

of indignation that would have overwhelmed their authors. One of the lessons we have to learn is to have patience, but not to stop remonstrating, not stop talking, not stop appealing, not hold our tongues and let our children grow up with the belief that these things are right. No, proclaim against them, let it be known that they are wrong, that they are contrary to the law of the land, to the Constitution and to the principles of our government; let this be known, and let our children understand what is right, and all men recognise the fact that we understand our rights, whether they are denied to us or not.

I expect to see the day when the Latter-day Saints will be the people to maintain constitutional government on this land. Men everywhere should know that we believe in constitutional principles, and that we expect that it will be our destiny to maintain them. That the prediction will be fulfilled that was made forty-four years ago the seventh of last March, wherein God said to Joseph Smith—"Ye hear of wars in foreign lands; but behold I say unto you, they are nigh, even at your doors, and not many years hence ye shall hear of wars in your own lands;" but the revelation goes on to say that the day will come among the wicked, that every man that will not take his sword against his neighbor, must needs flee unto Zion for safety. A portion of that revelation has been fulfilled, the remainder will be. The causes are in operation to bring it about. We are not alone in the thought that the republic is drifting steadily in that direction; that we are leaving the old constitutional landmarks, and that the time is not far distant when there will be trouble in consequence of it, when there will be civil broils and strife; and to escape them, we believe, men will be compelled to flee to the "Mormons," despised as they are now. Does this seem incredible? Why, look you, to-day, throughout our Union, the Latter-day Saints are the most lightly taxed of any people upon the face of this continent. I do not know a community as free from debt as we are. There are one or two States I believe free from debt, but they have had to tax heavily to free themselves. But as a territory we have never been in debt, and although we have had many temptations to drift in that direction, not a bond belonging to the Territory has ever been issued; not a dollar is owing that cannot be paid. Our cities are out of debt; our counties are out of debt, and I hope they will continue so. Our legislators, county courts and city officers will doubtless take special pains to keep down expenses and let us be burdened as little as possible with taxation, so that we may be a happy and a free people. Let taxes accumulate, and there is a constant temptation for officers to steal your taxes; there must be men elected to take care of your taxes, and there will be hundreds of leaks by which your means will go without benefit to the community, therefore, let us be a lightly taxed people. We are that to-day, and that is one evidence of the good government there is in this Territory. We have peace here, and we should have little or no litigation if it were not forced upon us, and our courts, so far as litigation is concerned, would have very little to do from the Latter-day Saints; we would settle our difficulties by arbitration, and prevent litigation and money being spent thereon. All the tendencies of this people are towards peace, and their aim is to preserve peaceful relations with each other and with the outside world, and we have shown this all the day long.

What is the case elsewhere? Why corruption stalks through the land, and taxation and debt are increasing. It is considered a light thing for a man to get his hand into the government treasury; that is all right, and so if he steal the funds of a city, county or State. They do not call it stealing, however, O no, that is a vulgar name; it will do for the man who robs his neighbor's hen roost, but they have more fashionable language for the acts to which I refer.

Men in public life, under the present reign of extravagance, can not meet their expenses, therefore they are exposed to temptation and are led to take advantage of their position. This is not always the case, there are many exceptions; but this is the case too frequently, and good men mourn ever and regret it, and they would like to stem the tide and arrest this downward tendency.

This is a lesson that we have to profit by; our officials must be careful, and we must maintain a standard of honesty that does not exist anywhere else. It will not do for the idea to prevail that because a man has an office he has the right to enrich himself from that office. This has not been the case in this territory thus far; and we may reasonably expect it will not be.

Now, my brethren and sisters, let us live for the destiny that is in store for us. Let us remember that God has a great future for this people, and that how soon it will be granted unto us depends upon ourselves. If we were prepared for it I know that that time would soon come, and we should have opportunities given us of doing good that we do not have to-day. But I am told that one of the effects of this ordeal through which we are passing, is that there are some young men, and possibly young women, who yield to certain temptations. Young men, who formerly would have been ashamed to be seen smoking on the streets or entering a billiard, a gambling, or a drinking saloon, are now seen in such places, and they do not scruple to use the name of God in vain, or to swear and be profane, and there are some who seem to imagine that it is an evidence of independence and smartness to indulge in these things; and it may be that they go a little further and are guilty of other acts of greater turpitude than these.

No man loses credit by being true to his principles. If he is a Latter-day Saint, let him act out his principles wherever he goes. If he does not believe in drinking intoxicating drinks, let him refrain from doing so everywhere; if he does not smoke, refrain from smoking; if he does not swear—which no man ought to do—let him refrain from it, no matter where he is, and let him be true to the principles of his religion always and under all circumstances, and he will gain influence that he would not have otherwise. Let us as a people take a course of this kind. But there is this tendency—"O, we must be like somebody else." You can see that tendency at the present time in many things besides men's conduct. There are men here who would change our city and make it like places they know. They would cut down our streets until they would not be fifty feet wide, and cut down our city blocks until they were like other city blocks, and would narrow our sidewalks, cut down our shade trees, and completely change the character of everything there is about us. They would rob the city of every distinctive feature, and fill the city with nest holes of vice. You can see this tendency here to imitate and do as somebody else does, instead of ourselves being the standard; instead of

reflecting that God has chosen us and placed his name upon us, that he has called us to be his Saints, and that it is our duty to maintain our principles, and carry them out in our lives, doing that which is right, regardless of whether it may suit other people or not. It is our duty to have some mind of our own, and if we have a good thing not be willing to part with it because other people make sport of it. I like our city, our sidewalks and the width of our streets; others may not, but that is the pattern and plan upon which the city was laid out. I would like to see everything connected with our city—and I speak of this because it is a case in point, and I merely speak of it to illustrate everything else—I would like to see us carry out that which is right ourselves. If we have ideas of our own, cling to them, and not abandon them, because they do not happen to be popular. And so with our practices. A man who does not smoke is not any worse for it; he is no less a gentleman when he goes into company because of that. He is no less a gentleman because he does not drink or because he does not swear, because he does not go into a gambling house or a house of ill-fame; and how can a man who calls himself a Latter-day Saint think that he is any more of a gentleman or any better a man because he can do these things when he, in and of himself, knows they are wrong. God has taught us that it is not good for us to do these things; he has given us counsel, he has given us a word of wisdom, and the man who thus disregards the word of God and his counsel does not show very great respect to him, and I do not imagine that God is going to show very great respect to him.

Let us be true to our principles; men admire sincerity, truth and uprightness, and they admire a Latter-day Saint who abides by his principles much more than they admire one who is not true to that which he professes; and you will never lose anything by telling who you are and what you are in a respectful manner, and maintaining that which is right. Of course we need not be bigoted or offensive, or run to any extremes.

May God bless you, my brethren and sisters, fill you with the Holy Spirit, and with desires to teach your children the ways of righteousness, and enable you to bring up a generation that is healthy, pure, virtuous and full of integrity in this land which God has given unto us. That he may thus bless and preserve us is my prayer in the name of Jesus. Amen.

**BY TELEGRAPH.
AMERICAN.**

NEW YORK, 7.—Beecher was before the grand jury to-day, to testify in the Loeder and Price case. Mrs. Tilton will give her evidence to-morrow.

Another affidavit from Price is published, giving the alleged details of the method of getting up the Loeder accusation against Beecher. Price says that Loeder instructed him what to say, and that Morris paid him at various times small sums of money to spend in liquors, cigars, &c. Price declares that the affidavit signed by him in Morris' office is false in every particular, that he was never in Tilton's house, and never saw Mrs. Tilton.

It is asserted by the Brooklyn Argus that Moulton will endeavor to secure the indictment of Beecher by the grand jury now in session, for alleged perjury, and will summon the following witnesses—Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Bradshaw, Mrs. Moulton, Theo. Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Bowen, Mrs. Tilton, and others.

A largely-attended meeting of the Plymouth Society, composed of pewholders in Plymouth church, was held in the lecture room of the church this evening, with J. B. Hutchinson in the chair. The chairman stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of considering the question of increasing Beecher's salary. Henry W. Sage offered a resolution to the effect that the salary of the pastor for the ensuing year be fixed at \$100,000 instead of \$20,000, which it has heretofore been; this was seconded by R. W. Popes, after which R. W. Raymond made a lengthy address, in which he censured the action of the press very strongly; the reporters he characterized as a perfect nuisance, and said they had all suffered by being interviewed by the representatives of the press of the country. S. B. White delivered a brief address, in which he said that while the investigating committee were sitting Plymouth church had made no efforts to influence them in any way, and so it had been all through the trial, they had made no move whatever towards influencing the jury or any body else in Beecher's behalf; their time had not come until to-night; "and now," said he, "we will show the world that Plymouth church can spend millions in defence of her pastor's innocence, but not one dollar for blackmail or bribery." The resolution was then put to the vote and passed unanimously, there being not one dissenting voice. There were about four-fifths of the pewholders of the church present at the meeting, which was a very enthusiastic one. It is generally understood among the congregation that this enormous salary is only for this year, and is mainly intended

to help to defray the expenses of the trial.

WASHINGTON, 7.—Under the act of July 18th, 1874, providing for the resumption of specie payments, the Treasury Department has disposed of about ten millions in bonds known as five per cents., authorized by the act of July 14th, 1870, and with the proceeds has purchased about nine millions in silver, for the purpose of retiring the fractional currency.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., 7.—The suspension is announced of Tyler, Frost & Co., wholesale grocers and dealers in liquors, liabilities between \$150,000 to \$290,000; and of W. H. Bradley & Co., carriage manufacturers, liabilities \$225,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, 7.—A despatch from San Diego says that the Mexican authorities sent troops from Mazatlan to La Paz, and that they defeated the revolutionists, who scattered in the mountains. Everything is quiet at Guaymas and Mazatlan.

GALVESTON, 8.—A Brownsville special says that a force of fifty cavalry and twenty custom house guards, under the command of Col. Parrot, escorted Cortina and the other prisoners to Bagdad; they shot Maurice Portuga, who had threatened to shoot the officers of the Ninth Cavalry near Matamoras. The gunboat *Suarez*, with the prisoners, sailed yesterday; she had on board arms and ammunition. Permission was granted to discharge her at Brazos Santiago, and bring them through to Brownsville. The Mexican papers claim that the removal of Cortina will permit the authorities at Matamoras to execute the law.

NEW YORK, 8.—After giving his testimony yesterday Beecher went with the District Attorney before the grand jury, and indictments were ordered against Loeder and Price.

The Tribune, this morning, was premature at least in the statement that Loeder and Price had been indicted. The Evening Post says that Elizabeth R. Tilton paid a visit this a. m. to the grand jury room, and made a deposition in denial of the affidavits of Price and Loeder. Beecher was before the grand jury yesterday, and the testimony of these two witnesses will it is presumed prove sufficient to warrant the finding of indictments for perjury against Loeder and Price.

The Commercial Advertiser states that Beecher's Sunday school visited him at Peekskill to-day, to convey the official news of his hundred thousand dollar salary, and adds—"It is a wonderful close to a wonderful trial. The plaintiff is left alone, clouded by suspicion of conspiracy and without a friend to do him reverence by the contribution of a penny towards his expenses; the defendant stands surrounded by a multitude of friends with streams of money flowing into his pockets and enthusiasm and devotion following his footsteps. This is the public verdict, and it establishes for ever the question of Beecher's status so far as Plymouth Church is concerned; he rests securely in the affection of his flock.

The Third National Bank suffers by two missing clerks and a defalcation of a hundred and sixty thousand dollars in gold checks.

MILWAUKEE, 8.—Judge Dyer, of the U. S. District Court, delivered an opinion to-day, denying the motion to vacate an order upon one Shanfield, a rectifier, requiring him to produce his books and papers; the motion was argued by ex-Senator Carpenter, in support of the motion that a man could not be compelled to furnish evidence that would criminate himself.

WASHINGTON, 8.—S. D. Hinman, of the Sioux Commission, telegraphs that they hope to bring the northern Sioux into council, but it cannot be done before the latter part of August.

The counters of the money in the Treasurer's office have counted all in the cash vault, and to-day counted \$16,000,000 in the reserved vault. No errors have been discovered excepting the recently stolen \$47,000. Among the remaining funds to be counted is \$30,000 in silver and \$1,600 in pickel coin.

The executive committee of the National Grange held another session to-day, and after considerable discussion agreed to remove the headquarters of the National Grange from Washington to Louisville, Ky.; they also resolved to hold the next meeting there, on the third Wednesday in November.

NEW YORK, 8.—The Hon. Geo. Opdyke has accepted the presidency of the N. Y. Board of Trade at

the request of a majority of the members; his formal inauguration will take place next week.

A committee, consisting of A. W. Tenny, J. M. Pettingill, Dr. Conant, Prof. Sprague, E. A. Taft, W. R. Davis, Judge A. G. Hall and B. E. Hall, has been appointed to make arrangements for a public meeting and social reception to Henry Ward Beecher early in the fall, during the week preceding his resumption of preaching. The meeting is intended as a public expression of confidence in and love for the pastor of Plymouth Church. A number of clergy and many eminent citizens of Brooklyn have signified their intention to participate in the movement.

The following correspondence, between Frank Moulton and District Attorney Britton, explains itself. The following is Moulton's—

"Sir: It is now nearly a year since, at the instance of Beecher, I was indicted for libel in charging him with adultery with Elizabeth Tilton. During this time the prosecution has taken no step for the trial of the indictment. I am advised that I have a right to demand a trial, and accordingly I hereby notify you that I am ready any moment to meet the charge, and I request you to appoint the earliest practical day for trial; and since it is intimated by the partisans of the prosecutor that they intend to shield him from the consequence of the exposure involved in the trial of my charge of adultery, by procuring the withdrawal or suppression of the indictment, I hereby protest against such an evasion of public justice and outrage upon private right. If Beecher be innocent of the charge I have published against him I ought to be punished for my offense; on the other hand, if I have not accused him falsely, and he were guilty of the offence, society and the law owe me an acquittal and vindication from the indictment preferred against me. Very respectfully,

"FRANCIS D. MOULTON,
District Attorney."

The following is the District Attorney's reply:

"To F. D. Moulton. July 7.

"Dear Sir,—The contents and character of the publication relating to the Beecher-Tilton controversy for the past year have been such that I am inclined to think that in case I am called upon to prosecute criminally, every libel which is published in connection with the more important administration of the criminal will, of necessity, stand over for the next half century. It is among the misfortunes of the civil courts that parties may there indulge in all manner of quarrels or exploits, natural or artificial, at their will, but courts of criminal jurisdiction are moved only by the people and for the people of the State. In this hot weather jail cases, like those of Loeder and Price, have preference, as it is regarded as a greater hardship for parties not yet proven guilty to sweat in Raymond street than to suffer from libellous publications. It would afford me great pleasure to try you for any offence coming within the severe duties of the summer months, but it is out of my power to indulge you in what you seem to regard as a luxury at the cost of the neglect of business entitled to preference. Later on I may be able to accommodate you to your entire satisfaction, and then you may have reason to rejoice that the ordeal had not taxed your energies and fortitude during the heated term.

"Very respectfully,
"WINCHESTER BRITTON,
"District Attorney."

CINCINNATI, O., 9.—A difficulty occurred between the pilots of two steamers on a public landing last night, in which John Sullivan, a pilot, was fatally cut.

A despatch to the superintendent of the Adams Express Company in this city states that a desperate attempt was made to rob Express Messenger Burke, at Long Point, Ills., on the Vandalia Railroad, last night; the engine and car were cut loose and the engineer killed, but Burke barricaded the doors and kept the robbers at bay until help arrived.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., 9.—The following particulars of the attempted Express robbery on the Vandalia road last night, have been received: "As train No. 5, Engineer Ames and Conductor Farley, stopped a Long Point for water, two men boarded the locomotive and ordered the engineer to pull out; the engi-

neer was at first bewildered, but comprehending the situation said, 'All right;' the robbers then said, 'We will run this thing ourselves,' and both that instant fired, one shot killing the engineer. The fireman, who was on the tank, immediately jumped and ran to the rear of the train, to notify the train men. During the proceedings at the engine a confederate had detached the Adams Express car. The robbers then ran the engine two miles east, and stopped and returned to the express car, and asked to be let in. Messenger Burke refused to let them in, and they commenced firing into the car. The conductor and train men coming to the rescue, the robbers fled. The train men speak in flattering terms of the bravery displayed by Messenger Burke under the trying circumstances. There is intense feeling among railroad men over the tragical death of Engineer Ames, and should the perpetrators be caught it is believed it will not cost the State anything to prosecute them. Several suspicious persons are already under arrest, and every effort is being made by the railroad company to bring the robbers to justice."

NEW YORK, 9.—A Milford, Pa., despatch states that on Wednesday night a bill in equity was filed in the county clerk's office by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against the Erie Railway Company, upon consolidated mortgages for thirty million dollars, and the court of common pleas of Pike Co., yesterday, appointed President Jewett receiver; the proceedings were auxiliary to like proceedings in New York upon the same mortgages.

The Western Union Telegraph Company gives notice that the company is ready to cash, at par and interest, its bonds maturing November 1st.

It is calculated that the specie shipment to-morrow will be over one million dollars.

The Evening Post says that the sensation story to the effect that F. H. Eccles, a member of the Stock Exchange and of the Gold Exchange, had defrauded or attempted to defraud the National Mechanics' Banking Association and the Third National Bank and had absconded, is proved to have been groundless by the return of Mr. Eccles yesterday p.m., on the Saratoga express train. He had taken a 4th of July holiday, and an opportunity afforded to visit his mother in Montreal, and he left New York last Saturday for that purpose, intending to return on Tuesday or Wednesday. On his return yesterday he found, to his surprise, that one of his clerks had, on Tuesday, filled up a blank check on the Mechanics' National bank for an amount sufficient to take up \$125,000 in gold, pledged by Eccles with the Third National Bank as collateral for a loan; this clerk, who has disappeared, it is believed, intended to draw the gold and get away with it, and would have done so but for the fact that the Third National would only deliver the gold to Eccles, he having arranged with the bank never to give up his collaterals except to himself personally. The dispute between the banks was settled to-day by Eccles giving the Third National an order to deliver the gold to the Mechanics' Banking Association, which has been done, and which makes the check on the latter good.

CHICAGO, 9.—A Sioux City special says that gold hunters are leaving that city daily for the Black Hills.

A Washington congressional committee, through its secretary, is sending out to all the federal officials of the country a demand for one per cent of their salaries for the carrying on of the fall campaign.

PHILADELPHIA, 9.—Wm. Brown, who murdered his wife near Fairmount Park, was taken to-day.

CALAIS, Me., 9.—A fire at St. Stephen, last night burned the Methodist church and other property; loss \$35,000.

NEW ORLEANS, 8.—An establishment just completed for the illicit making of rum on an extensive scale, was seized to-day by Collector Cockrell.

ST. LOUIS, 8.—The loss by the burning of the mills of Leonhart and Schurehl was about \$50,000.

ST. LOUIS, 9.—Genl. F. P. Blair, Jr., died last night, at eleven o'clock.

WASHINGTON, 9.—Dan'l G. Lobdell, supervising special agent of the treasury department, died here this morning after a short illness, aged 67 years.