

of Representatives; that, at this time, is his place, and he is the man for that position.

In a letter to the *Portland Press*, Speaker Blaine says that under no circumstances would he accept the senatorship. He says, "I am engaged by and have accepted the candidacy and election to serve the people of the Kennebec District as representative in the 44th Congress, and from that duty I could not be turned, even were the Senatorship offered, but of that I have seen no indication." He speaks in eulogistic terms of Hamlin, and frankly expresses his deliberate judgment that Maine would best consult her highest interest and honor by returning Hamlin to the Senate, but denies that he has used or intends to use any influence in his favor. The *Press*, in its editorial comments, comes out strongly against Hamlin.

NEW YORK, 18.—An investigation into the accounts of the Brooklyn Charity Commission shows a deficiency of nearly one hundred thousand dollars.

CINCINNATI, 18.—Two policemen returned to the city early this morning, with \$21,000 of the stolen express money, which was found buried in the woods a few miles north of this city; there is still \$25,000 missing.

SAN FRANCISCO, 17.—The auction sale of the Lick property donated for public uses, took place today, and aggregated one million, nine hundred and fifty-nine thousand, nine hundred and twenty-five dollars. The Lick House Hotel sold for \$920,000; the sale of the Island of Santa Catalina was postponed for two months. There was a large attendance of capitalists and real estate men.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—Dispatches from Prescott, Arizona, say that official returns show that Beau is elected delegate to Congress over Stevens; supposed to have been elected; great excitement exists, and the election is to be contested.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—The State Temperance Alliance and State Temperance League will meet in joint convention, to-day, for the purpose of forming a temperance political party; the attendance of delegates from the interior is quite large.

The Nevada Legislature will stand—Senate, republicans eighteen, democrats seven; the Assembly, democrats sixteen, republicans thirty-one, independents three; the republican majority on the joint ballot twenty-one.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, 16.—A special to *La Liberte*, dated Monte Video 11th, positively affirms that the civil war in the Argentine republic has ended with a compromise, by the terms of which Avellaneda resigns the presidency and new elections are to be held shortly.

DRESDEN, 16.—The government of Saxony has forbidden cremation here.

MENDOZA, Argentine Republic, 16.—The Chilean consul here has been arrested and the arms torn down from the consulate; it is supposed that this has been done because the consul sympathized with the insurgents.

VIENNA, 16.—Riots recently occurred at several points in Poland on account of the forcible introduction, by the government, of church reform, and the appointment of priests by imperial authority; a number of newly appointed priests have been maltreated. The local governments, where disturbances have occurred, have been reinforced by troops from Warsaw, and a number of rioters have been arrested.

LONDON, 17.—Rains have swollen the rivers and streams in North Lancashire and the country is inundated and much damage is done.

Advices from the Russian advance posts on the Amudaria report that Col. Ivanoff is preparing to cross the river with an armed force to punish the marauders of the Turcoman tribes which the Khan of Khiva is unable to control.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, 11.—Heavy storms of rains have swept this end of the island. The railroads are washed away, and large quantities of sugar cane all over the country leveled. The towns of Swina and Tonal, on the north coast, are flooded, and cattle, goods and houses have been swept away, some loss of life is also reported.

CALCUTTA, 17.—The crews of the two boats sunk by the collision in the Hoogly are still missing.

PARIS, 17.—*La Liberte*, to-day, admits that the announcement that a compromise had been effected between the government of Buenos Ayres and the insurgents was false.

BERLIN, 17.—The trial of Von Arnim has been postponed until Dec. 9th.

A despatch to the *London Times* says that a letter from Prince Henri Reuss, German ambassador at St. Petersburg, on the policy of Germany towards Russia, is among the documents which the Count Von Arnim is required to surrender; its disappearance adds to the mystery of the affair.

The North German *Gazette*, semi-officially refers to Disraeli's recent denial that all allusions in his Guildhall speech were applicable to the Arnim affair, and says the explanation is gratifying to all those who are desirous of preventing a misunderstanding between England and Germany.

Five Yarmouth fishing craft have been missing since the recent gale, and are believed to be lost with all on board, upwards of thirty persons.

Disraeli has written a letter to Sir Henry Rawlinson, announcing that the government, in consequence of the representation of the Royal Geographical Society and other learned bodies, has determined to organize a polar exploring expedition without delay.

Correspondence.

Petty Thefts.

FOUNTAIN GREEN,
Nov. 17, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

Nothing has marred the usual quietude, peace and harmony of our settlement for some months. All seems well, and our people are anxiously awaiting the commencement of railroad operations, with the hope that business will revive and money become more plentiful with us.

On the night of the 14th inst., our town was visited by a party of sorghum peddlers hailing from Oak Creek. After their departure from town, a number of our citizens discovered that they had lost sundry and divers articles, such as skeels of yarn, socks, and ladies' underclothing, in fact such articles as are usually left upon the clothes line to dry. One individual had some hay stolen, which led suspicion to the party aforesaid. Our constable with a posse overhauled them at Douglass mill, and interrogated them in reference to the contents of their wagons, but they were not disposed to be communicative. In the meantime our justice, R. R. Lewellyn, followed up the constable's party, and reached the camp just as the peddlers were assuming an attitude of stolid indifference and a disposition to pay no attention to the constable's posse.

The justice, who is somewhat plethoric in person, and consequently wears a magisterial air, asked the privilege of examining the wagons, to which they assented. An examination revealed a sack full of articles of a varied nature. Upon opening the sack, the individual in whose wagon it was found, owned up to the theft of the articles, some of which he procured in Mt. Pleasant, a hog, minus the head, being in the bottom of the wagon. This individual's name is Frank Radford, a young man, and a resident of Oak Creek. He had an examination before Judge Lewellyn, who is a terror to evildoers, and pleaded guilty. His fine was assessed at \$40 and costs.

In the mean time the Mt. Pleasant authorities were notified, per telegraph, and an officer yesterday took him to Mt. Pleasant, to answer to the theft of the articles stolen from there.

This same party passed through here one year ago, and at that time wagon seats, driving whips, and axes were stolen in various parts of this town.

The movements of the party seem to have been systematic, only one wagon containing the articles, and one individual owing to be the thief or kleptomaniac. It is hoped this will put a stop to further proceedings of this character.

SAN PETE.

How to Secure a "Liberal" Majority.

LOGAN, Nov. 17, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

I forward you the following as the result of the election, held in

Oneida county, Idaho Territory, Nov. 3, 1874, derived from reliable information.

The returns which were made on the 14th, at Malad City, and telegraphed to a Mr. Faucher, of Franklin (a "Liberal"), stating that the "Liberals" have gained seventy-five of a majority, were not official, but believed to be nearly correct.

The above fraudulent results are believed to have been brought about to some considerable extent by one Emerson Davis, who is the present assessor of Oneida county, and nominee for the same office, and one H. O. Harkness, nominee for Commissioner on the independent ticket. It is understood that these gentlemen started up the stage road, going as far as Pleasant Valley, a distance of 200 miles, and procuring voters from all persons living on the road from freighters from Montana and Utah, regardless of legality or citizenship, and also that they went to the Fort Hall reservation and got a load of Indians and hauled them to the polls and induced them to vote, then took a circuitous route on their return homeward and repeated their vote sufficiently to obtain a majority.

It is rumored that the red skins the next day went again to the place where the election had been held, and wanted another drink, for which they expressed a desire to vote again, but as the judges could not be found, and the liquor being all drunk the day before, they returned much vexed and disappointed, howling and cursing the white man in consequence of being refused.

It is authentically stated that affidavits can and will be procured that there are not over 130 legal votes in all that vast and unoccupied wilderness. The abstract from the returns of this arrangement shows 300 votes, 170 of which must be illegal.

When the news reached Franklin, it caused the *Liberal* element to burst into ecstasies of joy, hats were thrown into the air, anvils fired off on the public street, bonfires made, and shouts from the drunken crew made the welkin ring and echo for two miles.

This powerful independent party is composed of two parts, the brains or head being in Malad and the posterior part at Franklin, but, having no inter'or part, it will soon die out, and the head, being without eyes, cannot see why this should not be considered law, and be celebrated with thanksgiving.

Will the people of Oneida submit to such outrages by the outlaws of society, or will they arise and vindicate their rights, after having made the roads and canals, plowed the lands, raised the grain, built school houses and mills, and last, but not least, built the first railroad and erected the first telegraph into Idaho Territory? What say the good people of Oneida county?

JAMES A. LEISHMAN.

DISCOURSE

BY

ELDER GEORGE Q. CANNON,

DELIVERED

At the Adjourned Semi-Annual Conference, in the New Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday Afternoon, October 11th, 1874.

REPORTED BY DAVID W. EVANS.

The teachings which we have heard at this Conference have been of a character most important to us as a people, and should be treasured up by all who have heard them; and those of us who reside in other places who have attended Conference should carry the instructions they have received to the places where they reside, that the spirit of this work and the spirit of this conference may be disseminated among all the Saints.

We are living in one of the most important periods of the earth's history. Events are of such a character connected with us as to excite the greatest interest, and no one connected with the people, who feels as he or she should, can help being interested in the way in which this work is progressing and attracting attention throughout the earth. There is no people, to-day, on the face of the earth who are situated in this respect as are the Latter-day Saints. God is dealing with us in a most remarkable manner, and is fulfilling, through his people, the predictions of the holy prophets, and we behold on every hand, when we open our eyes to see and our hearts to understand, the great events which God said should transpire in some day and age in the future.

There is one thing with which I am greatly impressed, and that is, within a few years how determined the enemies of the kingdom of God have been to destroy that work which he has founded. How

they have envied, maligned, and maliciously persecuted this people, and how they have concocted plots for their overthrow! In this last Congress no less than eight bills were introduced, having for their object the subjugation of the people of Utah to the ring of men who have sought their destruction, and yet the population of this entire Territory does not number as much as a second class city in the United States. I remarked to members of Congress, of the House and of the Senate, that Congress was paying us a great compliment, a people so insignificant numerically, so devoid of wealth, in the estimation of many so illiterate, so deluded, so bound and fettered and so barbarous in our habits. I think a great compliment that the representatives of forty millions of people should bestow such attention upon one hundred and fifty thousand. Yet it is not these representatives who wish so much to do us harm, but it is a body of men here who are anxious to gain power and influence at the expense of a people whose prosperity and influence they envy. I have been impressed with the wonderful manner in which we have been advertised now for some years back. I can not fail to recognize the hand of God in this. I look around me and I see a people who, if they were not Latter-day Saints, if they did not believe the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, would not be noticed in any particular manner, but who, because they are Latter-day Saints, are known more widely and whose movements attract more attention and excite greater interest, whose public men are more advertised and their lives and characters published more widely throughout the earth than those of many rulers of great nations. Men say it is because this is such a great imposture, because Brigham Young is a false prophet, and because the Latter-day Saints are deluded. These are singular statements to make, as though a false prophet, could occupy the attention of the nations of the earth. It is something unheard of in history except, as we testify, in the case of those who have preceded us in the same work. Jesus said to his ancient disciples: "Ye are the light of the world. A city that is set on a hill cannot be hid." The eyes of the world were upon them. And in our day we behold the same effect. The Latter-day Saints and their work have been like a city set on a hill. They have attracted the gaze of the nations, and that, too, without any especial effort on their part to make themselves conspicuous. The clamor of our enemies has greatly contributed to this. What do their attacks accomplish for us? They advertise us and give us an importance to which we could not otherwise attain. Every effort that is made to destroy this work or to embarrass its onward progress, or to deprive its leaders of their lives or of their liberties only enhances its importance in the midst of the earth, gives it publicity, preaches the gospel, attracts attention, causes men and women to think, to reason and to investigate what it is about this people that creates so much excitement.

I have said, and I do not think I exaggerate in the least degree, that the efforts of the past three or four years, in this Territory to destroy this work and to deprive the leaders of this people of their liberty have had more effect in preaching what is called Mormonism than the efforts of a thousand missionaries would have been able to accomplish. "Well, but," says one, "they say such terrible things about you, and it is no advantage to be spoken of in this manner, to be maligned and accused of wrong." It is an advantage, because, as I have said, it causes men and women to reason and reflect, and it promotes investigation. There have been hundreds who have come here and been brought in contact with this people, who have been astonished at what they have seen, because what they have seen has been so different in every respect from the stories they have heard, and the effect and revulsion of feeling have been much greater than they would have been had they never heard anything about us at all. And it is our business, to live down the lies that are put in circulation about us. I, myself, rejoice in these things, because I see the hand of God in it all, I see the fulfillment of the predictions of the holy prophets, I see a people being gathered together who are united, not as much as they could be, but still more united than they were before they heard this gospel, and I rejoice that this is the case.

I hope that we shall continue to cultivate within us the principles of union. Remember the story of the Egyptian king. When on his death bed he told his boys to bring him a bundle of arrows. "Now," said he, "let me see you break this." They tried one after another, but they could not break the bundle. "Cut the string that ties them," said the king, "and try to break the arrows singly." They cut the string and tried the arrows singly and broke the entire bundle with ease. There is power in concentration of effort, and it is this which gives us our character in the earth to-day. Cause the Latter-day Saints to be disunited, divide us asunder, split us into factions and what would we amount to? Why, nothing at all, we would not count anything in the history of the race or of the earth; but the very notice that we receive, the attention that we attract is a tribute to our union and to that amount of the cementing influence which prevails among us as a people. Union among us is all-important, because we have a power opposed to us that will destroy us if it can, there is no disguising this fact, it is publicly announced everywhere. It was hoped when the railroad was completed that that would do it; it was hoped that when the mines were discovered and emigration flowed in here that the accompanying influences would accomplish it, that fashion, luxury, vice with all their corroding influences at work at this system would destroy it, or produce the disintegration of

the entire people. Every effort of this kind has for its object the destruction of the union of this people. Why, if we were disunited, if we were split into factions we might have houses of ill-fame on every corner in juxtaposition with churches; we might have drinking saloons and gambling saloons; we might practise harlotry to the fullest extent, and who would indict us for it or say one word against our practices? No one; we would be following the fashion of the world. Why, it would furnish themes for preachers and they would have excellent texts, for where those things abound they flourish. But because we are united, because we have set our faces against these things, because we discourage vice we are unpopular, and we shall continue to be so until a better feeling and better judgment prevail.

I have said there is no disguising the fact, nobody attempts to disguise it, that the object sought for at the present time is the destruction of this people as a people. Not that many would avow their wish to have our lives taken, but to destroy our union, to destroy the influence of our leading men. Now I ask you, Latter-day Saints, are you so blind and so foolish as not to see that this is the object of every attack which is made upon us? You who do not feel in favor of more union and of concentrating our efforts, ask yourselves this question and reflect upon the objects sought to be obtained by those who are arrayed against us. We do not seek the destruction of any, we have never been aggressive, we have never sought to force our opinions upon any one; we have invited all to come to this land and proclaim their principles here, without let or hindrance. They have not been gagged in their faith, or restrained or restricted in any manner. They have had the privilege of preaching to the fullest extent in our tabernacles and meeting houses, and we have not had the least objection thereto, but on the contrary we have been pleased to see them. This is the course we have taken. But when we are threatened with destruction, as a pure matter of self-defence it is our duty to organize ourselves to resist these attacks, and the people who would not do it are unworthy of an existence upon the earth. I, therefore, have ever been, am now, and will always be, while I feel as I do at the present time, in favor of greater union among this people, in favor of the United Order, in favor of everything that will give us strength and cement us closer and closer together and make our lines more impregnable than they are. And as I said the other day so say I again, with the help of God, my life shall be devoted to that object with all the strength, influence and ability which God shall give me among this people. Is there any harm in this? Not in the least, so long as our objects are what they are. We want to save, we want to preserve, we want to disseminate good principles, and any man or woman who will practise this can live forever in the midst of the Latter-day Saints and never have any difficulty. Every fair-minded man who comes to this land and reports himself as a gentleman, and any fair-minded lady who comes and reports herself in like manner, might live here until they were as old as Methuselah was, if we continued as we have been, without ever having the least cause of feeling against us. We ask no more from others than we are willing to extend to them; with the greatest liberality and freedom, but we expect to have liberty and freedom for ourselves, and we shall contend for them in every constitutional and legal manner as long as we live.

My brethren and sisters, if you have not got this spirit of union let me advise you to seek for it. Humble yourselves before God and seek for it until you get more of it, until you are filled with it, until the desire to be more closely united will burn within you, until you regard it as one of the greatest objects that can be attained. In a family capacity, in a ward capacity, or as a people, from north to south, we should not have these clashing and conflicting interests—Latter-day Saints against Latter-day Saints, and yet all of us professing to have the building up of God's kingdom at heart. I do not know of anything else that we have to do. God has sent us here for this object, and I do not know any better thing that we can engage in than to build up the Zion of God. It is as good and as great a labor as we can be engaged in, in fact it is the labor which God has assigned unto us as a people and as individuals, and if any of us are engaged in anything else we are not in the line of our duty, and we should turn aside from that and pursue the path which God has marked out.

May God bless you and fill you with his Holy Spirit, that you may carry it with you to your various homes in the remote parts of the Territory, and that it may live and burn within you, fill you with good and holy desires to do the will of God, keep his commandments and live in close communion with him, and then you need never be afraid of being deceived, for you can not be if you have the Holy Ghost within you, and that this may be the case, is my prayer, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

Persecuting the Mormons.—The persecution of the Mormons, under our pretended free government, is enough to make us all Mormons. I would fight on their side until death, much as I hate polygamy. Nothing but the greed of speculators in search of property and power in Utah, incites this wretched, cruel persecution. Why, in the name of justice, do not all able editors take up arms against a sin so at war with the instincts of our age, as punishment for religious opinions and preferences?—*Cor. N. Y. Post.*