

parties of the earth and from the different nations and countries, and be baptized into this Church and receive the Holy Ghost, and thus be drawn near to God and prepared for the advent of the Lord. They will come from all parts of the earth. This work will roll on. No government, or kingdom, or power, or president, or ruler, or monarch, can stop its progress. It is not the work of man. It is the work of the great God. People marvel how it is this people can be brought together in hundreds and thousands, and be so united. They think they are under the influence of some scheming men, and that we are in a state of bondage. It is all nonsense and folly. The power that binds us together is the power of the Holy Ghost, the power of the Comforter, the power of the spirit of revelation. This power is in our hearts. The union that binds us together is brought about by the same power that binds together the waters of the great sea. This sea of humanity, composed of people of all nations, has been acted upon by the power and gift of the Holy Ghost. That is where our unity comes in; it is our obedience to law and to truth, not to man. People very much mistake the character of the Latter-day Saints if they think we are a lot of serfs. We have come out from amongst the various nations against the opposition of our friends and kindred and stood up for the right. We have crossed the great deep and traversed the broad plains for our religion. When I crossed the ocean, it took thirty days to accomplish the voyage and thirteen weeks to cross the plains. I am the only one of my family who received the gospel. I came here because I knew it was true and that I might learn more of the ways of God. I came to throw in my lot with the people of God for life or for death, for time and for eternity, with all my powers bodily, mental, physical and spiritual. In giving my testimony, I merely speak the testimony of hundreds and thousands that inhabit these mountain valleys.

Well, now we are here, what do we intend to do? We will find out the law of God as fast as we can and by the help of God we will live it. We will try to carry this gospel to the uttermost parts of the earth, east, west, north and south. We are willing to go any number of miles to any nation, bearing our own expenses generally. What for? To preach this gospel and bear testimony that God has spoken from the heavens. But some may say, "You are a very bad people. You marry many wives and are raising up a host of children." Well, we are no worse than the father of the faithful, Abraham, the friend of God, and if you do not like men who have more wives than one, I am very much afraid that when you get to the gates of the holy city, the New Jerusalem, on which will be inscribed the names of twelve men who were the sons of four women by one man—and if you should pass through the gates into the celestial city, and find Abraham, Isaac and Jacob in the kingdom of God, with their wives and children as the beginning of their everlasting glory and dominion, that you will say, "I want to go somewhere else: let me get out of this city, it is inhabited by polygamists."

Before I sit down let me say, my friends: that those in this community who have married more wives than one have done so from pure motives. But some people cannot comprehend that. This generation is so corrupt and so licentious that some cannot understand how a man can marry one wife from pure motives. Now if you can understand the feelings and motives with which a virtuous man marries the wife of his youth, "for better or worse," then you can comprehend the motives of the Latter-day Saints when they marry more wives, for the same promptings that actuated them in the first place, actuate them in the next. God Almighty has given us a revelation concerning this matter. We marry our wives under divine direction and divine sanction and under the same holy priesthood that has power to administer baptism for the remission of sins and the laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost, and "whatsoever it shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven: and whatsoever it shall loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven." I have no time, however, to dwell on this subject, but I will just say that our marriage is celestial marriage for time and all eternity—like that with which Adam was married to Eve in the Garden of Eden when they

were immortal beings, and when there was no one to unite them but God. Christ died also for them and though they were divided by death they will come forth and be united again as glorious resurrected beings. As our hymn says:

"Come to me; here are Adam and Eve at the head,
Of a multitude quickened and raised from the dead;
Here are worlds that have been, and the worlds yet to be;
Here's eternity—endless: Amen. Come to me."

After that pattern are we married for time and all eternity, and we expect when we come up in the resurrection of the just, if we have been worthy, to receive our wives to our bosom, and our children to the family circle; that they will be the beginning of our exaltation and glory, that then the blessing of Abraham pronounced upon us shall be fulfilled, and of our increase there shall be no end. The Lord will multiply our seed as the stars of the heaven and as the sand which is upon the sea shore. And when we enter this holy order of marriage, whether it be to one or two, or more wives, we marry in this order and in the fear of God, and under the direction of His spirit and for holy purposes, and not for the gratification of lust, and those that say we do are either very much mistaken or they wilfully lie. There are people who are constantly and persistently lying about us, but of them I do not wish to speak for fear that I should get angry, and I feel too happy to reflect upon them. I rejoice in knowing that my sins have been washed away by the blood of Christ through obedience to His commandments. I rejoice in knowing that the Holy Ghost is in my heart and guides my footsteps; that I can call upon God and receive an answer to my prayers; and that I know He loves to hear and answer the prayers of His servants. I bear this testimony to you this afternoon, and as a servant of the Lord I say to all who have not obeyed the Gospel, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, and by authority of the Holy Priesthood, repent and be baptized every one of you in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost. For the promise is unto you, and to your children, and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call, and if you reject this testimony and commandment and love darkness rather than light, you must give an account thereof in the great day of judgment.

May God bless this congregation and fill His Saints with His Holy Spirit continually, that we may roll on the glorious work of God, and that we may live for the truth, and if necessary die in its defense. May peace and blessing be multiplied upon you, through Jesus Christ. Amen.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The Readjuster State Convention which meets at Richmond, Va., promises to be of unusual interest on account of the complications growing out of the recent special sessions of the Senate. A reporter of the Western Associated Press has had an interview with leading men of all parties in Virginia. A leader of the conservative republicans said: The readjusters' canvass in 1881, is a repetition of the independent democratic republican movement of 1869. Then Mahone and Lewis formed a combination the former controlling the gubernatorial office and the latter the senatorship. The movement was purely selfish, having no principal involved and the result did not advance republicanism. So with the movement this year, the same men are in it. Mahone and Lewis are the leaders. Mahone sought to put himself on the democratic party of this state and when he failed he turned towards the colored republicans. He cares nothing for the colored people only as far as they aid him in his schemes. His plan undoubtedly is to combine the worst elements of all parties and get control of the state and finally be head of the white man's party. If he should find it necessary he would himself take the nomination for governor and canvass the state. This would be his strongest card. Then if he were to have control of the federal patronage he might succeed. The gentleman thought the administration was not committed to Ma-

hone, but the basket of flowers which Governor Foster sent Mahone in a moment of gush as from the White House has been embarrassing to Virginia republicans. If the administration were to go that way it would bury our party here. I think Gen. Garfield will be careful and not commit such a mistake. There is some talk of union between the debt paying democrats and conservative republicans, on the State ticket. General Wickham, leader of the latter would be acceptable to all who want to see Virginia's credit kept up. The Mahonites on the other hand claim that the future welfare of the State depends on the success of the readjuster movement and that their leader is acting in good faith towards the republicans.

To the question whether if successful Mahone would act hereafter with either of the national parties, a representative readjuster did not make a categorical answer. He said this is purely a local movement and we shall not stop to consider its effects on national politics. We want the debt brought down to a basis more just than at present. The debt as it stands represents not only principle and interest but interest on interest compounded. We want to fix a principle which we can pay and interest not to exceed three per cent. Then let us pay the interest. Why how does the case stand? The Bourbon democrats have had control of the seat for 12 years and have failed to pay interest and have gone on increasing the debt. That reckless management should stop. Then they succeeded in oppressing the poor and almost closing up the colored schools. The readjusters believe in education, they want more schools and are willing to be taxed for the purpose. Why, since their control of the legislature they have taken steps to repeal objectionable legislation and a large number of colored schools have been reopened. Mahone has come to the front again because he represents a principle and his help is necessary to its success. The fruit of the movement of 1869 was lost because he returned to business. He is now in the field to stay and the effect of his wonderful organizing ability will be seen soon. Regular democrats confirmed pretty much what had been said by the republican leader referred to above. They say Mahone is a demagogue and will deceive all who are with him. They regard the result of the recent municipal elections as popular sentiment of the overwhelming defeat of both readjusters and republicans at the fall election. This is the response of the people to the dicker between Mahone and the Senators. They are now for a solid democratic party. They might have divided if left to themselves as President Hayes did them, but not when tired with a combination formed by Mahone and Gorham.

CLEVELAND, O., 1.—The Herald publishes an interview with ex-President Hayes, in which he says: Mr. Conkling is a monomaniac on the subject of his own importance. He is so impressed with his own greatness that it has become more than eccentricity, it is monomania. This is quite a common phase of insanity, and the malady often takes that form. Patients often imagine they are some distinguished character or superior being. There are over 50 presidents in the insane asylum. Some think themselves Napoleon, king, a czar, and some, even, Christ or the Almighty himself. Conkling is drifting that way. Men who do his bidding, he considers in a state of subjection to him, and those who refuse to obey his dictates he considers his most bitter enemies. He thinks they are trying to humiliate him. Humiliate is a favorite term with him.

In 1878, General Robinson asked Conkling to come and make a speech in Ohio, and the reply was: "Why do you ask me to come to Ohio, when they have insulted me there?"

"Insulted you; how?" asked Gen. Robinson.

"Why, have they not endorsed this man Hayes' administration, thereby making a direct drive at me?"

General Robinson assured Conkling he was never thought of by any one in that connection, but Conkling could not be persuaded that such was the case.

Conkling's downward tendency dated from 1876. He then tried in every way possible to defeat the republican party in New York. Governor Morgan, candidate for governor in New York that year, was well satisfied that Conkling did all in his power to defeat him.

Conkling made three attempts to

betray the republican party. This was one of them. The next was the electoral commission; he had a speech already prepared to overthrow the action of the commission relative to the returns from Louisiana. Senator Morton, of New York, discovered his plan and succeeded in defeating it.

There never would have been a Potter investigating committee but for Conkling. The democrats were loth to go into it, and only did so at the earnest solicitation of Conkling. I will not say he falsified in this case, for I think he really believed that the men on the Louisiana board had entered into a bargain for the sale of that State, and Conkling assured the southern senators, that I would, from shame, leave the White House in 30 days after the investigation began.

NEW YORK, 1.—Tribune's Washington: The fact which decided the President to nominate Mr. Robertson as collector has at last become known, and it must remove the doubts of a large number of those who have questioned the policy of the President's first step, even while supporting him since against the course taken by Conkling. It appears it had been determined to appoint Robertson to some prominent office in New York and this conclusion had been reached before the first batch of nominations for that State was made. Just at this time the President was given to understand in a way which admitted of no mistake, that Conkling would insist upon controlling the custom house appointments whenever a change should be made. As soon as the President became convinced of this he decided to make a change in the custom house at once, and have the fight out on the threshold of his Administration, rather than have it injected into the middle of his term, as it would have been had he waited until Merritt's term had expired.

The Spirit of the Times furnishes the following history of Iroquois: The Derby winner, Iroquois, was bred by Mr. A. Welch, at Erdersheim Stud, Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania, and was foaled in '79. He was purchased by Pierre and George L. Lorillard, on joint account with ten or twelve other yearlings. Among them were Blazes, Spinaway and Saunterer. The brothers subsequently divided the purchase, and Iroquois fell to Pierre Lorillard. He is a rich brown, with blaze face and near hind foot white above the pastern, and about fifteen hands three inches high. On the 30th of August, 1879, he was shipped to Liverpool, and went from there to Newmarket. He trained in fine shape early in the season, and ran with much success at the Newmarket second spring meeting.

Peregrin's appearance gave great satisfaction to his fanciers, but Iroquois seemed to be in the best of spirits. His action was much admired. After one breakaway a good start was effected. When the horses was first seen at the top of the hill, it was difficult to make out from the grand stand who had the advantage, but coming down the hill Peregrine, who was on the inside, had a fair lead, and his friends began to shout Peregrine wins. As they turned the corner Archer's colors were seen pressing forward on the stand side. The two leaders ran an exciting race up to the grand stand, where Iroquois' nose showed in front, and he continued to get in until past the judge's stand. The finish was splendid.

The Herald says: Lieut. Fred. F. Kyslingburg, 11th Infantry, an officer well known by his participating in the recent Indian campaigns in the northwest, who arrived yesterday from Montana and stopped at the Astoria House, has been selected by the Secretary of War to serve as second officer of the *Lady Franklin Bay Expedition*, commanded by Lieutenant Greeley. The expedition will be composed of major commander and second officer already mentioned, Lieutenant Lockwood, third officer, a surgeon, Mr. Pauly, at present at Disco, where he has been for over a year, and 21 enlisted men, selected from the army for well-known bravery, strong physique and exceptional ability, as well as disposition to endure the cold of the cruise in the Polar regions. The steamer *Zealer Proteus* will sail for St. John, N. F., July 4th, with the members of the expedition and three years' supplies on board. After calling at Disco and receiving there 1,000 dogs and sleds, they will proceed straightway to Lady Franklin Bay, arriving there the latter part of August. Lieut. Kyslingburg, as well as all other members, are en-

guine that they will meet with complete success. They also expect to come across the *Jeannette* in their explorations. The land where the first settlement will be made will be about 81 deg. 40 min. north latitude, and will be hundreds of miles away from any human habitations, unless it be those of the *Jeannette*. Lieut. Kyslingburg leaves this morning by steamer for St. Johns.

The *Panama Star and Herald* of May 24, publishes the following resume of the leading points of the protocol said to have been signed by representatives of Colombia and the United States at New York: Ships of war and military convoys of the United States may, in peace or war, pass free through the canal without payment of tolls. By common consent both governments will select in the territory of the Isthmus places appropriate for forts, arsenals, coaling depots, and naval storehouses. In time of peace there shall be no American military force on the Isthmus beyond that indispensable for the repair and preservation of such forts, arsenals, etc., etc. In case the canal should be threatened, the United States is authorized to take military occupation of the Isthmus, and Colombia will be obliged to co-operate. Ships of war and military expeditions of all other nations except the United States will have no right to pass through the canal in time of peace. Nevertheless, the two nations may, by mutual understanding, permit the innocent use of the highway to such ships and expeditions. Colombia undertakes to enter into no negotiations concerning the canal, or alter the rules and regulations governing it without previous accord with the United States.

The *Star and Herald* adds: The protocol has been disapproved by the Colombia Senate. Mr. Deichman, United States minister to Colombia, and the author of the protocol, is furious, and the government, Senate, press and people have unanimously denounced the protocol.

ST. LOUIS, 31.—John T. Fitzpatrick, formerly messenger of the Southern Express Company, was arrested in Kansas City, to day, charged with robbing the baggage of Gen. Grant, while on his way to Galveston, last spring. On his person were found a large medallion in the form of the Russian bear, set with diamonds, and presented to the general by the Emperor of Russia, and a Maltese cross, set with 17 diamonds, four of which had been removed. H. King, formerly baggageman on the Iron Mountain Road, and supposed to be connected with the robbery, was traced to Sedalia, Missouri. The men were seen together at various points with quantities of costly jewelry belonging to Gen. Grant. A telegram has been sent to Gen. Grant notifying him of the discovery and arrest of the probable robbers.

Little Rock, Ark., 1.—The robbing of the badges and jewelry of General Grant, was discovered by Mr. Agee, route agent of the Southern Express Company at Texarkana, by King, who, it was charged, was in the employ of the Express Company. He has never been an employee. Grant left St. Louis in a special car. King was special baggage master. Fitzpatrick has not been employed by the Southern Express Company since June last. The baggage of Grant was never in charge of the Express Company during the trip. King sealed the package with a private monogram thus arousing suspicion. It was opened and the jewelry found which was forwarded to the Iron Mountain Road.

PHILADELPHIA, 1.—Ledger's New York special: Dr. Jose Custodia Alves de Lerna has arrived from Rio Janeiro, commissioned by the coffee planters of the province of San Paulo to secure, if possible, 30,000 Chinese laborers for that country.

At present there are no Chinese in Brazil, but the doctor thinks they are well adapted to the wants of planters. If the requisite number of Chinamen cannot be procured in the United States, the doctor says they will be imported from Hong Kong direct. He will first feel his way among the Chinese colony in Baxter Street, and after that, visit other cities, shipping the Chinamen by fifties or hundreds as he may chance to procure them.

BOSTON, 31.—A check dated May 31st, for \$2,840 on the Merchants' National Bank of this city, given by Franklin K. Phillips to the order of E. Burt Phillips, and intended to be deposited in the bank to-day, was discovered to-night in the hands of professional Faro players, and the