

you cannot deed your property for the general good of the whole. If you should deed your property to a bishop, the children of that bishop might apostatize, and when he died they would take that property, and the civil law would give it to them. You can not legally deed your property to a united order, or to a corporate body, under the present laws; hence, if it is deeded at all it must be deeded to individuals. Those individuals might apostatize, you might apostatize, their children might apostatize, and yours might do the same; and hence, it is about as safe, under these circumstances, in the hands of one person as of another. I think that this subject has been canvassed, understood and comprehended, more or less, by the people, and we begin to see the force of that saying of our Saviour, in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants. After we were driven out from the land of Zion the Lord said, concerning consecrations, the law of stewardship, &c.—“Let those laws which I have given, concerning Zion and her properties, be executed and fulfilled after her redemption.” We begin to see the force of this; we begin to see that we can not do what we wish to do, because, while we are in a Territorial condition, the reins of government being assumed, we are thereby prevented from exercising our legal rights, and it is out of our power to secure all of our property for the benefit of the church.

What can we do then? We can approximate to that order by being stewards over our own property; that law relating to stewardship can be executed so far as being stewards is concerned, by the voluntary action of the people, and in no other way; though you cannot by deed secure your real estate to the church if you apostatize, or the persons to whom you deed it apostatize, yet there is one thing you can do, and there is no law to forbid it. What is that? Let all the Saints consider that the property they have in their possession is the Lord's, and consider themselves as stewards over that property which they hold the deeds of, and consider themselves responsible to the persons who may be or who have been appointed, whether it be the bishop and his counselors, according to the law in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants; or whether it be persons who may be selected outside of the bishops, as officers of a united order, and consider that these persons, whoever they may be, have a perfect right to call upon you to give an account of your stewardships, year by year. We have the privilege of bestowing this right upon them, and this we do of our own free will and choice. This is within your power; there is no difficulty whatever about it.

But what kind of an account should you render? You should render a strict account of how you have used your stewardships—your own property, what you have gained, how you have expended those gains; whether you have been extravagant in the expenditure, or whether you have been prudent and economical. You can render this account. But what can these officers say or do? For instance, what can the bishop or other officers do, when you have rendered the account? He can not, by law, compel you to do this, that or the other, with your income; but he can give you counsel in relation to it, and he can tell you whether you have been a wise steward or not, and give his decisions in relation to it.

What does the Book of Covenants say in relation to this matter? It says—“It is required of every steward to render an account of his stewardship, both in time and in eternity.” Render an account of it? What kind of an account? Why the account I have been naming—how he has used his property; whether he has fooled away his time, whether he has fooled away his capital; whether he has put his capital to a good use; whether his income has been fooled away; whether extravagance has been used in his family; whether he has been spending his time and means in mink; and if it be found that he has been a wise steward, exercising prudence in all things, the decision of those who have a right to decide will be in your favor, and that will be recorded both on earth and in the heavens. On the other hand, supposing you have been an unwise steward, that you have gone and obtained a hundred dollar dress, and a thousand dollars or five hundred dollars worth of jewels, in order to adorn your persons, when there were other things of much more importance which you ought to have attended to, and the decision should be unfavorable to you, because you have been unwise in your stewardship, that decision is placed on record on earth and it will be recorded in the heavens and you will be accounted an unwise steward. He that is a faithful and wise steward in time shall be counted worthy to inherit a greater stewardship, the riches and fulness of the riches of the eternal worlds; but he that is found an unwise steward in time, that which he seems to have will be taken away from him and given to those who have been more faithful.

Now this you can all do, and this is holding all that we have subject to the counsels of the living God, to build up his kingdom according to his good will and pleasure. This will be somewhat of an approximation to that law which will be executed and fulfilled after the redemption of Zion. Now I am going to prophesy a little. The time is coming, when we will not be fettered by unjust laws that are imposed upon us. Why? Because the Lord intends, by his judgment, by wars among the nations that will not serve him, by famines, and by pestilences, and by various judgments that will be sent forth, to waste away the nations of the earth that will not repent. This is what the Lord has decreed; it is written in the Book of Mormon, and it is published in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, and we know their doom, and we know that it is very near at hand. It is not something to happen in a far distant period of the future, but it is right at the doors. God has sent forth his warning

message in the midst of this nation, but they have rejected it and treated his servants with contempt; the Lord has gathered out his people from their midst, and has planted them here in these mountains; and he will speedily fulfill the prophecy in relation to the overthrow of this nation, and their destruction. We shall be obliged to have a government to preserve ourselves in unity and peace; for they, through being wasted away, will not have power to govern; for state will be divided against state, city against city, town against town, and the whole country will be in terror and confusion; mobocracy will prevail and there will be no security, through this great Republic, for the lives or property of the people. When that time shall arrive, we shall necessarily want to carry out the principles of our great constitution and, as the people of God, we shall want to see those principles magnified, according to the order of union and oneness which prevails among the people of God. We can magnify it, and all be united without having democrats or republicans and all kinds of religions; we can magnify it according to the spirit and letter of the constitution, though we are united in politics, religion, and everything else.

Well then, to return to the prophesying, when the time shall come that the Lord shall waste away this nation, he will give commandment to this people to return and possess their own inheritances which they purchased some forty four years ago in the state of Missouri. We own a great deal of land there, which we paid our money for. We purchased lands in Jackson, Clay, Caldwell, Daviess and Ray counties in that State. That land was taken from us by mobocracy; we were driven from it. We expect to go back there, and when we do we shall begin to carry out, in all its fulness, so far as we have understanding, the celestial law in regard to consecration. All that this people have will be put into the hands of the servants of God, and each one will receive his stewardship at their hands, without any law interfering from abroad, and all will render an account of their stewardships; and they will fulfill and execute every law pertaining to their stewardships, and pertaining to the income and tithing thereof, and all will be fulfilled according to the letter of the law. Then this people will be united, and then will be a commencement of the fulfillment of that prayer of our Saviour, repeated so frequently among all Christian nations, a portion of which says—“Thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven.” That will be the nucleus or beginning of it, but there will be an approximation to it, here in these mountains. We will learn a great many pure principles to enable us to carry out the law as far as we possibly can, under the circumstances that we are placed in here, but then there will be a full execution of that law.

Now that order of things will continue and will spread forth from that nucleus in Jackson county and the western counties of Missouri and the eastern counties of Kansas, where this people will be located, and it will spread abroad for hundreds and hundreds of miles, on the right hand and the left, east, west, north and south from the great central city, and all the people will be required to execute the law in all their stewardships, and then there will be a oneness and union which will continue and it will spread wider and wider, and become greater and greater, until the desolate cities of the Gentiles will be inhabited by the Saints. Then will be fulfilled the prophecy of Isaiah, in which he says, “Thy seed shall inherit the Gentiles and make the desolate cities to be inhabited;” for God will visit them in judgment, and there will be no owners left to occupy the country. Then the land will be filled up with Saints, those who will keep the celestial law; and they will receive their stewardships according to the appointment of heaven.

By and by the time will come for Jesus to appear, and he will bring the heavenly society which has been engaged for thousands of years in that celestial world in carrying out these principles. They will come down here, and they will find a society just like themselves, so far as union is concerned; they will find a people perfected and carrying out the principles here on the earth, as they are carried out in the heavens. They will join with us, and we with them. But before the heavenly hosts appear, all the nations of the wicked will be wasted away, and then it will be said, that the kingdom and the greatness of the kingdom, under the whole heavens, are in the hands of the Saints of the Most High.” Then this sentence of the Lord's prayer will be fulfilled.

This is my prophecy and it is founded upon the word of God, upon the revelations of the Most High, and it will surely come to pass, and many of the youth of this people will live to see the nucleus of this glorious work commenced at the central place of gathering among the Saints of the Most High God. How important it is then, if the will of God is to be done here on the earth as it is done in heaven, that we should begin to learn these lessons here in these mountains, so far as we possibly can! How important it is that there should be a reformation among the people and that these foolish, false fashions, and this great extravagance which exist here, and this importation of millions of dollars worth of merchandise from abroad into this Territory, to be consumed upon the lusts of this people, should cease! How important it is that there should be a general and thorough reformation in regard to all these things! I have often wondered how the colony of the Jaredites flourished when they landed in this north country. They had not the opportunity of importing; they could not run all over the world and do as we do—import ten thousand things they had no real need of, but they had to go without everything they could not raise or manufacture among themselves. The same was the case with the colony of Israelites who

landed in South America. They could not go from nation to nation and import their luxuries and their fashions, but all their blessings pertaining to food and raiment were those that they themselves produced or manufactured. And the time will come, when we shall find ourselves restricted, and when it will be very important indeed for us to patronize home productions, and cease sending our millions abroad for importations, for the gate will be shut down, and circumstances will be such that we can not bring things from abroad; and hence the necessity of the exhortation that we have received from time to time, to engage with all our hearts in the various branches of industry necessary to make us self-sustaining, and to carry them out with all the tact and wisdom which God has given to us, that we may become free and independent in all these matters, free before the heavens, and free from all the nations of the earth and their productions, so far as being dependent upon them is concerned. Then we will be a happy people, for we shall have an abundance of the good things of the earth, all that are necessary to eat and wear, all that are necessary to beautify and adorn our habitations, our cities, and our public buildings, or whatever may be necessary for the benefit and happiness of a great community, but not until that time shall come, for we are now taking a course that is calculated, in its very nature, to impoverish any people; for we are continually importing millions of dollars worth of foreign productions, while our exportations amount to but very little.

I believe I have spoken long enough, and I hope that we shall all remember how changed the order of things amongst us must become from what it is at the present time. I trust that all who feel a desire to be Latter-day Saints will strive with all their hearts and might to bring about this reformation among the people, and that we shall be united, that we may have a claim upon celestial blessings. “If you are not one,” says the revelation in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, “you are not mine.” Now there is not a man or a woman in this congregation but what really desires, in his or her heart, to be the Lord's. You all want to be the Lord's, you want him to acknowledge you as his sons and daughters. But it is utterly impossible that we can be the Lord's and be acknowledged of him, as his sons and daughters, unless we are one, and you can judge for yourselves whether this oneness exists. If it does not, we should reform, and begin to bring about that unity which President Young and others have so long preached in the midst of this people. Amen.

Correspondence.

Sabbath School Examination.

OGDEN CITY, Sept. 18, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

By special invitation, we witnessed an examination in one of our Second District Sunday Schools, last Sabbath, which, in some particulars, is certainly worthy of much praise.

This school numbers about fifty children, with James Birch for superintendent, assisted by eight teachers, most of them well qualified for the position.

The examination consisted principally in reciting passages from the Catechism, giving chapter and verse. In some instances, where all of the students of the class were absent save one, this student would recite the whole chapter, consisting of three or four pages of closely printed matter, with but very little prompting. The beauty of the examination, however, was in witnessing the promptness of execution, thoroughness in committing to memory, and the healthy and cheerful appearance of the little children. In most of our schools the work is done by the larger students, while the little ones become mere idle spectators, simply sent to the school to be out of the way for a little while on Sabbath morning. The poorest teacher is delegated to take charge of them, forgetting that it requires the best talent to interest a class of half a dozen children for two hours, and that the instruction should be given in a thorough, comprehensive, and cheerful manner, adapted to their age and ability, so as to win their good feelings and create a pleasure for the Sabbath school nowhere else to be found. A child taught in this way would never forsake the school, and in after years would look back upon those days as the brightest period of his life.

The following teachers officiated: Mr. Critchlow, Mrs. La Mont, Mr. George Chandler, Mrs. Woodmansee, Mr. Ben La Mont, Mrs. Yearsley, and Mr. Porter; much praise is due these teachers for their diligent labors and excellent results.

At the close of the examination a vote of thanks was given to the superintendent and teachers; also to Mr. Flinders for assisting in singing.

Very respectfully,
J. P. MONCH, Sec'y.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

SOREL, Quebec, 29.—About 7 o'clock last night, a train, coming from Yamaska, ran over an obstruction, supposed to have been maliciously put across the track. Six platform cars, on which there were about seventy laborers, were upset by the shock, and the men on board were fearfully crushed and mangled. Eleven were killed and twenty five wounded. The wounded laborers belong to Lower Canada.

CHICAGO, 30.—A Washington special says there is still no absolutely certain information as to the successor to Delano, but all circumstances point to G. D. Coleman, of Pennsylvania. He was for years a member of the Pennsylvania State Senate, and is now President of the State Board of Charity. He has never held any other office. He has frequently been suggested as a candidate for governor and treasurer. His ancestors, in 1789, settled in Lancaster, now Lebanon, Co., and gradually became possessed of immense landed property, which is rich in iron and coal, and its products have made the present Coleman. He is largely engaged in iron manufacture and other industries. He has good business capacity and his time is almost exclusively occupied with his personal affairs. He raised a regiment at his own expense during the war, and maintained the families of all the married men during their absence in the field. He was liberal in all contributions for such purposes, and was a strong supporter of the Sanitary Commission. Judge Black says that Coleman has great executive ability, is a man of integrity, rich beyond temptation, and is widely known in his own State as a generous benefactor and friend to the poor.

FALL RIVER, Mass. 30.—Everything here is quiet. There has been a decided change in affairs since yesterday. Large numbers of help went to work this morning, and others gave their respective mills notice that they would resume work to-morrow. All the mills running have a large addition to their force.

NEW YORK, 30.—The private cash subscriptions in aid of the Texas sufferers telegraphed amount to \$4,923.

The Third Avenue Savings Bank has failed; it has 8,000 depositors, whose aggregate is \$134,000. Fifty to seventy cents on the dollar will probably be paid.

Finnel, the murderer of O'Baldwin, has surrendered himself to the police.

DETROIT, 30.—F. M. Burson, agent of the Chicago and Lake Huron Railway, at Charlotte, Michigan, was knocked down as he was about entering his office last night, and robbed of a watch and a considerable amount of money; Burson was seriously injured.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 28.—The Rev. Newman Hall, in presence of a select company, to-day, laid the crowning stone of the Lincoln Memorial Tower, adjoining the new Surrey Chapel; the tower is designed as a memorial for the abolition of slavery and a bond of brotherhood between England and America.

At Newmarket, to-day, the Great Eastern Railway handicap race was won by Corealeans, Slumber second, Cataclysm third.

The Victoria Foundry at Leeds was destroyed by fire this evening; the loss is estimated at \$200,000. Fifteen hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

A telegram from Shanghai states that Vice-Admiral Ryder, commanding the British fleet on the China station, is at Chee Foo, with four men-of-war.

The *Daily News*, in its financial article, says the condition of the German money market has become most peculiar. Accounts from Berlin speak of the extraordinary tightness of money there. The minimum in the discount market has advanced to five per cent., or quite up to the bank rate of discount, and the withdrawal of bullion from the Bank of Prussia has been on such a scale as to raise the expectation that the bank rate of discount is to be advanced. Germany is carrying through a great transformation in her money system, and this tightness is the price paid, in addition to substituting a uniform gold standard,

for the varying silver standards which formerly existed, an alteration which will come into operation on New Year's day next, and with a uniform system of token money the government has simultaneously altered the whole of the currency and banking legislation. It is the foregoing changes, the pinch of which is now felt.

A special from Vienna says that Serbia is in a pitiable condition. The next semi-annual taxes are to be collected a month earlier than usual, because the state coffers are empty. Great uneasiness prevails among the militia, because they are prevented, two days weekly, from tilling the fields; in some districts there have been tumults and rebellions. The demands of the Serbian merchants for a respite for their bills causes bitterness here, their creditors being principally Austrian compatriots, who demand the intervention of the government. Epidemics have appeared among the Turkish and insurgent camps. Serbia, replying to Turkey's complaint about Servians invading Bosnia, declares her inability to restrain her people any more than Austria, which has not prevented at least a thousand Croats from joining the Herzegovinians.

BELGRADE, 28.—The address in answer to Prince Milan's speech, proposed by the minority of the Skupstchina, has not been published, but it is ascertained that it demanded an immediate declaration of war with Turkey, the reform of bureaucratic abuse, the wholesale dismissal of officials and absolute liberty of the press.

PARIS, 28.—Advices received here announce that extensive fires were prevailing in the regency of Tunis, bordering on the province of Laval; the flames had spread across the frontier of French territory, and the latest accounts say the fire was devastating the forests of Banisalah, and that the village of Dumivier was threatened.

M. Laboulaye has sent to the journals an appeal in regard to the statue proposed to be erected on an island in Long Island Sound; he shows how important are the relations of France and the United States, and urges Frenchmen to prove that the country of Lafayette has not forgotten her traditions. The monument is to be a colossal statue of Liberty, represented as enlightening the world.

LONDON, 29.—A special from Vienna says that the Porte has addressed a circular to the foreign powers stating that a conflict is inevitable if Montenegro and Serbia continue their perpetual violations of neutrality. The circular declares that the present state of things renders it necessary to keep a hundred thousand men under arms between Mostar and Widdin, to watch trespassers, and Turkey is unable to continue this for an indefinite time.

Turkey intends to establish four frontier camps, at Nisch, Negotin, Sevornik, and at the mouth of the river Drin.

A special to the *Morning Standard* announces that twenty-nine members of the Skupstchina of Serbia have resigned their seats.

The damage done to the crops by floods is reported to be enormous in Lanford, Kerry and Tipperary, in Ireland; at Cork the floods have subsided, but it is believed that several persons were drowned.

The livery men of London met at Guildhall, King St., Cheapside, at two o'clock this p.m., to elect a Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. Following the ancient custom, the senior alderman, who has not yet passed the chair and who has served as sheriff was duly elected; this is alderman Wm. James R. Cotton, who was elected a member of Parliament for the city of London last election; Alderman Cotton will be installed in his office on Lord Mayor's day, Nov. 9th.

The court-martial in the matter of the sinking of the *Vanguard* have reprimanded Captain Dawkins, of that vessel, and dismissed him.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says that Turkey herself, and the Grand Vizier especially, fully admit the necessity for reforms, and have decided to introduce them throughout the empire for all nationalities; for this reason foreign cabinets should abstain from ostensible diplomatic pressure, and confine their efforts to the pacification of the insurrection and an examination of suitable institutions for the present crisis, and thus be the means of effecting the first improvement in the condition of the East.