

(Continued from page 181.)

A vacancy having arisen in the Presiding Bishopric, in the death of Bishop Edward Hunter, Wm. B. Preston was unanimously sustained by the vote of the Conference as the Presiding Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and being called upon to make a few remarks said, "Let the will of the Lord be done, by the faith, confidence and prayers of the Saints, the counsel of my brethren and the blessing and assistance of God I will endeavor to do my best. Amen."

Counselors to the Presiding Bishop of the Church, Leonard W. Hardy and Robert T. Burton.

John Taylor as Trustee-in-Trust for the body of religious worshippers known and recognized as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, to hold the legal title to its property and contract for it.

The Counselors to the President—The Twelve Apostles, their Counselors, and Bishop Wm. B. Preston as Counselors to the Trustee-in-Trust.

Wilford Woodruff as Historian for the Church, and General Church Recorder, and F. D. Richards as his assistant.

Albert Carrington as President of the Perpetual Emigration Fund Co. for the Gathering of the Poor, and F. D. Richards, F. M. Lyman, H. S. Eldredge, Joseph F. Smith, Angus M. Cannon, Moses Thatcher, Wm. Jennings, John R. Winder, Henry Dinwoodey, Robert T. Burton, A. O. Smoot and H. B. Clawson, as his assistants.

Truman O. Angel as General Architect of the Church, and T. O. Angel, Jr., and W. H. Folsom as his assistants.

As Auditing Committee—Wilford Woodruff, E. Snow, F. D. Richards, J. F. Smith, W. Jennings.

Owing to Elder George Goddard being called on a mission to Great Britain, and a vacancy as Clerk of the General Conference being thereby created, John Nicholson was appointed to the office and sustained by the unanimous vote of the conference.

Elders George F. Gibbs and John Irvine were sustained by unanimous vote as Church reporters.

The Missionaries whose names had been called during this conference, were requested to meet in the Social Hall at 9 o'clock a.m., Monday, April 7th, to be set apart for their respective missions.

PRESIDENT JOHN TAYLOR

Then addressed the congregation. He referred to the greatness of the work of God and showed its peculiar character in reaching into the eternities, both past and present, while the works of men began and ended with time. He spoke of the eternal nature of the Priesthood and its covenants, and of the principles of the Gospel, as enjoyed by Noah, Melchisedec, Abraham and other ancient worthies, as well as by those to whom God had revealed these things in the latter-days. The outside world were ignorant of these glorious truths; as ignorant as the Saints were before God enlightened them. He dwelt upon the mission of Elijah, whom Malachi foretold should precede the coming of the great and terrible day of the Lord, to "turn the hearts of the fathers to the children and the hearts of the children to the fathers," lest the earth should be smitten with a curse. After depicting the judgments of the "great and terrible day," as shown by Isaiah and other ancient prophets, the speaker showed how Elijah had been sent and had conferred upon Joseph Smith the keys of his ministry, as well as others who had likewise appeared for a similar purpose.

He showed that in building temples and baptizing for the dead, the Saints were carrying out the work, the keys of which were bestowed by Elijah upon Joseph, and were thereby preparing to be Saviors upon Mount Zion, and to be perfected like Enoch and his city of old, who were translated for their righteousness. He showed how Satan was interested in leading away the children of men, how he incited the killing of Abel, the crucifixion of Christ, and had always employed what some men in our day termed "heroic measures" to destroy the work of God and put an end to His servants. He portrayed the great mercy of God in sending Christ to preach to the spirits in prison, which were disobedient in the days of Noah when the floods were sent to destroy them, and exhorted the Saints to be likewise merciful and charitable to those who sought their overthrow.

At the time the civil war broke out in this land, he felt like weeping over the people, for he had foreseen their troubles, and they were not over yet. Worse times were coming upon the nations than had yet been known. But the Saints had a great work to do and must do it, leaving their enemies in the hands of God, who would deal out justice and mercy to all. No power could hinder the building up of Zion, the gathering of the elect, and the fulfillment of all God had decreed for this dispensation of the fullness of times. The speaker counseled obedience and fidelity to God and His work, and called upon all who were willing to so live, to say "aye." The response was universal from the assembled multitude. The speaker then blessed them in the name of the Lord.

Conference was adjourned till the 6th of October.

The choir sang an anthem: "The Gathered Saints."

Benediction by Patriarch John Smith.

GEORGE GODDARD, Clerk.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., 3.—Last night the freight and passenger depots at Rock Hill, S. C., were burned, with the cotton platform on which were one hundred bales of cotton, the Western Union Telegraph Co.'s guano. The cotton belonged to J. M. Ivey. The property was insured.

Lynchburg, Va., 3.—There was a terrific wind storm throughout this section last night; several houses were blown down in the adjoining counties, and great destruction was caused in the suburbs. Two large tobacco factories were unroofed, trees were uprooted and fences torn to pieces.

Havana, 3.—There was an earthquake at Santiago de Cuba, March 25th. Slight damage was done.

Chicago, 2.—Daily News, Muncie, Ind.: The cyclone which destroyed Oakville day before yesterday, was more extensive than at first reported. Instead of devastating a distance of ten miles, it is learned the track extended 20 miles, sweeping everything before it. There were numerous other casualties, but as far as heard, no additional fatalities. Turner Johnson, the boy of Oakville, whose skull was crushed, died to-day, and Jeff Hoover cannot live. The loss in the county, outside of Oakville, is about \$150,000. Reports are received of 15 farmers whose houses and barns, mostly good ones, were destroyed, and themselves and families more or less injured, a few seriously. One farmer had 75 acres of fine timber blown down, and farm implements along the entire track of the storm were blown into splinters. Lasansville, a few miles east, is reported utterly destroyed, and a few persons killed. No particulars. In all this section the roads through the woodlands were absolutely impassable, till axemen had cleared the way, and it is extremely difficult to travel through those parts, except on foot. The farmers lost their crops for two years past, and are in a very bad condition to stand this disaster. The homeless ones are being sheltered by those fortunate enough to be outside of the track of the storm. Relief is already coming in.

Chicago, 3.—News Belleville, Ill.: The last coach of the Louisville & Nashville train this evening was thrown down a twenty-foot embankment by an open switch, the switchman having gone to a neighboring saloon for a drink. John Comstock was killed, twenty persons were wounded and several will die. The switchman ran away to escape lynching.

Scranton, Pa., 3.—Seven Austro-Polonians, looking for work, were struck by a backing engine to-day, five were killed, one lost an arm and one was unhurt. Dismembered heads and limbs were scattered over the road for many rods around.

Columbus, Ga., 3. The steamer Rebecca Everingham, Captain Geo. Whiteside, burned this morning to the waters edge at Fitzgerald Landing, Chattahoochee river, forty miles below the city. The fire originated in the stern of the steamer, and it is thought, from an electric lamp spark. The passengers saved, escaped in their night clothes. The following is a list of the lost: Mrs. Owens of Cuthbert, Ga.; Miss Simpson, Fort Gaines, Ga.; Julia Anderson, chambermaid; Richard Coleman, pantryman; Adolph Thomas, fireman; A. Stephens and Randolph Singer, deck hands; Bob Griffith, stevedore. Three hundred and seven bales of cotton, and the small miscellaneous freight burned. The boat valued at \$24,000 is a total loss, and no insurance. There were sixteen cabin and nine deck passengers on board. The steamer belonged to the Central Line, and plied the Chattahoochee river between this city and Apalachicola Bay. The passengers who escaped have reached this city, some of them severely burned.

A Macon dispatch says: Of the 30 passengers 18 are dead or missing. The following is the list as far as ascertained: Mrs. Avant Cuthbert and sister, Fort Gaines; J. B. Yates, Bainbridge; W. L. Kennedy, Eufaula, Ala.; Julia Adams, colored maid; D. Thomas, fireman; R. Griffin, stevedore; Randall Singer and A. Stevens, deck hands. Among the missing are a colored woman and child, names unknown; two white men, unknown, and D. D. Williams of La Grande. Capt. Whiteside, the commander, is painfully burned. All the officers did their duty. The conduct of pilot George L. Lapman and his son, a lad 14 years, is specially commended. They remained on board and materially assisted in the landing of passengers.

Reports that reached Columbus to-night state that a strong gale was blowing when the cotton on the deck ignited, it is supposed by a spark from the electric lamp, and the flames spread so rapidly that it was impossible to control them, and in a moment extended through to the cabin. Orders were given immediately to land her on the Georgia shore, which was done in two minutes, the passengers jumping from the cabin deck and roof to the land. The cabin filled quickly with dense smoke, and the passengers had to escape to the roof in their night clothes. The passengers were all aroused on the first alarm by the officers, and all escaped but two ladies in the cabin, who were supposed to have suffocated by the smoke. The boat's books and papers were lost with the passengers' baggage.

CHICAGO, 4.—The markets closed to-

day close upon the verge of a panic, and it was feared a number of disasters might follow the last most disastrous break in wheat. It is believed that prices were raided down during the last hour on rumors of heavy London futures. May wheat sold down to 81½ and cash was quoted 78. During the last 20 minutes of trading, a rally occurred which sent prices up three-fourths of a cent. Markets closed, wheat 78 cash, 82½ May, 4½ June, 5½ July.

Corn 47½ April, 52 May, 52½ June, 4½ July.

Oats 27 April, 31½ May, 1½ June, 6½ year.

PANAMA, March 27.—The Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying to the protest of England against the clause in the treaty of peace between Chili and Peru, ceding nitrate and guano beds to Chili, which England claimed guaranteed the payment of the Peruvian debt, says in substance: Peru in negotiating the treaty acted in virtue of a right she possessed in behalf of government, a right acknowledged from the moment of her independence, by all nations, and she cannot consent to any foreign interference without wounding her rights as a sovereign and independent State, and without abdicating or jeopardizing those prerogatives which she has always respected in other nations, so that she has not consented with them regarding her treaties, lest she might endanger the loss of her own proper existence. The debts originated from loans effected with private parties regarding whose nationality government never thought proper to enquire. As those debts have never assumed an international character, although they may now be partly held in English hands, yet, at any time, they may be transferred to persons of any other nationality. Peru owes nothing to England as the government of a state and consequently the loans referred to cannot be made the subject of diplomatic interference. It is a matter of public notoriety that for four years past the mortgaged property has not been in possession of Peru, yet during that time cargoes of nitrate and guano from the property having been sold in foreign ports without protest on the part of nations making the protest, although Peru sought to embargo these cargoes abroad. If, after the war, Peru found herself obliged to sacrifice this property, constituting a mortgage, she has so provided for her own preservation, which is the first, and most imperative duty of states.

NEW YORK, 4.—It is stated that the Oregon Trans-Continental's loan of \$1,200,000, due next week, has been provided for.

Failures of the past week 212, against 204, during the previous week.

PANAMA, March 25.—Atolera, President of Columbia, declares the deficit created by the past three administrations amounts to over \$11,000,000, and the national and foreign debt to \$20,365,000.

BOSTON, 4.—It is reported here that the steamer Daniel Steinmann, from Antwerp, March 21st, for New York via Halifax, was lost off the latter port, together with 130 lives.

PHILADELPHIA, 4.—A dispatch from Mahony City says 15 landlords who had old frame houses and stables rented to from six to forty Hungarians each, were arrested and fined various sums and costs. There is talk of passing an ordinance prohibiting any new Hungarians from finding lodging here. A dozen Hungarians, including women, took quarters near East Franklin colliery, and are willing to work at any price. Last evening a lot of laborers and miners made a raid on the camp with shotguns and revolvers. The Hungarians quickly buckled on their cooking utensils and ran down the mountain side and disappeared.

New Orleans, 4.—Times-Democrat Magnolia, Miss.: Geo. Lee, colored, aged 18, was arrested in McComb City to-day for assaulting a child of four years, was conveyed here and lodged in jail. At about 7 o'clock to-night over 100 men came from McComb and took Lee from the jail and hanged him.

St. Louis, 4.—The mystery surrounding the death of the lady found dead at the Laclede Hotel, yesterday is not yet cleared up. A post mortem to-day revealed the fact that she died from morphine, but nothing as to her identity has yet been discovered.

Buffalo, 4.—Lorenzo Dimick, formerly junior member of a marine insurance firm, has been held in \$80,000 bail for diverting the funds of insurance companies.

HALIFAX, 4.—The intelligence so far from the wrecked steamer Daniel Steinmann, is very meagre. It is said that the captain and five of the crew are the only persons saved. The ship had 92 passenger and 34 of a crew. Twenty of the passengers were to land here, all Germans, and 70 were for New York. She is supposed to have struck on the "Sisters," off Sambro, last night and shortly after sank. The masts are now visible from the shore. The intelligence did not reach here until this afternoon. Considerable of the cargo was for here, the balance for New York. The owners have gone to the wreck.

The tugs which left here for the scene of the wreck have returned, without being able to reach the neighborhood of the disaster, owing to the rough sea. Another attempt will be made in the morning to reach the wreck if the weather moderates. The Daniel Steinmann had five bulkheads. Her engines were 1830 horse-power.

Three passengers from the steamer Daniel Steinmann were saved, with the captain and five of the crew. The names have not been ascertained. They are

on Sambro lighthouse island, the only communication with which is by signals in rough weather. To-night the weather is thick and rainy, and it is uncertain if any further particulars can be heard. The reporters left here for Sambro by land, but the roads are bad.

New York, 3.—At the office of the consignees, French, Edye & Co., regarding the loss of the steamer Daniel Steinmann, it was learned that they had thus far only a brief dispatch saying the Daniel Steinmann had been lost off Sambro, and that Captain Schoonhoven and five of the crew had been saved. An officer of the company said he could not imagine how the accident occurred, but probably it happened during a fog or gale. He said the steamer carried very few cabin passengers, being chiefly engaged in the steerage passengers and freight carrying trade. The cargo would probably reach 2,000 tons, 400 tons for Halifax and the remainder for New York. He considered Captain Schoonhoven a very careful and painstaking man. The Daniel Steinmann was built at Antwerp in 1875. She was 177 feet long, 34 feet beam and 25 feet depth of beam. Her gross tonnage was 1,785 tons. Her name was formerly The Rhedee. She has been running in the White Cross line since 1878. At one time she was considered a very "lucky" vessel, but during the last few years she has met with various mishaps.

The very latest regarding the wrecked steamer Daniel Steinmann, is that of a crew of 39 and the captain, and 90 passengers, only nine reached the shore, the captain, five of the crew and three of the passengers. These are still on Sambro island, a short distance from the mainland. Owing to the heavy sea prevailing in the neighborhood of the island, the survivors are not likely to reach the mainland till noon to-morrow, or until the sea becomes calmer. No particulars can therefore be learned in regard to the disaster at present.

The Government steamer Newfield left the city this afternoon for the wreck, but the fog was so thick that it was impossible to reach the fatal spot.

HALIFAX, 4.—The joint committee appointed by both branches of the local legislature, have reported an address for adoption and transmission to the Governor General of Canada. The address sets forth that previous to the confederation of the province Nova Scotia was in a healthy condition, financially. Now the reverse is the case, and an immediate adjustment of the financial terms of the union is urged.

KANSAS CITY, 5.—The Missouri Wool Growers' Association to-day appointed a committee to confer with associations of other Western States and Territories with a view to securing equitable rates from the railroad companies. Their desire is to obtain on mutton sheep the same rates to Eastern cities as are given on beef cattle. Delegates were appointed to the National Wool Growers' Convention. Adjourned sine die.

The State Association of Merino Breeders were organized this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, 4.—Governor Murray of Utah, appeared before Springer's committee to-day, to answer the charges made against him by Representative White, of Kentucky, Henry Diven, an ex-deputy marshal, and G. K. Chase. These charges were in substance that Governor Murray, while U. S. Marshal of the district of Kentucky, collected illegal fees and made illegal charges for guards and for the transportation of prisoners. He said in his answer to-day: "Every accusation here attempted to be made, is eight years old. Every one of them I denounced and disproved at the time, openly and publicly, so far as they in any way reflected upon me. Upon my discovery of Diven's dishonesty, and my doubts arising as to some of the charges made by him and another deputy in the accounts against the government, I, without any request, of my own accord, and without any obligation, except my own wish to do so, immediately, in 1876, deposited in the Treasury money enough to secure the government on every item about which I felt any uncertainty. I threw open my office and the books and papers in it, when the charges were made, to the District Attorney and the democratic newspapers to examine and investigate the affairs of my office and all the charges against me. The paper which first published these things stated editorially, after a full investigation, that it had been deceived, and had done me a great injustice, and was satisfied there was no truth in the charges. The official report of the District Attorney is a conclusive defense of me, as to every accusation then known to me, and Attorney General Taft, in the presence of my counsel, in answer to my earnest demand for an investigation if there was any accusation against me, asserted there were none and could be none. During my term as Governor of Utah, George Q. Cannon, the Mormon ruler, said here in Washington, to ex-Governor Woods, one of my predecessors in that office, that he had taken the scalp of every objectionable Governor of Utah, and he proposed to have Governor Murray's, and now, in 1884, some one whose name has not yet been revealed, has misled this committee or its chairman with the false intimation that there was a rich field for investigation in Kentucky in 1876. After everybody has been heard, it appears that there is not one word by White, or by any one who pretends to have any personal knowledge, to prove any fact which will even tend to support one of these ac-

cusations. George Q. Cannon, the so-called apostle of the Mormon hierarchy, A. M. Gibson, whose name is only too well known here, J. D. White, whose name alone is enough, and Henry Deven, a knave of lower grade and of less prominence, birds of foul men and birds of ill omen, all with Chase for an Aeolian attachment, and aided by the moral support of the Mormon church, through the presence here of Caine, now the Mormon Delegate in Congress, are actors in the scene. On Monday, January 21st, 1884, the Hon. Mr. Springer, chairman of this committee, reported to the House a resolution asking for authority to incur certain expenses in prosecuting the investigation of the expenditures in the Department of Justice. John D. White, having the floor yielded to him to advocate the resolution, took advantage of his position as a member, of the House, and of the fact that the statement from him as a republican might be taken as an admission against a member of his party, to make in my absence as his testimony shows: without any personal knowledge or any proof, a coarse and brutal attack on me, such as no one who has any claim to being considered a gentleman could ever be justified in making, except from personal knowledge or the most convincing evidence. In that speech he maliciously made statements which he knew were false, and without pretense of truth, and under the guise of a member of Congress, indulged in his base and cowardly personal enmity against me, while I was at my post attending to my official duties in Utah. In this he served the lawless element in Utah, as he served moonshiners in Kentucky in 1876. He is a person with whom no gentleman can have any relation; wholly devoid of moral sensibility, and irresponsible personally, morally or intellectually. Where his real nature is known, his praise is an injury; abuse by him is an honor, but his utterances in the House of Representatives go to the country with some weight, which they never could have among people exposed to an acquaintance with him.

On January 24th, his malicious attack upon me appeared in the special dispatches, about these charges which had been wholly refuted nearly eight years ago. The dispatches were based on Devin's statement, and they were garbled and exaggerated intentionally, with a manifest purpose to try and break me down. Devin's statement on its face bears the marks of fraud and dishonesty. It is in the shape of an affidavit, but the witness did not sign it, and no officer's certificate, that he swore to it, is attached. It has never been a part of any record in the Department of Justice. The dispatches, I am informed, were sent out by A. M. Gibson, who, I believe, is in the pay of the Mormons. I am informed that the clerk of this committee frankly told my counsel that when Gibson examined the bundle of papers from the Department of Justice, he picked out the letter of George Q. Cannon, one of the so-called Twelve Apostles of the Mormons, addressed to Attorney General MacVeagh, and asked the clerk to put that letter in the drawer where other newspaper men would not see it, saying in substance, "These fellows pretend that it is the Mormons who are pushing this thing, and this paper would help them in that pretence;" and thereupon the clerk did put the paper into the drawer."

Gov. Murray then entered into a detailed explanation of the charges made against him, giving his account of the alleged illegal fees and alleged extra charges for guards and transportation. His counsel filed a request that the testimony of Representative White and the statement of Diven, which contained the charges made against him, be expunged from the record. He claimed Diven's statement had not been sent from the Department of Justice when the papers were asked for, but had been placed in the bundle after the papers reached the committee room.

Gov. Murray will be examined by the committee to-morrow. He has asked that Justice Harlan and Speaker Carlisle be called to testify in his behalf.

WASHINGTON, 5.—Justice Harlan, of the U. S. Supreme Court, was examined by Springer's committee to-day relative to the charges against Governor Murray, of Utah. The former was the legal advisor of Governor Murray when the charges were made in 1876. Justice Harlan visited Washington and had an audience with Taft, then Attorney General. The Attorney General at that interview, Judge Harlan testified, "Said, clearly and explicitly, that Governor Murray had not knowingly made any improper charges." In reference to Governor Murray's character, Judge Harlan said, "There is no man in Kentucky for whose integrity both as an officer and a man the people of that State without distinction of party would more readily vouch for than for this. He has secured the enmity of some in discharge of his duty, but beyond that very few people would question his integrity."

SHAMOKIN, Pa., A terrific explosion occurred this morning at William Beury & Co.'s powder mill. The report was heard within a radius of 25 miles. Smoke and ashes shot up high enough to be seen 15 miles distant. Houses within a mile and a half were shaken and windows broken. William Yocum, superintendent, was burned beyond recognition but is still alive. Other persons escaped.

NEW YORK, 5.—During the past two or three days unsigned circulars, calling upon the working classes to meet at the Cooper Institute to-night to take