

REST FOR THE WEARY.

Sooner or later storms shall beat
Over my slumber, from head to feet;
Sooner or later winds shall rave
In the grasses above my grave:
Never disturbing me where I lie,
Nothing their sound shall signify;
Nothing the summer's sun or rain;
Nothing the winter's cold again;
Nothing shall rattle the sacred dread
Shrouding the city of the dead:
Sooner or later far in the night,
Stars shall over me wing their flight;
Silently guarding the blessed gloom,
Locking the doors of the silent tomb:
Sooner or later I shall lie
Where there is never a groan or sigh;
No weary heartache, no throbbing brow,
Sooner or later!—why not now?
Before that time there is work for thee,
Building a house in eternity;
Labor hard shall prepare thee best
For Him, who giveth the weary rest:
Cowardly seeking the silent grave,
Is not the soul He died to save;
"Go to the vineyard," was His command,
Not to the village where tombstones stand;
Laboring there shall thy soul be blest
With the peace of God, which is perfect rest.

DISCOURSE

DELIVERED BY

ELDER CHAS. C. RICH,

In the Tabernacle Salt Lake
City, on Saturday afternoon,
May 12, 1877.

REPORTED BY GEO. F. GIBBS.

I AM glad to enjoy the opportunity of meeting with the Latter-day Saints in this Tabernacle in Conference, under circumstances so favorable. I have been much interested in listening to the instructions we have heard this day. They are words of encouragement to the faithful, they strengthen the weak, they enkindle within us all the fire that burns yet not consumes; and we are stimulated to continue in the good fight of faith despite every opposing power.

We embraced the principles of the everlasting gospel in various lands, and we gathered here for the express purpose of learning further of his ways that we might walk in his paths. It therefore is plain and easy to understand the great obligation that we have placed ourselves under, an obligation that becomes the more serious and important as we count the years of our membership in this Church, and as we have had opportunity. To become efficient laborers in the kingdom, is that we learn the mind and will of God concerning us and then go forth and do it to the very best of our ability and power. Unless we seek the Lord with our whole heart, willing to sacrifice all for him and his cause, we cannot be wholly accepted of him.

We are told by revelation that all blessings are to be enjoyed upon the principles by which his kingdom can be built up, and upon no other. It would be in vain for us to imagine that we are going to enjoy the blessing of the celestial world by adopting any principles we may choose, or that may be suitable to our own peculiar ideas and feelings. Then the first lesson for us to learn is how we can best become acquainted with the wishes of our Father, how we can best use our time and our talents to subserve the interests of his cause here upon the earth. We have entered the door of the kingdom, and that is about all. The actual work we have only commenced, and who cannot see that it is of the greatest importance that we organize ourselves that we may the better prosecute our labors? We pray that the will of God may be done on earth as in heaven. What does it avail us if we do not seek first the Kingdom of God and all its righteousness? And how can we obey this divine injunction unless we seek in the right and proper way to establish its principles in our hearts and lives, giving that kingdom and its government a foundation, a chance to develop itself into the proportions it eventually will do?

The tendency of mankind generally is to gratify a craving for this world's goods, adopting such ways as will best secure to them their heart's desire; this really is their aim and object of life. When we reflect that we live in this important age, when God our heavenly Father has again spoken to the children of men, revealing to them his designs and purposes and the only way to be saved, it is time for us to awake to a sense of duty and prepare ourselves in all readiness, for

he does not speak in vain; all must be fulfilled even as it is written, whether we individually take part in it or not.

The Lord will have a people trained in the school of experience until they shall be prepared to receive him when he shall come to dwell upon the earth for the space of a thousand years. This we understand; we have been taught it by divine instruction, and it is for us to be willing to be taught and to be used in accomplishing the preparatory work. He has also declared by the voice of his servants whom he has raised up, and by his own voice, that the wicked and those who delight in abominations he will overthrow as individuals and as nations; and in the place thereof he will have a righteous people who will fear and obey him in all things. This has been preached to the world now for nearly half a century, and we are still declaring it. We know not how many will hearken to this warning voice, but we do know that history informs us that Noah preached one hundred and twenty years, warning the people of threatened judgments, preaching to them the way of life, with but very little success. The word of the Lord through Noah was verified and fulfilled even as he had declared it.

The words of the Lord were lamentably fulfilled on the heads of his chosen seed, because they rejected the same gospel message which was sent unto them. And the Lord has said that in the last days his word should be verified as in former times. True the message might be lightly esteemed, and they that bear it as well as those that receive it may be set at naught, just in the manner that his word and people always have been treated by the world of mankind generally.

This latter-day work has been commenced by an illiterate, unlearned boy; but like the leaven that was put into the measures of meal, it has worked until already it attracts not only the attention of men of high and low birth, but of nations. And although its advocates have, as a general thing, been persons of humble birth and of limited education, where has appeared the man that has succeeded in gainsaying them, and proving false the principles they teach? That individual is yet to be found, he cannot be found nor never will be, for it is the truth, we bear the new and the everlasting gospel which is incontrovertible. And still with all this before the world, how few comparatively hearken to and obey the message! and how many imperfections we find existing among us! We need careful and gradual training, to be taught a little now and again; and many times we find ourselves almost ready to relinquish our hold on eternal life, having need to be converted again to the truth; and yet we call ourselves Latter-day Saints.

The question that oftentimes arrests my attention is, if we receive not the truth as it is presented to us here, will we be willing to hereafter? Some people imagine that when we pass from this stage of our being we shall all be in a condition to receive truth whether we received or rejected it while upon this earth. It is by reason of our agency that we reject truth and accept evil; and we will find when we go hence that we shall still be possessed of the same agency; and if we were not willing to receive the truth in this world, what assurance have we that our agency will not lead us to reject truth hereafter. If Latter-day Saints cannot endure to the end, if they cannot in their hearts receive as well as practice all of the principles of the gospel as they are made known to them by his servants, it is folly in the extreme for us to allow ourselves to believe that by rejecting certain principles here we will be able to practice them in the world to come.

We will also find that there are certain things that can be performed in this world that peradventure cannot be attended to anywhere else. Baptism by immersion is an ordinance essential to salvation; it is the door to the kingdom and none can be saved without it; and it is an ordinance that strictly belongs to this life. There are also certain ordinances essential to our exaltation in our Father's Kingdom that can be performed only in Temples, except in certain peculiar circumstances; and in order that we should derive their benefit we are called upon to erect these sacred edifices. These are ordinances all important in their nature that belong to this life, they must be attended to here, that we might be prepared to enter upon the duties of the life to come.

There is one matter that has received a great part of my attention particularly of late, that is the conforming of my will to the will of God, not only pertaining to things spiritual but also to things temporal associated with my every-day life. And it appears to me that we as a people have now reached that stage of the latter-day work when this same question is brought right home to the minds of all

who claim membership in the church and kingdom of God. There is one thing he will require of us, that is to prove by example as well as precept that we love him beyond any and everything else; he will require that we establish beyond a doubt that our affections and hearts are his, and that to do his bidding and further the interests of his cause is our greatest and fondest desire.

There seems to be throughout the world a great love for wealth. It is true that riches oftentimes secure ease, comfort and enjoyment. But then these are indulgences that belong only to this life; as no man brought any thing into the world, so none will take anything away. What then may we expect to enjoy in the hereafter? Such blessings only as are secured unto us through the sealing ordinances of the holy priesthood which reach behind the veil. While reflecting on this, would it not be well for us, as Latter-day Saints, to also imagine if we can our feelings if through unworthiness on our part we should find ourselves in the next world disappointed. I think that when we consider these things that compared with our eternal happiness everything else is small and of little moment.

There is much required at our hands, we have not only to labor for ourselves, but for our dead friends, whom we shall meet sooner or later. If when we renew our acquaintance with them we can tell them that we officiated in the temple ordinances for them, it will afford us joy as well as them; but if when we shall meet them we are not the bearers of such welcome intelligence, feelings of remorse will overtake us in not having done our duty, when opportunity was afforded us to do so. These are some of my reflections relative to some of our present and immediate duties.

I am pleased to say that wherever I go I perceive a willingness on the part of the people to build Temples, and also to become united in establishing ourselves upon such a basis as will make us independent of the surrounding world, producing and manufacturing everything we need for use and wear, and thus become self-sustaining; so that when Babylon shall fall we may sustain no loss.

There has never been a generation of time so important as the one in which we live. Our prospects too are peculiarly and unusually encouraging, for the gospel we preach will never be taken away from the earth, and as long as we prove faithful we will maintain our rights which God has given us. There is a prospect too of our posterity living when peace for the space of a thousand years shall be on this earth, when the Saviour and holy beings will visit with men in the flesh, and then his glory will surround the habitation of the Saints. I know of no previous dispensation that had such encouraging and glorious prospects.

Then let me say to the Latter-day Saints, let us practice the principles of our holy religion, be willing to be directed and used for the good of our Father's cause, in whatever capacity we may be placed, and be servants and Saints of God in very deed. And that this may be our happy lot is my prayer in the name of Jesus. Amen.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

COLUMBUS, 23.—About noon the railroad strikers, to the number of 300, went to the rolling mill and compelled the employees to suspend work. They also went to the pipe works, the Clay company's works, Patton's pot works, Adams' planing mill, Franklin machine works, Peters' sash works; and other factories the employees of which joined the strikers and went along. The entire mob, who had their dinners with them, went to the Union depot to the number of 2,000 and ate dinner. No violence was used.

TOLEDO, 23, 3 p.m.—A delegation of strikers waited upon the engineers and firemen of the Lake Shore railroad at the Air Line junction and ordered them to run the engines into the round house, which order was complied with. All western bound freight trains have been abandoned and orders have been issued to station agents to receive no stock or any freight of any description for any point. This action puts an end for the present to all traffic on the main line and Air Line routes between this city and Elkhart, Ind., and also on the Detroit division of the Lake Shore road.

ZANESVILLE, 23.—This morning 2,000 men assembled in front of the new hotel being built and demanded that the men working on the building quit. The men all quit and assembled in front of the court house where the crowd was addressed by Henry Klandish who counseled moderation. After the speech large crowds marched to the different manufacturing places in the city, compelling the men to quit work. They also waited on Townsend & Burgess, proprietors of the street railway, compelling them to haul off the street cars. No violence is anticipated. About fifty manufacturing establishments are idle this afternoon.

TERRE HAUTE, 23.—The em-

ployes of the Vandalia railroad waited upon President McKee this afternoon for an answer to the proposition made yesterday for a restoration of wages. The increase demanded is 15 per cent. Mr. McKee said he would give a final answer to-morrow morning. Meanwhile all freight trains will be stopped. Six hundred men are here on strike. All is quiet and orderly.

NEW YORK, 23.—The strike on the Erie railroad has extended this side of Binghamton. Military preparations on a large scale are rapidly making to suppress it.

PITTSBURG, 23.—The Pittsburg strikers seem universally disposed to assist the law-abiding citizens in saving property from the thieves and the flames. Their better nature shows itself on all hands, but the terrible scenes that have been enacted are traceable to lower grades of men than those who inaugurated the strike. They are those who have neither character nor position to lose by their action, and hold themselves amenable to no law. This is the class whose acts are disgracing Pittsburg.

As to any plan looking to any compromise between the Fort Wayne men and their employers, it is stated that all hopes in that direction are ended. The railroad authorities have distinctly informed the strikers that there will be no compromise whatever. When this became known all the passenger engineers and firemen quit their express. No trains of any kind will go out this evening on the Pennsylvania Railroad. There is no hope of compromise. The officials declare that such shall not take place, though not a wheel should turn on their entire road, and also if this community can get along without the Pennsylvania Railroad, they can get along without the strikers.

MCKEESPORT, Pa., 23.—The iron workers in the National Tube Works, Wood & Co. Iron Mills, and other manufacturing establishments, have struck.

PHILADELPHIA, 23.—The fire at South Street bridge was gotten under control after four cars of oil had been destroyed. People are despairing. Four hundred regular soldiers, under command of General Hancock, arrived here from Baltimore at 10 o'clock.

President Gowen, of the Reading railroad, has offered a reward of \$10,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the parties who fired Lebanon Valley Bridge, at Reading, last night.

SAN FRANCISCO, 23.—The workmen's meeting, which numbered about 10,000, broke up at ten o'clock without making any violent demonstrations as a body. Shortly before the adjournment a portion of the crowd wrecked a Chinese wash house in the neighborhood. The mass of the throng dispersed towards their homes, but several hundred banded together, proceeded to the corner of Geary and Leavenworth Streets, which is occupied by a two story frame building containing a Chinese laundry and fruit store on ground floor and a residence of a family above. The crowd attacked the Chinese place, broke the street lamps and set the building on fire. The white woman was barely saved alive from the upper story. The mob impeded the firemen on their arrival, cut the hose, and the building was destroyed. They then came down Geary Street to Dupont with the evident intention of raiding the Chinese quarter. On their way they attacked and cleaned out a number of Chinese wash houses. By the time they reached Dupont St. they numbered 500 or 600. Here they were met by a strong force of police, who formed a line across the street. The rioters tried to break through, but the police stood firm, and being reinforced in haste from the City Hall, by the free use of their clubs, beat the crowd back. At present the police hold Dupont Street, on the corner of Pine, against the body of the mob, while strong squads are posted at the intersections of Cross Street with Dupont, the main object being to keep the mob from China town. The crowd evidently lack leaders, and their movements are without cohesiveness. They make but little show of resisting the police other than by crowding upon them, yelling and driving them. The general impression among the authorities is that by vigilant and determined action on the part of the police, the crowd will be held in check during the night, though their slogan of China town at one o'clock is ominous.

The militia remain at their armories, not having yet been called upon for service.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 24.—L. M. Axford, who arrived this morning, from the hay fields, in the vicinity of Spearfish, reports that a train of forty wagons, supposed to be from Deadwood, bound for the Big Horn, arrived at Spearfish City this morning, having been driven in by the Indians. The bodies of the four men that had been killed by a band of about twenty Indians, were brought in. Another body was buried near where the fight occurred. The hay makers in Spearfish Valley have nearly all stopped work and gone into town for safety.

General Dawson, a prominent citizen of this place, received a letter, to-night, from the town of Spearfish, asking for God's sake, to send them aid, and stating that the Indians were raiding the valley and burning ranches. All the women and children and people from the ranches have taken refuge in Spearfish. The letter also contains a request that Senator Spencer, of Alabama, who is now here, be urged to invoke aid from the government.

HAT CREEK, Wyo., 24.—The coach from Deadwood was stopped last night, by six men near Cheyenne River. There was no treasure box aboard. The passengers were robbed of about \$20 in money, some arms and bedding.

CHICAGO, 24.—The Tribune's London special says, there is no disguising the gravity of the situation. The Russo-Turkish war is entering upon a new complication which may involve more than one of the great powers which have hitherto held aloof. Around the military clubs, yesterday, there was great excitement, and the wildest rumors prevailed. Never since the beginning of the war has there been so much feeling. The stock market, yesterday, was exceedingly flat and experienced a heavy fall in several securities.

NEW YORK, 24.—The journals are generally given up to the news of the strikers and rioters, to the exclusion of everything else.

The Herald says, editorially, "We judge the number of actual strikers all over the country to be not greater than 8,000, or at most 10,000. There are great crowds of idlers, tramps and thieves congregated at every centre to repeat the Pittsburgh riot, and thus the movement not only looks, but is formidable, by reason of the outside influence, which will presently be beyond the control of the respectable strikers. There are no signs that railroad managers propose to settle the difficulty, while there is no doubt the strike is duly planned and thoroughly organized. Within six months, thirty-two roads, representing \$50,000,000 of stock and over \$75,000,000 of debt, have been sold, and receivers been appointed for sixteen roads, with stock and debt amounting to over \$150,000,000.

ATLANTA, 24.—An accident, to-day, overturned the express and baggage car, and burned two coaches on the Georgia Railroad, and burned the engineer to death. Several were wounded.

CINCINNATI, 24.—The middle span of the Cincinnati, Georgetown and Portsmouth narrow gauge railroad bridge, over the Little Miami River, about two miles above Linwood, within ten miles of this city, fell about three this afternoon, precipitating 15 laborers a distance of 50 feet. Three were instantly killed, and another has since died; two others were fatally injured, and eight more or less severely wounded. The accident is attributed to the weak trestle work failing to sustain the superstructure.

KANSAS CITY, 24, 2 a.m.—The United States troops, ordered from Fort Leavenworth to St. Louis, have been switched on the side track in Wyandotte, opposite this city, by the trackmen, and cannot proceed. The railroad employees have given notice that they will burn every bridge between here and St. Louis, if necessary, to prevent them from going to that city.

The strike of railroad employes occurred, as previously agreed, at noon, to-day. No freight trains are allowed to leave the city. This afternoon a crowd of about 250 collected at the depot, marched to all the railroad shops in the city, and compelled the workmen to cease work. They also visited Plankinton & Armour's packing house, elevators and all places where labor was being performed, and compelled