

THE MORMONS.

SERVICES AT THE GRAND STREET TABERNACLE, YESTERDAY.

(From the Brooklyn Eagle, Sept. 3.)

An inconsiderable number of Latter-day Saints assembled yesterday afternoon at their place of meeting, on the second floor of Americus Hall, No. 178 Grand St., to engage in the customary weekly services. The usual programme was carried out, embracing a communion of bread and water, addresses by a few of the brethren, and singing. On this occasion the tenor of the remarks, in addition to a defense of the peculiar doctrine, assumed the character of lamentation relative to the recent death of the prophet and head of the Mormon Church, Brigham Young. Of six or eight men seated upon the platform on either side of Elder Bywater, who was the presiding genius of the meeting, were two sons of the late prophet.

The exercises opened at three o'clock, with the singing of a hymn and a prayer by Elder Henry Bywater, who for more than a score of years has had charge of matters pertaining to the welfare of Mormon interests in this city.

Brother Thomas Fuller briefly addressed the assemblage upon the noble character of and the high position attained by Brigham Young in the Church. The prophet was a great man, one of the chosen of God, in fact, whose exalted spirit would always live in the hearts of the people who had so fondly revered him. That spirit actuated the Church, of which Brigham had been High Priest and ruler for so extended a period, and would so continue, he trusted, to the end of time.

Elder Alexander was the succeeding speaker, and he, like the brother preceding him, was almost equally brief. He said substantially that there have been and are many who have derided Brigham Young, who have spoken and written of him in unmistakable terms. Those persons did not know what they were talking of, else they would have refrained from attempting to injure him until they knew of something tangible against him.

At the conclusion of the Elder's remarks the communion was partaken of by the Saints, after which Brother Spencer Clawson responded to a call for remarks. He said: We are called to mourn the loss of our President, as you all know, and if my feelings were consulted, I should prefer to sit back and listen to others. Justice to the memory of Brigham Young cannot be done in a few remarks by myself or any other man. His is a character that stands out in bold relief before the entire world, and in the future his example and teachings will be a guide to salvation to thousands of his fellow-men. It had been five weeks since he had seen and shaken the great prophet by the hand, when his health and spirits were remarkably good for a man of his advanced years. Then, as on all occasions, he kindly received me. In fact, all through my life he has been a father to me and a father to my father. It was by his superior force of will and character that Brigham Young was enabled to develop the great mountain waste, now so productive and populous, in Utah valley. He made it possible to build the Pacific Railroad twenty years earlier than it could otherwise have been done, and in many other ways has proven himself a benefactor to the country at large. I predict, said the speaker, that the wisdom of Brigham Young's choice of Salt Lake City and the adjacent territory as the abiding place for the Latter-day Saints will be manifested by the existence of those settlements so long as the world shall last. Of all the 200,000 Mormons in the land, all loved and respected the head of their church from the fact alone, if for nothing else, that he defended it from the attacks of enemies, averted dangers menacing it, and invariably thwarted the evil designs of the ungodly Gentiles and apostates. He sleeps well and in peace after his troubled life, and today there are not less than 40,000 people gathered round his remains to do his memory the honor unquestionably due. Referring to the present lack of a head to the church, the speaker said no changes are possible or dangers feared, for the reason that it is thoroughly organized. Being thoroughly loyal the people of the church will see to it that it is sustained through this or any subsequent ordeal however

trying it may be. They have been grossly misrepresented through the machinations of bad men, especially some apostates than whom the church has no worse enemies, and the Mormons as a whole are made to appear the most ungodly people on the face of the earth. Brigham Young, of all men, has not deserved this. That he has been assailed and maligned may be set down as sheer malice on the part of an unenlightened community by whom the man's good qualities were never known nor could be appreciated.

Brother Alex. Garrick, and a newly arrived convert from England, named Farrell, in turn spoke briefly in praise of the dead prophet, whom both styled a noble successor to the founder of the faith and on the whole a genuine philanthropist to the human race.

The principal speech of the session was made by Elder Bywater, at the close of the services. He reiterated the statement that the death of Brigham Young could not interfere with the natural force of events affecting the continuance of the Church. Persecution might continue as in the past, as it doubtless would. Christ and his Apostles had to endure that, yet it did not interfere with the advancement of the Church in numbers or usefulness. As it then was, so, said the Elder, will it be with the Latter-day Saints. Our Church is the relic of primitive Christianity, pure and simple, and we have faith to believe it will survive—even prosper—under the adverse conditions at present surrounding it. We are asked what we will now do that the head of the church has departed. The answer to all such queries is that we have a plenty of good men to take the place of Brigham Young. Though dead the influence is not lost to the Church, and will measurably guide his counselors.

After a further reference to the life of Brigham and the tenets and practices of the Mormon Church, Elder Bywater, in his concluding remarks, alluded to the presence of several scribes. He said to them: All we ask is a fair chance and to be reported simply as we speak. If we are of God, as we claim to be, woe to all enemies and traducers. If we are not chosen people, we certainly stand in need of some consideration, as we are then surely doomed and will be brought to naught. Feeling convinced we are of God, I warn you who would misrepresent us not to persecute us. Assuming we are wrong, said the Elder, in a Christian spirit we should not be driven to the wall by persecution. On the contrary, a kindly spirit should be manifested with a view to bring us to see the error of our ways.

With a closing appeal in the form of a prayer—the customary formula apparently—that God might bless all his people, the singing of a hymn and a benediction, the services came to an end.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 11.—Four thousand of the Imperial Guard passed through Bucharest on Monday; 4,000 more are expected to-day, and 8,000 on Wednesday.

A correspondent, under date before Plevna, Saturday, 5 p.m., says, the Russians had, during the night, gained a large slice of ground in the direction of Grivica, and a battery of siege guns had been built on an elevation within easy range of the redoubt. At sunrise that battery came into action in rear of the advanced battery, and sent its fire sweeping into the redoubt, which could not reply to the siege battery, the range being too long, so it pounded away at the field batteries on the ridge, but the practice was not good, and few casualties occurred.

The Russian siege battery made admirable practice at the Grivica redoubt, which is the key to the position. The assault was intended to begin on yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, but owing to delays the troops were not in position by the appointed time. Everywhere now the infantry is in position waiting for the word.

Towards noon the Russian infantry pushed forward in skirmishing order, driving back the outlying artillery, followed up and came into action at short range. The Turkish return fire was chiefly directed at the Russian first line of artillery which was very heavy, but little harm was done further. On the left, to the crest of the range be-

yond Radisoava, which was one array of field batteries, the firing was very heavy, the Turkish shells doing great damage among the gunners, and falling behind among the infantry on the reverse slope, and in Radisoava.

At 3 o'clock the Russians advanced toward the Turkish positions, and continued to fire, but somewhat slackening. The fire must have reached into Plevna. There are no indications of an assault to-day. I believe it will be commenced to-morrow morning. The Russian cannon is drawing close around the Turkish positions, but the test will not be with cannon, but with the prowess of men. The losses were much heavier than yesterday.

A Bucharest correspondent telegraphs that the change in the weather is exceedingly trying. The thermometer has fallen thirty-five degrees during the past five days, and there is now a sharp frost at night.

A Vienna correspondent says, it is announced at Galatz, that from August 24th to Sept. 7th, 40,000 men and 6,000 horses, to reinforce the Russian armies, passed Barcoschi Bridge. Fifteen batteries are included in the above reinforcements, half of which are already at Plevna.

A correspondent at Athens declares that the rumors of negotiations for an alliance between Greece and Russia, binding the former to military intervention against Turkey, are unfounded. On the other hand, the Greek government, while giving peaceful assurances for the present, has refused to undertake for the future, not to make war upon Turkey, as such an engagement would be tantamount to the abandonment of the rights of Greece as an independent state.

A Belgrade dispatch, dated Tuesday, says, information has been received from Turnseverin, that the prefects have been ordered to have everything in readiness for 50,000 Russians, who will march through Turnseverin on their way to cross the Danube and enter Serbian territory on the Serbian bank. Everything is prepared for the crossing of the Russians. The Serbian brigade of Belgrade, will leave to-morrow for the frontier.

PARIS, 11.—The judgment against Gambetta is based upon his and Murat's admission before the Judge d'Instruction that the speech was published by his (Gambetta's) order. The judgment points in detail to the culpability, and declares that the saying, "McMahon must submit to the decision of the nation or resign," was a threat constituting an attack on the loyalty, honor, dignity, and consequently on the President of the republic. The judgment will be communicated to Gambetta this evening, as an appeal will be taken, which will be heard on Sept. 20.

The police, this evening, seized the five principal republican papers, including *Le Temps*, *La France*, and *Le Bien Public*. It is believed the seizure was made in consequence of the publication of the report of the trial, or for violent articles. *Le Pays*, a Bonapartist organ, was also seized. The seizure, however, was only maintained as regards *Le Bien Public*.

A subscription has been opened in Paris for a monument to Thiers.

The sentence against Gambetta and Murat concludes as follows: It is ordered that judgment shall be executed immediately, notwithstanding opposition or appeal. According, however, to the French code, the provisional execution applies to the fine, and Gambetta is, therefore, not liable to immediate imprisonment. Gambetta's object in allowing judgment by default is evidently to delay the final judgment on appeal until after the elections, which his privilege as deputy will protect him from arrest, and even, according to prevalent opinion, lead to his liberation, should he be in prison.

BERLIN, 11.—In consequence of the representations of Germany and France, the Porte has ordered the re-arrest and confinement of five of the Salonica assassins who had been released from Widdip.

LONDON, 12.—On Wednesday, at 6 a.m. there was no news from Plevna, although at Vienna the wildest reports were current of its capture, and of a prodigious slaughter of Turks. One of these reports even says Osman Pasha is a prisoner.

A Vienna special says, the departure of Mehmet Ali from the centre of his army for the left wing, looks as though an advance from

the Lom is again to be made from that side. Mehmet Ali has gone to Somasocidlar, and an action is impending to the west of Eski Djula.

The following official bulletin is not in harmony with the Vienna and Bucharest reports of the capture of Plevna:

Russian headquarters, Poreidin, 10th.—Our batteries cannonaded Plevna all day on Sunday. The Turks made considerable sorties against our left wing, but were repulsed, losing heavily. The Roumanians made a broad reconnaissance of the enemy's redoubts, which opened a heavy fire, but were silenced by the concentrated fire from our batteries. The position of one of our siege batteries was changed on Sunday evening, to have it to cannonade the fortified Turkish encampment. Heavy cannonading continued through the night, and has increased in extent and activity from 5 o'clock this morning. All is quiet at other points of the theatre of war.

At the capture of Lovatz we took two Turkish standards and a quantity of arms and ammunition. We buried 2,200 Turkish dead. Large numbers were sabred by our cavalry during the pursuit. Our loss was 1,000.

Russian Headquarters, Poreidin, September 11, 5.20 a.m.—Our siege batteries cannonaded Plevna all Monday, and until late at night. The right wing, under Gen. Skobelloff, captured another one of the neighboring heights, which will enable us to bombard the enemy's positions. The town of Plevna itself opposed Gen. Skobelloff very feebly. Our cavalry on the Sophla road has defeated a detachment of Circassians from Plevna. Our losses to the present time are insignificant.

Information of a terrible disaster in the English Channel has just been received. The British ship *Avalanche*, Captain Williams, from London, Sept. 4th, for New Zealand, came in collision with the British ship *Forest*, Capt. Lockhart, from London for New York, off Portland, and both vessels foundered. Ninety six persons were drowned. The *Forest* was in ballast and had a crew numbering twenty-one. Capt. Lockhart, chief mate and seven others were saved. The *Avalanche* had a crew of thirty-two and fifty passengers. The third officer and two seamen only were saved.

The following are additional particulars: The *Forest* struck the *Avalanche* between the main and mizzen masts, nearly cutting her in two. The latter sank immediately. The *Forest*, though utterly wrecked, kept afloat an hour or two. Three boats were launched from her, only one of which has yet been saved. It contained twelve of the persons already mentioned as saved. The *Avalanche* had sixty-three passengers, twenty-six saloon, seventeen second class, and twenty third class, mostly colonists. The disaster occurred at half-past nine last night, seven miles off Portland.

BERLIN, 12.—The Bank of Germany has raised the rate of discount to five per cent, and the rate of interest on advance to six per cent.

Silk Worms.

The Stockton Independent of August 30 says:

Mr. B. R. Prince, an Italian gentleman who keeps a store at Altaville, Calaveras County, and has other large interests in that neighborhood, passed through this city yesterday, en route to San Francisco, going down by the steamer *Alice Garratt*. He had with him two large brushes of silk cocoons in a large glass frame, which he was taking down for exhibition at the Mechanics' Institute Fair. For a number of years he has paid considerable attention to the culture of silk worms, and although he has never sold any cocoons in very large quantities, he has sold a great number of eggs, which have been shipped to Europe, and are worth about \$4 an ounce. He has about 700 mulberry trees. Out of the thousands of worms he raised this year he says there were scarcely twenty-five that died. He showed us two large hanks of raw silk which he had reeled off from the cocoons. One was yellow and the other pure white, and both were very soft and glossy. He has demonstrated the experiment so far that he is satisfied he could go into the business on a large scale very suc-

cessfully if there were local manufacturing enough to give a sufficient market for the raw material to justify the necessary outlay.

It is proposed in Indiana to change the marriage service so as it will read, "Who dare take this woman?" And the bridegroom shall answer, "I dare."

Lost, yesterday, somewhere between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered, for they are gone forever.—*Hofder Mann.*

The very latest: "Pay the bill," said a gentleman who is well known to collectors as the prince of procrastinators. "I should be happy to do so, but this damp weather has caused my money-drawer to swell, and I cannot get at my funds. Come the first fine day."

The humorist of the New York Times sagely remarks: "No wise man argues with a scientific person. The latter can always overwhelm him with unsavory scientific terms, to the use of which no self-respecting man can descend."

"Why," asked a teacher in the Baptist Sunday School, "Did Solomon tell the sluggard to go to the ant?" "Because," said a thirteen year old boy, "he knew his aunt would have him out at the wood pile or in the onion bed every afternoon as soon as school was out."

DIED.

At Lehi, Utah Co., Sept. 6, 1877, of asthma and dropsy, ELIZABETH, wife of William Thomas, aged 59 years. Deceased was born in Dorstone, Herefordshire, England, was baptized in 1858, and emigrated to Utah from Llanelly, Brecknockshire, South Wales, in 1866.—[Com *Millennial Star*, please copy.

QUININE and arsenic form the basis of many of the Ague remedies in the market, and are the last resort of physicians and people who know no better medicine to employ for this distressing complaint. The effects of either of these drugs are destructive to the system, producing headache, intestine disorders, vertigo, dizziness, ringing of the ears, and depression of the constitutional health. Ayer's Ague Cure is a vegetable discovery, containing neither quinine, arsenic, nor any deleterious ingredient, and is an infallible and rapid cure for every form of Fever and Ague. Its effects are permanent and certain, and no injury can result from its use. Besides being a positive cure for Fever and Ague in all its forms, it is also a superior remedy for Liver complaints. It is an excellent tonic and preventive as well as cure, of all complaints peculiar to malarious, marshy and miasmatic districts. It acts directly on the liver and biliary apparatus thus stimulating the system to a vigorous, healthy condition. For sale by all dealers. 6

CALENDAR---1877.

SEPTEMBER.

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ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession: One red yearling, HEILER, white spot in forehead, white on belly, legs and bush of tail, white spot on rump and one back of right shoulder, a scar on the corner of the mouth left side, branded on left side, illegible brand and W on left hip. If she is not claimed she will be sold at the Draper District Estray Pound on Saturday, September 22, 1877, at 1 o'clock p.m. A. W. SMITH, District Poundkeeper Draper, Salt Lake Co., Sept. 11, 1877. d s & w

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