all the time a testimony of this work.

I bear my testimony this afternoon before this congregation—and I am willing to do so before all the world, if my voice could reach to the ends of the earth—that I know God lives, that Jesus of Nazareth, who died on Calvary's Mount, is His son; that He has revealed Himself in our time; that the Holy Ghost, the spirit of revelation, has spoken to my soul, bearing witness to me of the truth of this work, and I rejoice that I am a Latter-day Saint.

I pray God to bless us as a worshipping congregation to-day; that He will seal upon our hearts the spirit that shall help us to be truthful and righteous and pure, and that we may always be actuated by the spirit of revelation, through Jesus Christ. Amen.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 18.—Robertson was confirmed without roll call. Merritt was also confirmed; Badeau was withdrawn.

The President nominated Alick Boreman, United States Judge, and Ross Wilkinson, United States Marshall for the western district, Louisiana, and a considerable number of other minor offices. These nominations were all read and referred.

The negative votes on Merritt and Robertson were hardly heard, and they are said to be less than half a dozen.

The Senate confirmed Charles R. Hopkins, postmaster, Frisco, Utah; Geo. D. Copeland, San Diego, Cal.; Albert W. Bash, of Indiana, collector of customs, district of Puget Sound, Washington Territory; Wallace R. White, Maine, United States Attorney for Washington Territory.

The President nominated Thomas A. Osborne, of Kansas, minister to Brazil, vice Hilliard, recalled; Julius Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, minister to China, vice Osborne, transferred; Stephen A. Hurlbut, of Illinois, minister to Peru, vice Christiancy, recalled; Lew Wallace, of Indiana, minister resident at Turkey; George H. Manny, of Tennessee, minister to Columbia, vice Dickman, recalled; Jeremiah Rusk, of Wisconsin, charge d'affaires, Paraguay and Uruguay, vice Caldwell, recalled; Horace Taylor, of Wisconsin, consul at Marseilles, vice Gould, recalled.

The President has nominated Elijah A. Stone, of Ohio, Indian agent at Fort Hall agency, Idaho; Lewis C. Main, District of Columbia, Indian agent at Lemhi Agency, Idaho.

It is stated that the only negative votes on Robertson were Ingalls, Farley, Jones and Don Cameron.

The Vice-President has not yet given notice to the Senate to elect a president pro tem. Should he not do so, a president pro tem cannot be elected until next Congress. If the President and Vice-President should die during the recess, and there be no president pro tem, a serious condition of affairs would result.

The President has informed the Senate that he has 200 more nominations. The Senate will not adjourn before Saturday.

NEW YORK, 17.—The Tribune says: The opinion is not so freely entertained as yesterday that Conkling and Platt will be elected. It is believed they would have to get democratic votes. The administration members of the legislature are united in the determination to vote for no man for senator who is not known to be in cordial sympathy with the administration or who has antagonized Garfield.

The ward republican association, Brooklyn, by a resolution, unanimously condemns the action of Conkling and Platt for abandoning their trusts and leaving this State unrepresented in the United States Senate. The resolution also urges the State senators and assemblymen who represent the ward in the legislature to vote against the return of Conkling and Platt to the Senate.

Times' editorial: Our dispatches from Albany show plainly enough that any hope of prompt "vindication" of the resigning senators which may have been entertained, has been already dissipated. Whatever the legislature may finally do in the matter, the general sentiment is by no means eagerly responsive to the appeal of Conkling and Platt. Even in the ranks of those who have been regarded as friends of Conkling there is considerable hesitation as to the advisability of recommitting to his charge the trust which he has so gratuitously thrown down.

In Washington the affairs go on with a degree of calmness which must be disappointing to the planners of the teapot tempest of Monday.

The Tribune thus sums its special: The feeling at Washington is generally one of disappointment that Conkling made out so poor a case for himself and his "assistant." Some of the assertions in his letter of resignation, it is claimed, must have been known by him to be untrue, while the pretended devotion to civil service reform excites a good smile.

Probably the nearest man to Senator Conkling living, who shares his entire confidence, and yet his most open political opponent, is his brother, Frederick A. Conkling, of this city. In an interview he said: The Senator is in earnest. He did not make up his mind suddenly. He has been arriving at this determina-

tion for the past ten days. Conkling expects to be returned, but will not be. I have been, during the past week, at Albany and know the state of feeling in the Assembly. Senators Conkling and Platt cannot be returned. If he had known the true state of affairs at Albany he would not have taken the step. He means to have Cornell accept his resignation, so that he can go before the legislature and have his course in the Senate endorsed by re-election. Cornell will not dare to parley with the resignation, but must accept it and let the senators go before the assembly. My brother is too supremely honest, too far above all species of indirection, to for one instant allow any of what is called management in his case. He does not mean this as an attempt to morally coerce the President by a threat to resign, at the same time having an understanding with Cornell that the resignation be not accepted, and after the point is gained retake his seat upon a request to withdraw his resignation. He did not do this in order to be re-elected to Platt's place of a full term of six years, in order to get out of the President's power to defeat his re-election at the end of his present term, four years hence. My brother is incapable of any trickery; he is above all such business. He feels that the President has grossly wronged him in his privilege as a senator, and being powerless to resist what he believes to be presidential encroachments, by reason of the bad faith of his republican colleagues, takes this way of appealing to his constituents. He will be disappointed at Albany. A careful canvass of the assembly convinces me that Anti-Grant republicans will refuse to go into caucus, and will combine against caucus nominees. There are seven democrats to 25 republicans in the State Senate; 14 of the republicans will refuse to go into caucus. In the House are 49 democrats, one independent and 81 republicans. The majority of these from my observation will stay out of the caucus. The result will be that the caucus nominees, Conkling and Platt, will be defeated, and anti-Grant republicans will combine with the democrats and elect in Conkling and Platt's place an independent republican and a democrat.

I am convinced this will be the result. Never was a body of men firmer in conviction and more resolute in purpose than the anti-Grant republicans. They are the better men of the republican party, quiet, well informed, knowing exactly what they want, and Robertson is well calculated to hold them. They believe, and so do I, that Conkling is as much for Grant now as at Chicago. None of the reasons given by the press, explaining the senator's reasons for his attitude, nor even those alleged by himself, are the real ones. The "senatorial courtesy" plea is not the true plea. I don't want to say anything damaging to the administration. I did all I could to defeat it, and I am willing to give it a fair chance, but if you remember what my brother said about Garfield's pledges at Mentor, last February, and at the White House since the inauguration, you may make your own inference regarding the reasons my brother has for asserting loss of confidence in those who should be fully trusted. Cornell could no more have been governor without Conkling than a tramp could, and yet every paper controlled by Cornell in the State covertly opposes Conkling. My brother is disgusted with politics, and has been for a long time. He has often told me how sick he was of the whole business, and how anxious to get out of it. He finds he can't trust politicians.

If not returned, he will practice law. He can make \$100,000 a year. He is the best living lawyer; a better lawyer than Webster. But if he goes out of office, he will not go out of politics. He will become a strong man for a presidential candidate in '84. I would be glad to see him defeated. It is time the republican party dissolved. Conkling is strong enough to keep the rotten republican party going for a while longer. I hail his probable defeat, because I believe it will hasten the inevitable wind up of the bad party he helps maintain.

The Star's Washington special says: Since yesterday there has been a good deal of comment on the action of Senators David Davis and Jones, of Nevada, in standing by Conkling as they have done. I hear on good authority that they were the only members of the Senate who stood by him on the final deal.

Jones has proved himself a firm friend and admirer.

There is a possibility that Conkling will crawl back here as an independent republican senator. If a man, he has calculated all his chances with precision, he and Platt will be returned to the Senate with a strong endorsement of their course which they will interpret in such a way as to make them independent and a law unto themselves. Joining them with Mahone, who is likewise a friend, and Jones, of Nevada, will hold the balance of power in the Senate, and be of more importance than ever before; at the same time that they will be able to harass the administration from now until the close of the present term.

Two papers are afloat to-day, which agree the signers will stand by the President, and the other will not vote for Conkling, or any other opponent of the President. It is asserted they will receive the names of fifty legislators this afternoon. Petitions and patches from all quarters are pouring in, protesting against the re-election.

The Germans propose a mass meeting, to approve of the President's course.

The Commercial's Albany correspondent says: Evidently, Robertson's are going to make a strong stand against the stalwart majority of the confirmation of Robertson. It is pretty certain Conkling will entirely aloof from the struggle, the result will be placed in the governor's hands, with a positive result to accept re-election under any circumstances.

The chances now favor a coalition by which a stalwart and anti-stalwart will be chosen. Conkling and Depew are named by the ones.

By permission of the mayor, republican central club fired in the City Hall Park, in honor of the confirmation of Robertson.

ALBANY, 17.—The opinion growing that the Senate will go into the election of the States senators, and leave them to the next legislature. Some say they think the question to whether the resigning senators should be returned and their conduct thus be approved, is one people should have an opportunity to pass their opinion upon.

The republican general committee to-night, unanimously adopted resolutions endorsing the action of Conkling and Platt, and ordered copy to be sent to President Garfield.

It is reported to-night that Albany men Cognon, Shelton and others have come out against Conkling.

Thirty-five members of the assembly, including Speaker Fitch, met to night, in the rooms of the republican general committee, to discuss the matter of the utmost secrecy was maintained to the proceedings.

The republican committee to-night, adopted resolutions endorsing the action of Garfield on the resignation nomination.

In the Senate, McCarthy presented a remonstrance from 46 of the village of Homer, against the re-election of Conkling and Platt. He read it himself, and added that all the citizens of the village, two, had signed it.

President Robertson ordered the printed.

Senator Bixley referred it to a committee on grievances.

Senator Holbrook—No; committee on salt.

Senator Sessions—Salt worth as them.

Judge Robertson says it is his belief that neither Conkling nor Platt will be re-elected.

Why do you think so? asked a correspondent.

Because, replied the judge, they are earnestly, their party is splitting to pieces; their men are over to me by the dozens, and they say gives assurance of a Nash that the successors of Conkling and Platt will be two administrators.

The followers of the two senators are sanguine and full of fight's full say that nothing can prevent the re-election of the two senators.

It is pretty well settled that the Senate will not agree to go into the election to fill the vacancies in the United States Senate.

Thomas M. Nichols arrived to-day, and was much sought after by politicians. Only 27 names are necessary to defeat Conkling, and said over 40 have been secured.

Husted and other assemblymen are authority for the statement that the legislature will go into session to-morrow.