

day will come when Satan will be bound and then persecution will cease, but until then there will be no cessation; until then persecution will always exist in some form or other, and we shall have to meet it, so that we may as well make up our minds on the subject. In my childhood I made my calculations that the Gospel might cost me my life. I felt as Bro. Naisbitt has described. In my childhood I had a yearning to know the truth and to know the Church of God. I would have gone round the world if I had been strong enough to have found a servant of God who had the ancient power. I thought I would be willing to do everything that anybody else ever did, God being my helper, even if it cost me my good name. It might cost me my life; but what is that compared with eternal life in the presence of God. What are houses, what are lands, what is property of any kind compared with eternal life in the presence of God, to dwell there eternally in the society of Jesus, and of the Apostles and Prophets of old? This life is but a span. A few short years and we will pass away. Even if our enemies should suffer us to live, it is inevitable that we shall die. The fiat has gone forth. Death is in the world. But we have received a knowledge of the truth, and we can seal our testimony with our blood regarding it; but I do not think this will be necessary in this age further than what has taken place. I trust it will not be. No man need court any such thing. If it should come while we are in the path of duty, having espoused the truth, we should be willing to endure all the consequences involved in its espousal and should follow the path that God has pointed out, leaving Him to overrule and control all things. But it is important, my brethren and sisters, that we should know it is the truth. That is the important point, that we should know for ourselves—not because I say so, not because some one else says so, but because we know it for ourselves, God having revealed it to us. And that is the privilege of every human being whom God has created, that each should know for himself and herself concerning the truth. It is my privilege and your privilege to ask God and find out the truth for ourselves, and then when we have found it we can endure persecution. This is what the world calls fanaticism, but it is a fanaticism that the Saints of God always had. It is different from any other fanaticism; it is based on the truth, and it is this that should unite us together; it is this that should gather us together and make us one people.

That God may grant us a continuation of these blessings and an increase of them and of His power and preserving care, is my prayer, in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.  
AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 15.—It was expected that the Senate would dispose of anti-polygamy bill this afternoon or evening, and if the expectation had been realized, Gen. Miller would have made a motion to take up the Chinese bill immediately afterwards. The former measure having now gone over for further debate, it is not probable that Miller will have an opportunity to make his motion until a late hour to-morrow afternoon.

The House committee has agreed to report favorably for the erection of public buildings at Boise City, Idaho, to cost \$50,000, and Leavenworth, Kansas, \$100,000.

Snowden, of the Philadelphia mint, was before the House committee on coinage to day, in reference to the extension of that mint, and in the course of discussion upon coinage generally he recommended that instead of establishing branch mints, superintendents of assay office be authorized by the government to issue bullion certificates for bullion deposited there. He recommended that the superintendent of the assay office be compelled to receive both gold and silver bullion on deposit and issue to depositors certificates in the amounts of \$10 and upwards therefor, payable to bearer, and that these certificates shall at once enter general circulation of the country. Mr. Snowden said this would be much cheaper than to establish branch mints and would serve substantially the same purpose. The

suggestion met with decided favor in the minds of the committee. Snowden was asked if he did not think the issuance of these certificates would tend to bring silver up to a par with gold, and he replied in the affirmative. The committee will give this subject due attention.

LINCOLN, Neb., 15.—The Star route cases exploded to-day. Judge Dundy ruled that Clary could not be compelled to testify, being one of the parties to the joint indictment for conspiracy. The prosecution immediately declined to go further. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Clary had made a clean breast twice before the trial and his refusal to testify completely broke down the case.

Judge Dundy, presiding over the United States court at Lincoln, Neb., where the Star route trial of Corbin and Iddings had been in progress for several days, this morning directed the jury to return a verdict of acquittal as to both defendants, which was accordingly done. The government had completed the examination of its witnesses, the defense not having offered any testimony, and the prosecution had utterly failed to show any wrong doing by the accused. The verdict gives universal satisfaction, and the defendants are well known and respected citizens.

NEW YORK, 15.—The ship *Glenmorag* arrived to-day, picked up a boat with 11 of the crew and two passengers of the steamer *Bahama*, Porto Rico, for New York. John S. Scott, cabin passenger, says the *Bahama* left St. Johns, Porto Rico, the 4th of February. On Feb. 9th, she encountered a hurricane, which threw the steamer on her beam ends. It was concluded to abandon the ship, and two boats were lowered. The captain's boat contained 17 persons. It was swamped shortly after leaving the ship, and two or three were seen to swim back to the vessel, but it was impossible to tell if they succeeded in getting on board. Three of the crew refused to leave the ship, preferring to take chances, as the two boats were so heavily loaded. Our boat contained Robt. Williams, first officer; Robert Rees, second officer; J. H. Fear and myself, three passengers, two engineers, the chief steward, cook, waiter, messman and fireman.

ASTEVILLE, N. C., 15.—Information received to-day from Bald Mountain states that yesterday a sudden and fearful crash was heard in the neighborhood of Bakersville. A rumbling noise preceding the crash was heard for miles, and caused the frightened inhabitants of these mountains to recall the scenes of four or five years ago, when Bald Mountain was seriously threatened with volcanic eruptions. An investigation of the disturbances of yesterday developed the fact that a large portion of this peak had suddenly disappeared into the fertile and beautiful valley below. A slice of half a mile square had melted away.

Judge Dyer to-day entered a decree in the suit of Harding vs. the Globe Insurance Co. of Chicago and others, setting aside the settlement between the company and George F. Harding for \$160,000. In 1874, Harding was made president of the company, and on retiring from that position accepted securities of the company for a preferential claim for this amount. The court held his claim not entitled to any preference, and that he would have to account for the securities received.

ROCK SPRINGS, Mo., 15.—Tamm & Co's glue factory burned. Loss \$30,000, insurance \$7,000.

CHICAGO, 15.—There was very active trading on change to-day, and the condition of affairs was simply panicky. Wheat declined heavily, the closing being four and five cents below yesterday, and the lowest price for the day being six cents below yesterday's highest. Corn was about two cents lower. Oats was a cent off, and provisions were indescribably irregular, with a decline for the day of about \$1.25 on pork, and 60 cents on lard. There has not been so exciting a day on change for over a year. The chief cause of the panic was the announcement of the failure of N. O. Kenyon & Co., a commission firm which has a very extensive trade. The extent of the failure cannot be ascertained as yet, but it has captured a very large number of operators, and is doubtless for heavy amounts. E. W. Fisher, dealer in oats, has also suspended, with liabilities of probably \$15,000 to \$20,000.

There is a good deal of uncertainty as to the amount involved in Kenyon's failure, even among members of the firm. One of them says

country customers who were slow in responding to the call for margins are expected to come in shortly and that the firm will then pay dollar for dollar and resume. An other member is quoted as saying the failure will probably involve \$250,000, and they cannot resume business. The deals are chiefly in wheat, but there are some in corn and a few in provisions. Mr. Kenyon himself is absent from the city. The uncertainty as to the amount involved arises from lack of information about the price at which the deals were closed out. Kenyon & Co., and their friends have been persistent bulls on the market. They failed once before some years since.

LYNN, Mass., 16.—Kelly's morocco manufactory, several stores in the same building and adjoining dwellings, burned last night. Loss, \$50,000; partly insured.

ROCK RAPIDS, Iowa, 16.—Before a coroner's jury, who are investigating the murder of John Lanahan, who was killed while sitting near a window on Saturday night, Maggie, his oldest daughter, confessed that she did the shooting. She also implicated her mother, her sister Annie and the latter's lover, a young man named Birch. The girl testified that it had been agreed between them some time ago to put the old man out of the way at the earliest opportunity. Birch furnished the pistol, and when the father came home from a farmer's club meeting and was about to sit down, she stepped up behind him and fired, killing him instantly. The three arranged the body so as to appear as if some one had shot him through the window, while her sister Anna went out and broke the glass. As to the motive for the crime, Maggie testified that Birch wanted to marry Anna and her father refused. He also did not provide for them. The mother and other daughter corroborated this testimony. Birch at one time lived with the family and was driven from the house by Lanahan who suspected him of criminal intimacy with his wife and daughter. All the parties implicated are under arrest and the greatest excitement prevails.

WASHINGTON, 16.—The cereal estimates of the Department of Agriculture of the crops of 1881, as compared with those of 1880 show a reduction of 31 per cent. in corn, 22 in wheat, 27 in rye and 9 in barley. The product of oats is about 1,400,000 bushels less than the previous year. The aggregate product of all cereals is 2,063,029,570 bushels against 2,718,193,501; a decrease of 24 per cent. They values are in round millions as follows: Corn 759, wheat 453, oats 193, rye 19, barley 33, buckwheat 8, total, 1,465 against 1,861 in 1880.

After a short executive session, the anti-polygamy bill was proceeded with, the question being upon the eighth section, as reported from the judiciary committee, and Morgan asked whether the bill would not exclude from his seat the delegate from Utah, who was represented as being a polygamist. Edmunds said a reply to the inquiry would be made in due time on behalf of the committee which reported the bill.

NEW YORK, 16.—The *Graphic's* Washington correspondent says: The snail-like progress which Congress is making has had the effect to throw it so far behind the appropriations committee that it has suspended daily sessions for the present. There are the consular and diplomatic bill, postoffice appropriation bill, military bill, and another to provide for certain urgent deficiencies. The whole work so far has been wasted in wordy debate upon one thing or another, chiefly the appointment bill and the Robinson resolution, concerning certain hypothetical cases of arrest in Ireland which had already been covered by one adopted some days before, and should have been disposed of in five minutes. The appropriations committee is not the only one which has important measures on the calendar awaiting action. The ways and means committee has reported Kasson's tariff commission bill and internal revenue bill. The committee on commerce has reported a bill to regulate the carriage of passengers by sea, and about a dozen others to make appropriations for various public works. The committee on education and labor has, pending, a bill to regulate Chinese migration.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: Notice has been received here at the Mexican and other legations, that on the 18th of January, Guatemala offered a treaty to Mexico

which will be accepted, freely ceding to Mexico the section of country about which there has been a boundary dispute, and agreeing to establish the boundary according to the claims of Mexico. This is rather a comical ending to Blaine's proposed intervention in favor of Guatemala, which he sought to justify on the grounds which the Mexican Secretary of State, it will be remembered, showed him to be untenable, for the reason that Blaine had omitted to inform himself of the history and facts of the dispute.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The anti-polygamy bill will probably pass the Senate to-morrow, without being materially changed from the shape in which it came from the judiciary committee.

Edmunds is doing what he can to make speech-making unpopular, and although the measure is the most important with which the Senate has had thus far to deal, he has secured an understanding that it should be voted on at 5.30 to-morrow if not disposed of earlier.

GALVESTON, 16.—It is reported the town of Columbia, Brazos County, is inundated by water by the Brazos River. Many of the inhabitants have fled, others have taken refuge in a church, and are supplied with food by boats.

WASHINGTON, 16.—There are indications that the opponents of Captain Eads' ship railway project are endeavoring to give new energy to the Nicaraguan scheme, with a view not only to defeat Eads' plan, but to advance their own. The general subject of maritime will be referred in the Senate to Miller, of California, as sub-committee, while in the House, Rosecrans has introduced a bill to incorporate a Nicaraguan company, with a rather formidable list of incorporators. Among the names of this case are those of U. S. Grant, E. D. Morgan, Hugh J. Jewett, W. R. Garrison, Fred Billings, George B. Loring, James R. Keene, E. F. Beal, Daniel Ammen, George F. Baker, William H. Barnum, A. G. Menocal and A. T. Grant, Jr. These incorporators represent some very large railroad interests, and include some very prominent capitalists. They ask Congress to guarantee to that company for a period of 20 years, from the time of the corporation of the canal, the net proceeds of traffic, which shall not be less than three per cent upon the capital stock, which is to be less than \$50,000,000. In other words, the incorporators request the government to insure them from \$500,000 to \$3,000,000 per annum. Notwithstanding all these antagonistic movements, Eads boasts that he will receive a favorable report from the committee.

The results of the Indian labor during the past 12 years, since the beginning of the peace policy, the Board of Indian Commissioners say, shows an increase in products of soil by Indian labor of nearly twelve-fold, and at this rate of progress it is confidently predicted the time is not far distant when all semi-civilized Indians will be self-supporting, and the few tribes that remain wild and savage will soon follow the example. The report closes as follows: We have no new measures to recommend. We simply urge persistent adherence to the peace policy, which means government by law, homestead rights and education."

NEW YORK, 16.—In relation to the wheat panic and a prominent member of the Produce exchange, to day says: Our letters this morning from London say there is now ten times as much wheat on its way from California, Chili, India, etc., as ever before, and warn us that the market is closed to us unless we come down in our prices. We have come down, and perhaps may have to come down still further before getting our English trade back again.

NEW YORK, 16.—The *Mail and Express* in its Wall Street gossip says: The contractors who are grading the extension of the St. Louis & San Francisco road from Pacific City to Dallas, Texas, have received instructions to reduce their force one half, pending the action of the board of directors at their annual meeting, March 14th, as to whether the line shall be built or whether the traffic of the road shall continue to be done over the Missouri Pacific.

The Texas *Lumberman* says: It will take 1,000,000,000 feet to finish the roads projected in that State.

Ground was broken yesterday at Mojave on that section of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad to be built by the Southern Pacific Company. In a boiler explosion to-day, at Jewell's Ferry, Brooklyn, Gilbert Stephens, engineer, was killed. Cor-

don G. Baldwin, pilot of the ferry-boat, Fulton, had a leg broken by flying pieces of timber. A miller named Kohn had his scalp entirely taken off. Loss unknown.

LOUISVILLE, 16.—The fire this morning originated in the candy factory of Wm. Ehrman & Co., and damaged the stock \$45,000; insurance \$12,500. Also damaged W. H. McKnight's carpet stock, \$15,000. Loss on building \$20,000.

HELENA, Ark., 16.—The levee broke this morning. The city is flooded.

NORFOLK, Va., 16.—The governor and some State troops have gone to the mouth of the Rappahannock River where the civil power is inoperative owing to the oyster war.

WASHINGTON, 16.—President Arthur gave his first state dinner to-night at the Executive Mansion to 37 guests. The heads and acting heads of the various foreign legations at Washington. It was the first White House dinner given by this administration and the first dinner given to a diplomatic body in four years. The Executive Mansion was thrown open and lighted through the east room where the President received his guests, and the remaining lower rooms of the Mansion were beautifully adorned with wreaths and flowers. The floral ship was sent from Boston to President Garfield for his inauguration freshly rigged and loaded with flowers, had a place of honor among the decorations of the dining table.

CHESTER, Penn., 16.—The military academy was burned this evening, there were 143 cadets attending the academy. The young men succeeded in saving most of their personal effects. Much of the furniture, apparatus and libraries were gotten out. The building was four stories high, overlooking the city and was built at an outlay of \$125,000 by a stock company in '65. Loss, \$200,000, insurance \$75,000. All the state and government property was saved. Soon after the fire broke out a heavy rain began falling which damaged much of the rescued property. The origin of the fire cannot be definitely ascertained as the laboratory in which it was discovered contained nothing that would explode or ignite.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Among the provisions of the agricultural appropriations bill are, for the purchase, propagation and distribution of seeds, \$80,000; investigation of the diseases of domestic animals, \$25,000, continuing investigation as to insects injurious to agriculture, \$25,000; for the examination of wool and animal fibres, \$10,000; for collecting data respecting the agricultural needs of the country west of the Rocky Mountains, \$5,000; to enable the commissioner to investigate and report upon the subject of forestry, \$5,000; to continue the investigation in that section of country where the Rocky Mountain locusts are supposed to breed, with a view of reporting the amount of damage likely to be inflicted in the Mississippi Valley, \$5,000.

The Postal Savings Bank bill will be reported favorably to the House.

CHESTER, Pa., 17.—About 8 o'clock this morning an explosion occurred at the pyrotechnic works of Professor Jackson in this city. The building was badly shattered, took fire and was consumed. At least 15 and probably more lives were lost, and many dangerously wounded. The building is the old homestead of Admiral Porter.

A number of colored families lived in the old portion of the mansion, where it seems it first took fire, and when the firemen were playing on the flames and a large crowd surrounded them, the explosion occurred, scattering destruction far and wide. The number killed is between 15 and 20, about 20 dangerously and 50 more or less seriously wounded. The dead are being laid in the City Hall and the wounded cared for in the various drug stores, so no accurate list can be obtained now.

The following is the list of the killed and wounded: Killed—John Lambuth, Thomas Dallison, Thos. Amerson, Alex. Phillips, John Pollick, Joseph Kelsner, G. Taylor, Jas. Daugherty, Benj. Gartside, Perry Williams, colored, Anti ony Barber, Wm. Wood, fireman, John Dolerst and Edward Stropschire. All the killed lived here. Fifty are more or less wounded, three fatally. Part of the mansion has been used by Prof. Jackson, pyrotechnist, for some years as a place of manufacturing explosive commodities. The firemen, after being assured there were no explosives in the place, went to work. After playing on the flames about an hour, a terrible explosion occurred. Bodies of men were