

narrow erratic, unsupported ideas. But will you not conform to their ideas? No I will not, the Lord being my helper, and then the people will not God being their helper. The Lord has revealed unto us the truth, and we know it, and we will stand by it and maintain it from this time forth, God being our helper; and all who believe in that say aye [the congregation said aye]. That is the feeling of the Latter-day Saints I know. But will we interfere with anybody? No! no! We will not. With their politics? Not much. For while we are interested in the welfare of the nation, we care very little about the present political issues. We think that a great and magnanimous nation, however, could well afford to let us alone, and would feel like endorsing General Grant's axiom, "Let us have peace." But then if people will interfere with us while we are pursuing the even tenor of our way, we will defend and protect ourselves from their assaults as best we may, and then we will commit them to God. We have not started this work, God commenced it, not us, and we are simply endeavoring to carry out his will and law. Will we do it? With the Lord's help we will. Will we fight against authority? No. Will we oppose the principles of this government? No. We will sustain them. But if people will act foolishly we cannot help it. If th's nation can stand the results of the violation of constitutional principles, we can. If they tear down the bulwarks of freedom and with impunity trample under foot the rights of men we cannot help it. If it is our turn, to-day, to suffer wrong, it will be somebody else's to-morrow, national retrogressions are not often arrested. It behooves statesmen to pause in their career. The floodgates once opened who shall stay the torrent? We of all men would save the ship of state and would say to these national patricides avaunt! But if they will act foolishly and continue to do so until they subvert the principles of liberty, and thus destroy one of the best governments ever instituted on earth, then if forsaken by all else, the elders of this Church will rally round the Constitution, lift up the standard of freedom, which is being trodden underfoot and bedrabbled by demagogues, and proclaim liberty to the world; equal rights, liberty and equality; freedom of conscience and of worship to all men everywhere. That is not a prophecy of mine; it is a prophecy of Joseph Smith's, and I believe it very strongly. Will we oppose them? No. Let them go on in their own way and we will pray to God to turn the designs of wicked men, and if they will not repent and turn from their evil deeds, pray to him that they may be taken in their own trap; be caught in their own snare, and fall into the pit which they dig for us. Can you pray with a good conscience that this may befall them? Certainly. If men dig a pit for others they should not find fault if they fall into it themselves. And as sure as God lives they will do it, if they persevere in their iniquity, and as sure as we stand faithful to the principles of truth, God will stand by us, and the wrath of man will be made to praise him, and the remainder he will restrain; and they cannot help themselves. For both they and we are in the hands of God, and they can go no further than he permits them, neither can we. And we will try, as the friends of this nation and of humanity, to do right, and to sustain all correct principles, in the maintenance of justice and equal rights to all; cultivating peace, respecting law, sustaining our institutions, and praying that right, justice and equity may prevail throughout the land; and that the hands of all honorable men may be strengthened to preserve inviolable the God-given institutions of this great nation. Let us also try to fulfill all of our duties as fathers, and our duties as mothers, our duties as children and our duties as citizens of the United States, our duties as Presidents, our duties as Apostles, our duties as High Priests, our duties as Seventies, our duties as Elders and our duties as Priests, Teachers and Deacons, and our duties as members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Let us humble ourselves before the Lord, live in the light of the Spirit of God, that the Holy Spirit which we have received may be in us "as a light that shines brighter and brighter until the perfect day." And if we are faithful, God will stand by Israel; he will preserve his elect; he will listen to our prayers; and we will go to work by

his help to build up Zion and establish the Kingdom of God upon the earth; and we and our posterity will never cease doing it until the "kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our God and his Christ, and he shall rule forever and forever;" and then throughout the endless ages of eternity among the Gods in the eternal worlds we will join in singing, "blessing and glory and honor and power and might and majesty and dominion be ascribed to him that sitteth upon the throne and unto the Lamb forever." Even so. Amen.

BY TELEGRAPH

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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 26.—The commission appointed by the President to confer with the Poncas in Indian Territory about their removal thither, report that their removal from the Dakota and Nebraska reservation most unfortunately caused a loss of life to the Indians, and it was causeless. The United States had ceded those lands to the Indians and had agreed to defend their title and to protect them. The Indians violated no treaty and never forfeited their rights, and still have a claim to those lands. Until a few months they have strongly desired to return to Dakota, and part of the tribe succeeded in getting back; the remainder were discouraged in getting back and regaining their lands, and believing they could not obtain them, they had signed an agreement to remain. The Indians who returned to Dakota are strongly attached there and propose to retain their lands. They have been entirely self-sustaining, are friendly with the Indians and whites, are ambitious to learn, to create industries, to educate themselves in morality, religion and literature. Government should be actuated in settling these questions by the same principles that would apply to any peaceable people in the same circumstances. They therefore recommend that an allotment of 160 acres of land be made to each man, woman and child of the Ponca tribe of Indians, said lands to be selected by them on their old reservation in Dakota and in the land now occupied by the Ponca Indians in the Indian Territory within one year from the passage of the act by Congress granting such tracts of land; that until the expiration of this period free communication be permitted between the two branches of tribes, said land to be secured to them by patent, and the title to the same shall not be subject to lien, alienation or encumbrance, either by voluntary conveyance or by judgment, orders or the decree of any court, or subject to taxation of any character for a period of thirty years from the date of the patent, and until such time thereafter as the President may remove the restriction; that any conveyance made by any of these Indians before the expiration of the time above mentioned shall be void, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, to institute suit to set aside such deed or conveyance, that the title to the land shall be intact, and that they shall be subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, including the laws of alienation and descent in force in the State or Territory where such lands are selected; that the United States take immediate action to extinguish all claims that would be an incumbrance to the title of any lands which it is proposed shall be allotted to all the members of the Ponca Indians; that government continue its appropriations the same as at present, not less than \$53,000 per year, during the period of five years from the passage of the act making the allotments, as aforesaid; the same to be for the benefit of the members of the tribe *pro rata*; that the additional sum of \$25,000 be appropriated and expended in agricultural implements, stock and seed, \$5,000 of which shall be for the exclusive benefit of the Poncas in Nebraska and Dakota, the remaining \$20,000 to be divided among the families of the whole tribe, according to the number of each family, to be in full satisfaction for the depredations and losses of property sustained by these Indians in consequence of their removal; and that a further sum of not less than \$5,000 be appropriated for the construction of comfortable dwellings and not more than \$5,000 for the erection of schoolhouses for the Poncas in Nebraska and Dakota and

that suitable persons be employed by government for their instruction in religious, educational and industrial developments, and to superintend, care for, and protect all their interests.

We respectfully suggest that the welfare of these Indians requires us to emphasize the necessity of prompt action in settling their affairs to the end that this long pending controversy may be determined according to the dictates of humanity and justice. In conclusion, we desire to give expression to the conviction forced upon us by our investigation of this case, that it is of the utmost importance to white and red men alike, that all Indians should have an opportunity of appealing to the courts for protection and the vindication of their rights, of person and property. Indians cannot be expected to understand the duties existing under the forms of civilization until they know by being subject to the authority of stable laws as administered by the courts, and are relieved from the uncertainties and oppression frequently attending their subjection to arbitrary and personal authority.

The evidence taken by the commission, together with the documents pertaining to the inquiry accompany the reports. The members of the commission were Brigadier-Generals George Crook and Nelson A. Miles, United States army; Wm. Stickney, of Washington, and Walter Allen, of Newton, Mass. Walter Allen submitted an additional report in which he gives in detail the history of the various treaties with the Ponca Indians and the facts of their treatment.

NEW YORK, 26.—To-morrow's *Public* has the usual weekly table of the clearing house transactions showing the course of trade as compared with the corresponding week last year. The week was one of very active business at nearly all the cities. New York and Boston again recorded the largest increase. The increase at Chicago was surprisingly large and only an insufficient decline is reported at five of the 21 cities. Following is the list of gains: New York 60.5 per cent., Boston 31.0, Philadelphia 20, Chicago 33.6, Cincinnati 34.1, Baltimore 22.3, Louisville 42.0, Milwaukee 9.0, Providence 30.5, Kansas City 22.6, Cleveland 23.5, Indianapolis 28.6, Hartford 5.2, New Haven 23.5, Lowell 5.3, Syracuse 12.0. Following are the losses: St. Louis 6.5, New Orleans 1.3, San Francisco 4, Pittsburgh 8, St. Joseph 8.0. The report of unprecedented exchanges may be regarded with the more satisfaction because the prices are not inflated, but are lower on the whole than in January 1880, and because the dealings outside of this city are not inflated by unreasonable speculation. Indeed no speculative fever inflates or endangers the legitimate business in New York. The undue excitement and expansion are almost wholly confined to the stock exchange. In other branches of business trade has been large and confident, without any general rise or expectation of a rise in the prices, and the great increase in the export movement only keeps pace with an unusual demand for home consumption. The movement of products here has been greatly impeded by the abominable condition of the streets and the interruption of telegraphic communication, but there was a large buying of dry goods, an active business in breadstuffs, and increased dealings in coffee, tea, iron and other metals. In provisions, there has been more speculative excitement than in the other branches in the trade, and the speculative dealings in cotton were increased last week by a strong attack upon prices and consequent decline, but the general condition of business is undeniably healthy.

A London correspondent describes a remarkable scene at the meeting of the poor law guardians at Han-turk. The day was bitter cold and about 200 famished persons stood without the workhouse where the guardians met. Among them were 80 stalwart, but hungry-looking laborers, who loudly demanded work. The guardians could give them none. In the midst of the meeting word was brought that laborers were forcing their way into the building. Business was suspended and a dead silence prevailed. Immediately afterward footsteps were heard ascending the stairs. The door was almost taken from its hinges with the kicking and pushing it received from the outside. Several voices were heard calling on the guardians to open the door and give them relief. The door was opened by Mr. Cauliffe. One of the guardians was about to leave the room when he was thrown

back and informed that neither he nor any guardian in the room should leave until they had done something for them. The passage on the stairs was thronged with sullen, famished looking men. A scene of confusion ensued which lasted several minutes. In the background some poor fellows were weeping. After some time the men got to understand that they could find bread and tea in the hall, and that their families would receive outdoor relief for the week. The besieged guardians were on this understanding, allowed to go uninterupted.

NASHVILLE, 26.—The thirtieth ballot for Senator stood; Jackson 70, Maynard 25, Rose 1. As soon as Jackson was declared elected, he was lifted out of his seat by friends and escorted to the stand and said that he would do whatever lay in his power to allay sectional agitation and bring prosperity to the country. He would not only represent the state, but the United States in the broadest sense of the word.

Senator Jackson said to the serenaders to-night anent his own election: In retaining the Senate of the United States the democrats will thus insure to the country peace and prosperity for four consecutive years, and it was the desire of the conservative element of the country that the Senate should remain democratic and allay this alarm in reference to sectional agitation. This speech clearly indicated that on all political questions he will act as a straight-out democrat.

NEW YORK, 27.—A dispatch was received from Gen. Palmer, at the office of the Mexican National R. R. Co., in this city, yesterday, to send a large force of engineers to Manzanilla, on the Pacific Coast for work on the section of road between that place and Colima. He also ordered forward a large amount of railroad material and supplies, including 4,000 tons of steel rails. The officers of company were instructed to send such supplies as would be necessary for the completion of this part in the coming summer. The force working south from Laredo has been increased recently. The Pacific Mail steamships now touch at Manzanilla, having resumed the route at the beginning of the present month.

The *Herald's* Fort Buford, D. T., 25, says: A man who has just arrived from Woody Mountain, at this post, reports that Sitting Bull has formally surrendered there to the Canadian government, and asks that he may be sent under the charge of an officer of the northwestern police to Fort Buford, and turned over to the military authorities at this post; that Sitting Bull stated that he left Canada with the intention of surrendering to Major Brotherton, but became alarmed at the presence of troops at Poplar Creek Agency and feared that he was going to be dealt with treacherously; that he knew that these troops were from Fort Keogh, and he had fought them so often before that he dared not trust himself or his people in their hands; and that he is willing to start for Buford whenever the Canadian authorities will send him and will give him up in good faith to Brotherton.

A democratic senator here said that President Hayes' appointment of Swaine as Judge Advocate over the heads of six others, was one which ought not to be tolerated, and that President Hayes seems to have undertaken to pay Garfield's debts in advance. There will probably be some opposition to Swaine's appointment, but he undoubtedly will be ultimately confirmed.

The *Herald* prints a letter from Chief Justice Daly to Prest. Hayes, conveying the resolution of the American Geographical Society calling for government aid to rescue the *Jeannette* and crew, in which Daly says: The *Corwin* is a small vessel; she is not fitted to force her way through the floating ice to Wrangell Land, which Capt. Hooper thought, however could be done by a stronger vessel. The *Galena*, now on the Mediterranean station, is such a vessel. She is a new and strongly built wooden steamer, and ought to be able, if properly arranged for the purpose, to carry about 800 tons of coal. Very little would be required to do this and adapt her to Arctic work, and there is sufficient time for her to go around to the Pacific and to get through Behring Straits, which is generally open to the Arctic by the end of June. The *Herald* concurs, and adds: The time, however, for taking adequate measures to relieve the *Jeannette* is short, especially if it is proposed to employ the *Galena* for the purpose, and bring her around Cape Horn to San Francisco.

CHICAGO, 27.—The *Times* Nash-

ville special says: Senator elect Jackson is a man of handsome and dignified appearance, a son-in-law of Gen. W. G. Harding, owner of the Belle Mead stock farms. He was born in Paris, Tenn., in 1832, and never held a political office until elected from Madison County to the present legislature. He is a lawyer of marked ability and president of a large oil mill at Jackson. He has been prominent in educational reforms, and was highly complimented by leading southern statesmen for his efforts in behalf of the state credit. He is a man of great purity of character, and popular with both democrats and republicans.

NEW YORK, 27.—George F. Seward's book, just issued by Scribner, entitled "Chinese Immigration, in its social and Economical Aspects" attracts considerable attention. The author begins with a chapter on the Chinese in the United States, whose number he places at 100,000, three-fourths living in California. Part the second claims to be a result of a careful study of the work accomplished by Chinese cheap labor in California. Part third deals with objections urged against Chinese immigration. Part fourth meets the prevalent fear of an overwhelming Chinese immigration. On this point he says: "I believe it is the supposed danger of an immense Chinese movement toward our shores that has occasioned the greater part of the anxiety which has been felt in regard to the future of relations with that race upon our own soil. This fear he believes to be groundless, the danger imaginary, and he goes elaborately into the causes for his conclusions that an overwhelming influx is not to be expected. In the first place, Seward finds no justification in fact for the belief that the Chinese are uncomfortable in their own country or at all generally disposed to emigrate. On the contrary he points to facts to show that they leave China only upon occasions of strong inducement. They have come to California only in answer to an actual and pressing demand for their services. They came because they were wanted, because there was labor to be performed of a kind which white men could not be induced to perform. They have not been able to compete with white men in employments which required mechanical skill, intelligence or considerable physical strength. Their work has been complimentary to the better work of the white men. They have crowded no whites, but have themselves given way before white competition, wherever there has been competition at all. Upon this point Seward arrays the great mass of testimony, taking up severally all the industries in which Chinamen have been largely engaged. He also presents a large mass of testimony tending to show that the demand for them is already falling off, and that Chinese immigration, if left to itself, must henceforth decline rather than increase.

Flames were discovered to-night on the fourth floor of the six-story brick building, 365 and 367 Broadway. Three alarms were sent out, but owing to the height of the building and the intense cold, the firemen had the greatest difficulty in extinguishing the flames. They did not succeed until the flames had mounted to the top floor and after a hard fight of two hours. The loss amounted to nearly \$600,000. The first floor and basement were occupied by Sweitzer, Penbroke & Co., importers and dealers in dry goods. Their stock was valued at \$500,000. It was damaged \$300,000 by water. The second floor was occupied by Lawson Bros., importers of fine laces and embroidery, stock valued at \$300,000; damaged 50 per cent. by water and smoke. The remainder of the building was occupied by S. M. Davidson, shirt manufacturers, whose entire stock was worth about \$150,000, destroyed or hopelessly damaged.

The building was purchased in 1866 from Wm. Taylor, for \$400,000, and is now owned by the American Express Company. The damage by the fire is about \$50,000. The cause is unknown, as the building had been closed up before the flames were discovered. All losses are covered by insurance. In the House of Commons, to-night, the debate on Forster's coercion bill was resumed. The Landow Leaguers, Davitt, Brannan and Kildalen were among the spectators in the gallery. Labouchere, advanced liberal, spoke strongly in opposition to the measure. John Bright said he deeply regretted that coercion was necessary. If the land bill had not been promised after the coercion