

by the Twelve whom Jesus chose in Judea. And then the people of this continent will be judged by the Twelve that were here; and very likely the Presidency and Twelve of this Church will have something to do in this matter in relation to those who live in this age of the world.

Now if they have that to do what have we to do? Build Temples. What then? Administer in them. And when we have got beyond the range of those whom we know, we shall need information from the powers behind the veil to know for whom we are to be baptized. Do you think they will be at the trouble of informing us? I rather think they will, if they are set to judge people. And having seen proper to organize the Church and establish the holy priesthood and reveal the first principles of the Gospel, it is but reasonable to conclude they will be sufficiently interested about the other matters. But it is for us to build the Temples and administer in them, and help the fathers to save their children, and the children to save the fathers. Have they rights in heaven? So have we on earth. Have they privileges? So have we. Have they earned salvation and become saviors? We also shall participate in that if we magnify our calling, honor our God and keep His commandments. Hence we are joint saviors with them. We need their assistance, they need ours. These are some of the things that we have to perform. We have a labor before us. You, Seventies; you, High Priests, you are not here to find out what you shall eat or drink, or where-withal you shall be clothed. You are not here to quarrel over little things and to have your own way. Jesus said, Father, Thy will be done. He said, He came not to do His own will, but the will of His father who sent Him. And when His disciples came to Him and said, Lord, "Teach us how to pray, as John taught his disciples." He said, say, "Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come." Let the rule, and government of God be established. "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." This was His feeling, and this is the feeling of all good Saints and faithful Elders in Israel. And what did Joseph Smith come to do? The will of his Father, to learn that will and to do it. What was the duty of Brigham Young? The same. What is mine? The same. What is the duty of the Twelve? To follow the counsel of the Presidency. What is the duty of the Bishops? To follow the counsel of the Presidency. To follow the counsel of the Presidents of Stakes? To follow the counsel of the Presidency. What is the duty of the Bishops? To follow the counsel of the Presidents of Stakes and of their presiding Bishop. I have had men frequently come to me and want to pass by the Presidents of Stakes. I pass them back again. I tell them to go to their Presidents. Again I have men come to me who wish to pass by their Bishops; I send them back to their Bishops as I wish to honor all men in their place. I have enough to do without interfering with the little details of others. And so on from them to the Elders, Priests, Teachers and Deacons, every man in his place.

When the disciples of Jesus desired to know who should be the greatest amongst them. He placed a little child in their midst and said: "Verily I say unto you, except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven. Whosoever therefore shall humble himself as this little child, the same is greatest in the kingdom of heaven."

We need not talk about our dignity; we have none only as God gives it us. We want the spirit of union and harmony in our midst, every man being governed by the principles of the Gospel and the laws of God. We are traveling through the Stakes instructing the people in the principles of life, that they may be one as the Father and the Son are one, that we may be one in Him; and that all the Presidents, and all the Bishops, and all the various authorities of the Church may see eye to eye, as we are told they shall when God brings again Zion. We want men to be governed by those principles; and for this reason we are traveling among the Stakes to teach people the principles of truth and righteousness. And we want you to be governed by your various officers; and by your various courts too.

Here I want to talk a little on a certain principle. There has been some considerable difficulty between you people of Provo and those of Salt Lake County about water. You

should come together as men, and if you cannot compromise the matter, bring it before your High Council, and have it regulated there. And I will tell you here to-day, that if you take this matter to law before the courts of the ungodly, you shall be cut off from the Church. Now, do you hear that? If I have any voice in the matter I wish to be heard, and I tell you, in the name of Israel's God, we will not tolerate such flagrant violations of the law of God, among the Latter-day Saints. No man shall hold a standing in the Church and Kingdom of God, or preside in that Church, that will violate the laws of God, and seek to the ungodly, inasmuch as God has laws by which He expects us to be governed. That is my feeling about it. And we will carry it out, God being our helper. For we will not suffer this kind of iniquity. And if they do it in the other county, we will treat them the same. It is time for us to lay aside our follies and nonsense, and cleave to the truth and rely upon it, and maintain the Church of God upon the earth. And if we do this, we will be the blessed of the Lord and our offspring with us; and if we do not, then we will not be, and this will not be a land of Zion unto us. But it will be a land of Zion. The work of God will progress; but the ungodly shall be severed from this Church. I will not fellowship them. And any man who does it, he does it at his own peril; for I will not have anything to do with it. God has given us laws to regulate these matters and all our matters before our High Councils, under the direction of inspired men who have been ordained to the holy Priesthood to judge in matters brought before them. And when we turn to the ungodly, we sell ourselves to the devil, which we will not permit men to do and maintain the fellowship of the Saints and a standing in the Church and Kingdom of God.

Now, all who are in favor of this hold up your right hands. (The congregation held up their hands.) Now, Brother Smoot, you see that carried out. Brethren and sisters, God bless you and lead you in the paths of life. Do I talk plainly? God expects me to talk plainly. I have not come here to daub you with untempered mortar, but I tell you the truth. And while He has called us to high privileges, to thrones and principalities and dominions, and to be saviors on Mount Zion, and to be kings and priests unto God, and our wives queens and priestesses unto their husbands, while God has ordained us for this, in the name of Israel's God we will try and carry it out. And we will find enough that will be true and faithful to God and to His holy Priesthood. And the work of God will roll on, Zion will be established, and the kingdom of God built up, and no man will stay its progress. Amen.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The remarks made by Judge Cox to-day, in granting the motion to place Guiteau in the prisoner's dock, are the subject of comment this evening, and there seems to be a general unanimity of opinion that his explanation of his reason for according such extraordinary latitude to the assassin up to the present time is satisfactory. It appears that the prosecution expressly desired Judge Cox to allow Guiteau full opportunities for exhibiting to the experts daily assembled in the court room his actual mental condition, and real moral characteristics, and that the adoption of this course has been justified by the fact that all the opinions of experts thus far examined, have been largely based upon these very exhibitions. The defense of insanity will be maintained, and Guiteau can make himself heard from the dock quite as readily as from his former seat beside his counsel. The question may soon recur whether the Judge has any right to assume the assassin's sanity in advance of the jury's verdict, and upon this assumption treat him as a sane man should be treated under the same circumstances. It is, moreover, asserted by many well-informed persons that the trial of an admittedly sane person would be helped by gagging him or removing him from the Court-room for any time whatever during the progress of his trial. On the other hand there is a high authority for holding that the constitutional right of a prisoner to be

present at his trial does not include the right to prevent a trial by unseemly disturbance. A decision in these precise terms was rendered some years ago by Judge Benedict, in the United States Third District Court at New York and the United States Supreme Court has unanimously held that certain criminal proceedings had not been vitiated by the absence of a witness for the defense who was absent by the prisoner's own procurement, but whose evidence was otherwise lawfully supplied. (This opinion is reported in Otto, page 158.) After reciting that the Constitution gives the accused the right to be confronted with the witnesses against him, it goes on to say: "The condition does not guarantee an accused person against the legitimate consequence of his own wrongful acts." It is quite generally hoped, however, that the decided stand taken by Judge Cox, to-day, in removing Guiteau to the prisoners' dock, where he will feel that he is in more personal danger, will have so salutary an effect upon him as to obviate the necessity of deciding whether extreme measures of suppression are not legally justifiable.

The Hour correspondent met Scoville on Louisiana Avenue a short time ago and the following conversation took place:

"Your client Guiteau is an ungrateful fellow; he insults you grossly."

"Yes, yes," replied Scoville, "if it were not for the fact that I feel assured he is insane no power nor money in the world could have induced me to defend him."

"I think that the time will come when the American people will be grateful to me. If I can save that insane man from the death penalty, if I get a new trial for him and the calling of the case be postponed, say for a year, or even less, I believe they will agree with me that he is insane, and be justly glad that our nation shall not have sacrificed a madman through the medium of a legal process and punishment for the sanction of the laws enacted in respect to these violators thereof."

How about another trial? Do you bank much upon that?

"No, I apprehend that there will not be another trial," replied Scoville, and the court in banc will rule upon my exception immediately after the rendering of the verdict. He then left. His ideas are perfect as respects the granting of a new trial. It is the opinion of pretty much every member of the bar. District Attorney Corkhill and Judge Davis both told me that they were certain of an immediate verdict of "guilty," as indicated from the complexion of the testimony, the well-established fact of the prisoner's sanity and their experience in criminal cases. The general belief is, that Scoville would not only never have entered upon the case, but would have thrown it up afterwards but for the influence his wife, the sister of Guiteau, exercised over him. She is the master of the domestic circle, and does not hold back a jot from bossing matters.

If I had decent counsel I shouldn't have any occasion for remarks. You are doing well enough on your theory, but your theory is altogether too narrow. You haven't got brains enough for this case.

Col. Reed denied the assumption that the prisoner's sanity had been established. No human knowledge could fathom the workings of an insane mind, and humanity would dictate that if a reasonable doubt should exist leniency should be extended toward him. He thought an admonition from the Court would suffice.

Corkhill insisted upon the removal of the prisoner to the dock, and the removal from around him of special policemen who are not regular attendants of the court; that he should be kept in the dock, with no other special protection than is accorded any other prisoner.

Guiteau, trembling with anger or apprehension, shouted out:

"You want to shoot me, do you Corkhill? You can't convict me, so you want to get me shot. You might as well hang me up outside and tell men to shoot me. I tell you (raising his voice almost to a shriek) God Almighty would curse you, sir, if I was put in that dock and shot, you miserable wretch, you."

Scoville, with much feeling, protested against the proposition of the District Attorney, which could not be understood by any one other than as an invitation to all who heard it to shoot the prisoner if opportunity offered.

Judge Porter following Scoville said:

"The assassin of the President will assassinate no more forever, and the voice which is not silenced now will be dumb as that of his victim when the end of the law is reached. (Applause.) No man, sane or insane, is permitted to say the arm of the law is in his presence powerless. I have approved, I say it in view of the condemnation of the American people as represented by their newspapers, because they did not understand the situation as we did, I have approved and vindicated your honor's course down to the time this prisoner proclaimed with the acquiescence of his counsel, that he had been sane from the hour after he executed this foul, diabolical, and infamous murder. When I made this motion I felt that the time had come when it was due to the majesty of the law to the vindication of the judiciary, that the step should be taken which I now indicate. You suspended your decision in the hope that you might be able to extend to this sane criminal and homicide still further clemency, but if it be extended it will be at some peril, peril to the name of American jurisprudence, peril in respect of the indefinite continuation of the trial, which, without the interposition of the prisoner, would have terminated three weeks ago. The time comes now when the law must make its appearance in this court room, and the man who pretends to be a maniac shall no longer sit at counsel table and exercise privileges which you would accord no member of the American bar."

Prisoner—A very nice speech, but not a word of truth in it.

The court then rendered its decision. It was hardly necessary to say that the conduct of the prisoner had been in persistent violation of order and decorum. In the beginning the only methods which could be resorted to to suppress this disorder were such as must infringe on the constitutional rights of the prisoner, and that was a conclusive argument against them. Until Saturday last no other method had been proposed. Then this proposition (which he had already had in mind) was submitted. It had not been the impression, shared by Court and counsel that the prisoner's conduct and language in Court would afford the best indication of his moral character, and contribute largely to the enlightenment of the Court and jury in the question of his responsibility. It was therefore by the express desire of the District Attorney the Court had allowed such latitude of conduct in order to furnish experts an opportunity of diagnosing the prisoner's case. As it now appeared, the opinions of experts had been largely founded on exhibitions which had taken place on the trial, and if they had contributed to enable those experts to reach their conclusions, it would be complete vindication of the view of the District Attorney as to the proper course to be pursued. At this stage of the trial this object seems to have been accomplished. The trial was now approaching its close. Experts had ample opportunity to make up their judgments, and pronounce them before the court and jury. It was incumbent on the court now to impose such restraint as the circumstances of the case admitted, and which would conduce to an orderly conduct of the case. The prisoner had a right to hear the testimony of witnesses. He could not be gagged or sent out of court. The proper place for a prisoner on trial for felony was in the dock. He could only come within the bar to be arraigned and to receive sentence. If the Court granted him the privilege of sitting beside his counsel, it was a privilege which could be withdrawn summarily. While the prisoner had the undoubted right to act as his own counselor or appearing as his counsel, prisoner had waived his right to appear as such in person. On consideration of all the circumstances the Court thought the motion should have been granted, and that the prisoner should be placed in the dock, but he did not mean that the prisoner should be exposed to any danger. He should have the fullest protection.

Prisoner (speaking very quietly, as though he dreaded being placed in the dock, which was filled at the time with spectators)—To settle the matter, I will sit quietly here. Will it not be satisfactory if I remain quiet and stay here?

Court—I shall clear the dock and place the prisoner there.

In the confusion and noise incident to this movement, the prisoner exclaimed in a subdued tone:

"I have no objection to going to the dock if your Honor says so."

Court—I say so simply in hopes of keeping you quiet.

Prisoner—I move the court room be cleared. If I am going into the dock, I want the court room cleared.

A passage was made through the crowd and the prisoner was finally seated in the dock.

"I ain't afraid," he shouted, "to walk through the streets of Washington; God Almighty will protect me as he has done."

After glancing around from his new place, he called out:

"I rather like this, your Honor, it gives me a much better opportunity to see."

The prisoner having been placed in the dock, Porter said: It is to be borne in mind that the chimeras which seem to haunt the prisoner has no foundation. He is in no danger except from the hangman's rope, and so long as an officer of the law stands beside him, no man will imperil that officer in the discharge of his public duty by firing a shot at the prisoner. (Applause.)

Witness did not believe Guiteau had been feigning insanity in the Court House, but thought he had exaggerated his natural characteristics—vanity, insolence and audacity.

Guiteau shouted: You mean, when I am assaulted I hit back. You see, old Porter has been promised \$5,000 if he will get me hanged. He sees the American people don't want me hanged, and his fee is therefore slipping through his grasp. That makes him mad.

As the crier announced the adjournment of the court, Guiteau called out, "Oh, I'll get in my work here. Don't you worry about that."

Adjourned until 10 a.m. to-morrow.

The expenses of the Guiteau trial will be enormous. The cost of the prosecution, not including witnesses fees, will amount to nearly \$100,000, and the fees of witnesses on both sides, which the Government pays for, will probably be nearly as much more. Some of the experts charge very high, though the figures are not known. In this relation another item of expense caused by the assassination may be mentioned. It is understood that Dr. Agnew's bill for medical attendance and services is \$12,000, one item being \$5,000 for the first operation made last summer. Dr. Hamilton's bill is understood to be \$5,000, while Dr. Bliss charges \$3,000, or at the rate of \$100 a day. No bills have been received from the nurses. An attempt will be made to have Boynton and Edson paid as physicians and not as nurses.

The new Russian expedition to explore the mouths of the Lena is under the direction of Nicholas Jorgensen. He and Mathematician Mugheren are charged with astronomical and meteorological observations. Doctor Bange, will direct the zoological and botanical researches. In addition, the expedition will be composed of 11 soldiers. The expedition goes by way of Moscow and Nijni Novgorod, where it will provide itself with the provisions, clothing and instruments necessary, besides five sledges for their conveyance. From Nijni it will proceed to Irkutsk by way of Ekaterineburg and Tomsk. Next spring it will leave Irkutsk and will proceed by the Lena toward the frozen sea. As the limit of the wooded region is at a great distance from the mouths of the Lena, the expedition will have to convey with them from Yakutsk the wood necessary for constructions and firing. The expedition will begin its scientific labors on Aug. 1st, 1882, and will continue them until the same date in 1883. This expedition is naturally independent of three others which by order of Gen. Ignatieff, will employ the most rapid means of reaching the shipwrecked people, but its programme will give an idea of the efforts which must have been made and difficulties surmounted by the messengers who brought the news, and the ordeals through which the survivors will have to pass, before they arrive at Yakutsk.

RICHMOND, 28.—The West Point's cargo was made up of miscellaneous freights, among which were several hundred barrels of oil, 60 of which were gasoline. The oil becoming ignited, the flames spread with frightful rapidity and there were no chance of saving the vessel nor anyone on board. The forward portion of the deck and a great part of the larboard side was thrown out and there is no doubt that all in the hold on the near forward half were instantly killed. Four men were drowned. As soon as this gang heard the explosion and saw the