(Continued.)

JOSEPH SMITH A TRUE PROPHET.

A Lecture delivered by Elder Andrew Jenson before the Students' Society, in the Social Hall, Salt Lake City, Friday evening, January 16, 1891.

CHOLERA PREDICTED.

In 1834 Joseph Smith marched from Ohio to Missouri, a distance of about one thousand miles, at the header of the illustrious body of men known in Church history as Zion's Camp. On this long and wearisome journey, some of the brethren indulged in a spirit of rebellion and faith-finding, which was rebuked by the Prophet, first in a mild manner and finally very strongly, as he told the brethren that the Lord had revealed to him that a scourge would come upon the camp, in consequence of the fractious and unruly spirit that had appeared among them. Still, if they would repent and humble themselves before the Lord, the scourge might, in a great measure, be turned away, "that, at the Lord liveth," he said, "the camp will have to suffer for giving way to unruly tempers." (Historical Record, page 385.) The prediction was fulfilled a few weeks later when the brethren had arrived in Clay County, Mo. On the 31st of June, 1834, the cholera broke out in the camp and raged fearfully for several days. Altogether sixty-eight of the Saints were stricken with the dreadful disease and thirteen died. Finally Joseph called some of the surviving brethren together and told them that if they would humble themselves before the Lord and covenant to keep His commandments, and obey his (Joseph's) counsel, the plague should be stayed from their land; but if they should not be another case of cholera among them. The brethren covenanted to that effect and the plague was stayed.

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THE LAST SESSION.

Transactions of Congress Today: Farewell to Blair, Eustis, Hampton, Ingalls, Payne and Spooner.

THANKS OF THE HOUSE TO SPEAKER REED.

An Unusually Late Attendance and an Unusually Disorderly Session.

By Telegraph to the News.

Congress at Work.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—After the conference report on the Copyright bill had been agreed to, Pendleton in behalf of the House conferees, presented the conference report on the Agricultural Appropriation bill, but the House refused to accept it, 54 to 116. Further conferences ordered. The conference report on the Legislative Appropriation bill was agreed to.

Cutchen presented the conference report on the bill for the reorganization of the army. Agreed to, 154 to 94.

Cutchen moved further conference. Rejected, 54 to 88, thus defeating the bill.

The Senate bill was passed to incorporate the National Conservatory of Music of America. As the day broke, Cannon, Illinois, called up the conference report on the deficiency appropriation bill, the remaining point of difference being the appropriation for the payment of Western Pacific Railroad transportation of troops and the payment of the French spoliation claims. The report was adopted. Cogswell, Massachusetts, moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the French spoliation claims amendment. Butterworth, of Ohio, opposed the motion. Negatived, 115 to 85, thus adopting the proposition to pay the claims. He was frequently interrupted and the House fell into a tumult. The motion was agreed to, 99 to 85.

Dockery offered a resolution directing the House conferees to insist on the disagreement to the Pacific railroad items. Adopted. The House insisted on the disagreement as to all the remaining points in dispute.

Before the (3d) hour having taken the chair, McKinley (Ohio) offered the following: "That the thanks of this House are tendered to Hon. Thomas B. Reed for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which he has presided over its deliberations and performed the arduous and important duties of Speaker. Mills demanded the ayes and noes.

The resolution was agreed to, yeas 153, nays 18, a strict party vote. The republicans immediately burst into a volley of cheers which were redoubled when Mills inquired whether this was a part of the Silverite revolt.

Cannon submitted the conference report on the deficiency bill, and while he was explaining the report, the Speaker resumed the chair. His appearance was the signal for a wild outburst from the republican side. Papers and handkerchiefs were thrown in the air, handkerchiefs waved and for a few minutes the chamber rang with cheers. But through the uproar the Speaker was heard to say with a few vigorous strokes of his gavel he restored order. Thos Breckenridge of Kentucky, rising, said his attitude of respect to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, (Cannon). On the floor, in committee and in personal contact, he said, Cannon's wife earned the gratitude of the gentlemen on the Democratic side. (Loud applause from both sides of the chamber.)

IN THE SENATE.

After the passage of the House bill to supply artificial limbs to pensioners Frye, in conjunction with Hale, Allison, Sherman and others, gave notice that the consideration of the military bill, the military forces of the army was reported. Agreed to.

Hawley explained that the report proved merely for a change of the organization and did not increase the army.

The House bill for the issue of a commission to Philip C. Johnson as a second lieutenant in the cavalry and to retire it in the widow was passed.

A message from the House proposing further conference on the legislative appropriation bill was presented and agreed to.

At 4 p. m. Allison returned to the chamber and presented the conference report on the legislative bill, the Senate receding from the amendment as to the senators' clerks and senate committee clerks, leaving them still at per diem compensation. Report agreed to.

The conference report on the deficiency bill was presented. Hale said that the nearly 40 items in dispute had been arranged. The question is still unsettled as to the Pacific railroad claims, payments to the widow of Chief Justice Waite, and Justice Miller, the French spoliation claims and claims of Sikes for moneys expended in the late war and the war of 1812. While the report was being discussed, Pasco called attention to the fact that although there was a message from the House with vote on the copyright bill and repeal the House to return the bill to the Senate, the bill had been signed by the Speaker of the House and laid on the table by the Vice-President. He asked, calling action on his motion, that the Vice-President have his attention called to the motion.

The discussion upon Pasco's motion to reconsider the vote agreeing to the conference report on the copyright bill occupied the attention of the Senate at intervals up to the hour of taking recess. Pasco contended that notwithstanding the motion to lay the bill and have it signed by the Speaker, it was hurried to the Vice-President and received the Vice-President's signature, and is now awaiting the President's. At the resumption of the conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill had been agreed to and a partial conference report on the deficiency bill agreed to, further conferences being ordered. At 6:15 the Senate took recess till 9 a. m.

The Senate resumed its session at 9 a. m., with the Vice-President in the chair.

Pasco's motion, made at the night session, to reconsider the vote agreeing to the conference report on the copyright bill and to recall the bill was discussed.

Further conference report on the deficiency bill was presented and read.

Stewart complained bitterly of the action of the conferees in rejecting the amendment to reclaim California, Oregon and Nevada for the expenses incurred in suppressing the rebellion, the claims for which there were judgments of the court, while a provision was made in the bill for the French spoliation claims, for which there was no judgment of court.

As soon as he had stopped speaking, Hale promised that the Senate conferees on the deficiency bill would endeavor to secure as much as possible of the action of the Senate on the bill. He moved that at 10 morning hour the Senate consider the Blair educational bill by title, and by sentiment, and that it was only a matter of time when they would be paid. In conclusion he pressed and that the conference would make further report in a very short time. Then Sherman interposed a caution for extreme measure. The motion was agreed and the House closed. It was a quarter to 11 o'clock when the doors were re-opened.

The Clerk of the House appeared at the bar with a message, announcing that the House had agreed to the conference report on the general deficiency bill, immediately afterwards Hale presented the same conference report to the Senate and moved its adoption.

Stewart asked what changes had been made of the amendments in dispute.

He was informed by Hale that the House conferees were adhering in their resistance to these amendments that it became a question of giving up the bill. In consideration, finally, of the large pension appropriation which the bill contained, the Senate conferees receded from the amendments and those were taken out of the bill.

The report was agreed to.

Morgan replied to be excused from further service on the committee on foreign relations.

Hear objected and said it would be with great regret that the Senate and country would see the distinguished senator from Alabama relinquish one of that important committee. The Senate declined to accede to Morgan's request.

On motion of Edmunds a committee of two senators was appointed to join a like committee on the part of the House to wait on the President and inform him that Congress is ready to adjourn. Edmunds and Gorman were appointed on the part of the Senate.

Hansom offered a resolution which was unanimously agreed to, tendering thanks to the Vice-President for the courteous, dignified and able manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the Senate.

The House bill for the protection of the lives of miners in the Territories was passed.

A resolution was offered by Mitchell, instructing the judiciary committee to inquire and report as to the date when the law relating to the Chinese restriction expires, whether in 1892 or 1893, also when the Chinese exclusion act of 1888 shall expire. He explained the object was to have information on the subject before the existing laws ceased to operate.

The resolution was agreed to.

At half-past 11 Mr. Pierson, the clerk of the House, presented the Senate deficiency bill, enrolled and signed by the Speaker, and it was immediately signed by the Vice President and retired to the President.

Messrs. Blair, Eustis, Hampton, Ingalls, Payne and Spooner, as senators whose terms expire at noon were in the chamber to the last and gave no outward manifestation of concern or regret at leaving the old familiar hall, although now and again one of their associates approached to say farewell.

No Interference With the African Slave Trade.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Brussels treaty for the suppression of the African slave trade was taken up in the Senate executive session this morning. The opposition to its ratification was based upon a number of reasons such as fears of entangling the alliances, interference with private business enterprises, etc.

Beatty's Nomination.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—There is much discussion of the nomination of J. M. Beatty, to be United States Judge for Idaho, and the Western Senator, who is noted for his objection to the nomination, intimated his opposition with the demand that the case be reopened and it finally took that order, which involves a failure of the nomination. It will receive no further action at this session.

Signed.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—All the regular annual appropriation bills have received the President's signature.

The President at the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The President arrived at the Capitol shortly after 8. He commenced to examine and attach his signature to various measures. He will remain until both Houses adjourn, so as to assign all bills laid before him. Unless they fail to become law.

Death of Leonard Jerome.

LONDON, March 4. Leonard Jerome of New York, whose health has been precarious for some time, died last night.

The Scene in Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—When the 4th of March broke upon the capital the corridors were almost deserted and the galleries of both Houses were well high because of the fact that the Senate House had before the daylight until 9 o'clock, and the hall of the House was the scene of great confusion. There was an unusually large attendance of members, but it was also an unusually disorderly assemblage. The proceedings appeared to be the most serene person in the vast hall, saving certain representatives who filled themselves back in their easy chairs, as the sergeant-at-arms upon the ample lungs and were more or less advanced towards sound slumber. The shrill voice of the Speaker rang out as clearly as ever, calling the House and in remembrance with the unruly members who sought to indulge in "whispering" in the lobby, green, the signs of life outside the hall of the House multiplied and the members who had made off for the night to their homes began to drop in again. The Senate doors were reopened and a large class of people, who take an interest in the Congressional death struggle, began to flock to the Capitol and to spot themselves in the galleries, and the last day session was fairly begun.

London Stock Market Depressed.

LONDON, March 4.—At this hour, 2:30 p. m., the stock market is restless and depressed on vague rumors of the impending failure of the silver trade as a result of the decline in price of rupees and in Mexican and Denver & Rio Grande shares, and other securities. Legitimate as several commercial houses, including that of Thomas Morgan & Co., failed to confirm the rumors. The general belief is that the rumors originated from the legitimate of a prominent South American firm, which has been in progress for the week past.

R.K. THOMAS.

26, 28, 30, 32 E. First South St.

R. R.K.T. T.

26, 28, 30, 32 E. First South St.

DRESS GOODS.

EVERY DRY GOODS HOUSE KEEPS DRESS GOODS, BUT scarcely a house in America can show the collection of superb things we are prepared to offer this Spring. They are strung along from New York to Salt Lake, and SOMETHING NEW IS ARRIVING DAILY. The purchases of six past seasons would not equal the selections of this season's line, and Ladies cannot form the faintest idea of how elegantly and tastefully they can dress, except by calling and examining our choice stock of French Novelties and the other artistic effects in our Dress Goods Department.

We shall show a line of French Challies, the patterns and colorings of which are pronounced works of art.

Our Combination Plaid Robes are the most tasteful, at a moderate price, ever produced; and about two hundred patterns of European Novelties, of which no two dress patterns are alike, are something to be proud of.

The Wool Plaids embrace colors never before attempted, and, together with the patterns, are simply immense, and in styles suitable to all ages.

Our Black Goods stock is very complete, in which we are showing many novelties that are offered at the very low prices we place on Henriettas, Serges, Cords, Diagonals and Twills.

WASH DRESS GOODS.

THE TERMS APPLICABLE TO OUR WASH DRESS GOODS are handsome, pretty, sweet. These three styles of beauty are all embraced in the choicest line ever offered in any one house. The cream of all importers and manufacturers are collected in this one grand display.

We lead with the great European Novelty, Korah Moire, in printed goods, a new weave made from Egyptian Cotton and Combed Yarns, combined with the Moire effect, producing a richness only to be found in the highest class silks. Every house advertises Scotch Ginghams and Zephyrs, and show more ugly than pretty patterns, but with us it is different; we have an immense assortment, and every pattern is a beauty, the colors rare and rich, producing effects never before witnessed in this class of goods, and are perfectly fast.

We are also showing stylish patterns in American Ginghams.

The old stand-by, Printed Sateens, is largely represented in all qualities, and the new Canton Cloth, made by Simpson & Sons, deserve special mention for its richness of design.

The patterns in Prints this season are so very pretty we must speak of them.

WHITE GOODS and EMBROIDERIES.

WHITE BLACK GOODS IS THE ONE NEW THING UNDER the sun; you want to see them; they are in Embroidered Flouncings, India Linens, Nainsook Checks, Lace Effects, Cords and Stripes. Ladies of more advanced years can have all the comfort there is in wearing a white muslin dress and yet be dressed in black. You should buy them early, the novelty being so great, there are doubts of there being enough to supply the demand.

We have a more extensive line than ever in White Embroidered Flouncings in forty-five-inch goods for Ladies, and twenty-seven inches for children. You will, of course, see Flouncings in other stores, but if you want style combined with cheapness, you will buy them of us.

26, 28, 30, 32 E. First South St.

R. R.K.T. T.

26, 28, 30, 32 E. First South St.

R.K. THOMAS.