

which I do by saying that while they as a quorum held the right by the vote of the people to act in the capacity of the First Presidency, yet when they found, as Brother Pratt expressed it this morning, that they had performed their work, they were willing to withdraw from that Presidency, and put it in the position that God had directed, and fall back into the place that they have always held, as the Twelve Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. I say it is with pride that I refer to this action and the feeling that prompted it. I very much question whether you could find the same personal exhibition of disinterested motives and self-abnegation, and the like readiness to renounce place and position in deference to principle, among the same number of men in any other place. They saw the necessity of this action; a motion was made in that Council; and the vote was unanimously adopted that the First Presidency be re-organized and afterwards the brethren to fill this quorum were selected. The next step was to present the matter to the Church, and it was laid before the Priesthood at a meeting, when there were present a representation of all the important authorities of the Church in the different Stakes in Zion. After having done that, lest some difficulty might exist somewhere, it was thought proper to pursue the course taken to-day—that each organization of the Priesthood, embracing all the quorums, should be seated in a quorum capacity by themselves, and separately have the opportunity of voting freely and fully without control of any kind, and of expressing their feelings, and finally, that the whole congregation should have the same opportunity. This is emphatically the voice of God and the voice of the people; and this is the order that the Lord has instituted in Zion, as it was in former times among Israel. God gave his commandments; they were delivered by His Prophet to the people and submitted to them, and all Israel said, Amen. You have all done this by your votes; which vote, so far as we can learn, has been without a dissenting voice either among the separate quorums, or in the vote of the combined quorums and people. Now, continue to be united in everything as you are in this thing, and God will stand by you from this time henceforth and for ever. And any man who opposes principles of this kind is an enemy and kingdom of God upon the earth, an enemy to the people of God, and an enemy to the freedom and rights of man. The Lord has selected a Priesthood that He might among all Israel make known His mind and will through them, and that they might be His representatives upon the earth. And while He does this He does not wish men to be coerced or forced to do things contrary to their will. But where the Spirit of God is, there is union, harmony and liberty, and where it is not there is strife, confusion and bondage. Let us then seek to be one, honor our God, honor our religion, and keep the commandments of God, and seek to know His will, and then to do it.

I do not know but that I have spoken as long as I ought to. God bless you; God bless the Twelve; and God bless the Presidents of Stakes and their associates, and the Seventies and the High Priests, and the Elders, and the Bishops, and the Lesser Priesthood. And God bless the Relief Societies, and the Young People's Mutual Improvement Associations, and all who love and fear God and keep His commandments. And may God bless the Sunday Schools and the Primary Associations and the educational interests, and all interested in the welfare of Zion as well as all the good and virtuous, the honorable and high minded everywhere, who are seeking to promote purity, holiness, and virtue on the earth. And God bless our singers and all who make music for us; and may the peace and blessing of God rest upon all Israel. And when you go to your homes, carry out the principles you have voted for, and God will bless you and your generations after you; and you shall be blessed in time, and through all eternity. And I bless you by virtue of the Holy Priesthood, in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

A fire originating in Fontenot's Hotel, New Orleans, destroyed nearly all the principal stores and nearly every building on St. Dennis Street. Loss great, insurance unknown.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The President nominated R. A. Elmore, of New York, second assistant postmaster general, vice Thomas J. Brady; W. A. M. Grier, of Pennsylvania, third assistant, vice A. D. Hazan, appointed assistant general of the postoffice department; Harrison Adrien for postmaster of Baltimore.

The important nominations sent to the Senate to-day by President Garfield have attracted much attention, and are the subject of extensive comment in political circles this evening. The resignation of Assistant Postmaster General Brady is well understood to have been compulsory, and but for the delay in selecting his successor, would have been demanded considerably sooner. It is said that positive evidence of corruption on the part of Brady in the matters of the Star service business, has been in the hands of the President for some time, but his being allowed to resign would seem to indicate that the evidence was not sufficiently conclusive to warrant his formal removal, although more than enough to create a strong suspicion in the mind of the President and to lead to a prompt decision that a change was necessary.

Editor Gorham has a column editorial in the *Republican* to-day, on the subject of Congressman Jorgensen and the Virginia campaign, but takes no notice of the personal attack contained in Jorgensen's published letter, except to say "the only portion of his letter interesting to the public is that in which he states his opinion in regard to the political situation in Virginia." This portion Mr. Gorham copies, and comments upon dispassionately and argumentatively, and calmly endeavors to show that a thorough fusion of all anti-Bourbon voters in the next Virginia election cannot unfavorably affect the interests of any political party or element, other than the Bourbon democracy. He asserts that a large proportion of the white republicans of Virginia, including ex-Senator Lewis, the chairman of the republican State central committee, are in hearty accord with Gen. Mahone, and that the colored people of Virginia, constituting eleven-twelfths of the republicans of the State, have already spoken in their State convention with substantial unanimity for Gen. Mahone as their leader. He says, that although it is true that the readjusters polled only 32,000 votes in the presidential election, they were more than twice as numerous in 1879, when there were only State issues involved. The remaining essential portion of his argument is as follows: "The principles of the readjusters of democratic antecedent are, of course, the main reliance for success this year against the Bourbons. They are—fair elections, free schools, repeal of the capitation tax, abolition of the whipping-post—which is an engine for disfranchisement—and the best attainable settlement of the debt. They could not be enlisted in behalf of a republican ticket; they do not ask the republicans to accept a ticket at their hands; they invite all who will support the readjuster ticket to aid in its formation. This makes a genuine union of anti-Bourbon votes possible, and there can be no doubt now that it will be realized.

It is announced in a letter from Utah, dated 11th, that up to that time Cannon had not taken any testimony, so far as known, in the contested election case. It is believed he intends to try and go through on the *prima facie* case based on the count of votes, which is not questioned. He will be met by charges that he is not an American citizen and flagrant violation of the law, which debars him from a seat in Congress. It is believed the contest will open up the whole Mormon question, and lead at least to remedial measures.

It is reported that the Mormon influence is determined against Governor Neal and no effort will be spared to accomplish his removal. He has made a strong fight to head off the encroachments of the barbarians upon his territory, and he has been marked for deposition in any way that will remove him, as an obstacle to their wishes. The Mormons, it is believed, will be made to appreciate that opposition to their degrading influence will be no objection to a territorial government in the opinion of General Garfield.

Frye made an ultra bloody shirt speech presenting numerous election

outrages in the south, having them enrolled on manuscript. It was very severe and may react against him. Democrats regard Frye as representing the Administration, and this afternoon talk of defeating Robertson as a measure of revenge.

Senators from the Pacific slope are beginning to express apprehension lest the deadlock should continue and prevent the ratification of the Chinese treaties. According to the terms of these documents, the ratification must be exchanged within one year after the execution of the documents; and the time will expire about the middle of November. The fact that serious doubts about the ratification of these treaties are entertained is evidence of a probability of a break.

Last night, having prepared a card addressed to Gorham, Jorgensen called at the *Republican* office. Gorham refused to publish it or furnish any other retraction in his paper of what Jorgensen termed misstatements. Then Jorgensen opened on Gorham. Those who were there say he showed himself master of vituperation. The vernacular was exhausted to express his contempt for Gorham. The Senate scenes were not a circumstance to the scene in the *Republican* editor's room. But Gorham was as impervious as a knot in a log. He could not be insulted. His friends say he possesses amiability to a rare degree, but they had never credited him with the power and disposition to sit calm for an hour under as severe a verbal castigation as ever a man received, yet that is what is said he did. It was not until Jorgensen had actually talked himself dry, that he gave up and left Gorham to his reflection.

NEW YORK, 20.—One hundred and ninety-seven Mormons will arrive at Castle Garden, en route for Utah, next Tuesday, having left Liverpool on the steamship *Wyoming* last Saturday. This will be the first company of Mormons that has left Europe this year.

Forty-four Mormon missionaries passed over the Union Pacific road to-day on the way to Wales, on a proselyting expedition. They are all inferior and coarse looking men. Most of them have from two to five wives at home. They will work in the mining and iron districts in Wales.

Specials from Bound Brook, N. J., say: Two acres of buildings in the heart of this village were destroyed by fire this afternoon. Through the sudden shifting of the wind, the flames were got under control before the large manufacturing districts were reached. The total loss of property is estimated at \$75,000, and about 40 families are rendered homeless, some of whom are quartered on their neighbors.

A London dispatch says: The *Court Circular* publishes the following: The Queen received with feelings of the deepest sorrow the news of the death of Lord Beaconsfield, in whom her majesty loses a most valuable and devoted friend and counselor, and the nation one of its most distinguished statesmen.

The *News* says: No where is there any inclination to deny Lord Beaconsfield the full praise due his genius, undaunted spirit, proud patience and unconquerable will. To the political party he led, the loss is irreparable. Not twice in the same century could any party expect to find a leader of such capacity and such resources.

The *Times* says: Since the close of Lord Palmerston's long and honorable career, no more conspicuous gap has been made in the circle of English political life than by the death of Lord Beaconsfield. No dissentient voice will break in upon the tribute of admiration in which foes, we are sure, will cordially join with friends, that must be paid to Beaconsfield's high courage, unswerving purpose, imperturbable temper and versatile mastery of parliamentary tactics.

The *Times* understands Lord Rawton is left sole trustee of all the private papers of Lord Beaconsfield, with full power to do what he thinks is right with them.

The Queen, before leaving London for the Isle of Wight, expressed a particular desire to visit Beaconsfield, but her physician replied that complete quiet was necessary.

OMAHA, 20.—Old settlers recall the saying that the Missouri River has a mortgage from bluff to bluff, in view of the second great overflow this season. Instead of arriving at a standstill, as was expected, the river has been rising at the rate of an inch an hour, and is now about twenty feet above low water mark, and all concerned are preparing to

meet as high a flood as that of the 8th inst. The overflow this morning blockaded the B. & M., K. C., St. Joe & C. B. R. tracks south of this point, and interrupted work at the establishments on the lower part of the river bottom. The Union Pacific Railroad is ready to run a bridge of cars across the low track near the transfer depot, if necessary, to the mainland communication, as before. No such serious damage is anticipated as was thought by previous floods, but much inconvenience is inevitable.

The water in the southwestern part of the city is still rising, and is now above the high water mark of '47, the highest point ever reached. The only additional damage reported is the flooding of Griffin & Connelly's ice house, on the canal bank at Willow Spring.

Evening Journal's Elgin, Illinois: The railroad track is four feet under water, and trains cannot pass over inside of ten days. The bridges are badly damaged here, and at Dundee. The damage in Kane County is \$300,000, but it is thought the river cannot rise higher, and the worst of the flood is over. The damage in Elgin, this afternoon, aggregated from \$150,000 to \$200,000. The chief items are the breakage of the Elgin Hydraulic Company's dam and the race banks, \$25,000; destruction of the Chicago street bridge, \$30,000; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad bridge, \$10,000.

Evening Journal's Omaha: The water in the Missouri stands to-day nineteen feet nine inches, and is still going slowly. The lumber yards are preparing to see the worst again, but business in the bottoms is progressing, except at the smelter works. It seems hardly probable that the water can reach the altitude of a few days ago.

PHILADELPHIA, 20.—Ledge's New York special: The combination against Kelly was apparently as perfect as anything could be, and it was supported by leading journals as well as by many of the most influential men in the democratic party, who had begun to tire of wearing the Kelly collar. That such a combination should have been so decidedly beaten is a new and most impressive proof of the strength of machine politics in this city. As for Kelly, personally, he is delighted beyond measure, as well he may be. He is reported to have expressed himself something after this fashion this morning: This is the proudest day of my life. My opponents appealed to the rank and file of Tammany Hall to put me out. The appeal has been responded to by putting them out. I don't think they will ever try that game again. It was a republican and scallawag movement disguised as reform, but the ass could be seen under the lion's skin all the while. Still, I have no ill feelings towards any of them. Their worst punishment must be their own disappointment, and their own disgust over last night's work. It need hardly be added that his triumph is fresh humiliation for his left-handed friend Tilden, who certainly looked for his overthrow.

DENVER, 20.—The *Republican's* Leadville special says: A gentleman who has been at White River Agency two years, and just returned from there, says the Indians do not recognize the treaty as binding, but claim the money paid them by government was due them. They are willing to give up the mountains but not the valleys. If an attempt is made to move them to Utah they will take to the mountains and keep up a desultory warfare. He says there are five companies of infantry at the agency, being sufficient to remove the Indians if so ordered, and two companies of cavalry are expected to arrive soon, to co-operate with them. The settlers are nearly all residing in block houses, and are unarmed, and the miners, who are daily pouring into the agency, declare they will drive the Indians out if government does not.

ST. PAUL, 21.—The snow remaining near the head waters of Reed and Minnesota rivers is melting rapidly and high water is causing considerable inconvenience to settlers and railroad travel. The railroad is covered with water at Breckenridge, Glendon and Montevideo, and several washouts are reported on the Hastings & Dakota and St. Paul & Manitoba railroads; in places the track is under water for two or three miles.

Sioux City, Iowa, 21.—The Big Sioux, Floyd and other small streams are out of their banks and doing much damage to wagon and railroad bridges. The Central & Sioux City and Pacific roads are all

right yet, but business on the other lines is interrupted owing to the weakening of bridges. The Missouri River is again on the rise, having come up 15 inches to-day, and is still rising above. Considerable low land is flooded in consequence. The steamer *Terry*, in from Yankton to-night, reports a cut off between here and there, shortening the distance 25 miles. The boat did not stop at any point below St. Helena and therefore brought no fresh news from the flood sufferers. Relief work goes on actively at Yankton, and all that can be reached from that point are being provided for. Great uncertainty prevails concerning the condition of the people in the middle district of inundated country in the vicinity of Vermillion, as it is next to impossible to get in or out from there.

Sioux City is sending supplies to such points as can be reached.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., 21.—Floods and high water exist here too. No great damage but much inconvenience. Specials to the *Republican* from the interior report great damage to bridges, lumber yards, farms, houses, etc. At Beloit only three lives were lost. Manitowoc, Fond du Lac and the towns north are in danger. Almost every town south of the central line of the State reports more or less damage by the flood. Late last night hundreds of men were patrolling the Milwaukee river bank watching the dam. Up to midnight the dam held all right.

SAN FRANCISCO, 21.—The naval officers composing the *Jeannette* relief board have completed their work and submitted their report to the secretary of the navy. It is expected that the instructions of the navy department to Lieutenant Barry of the relief steamer *Mary and Helen* will vary little if any from the recommendations of the report. After reviewing the course which it was known the *Jeannette* intended to pursue and the circumstances under which she was last seen, the report recommends that the *Mary and Helen* should leave San Francisco about June first to arrive at Herald Island the middle of August. She should visit on the way Petropaulofsky for arctic clothing, dogs, sleds and dogs food thence to St. Michaels, to St. Lawrence Bay, to East Cape, to Cape Serdze Kamen, to Jumotschin Bay, to Herald Island thence to the southeast coast of Wrangelland to seek for Cairns or other notices from the *Jeannette*, and examine the coast for winter harbors, also the coast of Siberia near the Tehukthli villages. If necessary the steamer should winter at some harbor on the southern or southeastern end of Wrangelland or on the Siberian coast as near as possible to Wrangelland so as to make sledge journeys to the east coast of Wrangelland. She should not remain in the Arctic more than one winter. The instructions should be given, subject to the discretion of the commander of the relief vessel. The *Mary and Helen* is described in the report as new and strong, with a speed of eight knots under steam and fast under canvass. She is the only vessel that could be procured for the purpose, was specially built for Arctic navigation and, with some necessary strengthening, is the best means within the reach of the government. The report closes with an expression of belief that the *Jeannette* should be considered safe until news of disaster is received.

TOPEKA, 21.—Special dispatches to the *Commonwealth*, from 38 localities in Kansas, including more than 20 of the largest wheat growing counties in the State, report a much larger acreage of winter wheat than ever before, with every prospect of more than average crop. Hard freezing winter does not seem to have injured it much as expected. The late warm rains, generally throughout the State having started a vigorous growth in many fields where it was thought to be winter killed. If there is not more freezing weather, a full two-thirds crop of fruit can be expected. It has been raining steadily during the day.

ST. PAUL, 21.—A dispatch was received at military headquarters in St. Paul, saying that on the 18th inst., 30 lodges of Maricopa Sioux Indians surrendered at Fort Keogh. The band comprised 47 men and 39 women, 35 boys and 45 girls; 57 ponies, 16 guns and three revolvers. These lodges have been on the way down to Fort Keogh for some time from Red Water, where they were encamped. While no connection of Sitting Bull's band they have been classed as allies, and it is thought at headquarters in St. Paul that Sitting Bull will come as soon as the difficulties of traveling, occasioned