

mouth of holy prophets, since the world began, must be fulfilled, and all things united, both which are in heaven and in the earth. We have got that work to do, or at least all we can of it, leaving the balance to our children, in whose hearts we should instill the importance of this work, rearing them in the love of the truth and in the knowledge of these principles, so that when we pass away, having done all we can do, they will then take up the labor and continue it until it is consummated.

May the Lord bless this bereaved family and comfort them in their deprivation. Those who die in the Lord shall not taste of death. When Adam partook of the forbidden fruit he was cast out from the presence of God into outer darkness; that is, he was shut out from the presence of his glory and the privilege of his society, which was spiritual death. This was the first death; this indeed was death; for he was shut out from the presence of God, and ever since Adam's posterity have been suffering the penalty of this spiritual death, which is banishment from his presence and the society of holy beings. This first death, will also be the second death. Now we look upon the mortal remains of our departed sister; her immortal part has gone. Where? Into outer darkness?—banished from the presence of God? No, but born again into his presence, restored, or born from death to life, to immortality and to joy in his presence. This is not death, then, and this is true in relation to all Saints who die in the Lord and the covenant of the Gospel. They return from the midst of death to life, where death has no power. There is no death except to those who die in sin, without the sure and steadfast hope of the resurrection of the just. There is no death where we continue in the knowledge of the truth and in the hope of a glorious resurrection. Life and immortality are brought to light through the gospel, hence there is no death here; here is peaceful slumber, a quiet rest for a little season, and then she will come forth again to enjoy this tabernacle. If there is anything lacking in regard to ordinances pertaining to the House of the Lord, which may have been omitted or not reached, those requirements can be attended to for her. Here are her father and mother, her brothers and sisters; they know the course to pursue, they know the ordinances necessary to be performed in order to secure every benefit and blessing that it was possible for her to have received in the flesh. These ordinances have been revealed unto us for this very purpose, that we might be born into the light from the midst of this darkness—from death into life.

We live then, we do not die, we do not anticipate death; but we anticipate life, immortality, glory, exaltation, and to be quickened by the glory of the celestial kingdom, and receive of the same, even a fulness. This is our destiny; this is the exalted position to which we may attain, and there is no power that can deprive or rob us of it, if we prove faithful and true to the covenant of the gospel.

That the Lord may bless, comfort and solace the family of his servant, who are called to lament this momentary loss, that in the midst of their affliction, while their sorrow finds no relief in tears, they may bow obedient to Heaven's will, and in gratitude and thanksgiving, praise Him "from whom all blessings flow." And that the Lord may help us to be faithful, is my prayer, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 23.—At the meeting of the Western Union directors, to-day, dispatches of sympathy and condolence for the late Mr. Orton, were read from D. O. Mills, President of the Bank of California, San Francisco; General Stager, vice president of the company at Chicago; John R. Duff, of Boston; Senator Conkling; Henry Weaver, general manager of the cable company in London, and others from different parts of the country.

ST. LOUIS, 23.—The storm last night was violent, flooding cellars all over the city and doing considerable damage. The storm embraced most of the country between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains. About four inches of water fell.

PHILADELPHIA, 23.—Wool quiet, prices nominal. California fine and medium 20 @ 30, coarse 18 @ 25.

FALL RIVER, 23.—Geo. T. Hathaway, arrested this afternoon on the charge of embezzling \$100,000, pleaded not guilty. He goes to jail to-night.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, 23.—All the ranches in Duval and Falls counties have been broken up by Indian and Mexican raiders. A number of persons have been killed the past week. Six have been reported.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 23.—Wm. J. Sidney was arrested to-day, on the complaint of Dr. R. R. Buchanan, which alleges that the defendant is guilty of the crime of seduction, under promise of marriage, of Miss Sallie Osman, of New York State. The affiant says that an indictment has been found against the defendant in the county where the crime

was committed. Sidney was preparing to leave the Hills, and the arrest was caused to keep him here until the arrival of a requisition from the Governor of New York.

NEW YORK, 24.—The *Herald's* London correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that 65 officers and masters of the Russian navy have started for the United States. In the event of war with England these officers will take command of vessels purchased in, and crews recruited from the United States. This brings the Washington government face to face with the great question of its international duty towards two great nations.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The flood of bills for payment of southern claims seems not to have been checked by the recent disclosures on this subject. Of 123 bills and joint resolutions introduced in the House yesterday, 37 were for the payment of war claims, and 28 of them were sent to the committee on war claims.

The *Herald's* St. Petersburg special says: If peace is firmly re-established, the Czar will trust the reins of government to the Czarevitz for a year and a half, during which time he will travel throughout Europe. While the German government still declares that it is anxious to intervene diplomatically, to avert a resort to arms on the part of England, the German Imperial Cabinet is secretly making all preparations for war.

In response to an inquiry upon the subject, Dr. Linderman has stated, in an official letter, that there is no authority of law for receiving trade dollars at the United States Treasury or mints as coin in exchange for other kinds of money. Holders of such may, however, sell them to the mints as bullion. At the present price of silver they would realize about 93 cents each, payable in gold coin or standard silver dollars.

WHEELING, Va., 24.—A heavy storm of rain and hail prevailed here, this morning. A portion of Bellair Goblet works were blown down and several were injured. It is reported that two have died.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, 24.—Telegraphic reports from the Lower Rio Grande indicate that about 20 persons were killed by the recent Indian raids. Nine persons are known to have been killed by the raiders in the northwest border, between Fort Concho and Stockton.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 23.—The *Daily News*, in a leading editorial, says that the policy of the British ministry is becoming a matter of growing importance. The military preparations may be mere military precautions, but there is not one of them which does not mark our progress to a state of war. They are so understood abroad, and every one of them increases the difficulty of maintaining peace. It is exceedingly doubtful whether the full import of some of those so-called precautions is yet realized. The most important of all, the dispatch of native troops from India, has been passed over with very little remark, although the measure marks a revolution in our Indian military policy. Of its effects on India there will be only too many occasions of speaking. The Indian government was wise to gag the vernacular press before calling the natives of India to the aid of the nation which holds their country by right of conquest. This is a subject on which a free native press would certainly have had much to say. Just now, however, we are concerned to know where these troops are about to be put. The native troops are preparing to come, but where they will be landed is a ministerial secret.

At Calcutta, it is given out that their destination is Malta, and it may be, but if so, where are the troops going who are already in that garrison. We may take it for certain that the Indian troops will not be landed in Malta, in addition to those who are already there. Malta is full, and the only inference which can be drawn is that in the plan of the government, by the time the Indian regiments arrive, a destination, at present unknown, will be found either for them or for the corps they will displace. It is quite as likely that these troops will be landed at some Turkish port as that they will go to Malta. Very little time can elapse before we know what is intended by the government. We may suppose that the resolution of our govern-

ment depends upon this or that contingency, but the practical lesson of the last few weeks is that in these matters a resolute hand is guiding a mystified people to an appointed end.

The Paris journals state that invitations to the congress, to examine the changes necessary in the existing treaties, have been semi-officially communicated to the several powers. All except England have declared their readiness to accept the invitation unreservedly. England still insists on the condition that all great changes in the east, such as those proposed by the treaty of San Stefano, shall be treated as a European and not merely as a Russo-Russian question.

MANCHESTER, 23.—A meeting of the Master Cotton Spinners' association finally resolved that it would neither refer the dispute to arbitration nor accept any mediation. The strike at Preston is ended, the spinners having resolved to work on the best terms obtainable. The weavers, winders and warpers are all following their example.

MONTREAL, 23.—A large gang of tramps entered St. Johns last night, and paraded the street this morning, flourishing revolvers and acting in a riotous manner. They nearly all carried arms. The appearance of some of the party lead to the belief that they are more than ordinary tramps.

ATHENS, 23.—It is reported the insurgents refuse to lay down their arms, but a five days' truce has been arranged. It is hoped that negotiations for an armistice, which the British consuls are now conducting, will be successful.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 23.—Grand Duke Nicholas has progressed to Seraskierste to send a mixed commission of Russian and Turkish officers to the scene of conflict between the armed Mussulmans and Russian troops mentioned in a dispatch from that city last night, with the object of pacification, and that the proposal has been accepted. The Porte is not acquainted with the exact nature of this insurrection, but it is supposed the insurgents consist of three battalions of the former garrison of Nisch, who, retreating to the mountains, joined the scattered remains of Souleiman Pasha's army, and have since been reinforced by the Mussulman inhabitants of the locality. This revolt is between the valley of Maritza and San Stefano.

Another insurrection of Mussulmen has broken out in Macedonia. The commandant at Monastir has sent for troops. The Russians have also dispatched forces to the scene.

LONDON, 24.—The *Standard* announces that twelve Russian engineer officers, who were recently at Rome, have started for the Suez Canal and Persian Gulf.

A Vienna correspondent hears that Russia, fearing the Turks will permit the English to occupy the forts on the Bosphorus, in the event of war, has asked Germany to guarantee a line of demarcation during the negotiations. Prince Bismarck is considering the request.

A letter from Bucharest reports that Russians have unsuccessfully attempted to destroy a powder factory at Bucharest. Twelve persons were killed.

A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs: The report that Bismarck intends to abandon all further attempts at conciliation is not believed in well-informed circles, but little confidence is placed in the ultimate success of the negotiations.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* is also despondent about the result of the negotiations.

A correspondent at Berlin says: A preliminary conference has not even been mentioned in the recent negotiations. It is considered that Russia's willingness to treat about the withdrawal of the forces from Constantinople merely indicates a wish to temporize.

A Pera correspondence shows that the Mussulman insurrection is formidable. It engages 3,000 Russian troops, and extends over an area of 10,000 square miles, from between Tartar Bazardjik and Philippopolis, to Gumaidischina and Tchermen. The insurrection was caused by the intolerable oppression of the Russo-Bulgarian regime, and brought to a head by the abduction of Turkish women by the Bulgarians. Cannon and musketry firing are heard daily near Tchermen.

A sanguinary and indecisive engagement was fought near Demobica, on the 18th inst., in which

the Russians lost 500 men, including eight officers killed.

The commander of Demobica has asked for reinforcements, and 2,000 infantry and two squadrons of Cossacks have been sent from Adrianople. The demand for reinforcements greatly reduces the garrisons at Adrianople and Philippopolis.

The Russian attempts to raise volunteers in Adrianople meet with little success in consequence of the lack of money.

The Russians are making a requisition for houses in Adrianople for hospitals.

A special from San Stefano says: Letters from St. Petersburg state that General Milutine will take command of the army of the Caucasus, and General Janninman will become Minister of War. Great preparations are making in Asia, and 25 regiments of Cossacks will be levied. It is stated that an expedition from Orenburg to Tashkend will be organized.

A Bucharest dispatch reports that the foreposts of the Russian Eleventh Corps are within an hour's march of Bucharest.

A Berlin dispatch says: The *North German Gazette* and *National Gazette* are despondent in tone over the prospect of Prince Bismarck's mediation.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: The suggestion for a preliminary conference has been adopted in principle.

An agreement seems assured in regard to the time required for the withdrawal of the Russian army and the British fleet to Adrianople and Besika Bay, respectively. The English cabinet, however, is raising other difficulties in connection with the passage of the Dardanelles and submission of the entire treaty of San Stefano to the Congress. The conviction gains ground that it is determined on war.

The distance to which the English and Russian forces are to retire from Constantinople continues to be discussed, and the difficulties in the way of such a solution are so great that many believe the arrangement is hopeless.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, and other English journals characterize the proposal as a Bismarckian joke.

The *Times* thinks that the adjustment of details ought not to be impossible, and says it is informed that Bismarck is still making efforts, independently of those relating to the retirement of the Russian and English from the vicinity of Constantinople, to find a basis for the meeting of congress.

The situation in Bulgaria is regarded as significant, and some papers believe it may accelerate the course of negotiations. It is manifest that the Bulgarians are taking a terrible revenge for the Turkish outrages of 1876, and the whole country may fall into a condition of anarchy, rapine, and bloodthirsty reprisals. Mussulmans are goaded to despair by the tyranny of their former victims. The country is full of refugees from the scattered army and disbanded garrisons of the Turks. These form the nucleus of the insurrection, and they are joined by the inhabitants of the Mussulman villages, and carry on a guerilla warfare against the Christians and Russian soldiers. Thus, although peace is nominally established in the east, anarchy reigns in Bulgaria as it did before the war. The insurgents are not fighting against Russia, but are fighting for their own lives and honor.

Regarding the situation, the *Times* says: While Europe is negotiating about securing the blessings of peace and freedom to eastern lands, the Christians and Mussulmans in Bulgaria are flying at each other's throats. The whole country south of the Balkans is in the condition which shocked Europe two years ago. Russia, for the moment, seems powerless as Turkey was, and it is time Europe should again attempt to do collectively what no single power can do alone.

HOW AN ENGLISH CLERGYMAN LOST HIS GUESTS.—A reverend doctor, who preaches not a hundred miles from the Temple, has a considerable weakness for clergymen of color, and on a recent occasion gave, in honor of three or four of them, a dinner, to which he invited some distinguished fellow-laborers in the vineyard to meet them.

The dinner hour came, and the white parsons along with it, but though host and guests waited three quarters of an hour, not a black one appeared. The host

thereupon sends for the servant, and asks whether any one has called. "No one, sir, no one," is the answer, with which the doctor being dissatisfied, proceeds to cross-examine, and it, after some time, occurs to the servant to say, "No one, sir, indeed, no one has called except some Christy minstrels, and I soon got rid of them."—*London World.*

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of William Wade, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned administrator of the estate of William Wade, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at his residence at Kaysville City, in the County of Davis, Territory of Utah.

ROBERT WADE, Administrator of the estate of William Wade, deceased.

Kaysville, March 19, 1878.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Anna Eva Seegmiller, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned Administrators of the estate of Anna Eva Seegmiller, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said administrators, at their residence at St. George, Washington Co., Utah.

C. W. SEEGMILLER, W. H. SEEGMILLER, Administrators.

St. George, April 12, 1878.

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