

here from the tower of Babel, that had all this western hemisphere promised to him and the righteous of his seed for an everlasting possession. What will become of your 640 acres then? What will become of your farms when these resurrected men shall come forth and show their deeds. Perhaps you may think they did not keep any records in those days. But let me tell you they had records of deeds; and all these things are spoken of and testified of in the great books that are kept in the eternal world, and it will be found that they are the inheritors before us, that is before the Gentiles that came over here four hundred years ago and upwards. But what about the Nephites that came here about six hundred years before Christ. When they got here, the first thing the Lord did was to confirm his promise unto them. He told them it was their inheritance for an everlasting possession. "Hold on, says one, that would take away the right of the Jaredites. Oh, no. The Lord, in making this promise, did not do it according to the deed-makers of this day; he did not follow after the pattern of men. The records that he makes on the books in eternity are records made upon principles, in accordance with celestial law, not in accordance with Gentile laws, nor our notions of things. The notion, or idea, that the Lord had was that this continent, North and South America, should be inhabited by the righteous who will be resurrected from the dead, and who lived here on this continent.

Latter-day Saints, do you not feel a little concerned? Has any promise been made to you, or are you left out while the Nephites and Jaredites gobble up all the land, and leave you to go around the streets begging? Hear what the Lord, our God, had to say, through the Prophet Joseph, concerning you, on the 2d day of January, 1831. "I was present when the Lord gave this revelation, in the midst of a conference, to his servant Joseph. I will repeat the words: "And I hold forth and deign to give unto you," (speaking to the Latter-day Saints assembled in conference, and to all that should become Saints,) "greater riches, even a land of promise, a land flowing with milk and honey, upon which there shall be no curse when the Lord cometh. And I will give it unto you for the land of your inheritance. And this shall be my covenant with you, ye shall have it for the land of your inheritance, and for the inheritance of your children forever, while the earth shall stand, and ye shall possess it again in eternity, no more to pass away." The same promise, you see; very different from the promise of men; you will possess it again in eternity, no more to pass away. He did not reveal to us the central portion of our land of promise on that conference day, but told us that it should be revealed at a future time. Hence, in that same year he appointed his servant Joseph and some twenty or thirty of the elders to go from Kirtland, Ohio, westward through the State of Ohio, State of Indiana, State of Illinois, State of Missouri, to the western boundaries thereof. There he pointed out by revelation—which you will find recorded in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants—the central portion of our inheritance, where the great temple should be built upon which a cloud of glory should rest, and told us that that was the land of promise, in time and in eternity, the same as the promise made to the ancient Saints of God. We are not in possession of it at the present time. It cannot, however, be said concerning us, as it was said by Stephen concerning Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. He said he gave those old ancient men not so much as to set their foot on. But it happens we paid for some of that land, and we got our deeds at the Land Office, and we claim this at the hands of our God, and ask him, if we do not get it right now, this year, or ten years hence, we will ask our Father to give us that land after the resurrection, at any rate. But will we inhabit any of it in time? Oh, yes. We will build a great city in Missouri. We will also build a great temple unto the Lord our God in that city, and the temple block and place where it is to stand is already known. It was laid out in the year 1831, and the corner stone laid, and we will build a temple there, and build it after the pattern that the Lord gave to his servant Joseph, the Prophet, and also according to the pattern that he shall hereafter show, if the pattern is not already given in full. I will tell you another thing that will happen in our promised land, after that temple is built;

there will a cloud of glory rest upon that temple by day, the same as the cloud rested upon the tabernacle of Moses, that was carried in the wilderness. Not only that, but also a flaming fire will rest upon the temple by night, covering the whole temple; and if you go inside of the temple, the glory of God will be seen there as it was anciently; for the Lord will not only be a glory and a defense on the outside of that wonderful building, but he will also be a glory and a power in the inside thereof, and it shall come to pass that every man and every woman who is pure in heart, who shall go inside of that temple, will see the Lord. Now, how great a blessing it will be to see the Lord of Hosts as we see one another in the flesh. That will take place, but not till after the temple is built. Moreover, you will not only be favored with this great privilege, but Isaiah tells us that "the Lord will create upon every dwelling place of Mount Zion, and upon her assemblies, a cloud and smoke by day, and the shining of a flaming fire by night." When you hold your meetings in the day time, you shall be sheltered by a cloud, and when you hold your meetings in the night time, instead of lighting up your lamps with common oil, or with gas, or anything of this kind, you will have no need of any artificial light, for the Lord God will be the light thereof, and his glory will be there, and you will see it and you will hear his voice. Have you not read in this book called the Bible about the Lord suddenly coming to his temple? Read the 3d chapter of Malachi: "Behold, I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before me; and the Lord whom ye seek shall suddenly come to his temple. \* \* \* And he shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver; and he shall purify the sons of Levi and purge them as gold and silver, that they may offer unto the Lord an offering in righteousness." That same fire will rest upon the abodes of those that come into that temple, and they will be filled with fire and the Holy Ghost. They will be purged of all iniquity, and every ordinance that will be administered in that temple will be administered by holy hands, and you will understand and know the meaning thereof. The Lord will reveal these things in their day; he will reveal everything that is needful, so that the knowledge of God may rest upon you, and that there may be no darkness with you. Amen.

#### AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The following is the full text of the funding bill, as passed by the House to-day:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled,* That all existing provisions of law authorizing the refunding of the national debt shall apply to any bonds of the United States bearing a higher rate of interest than 4½ per cent. per annum, which may hereafter become redeemable, provided, that in lieu of the bonds authorized to be issued by the act of July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," and acts amendatory thereto, and the certificates authorized by act of July 26th, 1879, entitled "An Act to authorize the issue of certificates of deposits in aid of the refunding of the public debt," the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to issue bonds in the amount of not exceeding \$400,000,000, which shall bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years and payable ten years from the date of issue; and also certificates in the amount of \$300,000,000, in denominations of \$10, \$20 and \$50 either registered, or coupon, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after one year and payable in ten years from the date of issuance. The bonds and certificates shall be in all other respects of like character and subject to the same provisions as the bonds authorized to be issued by the act of July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," and acts amendatory thereof; providing that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize an increase of the public debt, and provided further, that interest upon the 6 per cent. bonds, hereby authorized to be refunded, shall cease at the expiration of 30 days after notice that the same have been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

Sec. 2.—The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized in the process of refunding the national debt, to exchange, at not less than par, any of the bonds of the United States outstanding and uncalled, bearing a higher rate of interest than 4½ per cent. per annum, and on bonds so redeemed the Secretary of the Treasury may allow the holders the difference between the interest on such bonds from the date of exchange to the time of their maturity and interest for a like period on the bonds or certificates issued; but none of the provisions of this act shall apply to the redemption or exchange of any bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, and bonds so received and exchanged in pursuance of the provisions of this act shall be cancelled and destroyed.

Sec. 3.—Authority to issue bonds and certificates to an amount necessary to carry out the provisions of this act is hereby granted, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to make suitable rules and regulations to carry this act into effect; provided, that the expenses of preparing, issuing, advertising and disposing of bonds and certificates authorized to be issued shall not exceed one-fourth of 1 per cent.

Sec. 4.—That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, if in his opinion it shall become necessary, to use not exceeding \$50,000,000 of the standard gold and silver coin in the Treasury in the redemption of 5 and 6 per cent. bonds of the United States authorized to be refunded by the provisions of this act; and he may, at any time, apply the surplus money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as he may consider proper, to the purchase or the redemption of United States bonds or certificates; provided, that the bonds and certificates so purchased or refunded shall constitute no part of the sinking fund, but shall be cancelled.

Sec. 5.—From and after the 1st day of May, 1881, the 3 per cent. bonds authorized by the first section of this act shall be the only bonds received as security for the national bank circulation or as security for safe keeping and prompt payment of the public money deposited with such banks; but when any such bonds deposited for the purpose aforesaid shall be designated for the purchase or redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury, banking associations depositing the same have the right to substitute other issues of bonds of the United States in lieu thereof; provided, that no bond upon which interest has ceased shall be accepted or shall be continued on deposit as security for circulation or for the safe keeping of the public money; and in case bonds so deposited shall not be withdrawn, as provided by law, within 30 days after interest has ceased thereon, the banking association depositing the same shall be subject to liabilities and proceedings on the part of the comptroller, provided for in section 5,234 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; and provided, further, that section 4 of the act of June 20th, 1874, entitled "An act fixing the amount of the United States notes," providing for a redistribution of the national bank currency, and for other purposes, be and the same is hereby repealed, and 5,159 and 5,160 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be and the same are hereby re-enacted.

Sec. 6.—That this act shall be known as "The funding act of 1881," and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

WASHINGTON, 19.—An analysis of the vote on the passage of the funding bill to-day, shows that the House divided substantially on party lines, their being only seven republicans recorded in the affirmative, and only ten democrats in the negative. The republicans who separated from their party friends on this question, are Kelly and Smith, of Pennsylvania; Ketcham, of New York; Marsh, of Illinois; Russell, of North Carolina; Updegraff, of Louisiana, and Washburne, of Minnesota.

The Pacific Coast representatives were all present, Berry and Whitaker voting for the bill, and Davis, Page, Pacheco and Daggett against it. The republican opposition was based upon a belief that the bill providing for three per cent. short time bond and certificates is impracticable for refunding purposes, except in so far as it provides for compulsory use of three per cent. bonds on a basis for national bank circulation, and that this requirement is unjust and dangerous by threatening the stability of the present volume of currency. Undoubtedly most of the members who voted for the bill believed it a practicable and wise measure, but many votes were given for it, only because of a confident expectation that the Senate will amend the bill, either by increasing the rate of interest or lengthening the duration of the bonds.

The special committee to investigate the alleged abuse of the franking privilege during the late Presidential campaign to-day examined several witnesses. Details are withheld from the press.

The Census Committee of the House referred to the sub-committee the apportionment bills introduced by Representatives Springer and Cox.

The inter-ocean canal committee, to-day, heard the conclusion of the statement by S. L. Phelps, representing the Nicaragua Canal Company. A private session was afterwards held for the purpose of discussing the proposition to grant a charter for Ead's ship railway across the Isthmus. Generally members of the committee took part in the discussion. Representative Frye and others advocated the scheme as the most feasible and practicable one now under consideration.

NEW YORK, 19.—To-morrow's *Public* will show the course of business transactions for the week as displayed in the clearing house returns at various cities, together with comparisons for the corresponding week last year. It seems that New York has gained 49.7 per cent., Boston 13.8, Philadelphia 4.10, Chicago 40.4, Cincinnati 32, St. Louis 1.1, Baltimore 8.5, San Francisco 13.1, Louisville 20.3, Milwaukee 12.2, Pittsburg 8.2, Providence 4.1, Indianapolis 24.8, Kansas City 19.8, Hartford 26.5, Lowell 18.1. Only three small towns show losses, as follows: Cleveland 6.7, New Haven 3.8 and Syracuse 6.5. New York's great increase is attributed to stock speculations, which has been beyond all precedent. The exchanges are of some value elsewhere, but at New York of no value as an indication of the general condition of business. The *Public* comments as follows: outside of the Stock Exchange, there was a large and satisfactory business, with some symptoms of an attack of the speculative fever, but the advance in commodities has, as yet, not been important, nor has the excitement by general bad weather, ice in the rivers, and the almost impassable condition of the streets interfered greatly with the movement of merchandise, but the preparations for the spring trade are of unusual magnitude, and the prevailing feeling is confident. The general volume of business is fairly indicated by the exchanges outside of New York. The contrast with last year is particularly encouraging because: 1st, speculation in produce and merchandise is now confined within very moderate limits; 2d because the average of prices is lower than it was one year ago, and now enough to invite foreign buyers as strongly as the prices of January, 1880, invited foreign sellers; and, 3d, because the imperatively regular increase of changes of nearly all cities, notwithstanding low prices, and the absence of speculative fever, shows that an agreeably increased quantity of products is being moved at fairly remunerative terms.

At a meeting of the directors of the Union Pacific, on Wednesday, it was unanimously agreed to increase the capital stock \$10,000,000, to be offered to stockholders of record on February 6, at par, in a proportion of one share of the new to five of the old. The object is to raise money for extensions and increasing the facilities required by the growing business of the road.

Gen. Skobloff telegraphs, under date of the 15th, that on the night of the 11th and 12th an immense force of Turcomans made a sortie upon the front flanks in the siege works and another body simultaneously attacked the camp in both flanks and rear. A hand-to-hand fight ensued, which lasted until midnight. The Turcomans were ultimately repulsed from the camp and from the front and right flank of the siege works, but on the left flank they captured a redoubt from the company of trans-Caspian troops, who lost their commander and 39 men killed and four wounded. The Turcomans here captured two mountain guns, all the gunners being captured at their posts. The Russian reserve recaptured the redoubt and one of the guns, but the Turcomans dragged away the other gun, which, however, had been previously rendered useless. The enemy retreated with great loss to within a short dis-

tance of the fortress. The total Russian loss was one officer and 52 men killed, five officers and 93 men wounded. The siege works were completed during the night. The Russian mortars threw shells into the interior place next day and the Russians' camp advanced to the first parallel. The siege is still progressing.

CHARLESTON, 19.—Bessie Wirts, daughter of Wm. Wirts, of Prosperity, was brutally outraged on Monday evening by two negroes, Spearman and Fair, and then murdered. The negroes were arrested and confessed. Last night a mob took them out of jail and shot Spearman dead. Fair escaped, but being recaptured, was hanged to-day near Prosperity by a mixed crowd. Miss Wirts was 22 years of age, beautiful and estimable.

WASHINGTON, 20.—A convention of delegates favoring the passage of a uniform bankrupt law met last evening. Delegates representing various leading commercial organizations from all parts of the country were present. The convention endorsed the bill drafted by Judge Lowell, of Boston, which is now pending before the Judiciary Committee of both houses of Congress. Some amendments to Judge Lowell's bill were proposed and referred to a committee.

The following resolutions were submitted to the National Woman's Suffrage Association to-day:

*Resolved*, That suffrage or self-government is a national inalienable right and not a privilege that any government can confer or justify withhold.

*Resolved*, That we are a nationality and not a confederacy of states, we are all citizens, first of the United States, and second of the States wherein we reside. Hence the right of self-government should be guaranteed by the National Constitution to all citizens. That with the ballot in their hands they may protect themselves everywhere under our flag.

*Resolved*, That the women of this nation have not as much to fear from a solid south, as from a white male dynasty in which they have no representation.

*Resolved*, That the party that would triumph in 1884, would do well to place a woman suffrage plank in its platform.

*Resolved*, That to exempt clergy and church property from taxation, while the laboring men and women must bear the added burden is to recognize a privileged order in the union of Church and State, an old monarchical idea opposed to the secular nature of our government.

*Resolved*, It is the duty of Congress to submit to several States constitutional amendment securing to women citizens the right of suffrage.

COLUMBUS, 20.—Every republican member of the General Assembly signed a memorial asking Garfield to make Governor Foster a Cabinet minister.

Secretary Sherman made a speech to a large gathering of friends to-day. Governor Foster, in introducing him, took occasion to make an eloquent allusion to his services, talents and prominence. The Secretary made a feeling response, expressing his gratitude to the people who had elected him Senator, after he had for years performed the arduous and difficult duties of Secretary of the Treasury. He had done the best he could to advance the interests of the country. He agreed with Foster in a tribute of respect to Senator Thurman as an able, honorable man. He expressed himself especially indebted to Governor Foster for the honor and courtesy by which he had allowed Ohio to send him by a unanimous vote to the United States Senate, without a quarrel or division in the republican party. He paid a tribute to the honesty of the country, its ability to pay and its lawabiding character. The only dangerous question now was whether every man should have his rights guaranteed and assured by the Constitution and Federal power. He hoped he would overcome in time, the notion that had sprung up within a year or two that he was a human iceberg, dead to all human sympathies. (Laughter and prolonged applause.) He evidently believed that idea a false one. He and Foster leave for New York to-night.

NEW YORK, 20.—The *Times* learned from an official source that the awards will be as follows: To the Western Union Co., \$56,600,000; to the American Union Co., \$15,000,000; and to the Atlantic and Pacific Co., \$8,400,000. This is within a