

influence; the day is ours. If you will only carry this out we will make our own school-books, and keep the money in the Territory that we now send out for them.

Elders of Israel, I want to tell you how to save a little. You want to get rich. Go to the mines and you will be so poor that you never can pay any tithing. This is proved. I want to tell you now, how you can pay your tithing. You trade off your horses and mules and harness, just as quick as circumstances will let you. Raise the calves that will make oxen, break them and work with them; and let this community take this course, using oxen instead of horses, and mules for all their farming and teaming, and in one year they will save one million dollars, and this will increase year by year, and that will enable you to give a little to emigrate the poor Saints from the old country. I want you to swell this Perpetual Emigrating Fund so that we can send for a good many of the poor this year. What have you to give? Some will say, "I have not anything, Brother Brigham." "What have you been doing?" "Oh, I have been mining, and it takes all my time and labor to support my family. I have a splendid claim, I am just going to have a hundred thousand dollars for it." We have plenty of this class around, and whenever I see a man going along with an old mule that can hardly stand up, and a frying pan and an old quilt, I say, There goes a millionaire in *prospect*. He is after a million, he calculates to find a mine that he can get a million for next summer. These millionaires are all over our country; they are in the mountains, on our highways and in our streets. But ask them, "Can you give me a sixpence to buy me a morsel of meat?" "No, I have not got it, I am just going to have plenty of money, but I have not got it now. Cannot you lend me a little to keep me from need, I have no bread for my family, but I am going to have a fortune in a little while." There are numbers of the Elders of Israel in this position. Ask them if they can pay a little tithing? "No, not a dollar." "Give anything to help the poor?" "No, I have not any, will you lend me a little to buy some flour for my family?" and so they go on year after year. Why? Because they will not take the counsel of the wise. When you hear a man, outside or inside of the Kingdom of God, flouting fault, complaining or casting reflections, that President Young has got so much influence over the people called Latter-day Saints that they (the scoundrels) are afraid of him, you just tell them that he has not a hundredth part of the influence he ought to have. He ought to have all the influence imaginable with them, he is deserving of it, he earns it, and he knows what to do with it, and he directs and guides for the advancement of the kingdom of God on the earth. Just think of these men, trailing through these canyons, running after shadows—jack-o'-lanterns—all over creation for something in prospect! They are just like some business men I have seen in my life—they have got their eye on a picayune, away off yonder in the distance, and they start after that and stub their toe against a twenty dollar gold piece; but they kick that out of the way, they do not see it. By and by they start again, and they pass fifty dollars in their path, and so they keep on, passing right by ten, twenty or fifty dollars. "Oh, that picayune does so dazzle my eye, for God's sake let me get it!" They are fools, they know nothing about life, nor sustaining themselves; they are worse than children. Well now, Brother Brigham ought to have influence enough over these elders of Israel to keep them from deceiving themselves as much as they do, and when they run after this shadow and fire themselves out and fall in the mud, they lose the spirit of their religion, find out that Mormonism is not true and away they go to the devil.

I am going to stop talking to the sisters, and will conclude by asking them, Will you be printers or clerks in stores? The brethren will keep every one of you out if they can, and I do not know but I shall have to go and keep store myself independent of every other institution, and hire ladies to tend it. I want them also to telegraph for us, set our type, write our books, and save the rags to make the paper.

BY TELEGRAPH. AMERICAN.

NEW YORK.—A special says the examination by Judge Daly and a sheriff's jury of the mental condition of George Francis Train, which has now occupied the better part of a week, has partaken largely of the character of a broad farce; but to-day it developed into downright burlesque. A number of experts who examined him have testified that his mind is unsound, or in other words that his natural sanity or avarice have become abnormally developed. The prisoner himself was called to the stand and questioned concerning the authorship of the alleged obscenities, which consist of three columns of extracts from the Bible, carefully arranged and headed and sub-headed with the apparent object of producing a certain effect. Train acknowledges the authorship of the head lines, but said it would be difficult to tell who wrote the remainder. Previous to reading the fifth to the jury, Judge Daly requested the ladies, there being a large number of the strong-minded present, to leave the room. At this the Utica broker, one of the Woodhull sisters, sprang to her feet, and, wildly shrieking "Evil to him who evil thinks," began a harangue to the effect that her rights should not be denied her on account of any maudlin sentimentality, and so on. His honor cut her short by ordering the room cleared. Then ensued a

scene of disgraceful disorder, shouts, curses, cheers and laughter arising on every side, and in some instances forcible resistance was offered to the court officers, who succeeded however in a short time in driving the mob, pell mell, into the corridors. The investigation was resumed and the testimony of another medical expert was taken, it being to the effect that Train was insane.

WATERVILLE, Me.—Over three-fourths of the railroad bridge at Kendall's mills was burned this afternoon; loss estimated at \$100,000.

NEW YORK, 23.—The seventh annual convention of the National Board of Fire Underwriters commenced to-day, Henry A. Oakley presiding. There was a very full attendance. The President, in his address, said the Chicago and Boston fires had demonstrated that the charge of a small competition premium by insurance companies was very bad policy, their premiums on risks were so low that when heavy losses came they were not able to meet them and pay the holders, who suffered. Referring to the Boston fire he said the total loss was estimated at \$70,000,000. On this there was an insurance in Massachusetts of \$35,000,000, over \$15,000,000 in companies in other States, and over four millions in companies in other countries. Of this amount \$36,875,343 had been paid, which makes from sixty-five to seventy-three hundredths per cent of the entire losses. Regarding the rates, he said that after the Chicago fire, when it was found necessary to advance the rates to fifty per cent because of a decline of business, the public met it with good feelings and cheerfully acquiesced in the advance.

In the afternoon meeting the President referred to the new discriminating schedule of rates, varying in proportion to the safety from fire of the property insured, and said it had been favorably received and had led to excellent results. He showed that the total expenditure was 110 7-10 per cent. for 1872, or a loss of \$63,203.66 by companies connected with the business in this country.

The report of the committee on statistics showed that there are in the country 49,844 cotton, paper, flouring and grist mills, boot and shoe factories, woolen mills, and hardware manufactories, and assuming the average amount paid by each for insurance at one hundred dollars per annum, there are paid in the aggregate \$4,984,400 equal in amount to 15 per cent. of the insurance premiums collected by all the companies in 1871. The report closed by recommending an appropriation for the collection of needful information for more safely estimating the rates. An announcement was made that the State superintendents were in full sympathy with the national board of underwriters. Committees were appointed and the board adjourned till to-morrow.

The Assembly to-day passed a bill increasing the tax on immigrants one dollar additional to that now levied.

Judge Davis, to-day, granted a motion to set aside the allegations of error presented by the attorney for Stokes.

WASHINGTON, 23.—General Pope, commanding the department of Missouri, says that all parties sent out by the government will have protection while within his jurisdiction if they will report to him. He thinks it possible, from the fact that the bodies of the surveyors are said to have been found buried, that they were murdered by white horse thieves, or other desperadoes with motives of pander.

The *Herald's* special at Berlin 23, says the Japanese ambassadors have just returned from St. Petersburg. They have had a lengthy conference with an eminent German professor of jurisprudence regarding the propriety of endeavoring to establish the Christian as the state religion of Japan. The professor earnestly dissuaded them from the project. The ambassadors had already come to regard the change as probable, and were favorable to it.

They listened eagerly to the reasons of the professor, who adduced facts from the history of Christendom to show that this religion cannot be enforced by governments. He said it was only vital when it grows among the people and from the people. He counseled the granting of full religious liberty as the most desirable course. The ambassadors expressed satisfaction with the advice.

NEW YORK.—In Brooklyn, to-

day, in the suit of Peter Riley against the city, to recover \$55,000 for extra work under contract with the Park Commissioners, Judge Pratt rendered a decision dismissing the action. The effect of the ruling is that all the public work done in Brooklyn under the direction of the Park Commissioners is illegal.

After the decision was rendered in the preliminary issue in the Stokes case to-day, the argument began on the bill of exceptions. Tremaine made a long argument, contending that a new trial should be granted, and was followed by Dos Passos on the same side. It is expected that the arguments will be concluded to-morrow.

City Sanitary Inspector James reports that of 549 cellars examined between Houston St. and Battery, 450 are unfit for occupancy.

Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions, to-day, read a letter which he had received from an anonymous correspondent, threatening himself or some members of his family with death should he persist in imposing heavy sentences upon prisoners convicted of what the writer regards as light offenses.

NEW YORK.—This evening Mrs. Hennessey, 26 years of age, the wife of George Hennessey, a respectable shoemaker residing in a tenement house 87 Thirtieth st., during a fit of insanity, killed her two children—George, 3 years of age, and Francis, 5 months, and placed the bodies in a tub in the centre of the floor. She choked the children to death and roasted their bodies on the stove. She was sent to the hospital.

NEW ORLEANS.—The Shakespeare Club celebrated the anniversary of Shakespeare's birthday at the Variety Theatre, playing the Merchant of Venice. There was a crowded house.

PORT SCOTT.—A great fire is raging on Market St., in the business portion of the city.

ALBANY.—U. S. Collector Bailey, to-day, sold eight locomotives belonging to the N. Y. Central and Hudson River railroad for the non-payment of taxes; they realized \$22,750 and were bought by Warren S. Law Jr., on behalf of the company. St. Fairchild, attorney for the company, protested against the sale on the ground that the tax was assessed against New York Central railway company, and therefore could not be collected of the New York Central and Hudson River Company.

WASHINGTON.—The Director of the Mint has fixed the charge for coining the new trade dollar at one half cent apiece, that being the lowest possible rate under the law. Great expectations are entertained of the trade dollar as a means of creating a home demand for departing bullion and keeping gold in the country.

The Republics of Hayti, Ecuador, and another South American republic are anxious that their coinage shall be executed by the United States, but as there is no law which will permit this to be done, it is probable that Congress will authorize such service.

NEW YORK.—The shipment of specie per the steamer *Java*, to-day, was \$406,731.

The *Herald's* special from Khar-toun, Africa, 21, says, a merchant who has just arrived here from Gondokoor, reports that Sir Samuel Baker and party were at Falooka, all well. He says he was present when Baker's agent came to the son of the King of Gondokoor, and took 200 soldiers to Falooka.

PORTLAND, Or., 23.—The Indians on the Upper Columbia, Snake and Lewis Rivers are well posted on the doings of the Modocs, and are indulging in war paint and dances, and by their menacing conduct causing much apprehension on the part of the settlers. Arms and ammunition for North-eastern Oregon were forwarded this morning, and will probably be the means of preventing any overt act.

A park of 25 acres is being laid out near East Portland.

The East Portland Water Company was incorporated yesterday, capital \$100,000.

EMIGRANT GAP, 23.—A man named Hall, brakeman on a freight train, was knocked off the train while passing Cisco bridge, this morning, and killed instantly.

HALIFAX.—The Prince Edward's Island government having resigned, the following will form the new administration: J. C. Pope, premier, F. H. Havelland, colonial secretary, Fred. D. St. Croix Pecken, attorney-general, G. W. Howlan, chairman

of the railroad board, O. A. McDonald, post master general, W. W. Sullivan, solicitor general.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., 24.—President Grant and family leave this city at 8-15 to-morrow, on a special train over the Kansas Pacific R.R., for Denver and the famous summer resorts of the Rocky Mountains.

NEW YORK, 24.—A Boston letter says that by the near opening of the Hoosic tunnel and the consolidation of the railroad interests of Boston, the latter hopes to share in the western trade, which is to undergo a great and rapid development. Boston expects to become a grand grain depot through her new railroads and harbor and dock improvements.

CHICAGO, 24.—A. De Bellay, a member of the board of trade of this city, shot himself in the head to-night and will die. He was a French Count at 21, and received 300,000 in gold, and squandered it in Europe in two years. He then came to Chicago and went into the commission business. On 'Change he lost 30,000 in corners, became despondent and attempted to take his life last Monday, but the revolver was knocked out of his hand.

Honore Kettle, aged 26, committed suicide here this a.m. She was dissipated and her husband broke up housekeeping and took their children away from her.

CINCINNATI, 24.—A polar wave swept through a portion of Indiana and Ohio last night, leaving sleet and snow to a depth of from two to five inches. This morning the storm reached as far south as Rushville, Indiana, and Carthage, Ohio, within eight miles of Cincinnati. Northward of this line the storm raged with more or less severity as far east as Parkersburg, West Virginia, doing much damage to the fruit crop. It is feared that the peaches are nearly all killed. The wheat and other cereals are, however, doing nicely.

CHICAGO, 24.—It snowed hard here to-day for an hour, but melted nearly as fast as it fell.

LEAVENWORTH, Ks.—Senator Ingalls was banquipped to-night.

NEW YORK.—A *Herald's* special, dated Madrid, April 24, says:

"Madrid is full of conflicting parties. Recently there was a definite division of the political elements, each taking sides for and against the permanent commission by which the body of the Assembly hoped to control the ministry. Serrano, apparently, hoped to determine the balance against the ministry by a *coup d'etat*, through a military demonstration and pronouncement in favor of the party of order, and against the dissolution of the permanent commission. His plan failed because, at the critical moment, the soldiers fraternized with the people, and the volunteers proved fainthearted, and disorders began.

"On Wednesday night Contreras, Captain-General of Catalina, was fired at near Plazatoros by volunteers, who had taken arms in defense of the permanent commission and held a bull ring. At 9 p.m. six batteries of artillery and mitrailleuses were turned on the position held by these volunteers, and they were summoned to surrender, which they did. The ministry in council, recognizing that the permanent commission was the source of reactionary agitation, called upon the commissioners to dissolve willingly or to be dissolved forcibly, and decreed its dissolution and disarmed its defenders. The Reds, becoming violent, forced their way into the presence of the commission, but the members of the ministry personally protected the commissioners. The Reds have posted themselves at every street corner, and they are holding possession of the city. It is variously reported that Serrano has been thrown into prison and that he has left the city."

CHARLESTON.—This p.m. Professor De Honne Woodfield, a tight-rope walker, while performing, fell a distance of sixty feet, and was dangerously hurt in the head and leg. The fall was caused by the breaking of the rope.

PROVIDENCE.—The remains of another victim of the Richmond switch disaster have been identified as the body of Jerry Creamer, a sailor, who leaves a wife and seven children in Boston. The parts of two more bodies remain apparently without a possibility of identification.

NEW YORK.—A French waiting-maid, named Florinde Doublet, at 202 West 26th street, was arrested this evening on a charge of having robbed several families, in whose

employ she has been, of several thousand dollars' worth of property. On the fifth instant she robbed Mr. Alfonso, of 29th West 70th street, of laces, silks and jewelry, valued at \$750, the greater portion of which was found in her trunk, together with other property valued at from \$4,000 to \$5,000. Mrs. Ogden, of No. 20 West 31st street identified several gloves found in the woman's possession as her property. She has already served a term in King's County Penitentiary.

NEW YORK, 25.—The examination of MacDonald, the alleged Bank of England forger, was resumed to-day before a U. S. commissioner. The counsel of the Bank of England stated that he had no more evidence to offer under the old warrant on which the prisoner was held, and he was discharged under that warrant, and an examination into the complaint on which he was arrested yesterday was begun. The new warrant, and the deposition taken in London were put in evidence.

NEW YORK, 24.—The national board of fire underwriters, in session to-day, adopted a resolution, on the recommendation of the committee of the local boards, empowering the supervising agent to examine, privately, the books of any insurance agent suspected of taking a risk at less than schedule rates, and to report the facts to the agent of the company only. A resolution was also adopted to establish a fund of \$100,000 to pay rewards to secure the arrest and conviction of incendiaries.

BALTIMORE, 24.—A letter from a Baltimorean at Pernambuco, Brazil, states that a bitter controversy is going on between the Archbishop of Pernambuco and the Masonic fraternity. The press has affiliated with the Masons, and it was thought the difficulty would culminate in the expulsion of the Jesuits.

ALBANY, N. Y., 24.—Collector Bailey has seized twenty-three locomotives, thirty-eight passenger and three baggage cars of the N. Y. Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, for non-payment of taxes.

ELKO.—A freight train on the Central Pacific, this p.m., ran over some cattle east of Elko; seven cars were ditched. Geo. Russel, a fireman, was fatally injured. The eastern bound train will probably be detained here ten or twelve hours.

TRUCKEE, 24.—A shocking accident occurred at the saw mills near here last night, resulting in the death of Lewis Price, a workman in the mill. J. A. Garvey, the head sawer, undertook to pull out a sliver which was fastened in between the large circular saw and the saw frame, his fingers became wedged in between the revolving saw and frame and he was unable to extricate them. He shouted to Price to come and knock off the guys, to relieve him from his perilous position. Price was greatly excited, and instead of knocking off the guys started to run back to tell the engineer to stop the machinery, and in so doing he accidentally fell partly across the edge of the saw. His body was nearly severed in two, and his bowels torn out. The unfortunate man breathed about five minutes, but never spoke. Garvey had three fingers badly lacerated.

MARTINEZ, 24.—The case of Marshal Martin for the murder of Mr. Fisher, closed at a late hour last night, and was given to the jury this a.m. After a short absence they returned with a verdict of murder in the first degree. The time fixed for his sentence is the 6th of May.

SAN FRANCISCO, 24.—The epizootic spreads rapidly. Chinamen are to be employed hauling the mails from and to the Postoffice. Probably all the street cars will stop running this week.

General Jeff C. Davis, the new commander of the Department of Columbia, will leave for the lava bed to-morrow. Col. Sumner, Gen. Hardie and Captain Lydecker will accompany him.

WASHINGTON.—Information has been received here at the Japanese legation, of the successful negotiations in London of a loan of ten million dollars for the Japanese government. The negotiation was conducted by Genl. Geo. B. Williams, formerly deputy commissioner of the internal revenue here, and Mr. Jonkide, the Japanese minister of finance. The rate of interest was fixed at 7 per cent. Offers were made to loan two million dollars more but, the commissioners were not authorized to exceed the above amount.