

losophers of the world know of death, its operations, and the existence beyond the tomb. Death is an active, living thing. What do they know of life, or its causes? Of the human mind, its power and workings? They speculate and theorize, but what real knowledge have they? All who have received any knowledge of these things, have received it through revelation.

Our religion is practical. Its observance is not confined to any one day, but to all of our lives. He was satisfied even before he had heard the Gospel, or had seen the Prophet Joseph, that the sects of the age were powerless to bring salvation to any soul. But the Gospel comes with power to those who receive it; and if they live so as to possess the Holy Spirit and have the revelations of Heaven, light and intelligence and truth and understanding will increase with them continually. He exhorted the people to live close to God; instructing them that it is not the performance of some particular duty, such as preaching the Gospel, that is alone acceptable with God; but the faithful discharging of every duty required of us is pleasing in His sight. If we wish to be useful, let us be useful here. And let us learn to prolong our lives upon the earth, live so as to give healthy organizations to our offspring, and good health to ourselves, by exercising wisdom in the food we use, in our labors, and in properly caring for the bodies which have been given us. And let us live so that the power of God may be with us to rebuke the destroyer, and cast him out from our tabernacles and our families.

Elder George A. Smith touched upon the wickedness that characterized the generations of men from the earliest days, and the frustration thereby of the means employed by the Lord at various times to bring salvation to the human family. He referred to the history of the Nephites recorded in the Book of Mormon, to show that the lives of men were prolonged under the reign of righteousness among that people. The Lord has commenced a reign of righteousness in this age, and He has gathered a few people here to these valleys to instruct them, to change their habits and customs, and make of them a people who will fear His laws and obey His commandments, and we should learn to hearken to the instruction given us, that we may be prepared to aid in accomplishing the purposes of the Almighty.

Singing, "Daughter of Zion." Prayer by Elder George Q. Cannon.

Monday morning, April 6.

Conference convened pursuant to adjournment from the 9th of last October, and was called to order at 10 o'clock, by President B. Young.

There were present: In the stand of the First Presidency, Presidents Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and Daniel H. Wells, and John Young, President of the High Priest's Quorum.

In the Apostles' stand, Orson Hyde, Orson Pratt, John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, George A. Smith, Ezra T. Benson, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow, George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith, of the Quorum of the Twelve.

In the stand of the Presidency of this Stake of Zion, Daniel Spencer, George B. Wallace and Joseph W. Young, the Presidency of the Stake, John Smith, Patriarch, E. D. Woolley and Samuel W. Richards, of the Presidency of the High Priest's Quorum, and Levi W. Hancock of the Presidency of the Seventies.

In the Bishop's stand, Bishop Edward Hunter, his Counselors Leonard W. Hardy and Jesse C. Little, Bishop N. Davis, Elders J. D. T. McAllister and George Goddard.

On the general stand were a large number of Bishops, High Priests and Elders, from this Stake of Zion and from other parts of the Territory.

At the Reporter's table were George D. Watt, David W. Evans, T. B. H. Stenhouse and Edward L. Sloan.

Singing by the Choir, "Praise ye the Lord! 'tis good to praise." Prayer by President Heber C. Kimball. Singing, anthem, "The Lord is King."

President B. Young stated the objects of the Conference, and intimated that the time would be occupied in speaking to the people, presenting the Authorities of the Church for their acceptance or rejection, and attending to such other matters as might be deemed necessary.

President H. C. Kimball reasoned on the principle of unity, its growth among the saints, and the course to be pursued by them—the obedience, faithfulness and diligence necessary, to reach that condition of unity required of us. We look forward with anticipation to building up the centre stake of Zion; and

many are anxious for it and will expect to be included among those called to go to Jackson County, who realize but little of the progress they have to make before they are prepared to do so. We have to become much more united, to put away evil from us, to shun evil speaking, and realize the full meaning of the injunction, "Touch not mine anointed, and do my prophets no harm." If we do wrong we must make restitution, cease all wickedness, shun iniquity of every kind, and live to so possess the Spirit of God that it will guide and direct us. The angels and holy beings in the eternal worlds are interested in the work of God in which we are engaged; they watch its progress; and they exercise care over those who are laboring to spread truth and righteousness.

Bro. Kimball referred to incidents in his own experience, of the ministration of beings from the eternal world; and exhorted the people to continued and increasing righteousness.

President D. H. Wells treated on the completeness of the gospel, the perfection of the government of God, and the fulness of the blessings which are brought to all those who embrace and live according to the principles of truth. He referred to the statement of President Young, made yesterday, that the individuals who have obeyed the Word of Wisdom during the past year, have enjoyed far better health than those who have not done so; and reasoned that our obedience to this requirement would not only directly conduce to our health, but would increase our faith and confidence in God, and His power would be with and attend us to a far greater extent; and when sickness would seize upon us or our families, we could call upon the elders with confidence, and their administrations would be owned and blessed by the Lord. The Church and Kingdom of God is growing rapidly, and the purposes of the Almighty are being accomplished, and it devolves upon us to grow in faith and in knowledge, in power and in understanding proportionate therewith. The gospel will teach us to make farms, build houses and cities, and develop the resources of the earth where we reside. It will bring the down-trodden myriads of the world from the poverty-stricken homes where they are tyrannized over, to a land of freedom, and teach them how to live in comfort, and lead them onwards and upwards to salvation. He urged wisdom in our work, in our eating and drinking, and in all that appertains to life, showing that the laws of Heaven are the laws of life, and will prolong our lives and make us happy if we obey them. He advocated the cultivation of a breadth of land which can be well and thoroughly labored; the caring properly for stock and domestic animals, and the hearkening to the counsels given with regard to home manufactures and the means to be used to become truly independent.

Singing "Israel, Israel, God is calling." Prayer by Elder George Q. Cannon.

[Special to the Deseret Evening News.]

## By Telegraph.

The *Republican's* special gives the following report of the proceedings in secret session:—When the Senate retired for deliberation, the discussion as to the powers of the Chief Justice took a wide scope and was participated in by most of the Senators present. Ferry held that the Chief Justice had the same right as Vice-President and could vote in case of a tie, but not to decide points of law.

Conkling spoke in opposition to this position, denying that the presiding officer had the right either to vote or to decide a point of law, except on points of order.

Sherman offered the resolution, that under the rules, the Chief Justice had not the right to decide law points, which right was vested exclusively in the Senate.

This led to an interesting debate, in which the majority of the Senators took part, by which it appeared that great diversity of opinion prevailed.

The Chief Justice made a very good tempered personal explanation of his views in regard to his position when presiding over the court of impeachment. He thought he was entitled to certain powers as Chief Justice, even when presiding over the Senate when that body was sitting as a court.

Williams, Bayard and some other Senators maintained that the Chief Justice was entitled to this position by the Constitution, in order that the Senate may have the benefit of his suggestions, as the highest law officer of the Government; but admitted that he had no

judicial authority, but only his advisory powers. A great difference of opinion developed.

Henderson at length moved to lay Sherman's resolution on the table, which was done. He then moved an amendment to the seventh rule, to the effect that the presiding officer may rule on all preliminary questions and on a question to evidence, unless some member of the Senate shall ask that the question be submitted to the Senate for decision, which shall then be done.

Sumner offered an amendment setting forth that the Chief Justice was not a Senator, and not in fact a member of the court and had not the right to vote on any question. The ayes and nays were called on this, which was lost, ayes 22, nays 26.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Henderson, which was carried by 24 to 19.

No separate vote was had on the question as to whether the Chief Justice has a right to cast a vote, but some of the Senators intend to bring that matter up for discussion to-morrow. There appears to be considerable feeling in some quarters as to the result. Some of the Senators think that the action in giving the Chief Justice the powers he now has under the seventh rule will be reversed.

When the court returned to the Senate chamber at 6:30 and announced the result of its deliberations, there was a shade of disappointment on the faces of all the radicals at the action, which virtually sustained the Chief Justice in his views. The court immediately adjourned until to-morrow.

There is great dissatisfaction among politicians to-night at the action of the Senate, and they assert that the presiding officer ought to have been stripped of all power, thus rendering him useless to do harm if he so desired. The supporters of the President express satisfaction at the action of the Senate. It is expected that there will be a large crowd at the Senate to-morrow in anticipation that the counsel for the President will come prepared to object still further to the examination of the witness who was on the stand at the time Stanberry objected to day.

Chicago, 1.—The *Tribune's* special says the counsel for the President summoned as witnesses, Generals Steadman, Sherman and Rousseau.

The Indian Commissioner left this city to-day for Fort Laramie. Reports from Cheyenne say the Cheyennes and northern Arapahoes will be fully represented at the Council. The Sioux are expected to arrive by the 7th. Several Indian outrages are reported on the Santa Fe route.

The twentieth anniversary of modern spiritualism was very generally celebrated throughout the country yesterday.

Senate.—The managers and the House entered soon after twelve; the minutes of the last session were read until mention of the vote cast by the Chief Justice to decide the tie vote on the question of retiring for deliberation. Sumner moved to correct the journal by inserting the expression that in the Senate's opinion the said veto of the Chief Justice was unauthorized and of no effect. He demanded the yeas and nays on the motion, which resulted in yeas 21, nays 27, so the motion was lost. The question as to the admissibility of Burleigh's testimony about the conversation between himself and Gen. Thomas was submitted to the Senate by the Chief Justice; argument ensued.

San Francisco, 2.—Late Arizona advices confirm the reported abandonment of the La Paz reservation by the Apache and Mohave Indians. The savages have commenced active hostilities in Eastern Arizona, and the inhabitants call on Gen. Halleck to station more troops in that section. Great numbers of stock are run off or killed by the Indians.

Washington, 2.—The attendance at the impeachment trial has greatly diminished. The galleries were not half full at the opening of the trial, though many came in during the afternoon. Drake offered an amendment to the seventh rule, providing that the vote shall be without division on questions of law and evidence, unless the yeas and nays are demanded by one-fifth of the Senators, or by the Chief Justice. The amendment was laid over for one day.

Congressman Terry, of Michigan, corroborated the evidence given yesterday in regard to the interview between Thomas and Secretary Stanton. Gen. Emory, commander of the District, testified in regard to his interview with the President, an account of which was published at the time. Wilson offered additional documentary evidence, including a correspondence between Gen. Grant and the President relative to disobeying the orders of Secretary Stanton

Stanberry made the point that the President's letter was not evidence in the case, unless all the correspondence referred to therein was produced. After some argument on this point, the Senate refused to sustain the objection, 20 yeas, 29 nays. Col. Wallace, commander of the garrison at Washington, testified relative to the interview he had with the President on Feb. 23d; but nothing important was elicited. Court took a recess.

After reassembling, W. E. Chandler, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, testified in regard to the manner in which money was drawn out of the Treasury. He knew of no means by which money could be drawn out for the War Department except on an order from the Secretary of War, signed by the President.

Evarts desired to know the object of this testimony. Butler replied that he wanted to show that the President put Edmund Cooper, the present acting Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury, into that position for unlawful purposes. Evarts made the point that the testimony was irrelevant to the case. After arguments on both sides, the Senate refused to admit the evidence, 23 to 26.

Washington.—Samuel Strong was brought before Chief Justice Carter, of the District Court, charged with being a fugitive from justice in Virginia. Some days since he was brought before Judge Fisher, who discharged him on the ground that Virginia was not a State in the Union, therefore Governor Pierpont's requisition could not be recognized. Subsequently a requisition was received from Gen. Schofield, asking that Strong be delivered to an authorized agent and handed over to the First Military District for trial. The point was, whether Strong should be surrendered on the requisitions. Justice Carter said that a very important question was involved, and he desired further time for consideration.

Berlin, 2.—The naturalization treaty, just concluded with the United States, has been finally ratified by the Federal parliament. Bismarck stated the compact clearly at all points, and hereafter no native of Germany, naturalized in the United States, will be molested on account of his obligations to the parent country.

Lisbon.—The mail steamer brings Rio Janeiro dates to the 11th of January. The allies stormed Humatia after a desperate resistance, capturing fifteen large guns and a large quantity of stores and ammunition, while the land forces engaged the Brazilian fleet and forced a passage to the river and reached the city of Assumption, which had been evacuated, however, by the Paraguayan troops and deserted by the citizens.

Senate, 3.—The amendment to the seventh rule, offered by Drake yesterday, was taken up and adopted, after being slightly amended.

Several phonographic reporters, and other witnesses, were examined with regard to the President's speech at the White House, August 18th, 1866; also the speech at Cleveland, on September 4th of the same year.

Butler put the President's St. Louis speech in evidence; the phonographic reporters testified to the accuracy with which the speech was reported.

Washington.—After the examination of several of the persons who reported the President's speeches, the managers submitted certain executive documents to show that the President had recognized the tenure of office act. Butler said that the examination on the part of the prosecution had substantially closed.

Curtis, of the counsel for the President, proposed that the court should adjourn to Thursday, to allow time to prepare the proof and to have some understanding in regard to the manner for prosecuting the trial. The court then adjourned to Thursday by a vote of 37 to 11.

Chicago, 4.—A Little Rock dispatch says the Republican State ticket has been elected by over thirty thousand majority. The Legislature organized to-day and the constitutional amendment will be adopted to-day.

Omaha dispatches yesterday say that the Indian peace commissioners left for the North Platte.

Washington.—In the President's communication relative to the North German treaty, he intimates the probability that the same question will soon be settled with England, either by treaty or by mutual legislation, as England evinces a willingness to adopt the American view of the matter.

The British Admiralty, in anticipation of trouble arising out of the Alabama claims, have been calling home seamen from the Colonies.