

OUR CAPITAL.—WISELY DIRECTED LABOR.

The circumstances which have surrounded the settlement and development of this Territory have been so different from those that have characterized the settlement of other portions of the Rocky Mountain region, that a clear understanding of them is requisite to fully comprehend what has been accomplished here. It is doubtful if a colony was ever planted in any other part of the world under such disadvantageous circumstances. All the difficulties incident to settling a new country had to be encountered and overcome. The settlement was made in the face of obstacles that would have caused a people not buoyed up with faith in the Almighty to shrink back appalled. And unlike the settlers of other portions of this country, we had no base of supplies at a distance upon which to fall back, no friendly capitalists to lend us practical aid, import machinery and assist in developing the country. What friends we had away out in the world were poor—so poor that they looked for assistance to the peeled and driven people who, fleeing from persecution, were seeking a home in the wildness of the mountains, among beasts and savages, where the everlasting hills reared their rugged tops in sublimity to the heavens. We were without money, or means to procure the requisites for a successful and moderately comfortable journey, much less a permanent location in an unknown land. Our "outfit" would have been despised by many who have since traveled over the beaten track which was then marked out, and have thought themselves poor and scarcely able to cross the plains. Our capital was clear heads, hard hands and sinewy arms, directed in wisdom and sustained by a strong and abiding faith in the protection and blessings of Heaven.

Since then, year after year, thousands have been brought here from the nations. Not men of wealth, who could bring to the development of the Territory material aid other than their individual toil. They were not able to bring in rich trains laden with goods, and machinery, and labor-saving appliances. They had to be brought here; to be fed by the way; to be cared for, and fed and clothed, after they arrived, until they could learn to make themselves self-supporting in the new country and under the changed circumstances in which they were placed. Yet we have thriven and prospered; our circumstances to-day will compare, to our advantage, with those of the people of any other part of the nation; and the capital upon which our prosperity was established and which sustains it, is labor wisely directed.

Had we been as industrious as we have been, with even ample means at our command; and had our efforts been singly directed, each man working and laboring as he deemed best; there could not have been a tithe of the public and private improvements made, which now are monuments of industry, and a blessing and source of wealth to the people. But they cheerfully and willingly recognized leaders of their own choice, accepted their counsels, acted unitedly upon their advice and suggestions, and to-day the results are to be seen in a desert that has actually been made to "blossom like the rose."

A very apt illustration of the secret of our success and prosperity is to be found in the impetus lately given to

energy and enterprise in Provo. We had no moneyed capital to send there to open up business, employ labor, and foster industry. But President Young and President Kimball, and other leading men, went there, encouraged the people by voice and example, and new life seems infused into the citizens. The call upon them to improve the approaches to the river was responded to with a unanimity and heartiness that speaks loudly for them; and about three thousand loads of gravel have already been hauled to be used in making the road. Will the people there be any poorer for so doing? No; but they will be richer—richer in energy, enterprise and in the spirit which prompts to improvement. This is an instance of the good results of wisely directed labor; and it is the secret of our prosperity as a people. We have been willing to be directed in wisdom; our efforts have been united in the accomplishment of desirable and praiseworthy objects; and the Lord has blessed us in our labors.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

ALASKA TO BE PAID FOR WHEN IMPEACHMENT IS OVER!

THE ADMISSION OF ALABAMA!

ANOTHER BILL PASSED OVER THE VETO!

THE UNITED STATES AND SILK MANUFACTURES!

Washington, 26.—The Senate to-day ratified the North German treaty relative to emigration and naturalization, by a vote of 29 against 8. The treaty was slightly amended but not in any important particular. The ground of opposition was that the confederation might under its provisions interfere with emigrants before their full time of naturalization expired, as Austria did in the Koszta case.

It is said when impeachment is over, the House committee on foreign affairs will report in favor of an appropriation for the purchase of Alaska.

The President has nominated Richard F. Miller, Associate Justice for Idaho.

The committee on elections is engaged in hearing the Utah contested election case, of McGorty against Hooper. It will probably take definite action tomorrow.

In the House, Farnsworth, from the reconstruction committee, reported back the bill to admit Alabama, with an additional section providing that the constitution shall never be amended to deprive any citizens of the United States of the right to vote; neither shall the constitution herein recognized be changed so as to allow any person to vote who is excluded from office by the 14th amendment to the National Constitution, unless the disabilities imposed by said section shall be removed in the manner therein provided. Congress shall have power to annul any amendment to the constitution Alabama, or any act of legislation contrary to the provisions of this section.

Farnsworth supported the amendment in a speech of considerable length, and gave notice he would move the previous question at half past three tomorrow.

At half past one the Senate resumed legislative business, and took up the President's veto.

During the discussion a message from the House notified the Senate of the House amendments to the internal tax bill.

The Senate refused to concur, and a committee of conference was ordered. After considerable debate, the bill passed over the President's veto, by a strict party vote of 32 to 9.

Florence, 26.—It is officially announced that the government will send a ship of war to Japan to protect the trade of Italy.

New Orleans.—Gen. Buchanan has assumed command of this district. The District Court has decided that the signature of Governor Flanders to the act passed by the Legislature while Wells was Governor and not signed by him, is valid and that the act is law. The Germans in this city are raising funds for the relief of the people in East Prussia who are suffering from famine. Fifty thousand dollars were stolen from the canal bank this morning. Ten thousand dollars reward have been offered for the recovery of the money and the arrest of the thief.

Richmond, 26.—In the convention the subject of disfranchisement which was under consideration, has been indefinitely postponed by a vote of 65 to 17.

Washington, 27.—Seward sent to the House yesterday the report of Elliott C. Cowdin, one of the commissioners to the Paris Exposition, on the subject of silk and silk manufactures. He says it is as easy for the United States as for England, to immediately supply herself with raw silk. On reaching New York via California, it would be distributed, not only among our own manufacturer's but portions would doubtless be sent to foreign countries. More especially may the United States be encouraged to prosecute this branch of industry in view of our exemption from the malignant diseases among the silk worms in Europe and Havana.

New York.—The Herald's special Mexican advices state that Tamulapi continues to expel foreigners. The British Consul at Vera Cruz denies any connection with the smuggling on the steamer Danube. The Legislature of Vera Cruz has repealed the poll tax. The company who are to build the telegraph between Coloma and Mazillo are waiting for material from Ocala at Guadalupe. The reported conspiracy against Gen. Corona has turned out to consist of only five officers, who held a meeting merely to express their grief that Gen. Allatore had provisionally entrusted the military command of Yucatan to Col. Cereza.

REMARKS

By Elder LORENZO SNOW, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, October 9th, 1867.

REPORTED BY DAVID W. EVANS.

Knowing our religion to be true we ought to be the most devoted people on the face of the earth to the cause we have embraced. Knowing as we do, or should know, that the gospel we have received promises all our hearts can wish or desire, if we are faithful, we ought to be very faithful, devoted, energetic and ambitious in carrying out the designs and wishes of the Lord as He reveals them from time to time through His servants. We ought not to be lukewarm or negligent in attending to our duties, but with all our might, strength and souls we should try to understand the spirit of our calling and the nature of the work in which we are engaged. When Jesus was upon the earth, he commanded his disciples to go forth and preach the gospel without purse or scrip, taking no thought beforehand as to what they should eat, or drink, or wherewithal they should be clothed; but simply to go forth and to testify of those things which had been revealed to them. In doing this they secured to themselves the blessings of the Almighty, and success attended all their exertions. They were bound to succeed, no power could cross their path and prevent them reaping the most sanguine success because they went forth in the strength of the Almighty to perform His will, and it was His business to sustain and support them and to furnish them all the means of success. Through obedience to the commands of the Lord they secured to themselves the blessings of life with the privilege of coming forth in the morning of the first resurrection, and they had the assurance that in their labors no power on earth could successfully oppose them. These were the kind of prospects I should have liked had I been in their position, or in any other position, for to the thoughtful mind the idea of ultimate success in any pursuit is very pleasing. Now had the apostles, instead of doing as they were commanded, imagined that by doing something else they could have answered the same purpose, they would not have succeeded so well in their operations, neither would they have possessed that assurance of success which under all the trials and persecutions to which they were exposed was doubtless to them a source of constant pleasure and satisfaction.

Quite a number of young men have been called to go to the southern portion of our Territory for the purpose of developing the resources thereof, and building up Zion. Now, should they imagine that they could be successful by taking upon themselves a mission similar to that given by Jesus to his disciples, they would find themselves very much mistaken. Had the apostles or sevens in the days of Jesus imagined that they could have fulfilled the missions given them by building an ark as Noah did, or building granaries and storing grain as Joseph did, they would have been grandly mistaken.

Joseph in the land of Egypt was called

upon to perform a certain class of duties, which were made incumbent upon him. He was not called to preach the gospel without purse or scrip; but to build granaries, and to use all his influence with the King, nobles and people of Egypt to store their grain against a day of famine. I have often thought, in reflecting upon this subject, how little proof they had of the importance of doing what Joseph required of them, when compared with the abundance of proof we possess in relation to the importance of the duties required of us. There was Pharaoh—a gentile, making no profession of religion—had a dream which none could interpret save Joseph, a stranger in the land, whom no one knew, who had been bought for money, and who was taken from prison into the presence of the King. No doubt the nobles and the people who heard of the interpretation of the dream believed that Joseph made that for his own benefit, glory and exaltation, and that the King might think well of him; and when they saw him riding round in pomp and splendor, trying to establish granaries all through the country, they, no doubt, thought he was an impostor, and placed no credence in his predictions. In fact I think I could hardly have believed it myself had I lived in those days. Many of the people placed such little faith in his words, that failing to lay up their food, when the famine overtook them, to save themselves from starvation, they had to sell themselves for slaves to the King. Now supposing that Joseph had gone to work and built an ark, he would not have been accepted of the Lord, neither could he have saved the people of Egypt nor his father's house. When Noah was commanded to build an ark, supposing he had established granaries, he and his house could not have been saved. So in regard to ourselves, when duties are required at our hands, whether it is to go to the southern part of our Territory, to Europe, to contribute to the P. E. Fund, or to build temples or whatever we may be required to do within the pale of the kingdom of the Almighty, we have to walk in the spirit of these requirements and perform them if we would gain power and influence with our God.

I am pleased, indeed, to see the prosperity of Zion. I feel a spirit of solemnity upon me while standing here gazing upon this multitude of Saints. Seeing the difficulties through which we have passed, our present prosperity is astonishing to ourselves and equally so to the world. I feel to thank God for the prosperity of Zion as it presents itself at this time. And when we contemplate our individual position, and see the blessings God has conferred upon us in gathering us from the nations of the earth to the valleys of the mountains, where we are under the guidance of the priesthood, we should be a contented joyous and happy people.

I feel to say a word or two in reference to education. There are very few people who have arrived at the age of fifty and upwards who feel like studying mathematics, they do not feel like attending school and applying their minds to the acquisition of the sciences, but there is a kind of education worthy the best attention of all, and in which all ought to engage—that is the education of the Spirit. As we advance in life we one and all ought to be less passionate, more spiritually minded. The men ought to be more fatherly at home, possessing finer feelings in reference to their wives and children, neighbors and friends, more kindly and godlike. When I go into a family I do admire to see the head of that family administering to it as a man of God, kind and gentle, filled with the Holy Ghost and with the wisdom and understanding of Heaven. Men and women can increase their spiritual knowledge; they can grow better as years multiply upon them. It was so, in a measure, with the old prophets. When they stood on the verge of the grave, ready to give up the ghost and to pass from this life to another, they were full of the power of the Almighty, and could lay their hands on the heads of their children and tell them what would befall them down to the latest ages. The High Priests and Elders of Israel should cultivate this spirit and live continually that they can have the revelations of the Almighty to guide them; that they may grow wiser and better as age advances.

Nothing can be more foolish than the idea of a man laying off his religion like a cloak or garment. There is no such thing as a man laying off his religion unless he lays off himself. Our religion should be incorporated within ourselves, a part of our being that cannot be laid off. If there can be such a thing as a man laying off his religion, the moment