

It took a great concentration of faith to accomplish this.

Allusion had been made to the labors of our elders who had willingly gone forth preaching the gospel, trusting in God, trusting that their families would be provided for in their absence. This was considered fanaticism by some. No important truths, however, had ever been introduced among men but the promulgators of those truths had been considered fanatics.

Elder Young, in conclusion, predicted the ultimate and sure triumph of the work of God.

The choir sang:

"When the Lord shall build up Zion."

Adjourned till 2 p.m.

Elder BRIGHAM YOUNG, Jun., pronounced the benedictory prayer.

SUNDAY, 2 p. m.

The choir sang:

"Arise, O glorious Zion."

Opening prayer by Elder JOSEPH F. SMITH.

"Behold the great Redeemer die,"

was sung by the choir.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered.

Elder ORSON PRATT delivered a powerful and elaborate discourse on the restoration of the gospel in these days and its effects, as illustrated in the work accomplished by the Latter-day Saints, and the judgments of God which would be poured out upon those who rejected the message of salvation. He quoted a large number of prophecies in the course of his address, showing their literal fulfillment. He showed in a lucid manner how the saving power of the gospel reached the dead who had departed from the earth without a knowledge of its principles, and also treated upon the eternal nature of marriage. It would be impossible to give a definite idea of the discourse in a short synopsis. It was reported in full, for publication.

Elder ALBERT CARRINGTON read over the names of the following brethren as having been called to go on missions. The motion to sustain their going was unanimous.

TO EUROPE.

David O. Calder, Salt Lake City.

Samuel S. Jones, Provo.

James G. Bleak, St. George.

Jesse Gardiner, Springville.

W. H. Kelsey, "

David Cazier, Nephi.

John Neff, Mill Creek.

Erastus W. Snow, St. George.

Junius F. Wells, Salt Lake City.

David Duncanson, "

John A. Lewis, Spanish Fork.

John Reese, Wales, Sanpete County.

C. F. Schade, Huntsville.

P. C. Carstensen, Ogden.

P. C. Christiansen, Manti.

Jens Mickelsen, Spanish Fork.

John Keller, Santa Clara.

Henry Riser, Salt Lake City.

TO THE WESTERN ISLANDS.

William Moody, Dry Valley.

John A. West, Parowan.

F. A. Mitchell, Salt Lake City.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

Charles C. Rich, Paris, Rich Co.

Joseph C. Rich, "

Charles S. Cram, Salt Lake City.

Joshua Clark, Grantsville.

Elder Carrington then briefly addressed the conference. He knew for himself that the work we were engaged in was true, that Joseph Smith was a prophet of the living God, and that Brigham Young was his legal successor and also a prophet of the living God, and the contradiction of all the world would not invalidate those great truths. He also spoke of the founding of the work of the latter days by the prophet Joseph Smith, showing that the Lord undoubtedly operated through him.

President GEORGE A. SMITH said the conference had only about just begun, and he invited all to come and fill the Tabernacle, that all might be strengthened and encouraged by the instructions given and the blessing of God which was being poured out upon us.

The choir sang.

"How beautiful upon the mountains."

Prayer by Elder ALBERT CARRINGTON.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 10 a.m.

The congregations to-day were very large, there being probably from eight to ten thousand persons present in the forenoon, and in the afternoon the

large building appeared to be filled to its utmost seating capacity, there being from ten to twelve thousand in attendance.

THIRD DAY.

MONDAY, April 8th, 10 a.m.

"See, the morning sun
Pursues his shining way."

was sung by the choir.

The opening prayer was offered by President JOSEPH YOUNG, Senr.

The choir sang:

"Come we that love the Lord,
And let our joys be known."

President GEORGE A. SMITH addressed the assembly. He felt gratified for the privilege of continuing the conference and for the good spirit that had been thus far manifested. There were many subjects to lay before the brethren. A great responsibility rested upon our heads, and we should be accordingly diligent in magnifying our priesthood. One item of responsibility was the education of our children, not only in branches of book learning, but in the principles of our holy religion. The report of school superintendent R. L. Campbell showed that there were about 30,000 school children in the Territory, between the ages of four and sixteen years. It seemed to be the policy of government to give no assistance to Territories in educational matters, but to States the government was liberal. Therefore whatever improvements were made in the Territories in this direction depended entirely on the energy of the people thereof. The school report for the Territory also showed that the children generally attended school for a longer period than in places where greater educational facilities were enjoyed. Notwithstanding this, there was considerable in our school system that was faulty. A free school system had not yet been inaugurated, and any man who would view the matter clearly and deliberately could see that it would not be wise to do so until we enjoyed the privileges and immunities of a state form of government. There might, however, be some counties where such a system could be adopted, but in others it could scarcely operate.

The building of good, substantial, well ventilated school-houses was a matter which should receive a great deal of attention, and to have them furnished with suitable benches, which should be arranged, with regard to height, &c., to suit the size of the children. There were numbers of Elders who were willing to take missions to the nations of the earth, but were unwilling to take a mission to teach a common school, yet the latter was probably as important a mission as the former. It was of no use to whip "Mormon" children, for they could not be coerced. In most cases they could be ruled and governed by kindness, but not otherwise.

A considerable number of young men had been under the necessity of going to universities abroad to obtain an education that we should have the facilities to give them here. It was a noble mission to educate the rising generation.

A great deal of labor and attention should be bestowed on the subject of Sunday Schools. Dr. Vincent and Mr. Moody, two gentlemen interested in Sunday Schools, who visited here last summer and who attended some of the ward Sunday schools here, said they were free to admit that our system of this class of schools was most excellent, although those gentlemen were strongly prejudiced against the Latter-day Saints. The brethren should continue this work. Those who wished to see the destruction of the Saints said that their only hope was to lead away the "Mormon" children. The *Juvenile Instructor* and the standard publications of the church should be taken and widely disseminated among the people.

President Smith next spoke of the influences of the so-called civilization which was being manifested in this Territory, and which, unless care were taken, might tend to lead our children astray. The moral influence would be likely however still to maintain a good hold in these valleys.

Elder ERASTUS SNOW was the next speaker. He had been preaching thirty-eight years and could not speak so loud now as formerly. He had seen the time when all the Latter-day Saints could have been comfortably seated in one of our ordinary primary school houses. He had witnessed the rise and progress of the church in its various stages from that time to the present. During that time

some had lifted their puny arms and voices against the work in order to cover up their own cupidity and folly. All such had but shown their own weakness and mendacity, while those who had maintained their integrity had grown with the work of the latter days. All that the Latter-day Saints had to fear was that they might forget the testimonies they had received, the glitterings of wealth and the allurements of crime. Too much care could not possibly be bestowed on the moral and intellectual education of children. Our boys who had been accustomed to the hardships of frontier life, were being brought in contact with influences that were strange to them. They might be somewhat uncouth in manners, yet they would generally fight for their religion, but they did not generally pay sufficient attention to living it, and were probably too apt to strike hands with the wicked, especially in the vicinity of mining camps.

We were waging a war against wickedness of every kind. We were not blindly led in the work that we had undertaken, but our leaders saw, and so did they who followed them. The opposition manifested towards us to-day was because of our consolidation and unity, for we were the best ordered community, so far as the old citizens were concerned, in the land. He said this knowingly, having traversed this continent from one end to the other, and many of the countries of Europe. In this city, it was true, under the auspices of a federal and judicial ring, crime was beginning to manifest itself. There was a time in this city when locks and keys were unneeded, but that time was past.

It was probable that the people would be tried by circumstances, and many would be found wanting. Not by prisons or persecutions of that kind, but by the allurements of wealth, crime and corruption. There were many who had not yet learned the proper uses of the good things of the world. If we would use all things for the forwarding of the interests of the kingdom of God, we would be permitted to live long upon the land which the Lord had given us.

Should the government continue to listen to slanders and lies concerning us, and refuse to admit Deseret, we would still go onward and upward, for Zion must and would be built up and redeemed.

The choir sang:

"Jerusalem, my Glorious Home."

Adjourned till 2 p.m.

Prayer by Elder Lorenzo Snow.

SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

SENATE.

On motion of Pomeroy of the Committee on public lands, the bill granting the right of way for a railroad from Salt Lake to Portland, Oregon, passed.

GENERAL.

ALBANY, 4.—Senator Johnson caused a great excitement this p.m., by announcing the names of senators whom he charged with being under the influence of Vanderbilt.

NEW YORK, 5.—A Brownsville, Texas, dispatch says the Texan rangers will retaliate on cattle thieves from Mexico, on the Rio Grande.

About thirty thousand dollars' worth of obscene books, pictures and material for their manufacture were seized at Brooklyn yesterday.

NEW YORK.—An immense throng gathered early this morning at Madison Square Presbyterian church, to be present at the funeral services of Prof. Morse. A great many were unable to find standing room. Among the delegations present were Governor Hoffman and staff, a committee from the Legislature, directors of the Western Union and of the New York and Newfoundland telegraph companies; a delegation from the academy of design, evangelical alliance, New York common council, and various other delegations of lesser note. Shortly after eleven the funeral procession entered the church, the coffin being borne on the shoulders of four men and followed by the mourning relatives of the deceased. After solemn music Rev. Adams proceeded to deliver the funeral oration, from the text, "Man cometh up as a flower, &c." He dwelt at length on the virtues of the deceased and traced his life as a Christian, saying he stood almost alone in qualities of religion. Rev. Wheeler, of Poughkeepsie, then delivered a prayer, and the singing of a hymn concluded

the funeral services, after which the remains were viewed by the spectators. The stream of people who filed past the coffin was so great that it was half past one before the cortege started for Greenwood cemetery. The pall bearers were Wm. Orton, Livingstone Morse, Gen. Dix, Prof. Carnell, Cyrus W. Field and Peter Cooper. People thronged the route along Broadway. During the day public office buildings displayed flags at half mast, and the telegraph offices were draped in mourning.

WASHINGTON, 5.—Wright moved to reduce the appropriation for the Teton Sioux of Montana from \$500,000 to \$250,000.

Schurz introduced a bill in reference to freight and passengers by the Union Pacific railway and branches. The bill sets forth the provisions of the acts of 1862 and 1864, that the Union Pacific railway company and its branches chartered at the same time should be operated as one continuous and connected line, and that they should not discriminate against each other as to time or rates or in any way. It then states that the branch roads complain that they are discriminated against in violation of law; and provides a remedy that either of the companies aggrieved may begin suit, either at law or in equity, in any Circuit court of the U. S. or Territorial court having jurisdiction, and on final hearing the court may render judgment for all damages to complainant and enforce judgment by sequestration or execution and sale of the road and franchises, and if necessary may cause forfeiture of the charter of the offending company.

The bill also provides that in all cases where the Union Pacific railway and branches or any of them cannot agree on terms for transportation of freight and passengers, either company may notify the secretary of the interior of the fact, and he shall thereupon give notice to the other company, or companies, and at an appointed time fix a schedule of rates which shall be adopted by the companies, and if either of them refuse to abide the decision he may cause the road, etc., to be seized and sold on such terms as he may prescribe, or report the facts to the President of the United States, to be transmitted to Congress for action, as may be deemed proper.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The following resolution was passed by the National Telegraph Morse Memorial Association this p. m.—

"Whereas, the U. S. House of Representatives has placed its hall at the disposal of this Association for the purpose of holding a memorial in honor of the late Samuel F. B. Morse, on Tuesday, April 16, and prominent members of both houses of Congress have consented to address the meeting; and

"Whereas, the telegraphic wires have been freely placed at the disposal of this association for that evening; therefore

"Resolved, that the municipal authorities of the cities and towns of the U. S. are hereby invited to hold meetings of a similar character in their several localities on the same evening in order that the meetings may be in telegraphic communication and thus simultaneous expression be given to the national grief on the occasion of this irreparable loss."

LOS ANGELES, 5.—Passengers just arrived report destitution at Lone Pine among the people in that section. It has been raining and snowing since the first shock. The people suffer from cold. The loss to the entire valley is \$200,000. Lumber is scarce and the people will not build till they can put up frame buildings. The lake two miles south of Lone Pine has sunk some six feet and a third of the bed is dry. None of the mines caved in, but all the adobe houses were thrown down. There have been no contributions of money or clothing supplies by the people of this place, which for a long time has been the centre from which supplies were sent and received from the mines in the Owens' River country.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The Senate appropriates for incidental expenses of California Indian service \$85,000, \$10,000 being for the Mission Indians.

There are no new developments as to the probability of the admission of Utah as a State, but the prospects are not damaged by the movement to elect "Apostle Tom Fitch."

The House passed Sargent's bill, authorizing joint entries on public lands, or one entry for several settlers on subdivisions of less than a quarter section.

The Senate concurred in the House bill granting the right of way to the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad Co., for a railroad from Salt Lake to Portland, Oregon.