

has liberated the master as well as the slave from the relation which wronged and enfeebled the body. It has surrendered their own guardianship and manhood, to more than five million people, and has opened to each one of them, a care, the usefulness of which has given a new inspiration to the power of self help in both races, by making labor more honorably done and more necessary to each other. The influence of this force will grow greater and bear richer fruits with coming years. No doubt the great change has caused a serious disturbance to our Southern community. This is to be deplored. Though it was unfavorable, those who resisted the change should remember that under our institutions there was no midnight fight for the negro race. Between slavery and equal citizenship there can be no permanent disfranchisement in the United States. Freedom can never yield its fulness of blessings as long as the law or its administration places the smallest obstacle in the pathway of any violators of its citizens. The emancipated race has already made remarkable progress with unquestioning devotion to the United States. With a patience and gentleness not born of fear they have followed the times as God gave them to see the light. They are rapidly making material foundations of self-support, widening their circle of intelligence and beginning to enjoy the blessings that gather around the home of the industrious part. They deserve generous encouragement of all good men and as far as my authority can extend they shall enjoy the full and equal protection of the Constitution and laws. The force of the enjoyment of equal rights is still in question, and a frank statement of the issue may aid its situation. It is alleged that in many communities negro citizenship is practically denied and freedom of ballot in so far as the truth of this allegation is admitted. It is stated that in many places an honest government is impossible, if the mass of the negroes of the United States are allowed to vote. These are grave allegations. So far as the latter is true the only palliation to be offered for opposing the freedom of the ballot is local bad government. This is a great evil and ought to be prevented, but to violate the freedom and sanctity of the suffrage is more than an evil, it is crime, which if persisted in will destroy the government. Self-suicide is not a remedy. If in other lands it be high treason to compass the death of the king it should be counted no less a crime here to strangle our sovereign power and stifle its voice. It has been said that unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of the nation. It should be said with the utmost emphasis that this question of suffrage will never give repose or safety to the States or to the nation, until each State within its own jurisdiction makes and keeps the ballot free and pure by the strong sanction of the law. But the danger which arises from ignorance in the voter cannot be denied. It covers a field far wider than that of negro suffrage and the present condition of that race. It is a danger that lurks and hides in the corners and fountains of power in every seat. We have no standard by which to measure the disaster that is brought upon us by the ignorance of our citizens when joined to corruption and fraud in the suffrage. The men who make and unmake constitutions, and upon whose will hangs the destiny of our governments, can transmit their supreme authority to no successor save the coming generation of voters who are to be the sovereign power of that generation, which, coming to its inheritance, blinded by ignorance and corrupted by vice, the fall of the republic will be certain.

The census has already sounded the alarm in the appalling figures which mark how dangerously high the tide of illiteracy has arisen among our voters. To the children of the south the question is of supreme importance, but the responsibility for the existence of slavery did not rest upon the south alone. The nation itself is responsible. For the extension of the suffrage and special obligations to aid in removing the illiteracy which it has added to the voting population of the north and south alike, there is but one remedy. All the constitutional power of the nation, of the States and all volunteer forces of the people should be summoned to meet this danger by the saving influence of universal education. It is the high privilege and the sacred duty of those now to educate their successors and fit them by in-

telligence and virtue for the inheritance which awaits them. In this beneficial work sections and races should be forgotten and partisanship should be unknown. Let our people find a new meaning in the divine oracle which declares that "a little child shall lead them," for our little children will soon control the destinies of the republic.

My countrymen we do not now differ in our judgment concerning the controversies of the past generation, and 50 years, hence our children will not be divided in their opinions concerning our controversies. They will surely bless their fathers' God that the Union was preserved, that slavery was overthrown, and that both races were made equal before the law. We may hasten or may retard, but we cannot prevent the final reconciliation. Is it not possible for us to make a truce with time by anticipating and accepting its inevitable verdict? Enterprises of the highest importance to our moral and material wellbeing invite us and offer ample scope for the employment of our best powers. Let all our people, leaving their battle field of dead issues, move forward in the strength of liberty and restored union and win the grander victories of peace.

The prosperity which now prevails is without parallel in our history. Fruitful seasons have done much to secure this, but they have not done all. The preservation of the public credit and the resumption of specie payments, so successfully attained by the administration of my predecessor, has enabled our people to secure the blessings which the seasons brought. By the experience of the commercial nations in all ages it has been found that gold and silver afford the only safe foundation for a monetary system, confusion has recently been treated by variations in the relative value of the two metals, but I confidently believe that arrangements can be made between the leading commercial nations which will secure the general use of both metals. Congress should provide that the compulsory coinage of silver now required by law may not disturb our monetary system by driving either metal out of circulation. If possible such adjustment should be made that the purchasing power of every coined dollar will be exactly equal to its debt paying power all over the world. The chief duty of the national government in connection with the currency of the country is to coin and declare its value. Grave doubts have been entertained whether Congress is authorized by the Constitution to make any form of paper money legal tender. At present the issue of United States notes has been sustained by the necessities of work, but such paper should depend for its value and currency upon its convenience in use and its prompt redemption in coin at the will of the holder and not upon its compulsory circulation. These notes are not money, but promises to pay money. If the holders demand it, the promise should be kept.

The refunding of the National debt at a lower rate of interest should be accomplished without compelling the withdrawal of national bank notes and thus disturbing the business of the country. I venture to refer to the position I have occupied on financial questions during a long service in Congress, and to say that time and experience have strengthened the opinion I have so often expressed on these subjects. The finances of the government shall suffer no detriment which it may be possible for my administration to prevent.

The interests of agriculture deserve more attention from the government than they have yet received. The farms of the United States afford homes and employment for more than one-half the people and furnish much the largest part of all our exports. As government lights our coasts for the protection of mariners and the benefit of commerce so it should give to the tillers of the soil the lights of practical science and experience. Our manufacturers are rapidly making us industrially independent, opening to capital and labor new and profitable fields of employment. This steady and healthy growth should still be maintained. Our facilities for transportation should be promoted by the continued improvement of our harbors and the great interior water ways and by an increase of our tonnage on the ocean.

The development of the world's commerce has given rise to an urgent demand for shortening the sea voyage around Cape Horn, by con-

structing ship canals or railways across the isthmus which unites the two continents. Various plans to do this have been suggested and will need consideration, but none of them have been sufficiently matured to warrant us in extending pecuniary aid. The subject is one which will immediately engage the attention of the government with a view to the protection of American interests. We will urge no narrow policy nor seek peculiar or exclusive privileges in any commercial route, but in the language of my predecessors, I believe it to be "The right and duty of the United States to assert and maintain such supervision and authority over any inter-oceanic canal that connects the south and north, and will protect our national interests."

The Constitution guarantees absolute religious freedom. Congress is prohibited from making any law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. The territories of the United States are subject to the direct legislative authority of Congress and hence the general government is responsible for any violation of the Constitution in any of them. It is therefore a reproach to the government that in the most populous of the Territories the Constitutional guarantee is not enjoyed by the people and the authority of Congress is set at naught. The Mormon Church not only offends the moral sense of mankind by sanctioning polygamy, but it prevents the administration of justice through the ordinary instrumentality of the law. In my judgment it is the duty of Congress, while respecting to the utmost the conscientious convictions and religious scruples of every citizen, to prohibit within its jurisdiction all criminal practices, especially of that class which destroy the marital relations and endanger social order, nor can any ecclesiastical organization be safely permitted to usurp in the smallest degree the functions and powers of the national government.

The civil service can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law for the good of the service itself, for the protection of those who are entrusted with the appointing power against the waste of time and the obstruction to public business caused by the inordinate pressure for place, and for the protection of incumbents against intrigue and wrong. I shall at proper time and place ask Congress to fix the tenure of minor offices of the several executive departments, and prescribe grounds upon which removals shall be made during the terms for which the incumbents have been appointed.

Finally acting always within the authority and limitations of the Constitution, invading neither the rights of the States nor the reserved rights of the people, it will be the purpose of my administration to maintain the authority and in all places within its jurisdiction to enforce obedience to all laws of the Union in the interests of the people, to demand rigid economy in all expenditures of the government and to require the honest and faithful service of all executive officers remembering that officers were not created for the benefit of the incumbents or their supporters but for the services of the government.

And now fellow-citizens, I am about to assume the great trust which you have committed to my hands. I appeal to you for that earnest and thoughtful support which makes this government in fact as it is in law a government of the people. I shall greatly rely upon the wisdom and patriotism of Congress and those who may share with me the responsibilities and duties of administration, and above all to promote the welfare of this great people and their government. I fervently invoke the support and blessing of Almighty God.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 4.

**The University Building.**—The Board of Regents of the Deseret University held a meeting at 11 o'clock this forenoon, to consider the plan for the University Building to be erected on the grounds heretofore known as Union Square. The plan was prepared by Dr. John R. Park and Architect Obed Taylor. It was adopted by the Board, and a building committee appointed to push the structure forward to completion. The north half of the building, which

is to face the south, will be commenced right away. The Board of Regents meet on the ground tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. The building committee are H. S. Idredge, R. T. Burton, Henry Dinwoodey and Dr. Park.

**Railroad Smashup.**—A pretty bad smashup occurred on the Utah Central last evening, at a place called Kays Creek, about a mile north of Kaysville. The evening freight train, due in this city at 6.45, was nearing a switch at the point mentioned, where one of the cars of the train was to be uncoupled and left. Just before reaching the spur, which is on the west of the track, the main train was detached and the engine and two cars proceeded down to make the switch. This was successfully done and the engine and its remaining car then drew out upon the main track. Through some misunderstanding, or accident not yet understood and which is to be investigated hereafter, the main train, at this juncture, came speeding down the grade upon the locomotive and car, which, with five other cars, was thrown from the track by the collision, and the rails and ties badly displaced in the vicinity. No person was hurt, but four cars were utterly wrecked, and the tender to the locomotive badly injured. The road could not be repaired in time for the 8.20 express train, which therefore had to be signalled and the passengers and baggage transferred to a special train sent from the city to the scene of the accident. Workmen were busy all night on the track, and had it in complete repair by 11 a. m. today. Although four cars loaded with merchandise were knocked into smithereens, the goods were found in an uninjured condition.

**Welcoming Him Home.**—The Bear Lake Democrat contains the following interesting account of the reception of Apostle Chas. C. Rich on his return to his home on the 22d ult.:

"It has never been our lot to see a more genuine expression of public sympathy and affection than that which welcomed the return of President C. C. Rich, last Tuesday. Many turned out on Monday to meet him on his way to St. Charles, at which place he stayed all night. On Tuesday a procession formed in Paris, and, headed by the brass band, proceeded to St. Charles. At Bloomington they were joined by many citizens and teams from that place; in fact it seemed that every one was out and every vehicle brought into requisition for the occasion. On arriving at St. Charles the teams drew up before Bro. Vincent Pugmire's house, where President Rich was staying, and the brass band played "Auld Lang Syne" with fine effect. Brother Rich sat in the doorway and welcomed his family and a few friends and expressed his pleasure and satisfaction in again meeting with the Saints of Bear Lake Valley. The procession then escorted him to his residence in Paris, and quietly dispersed. The day was pleasant and spring-like. In fact it seemed that President Rich and spring came together. It was also General Washington's birthday, and taken altogether, was a day long to be remembered. Brother C. Wallantine was an efficient Marshal, and Brothers Greenhalgh and Nelson, of Bloomington, did good service in assisting to arrange the procession. But to Brother Croft and his brass band, too much praise cannot be given for the able manner in which, under many disadvantages, they sustained their part in the day's ceremonies and enjoyment. It is estimated that more than 600 persons and 100 teams turned out on the occasion. We are glad to be able to state that President Rich stood the trip first-rate and appears to be constantly improving."

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 5.

**Terrible Mine Explosion.**—The following telegram came over the wires last evening from Cheyenne: "An explosion occurred last night in a coal mine at Almy, near Evanston, Wyoming, on the line of the Union Pacific road, while the night shift was at work. Fifty Chinamen and five whites were at work. Two whites were brought out crippled, and 15 Chinamen, through the ventilating shaft, all more or less injured. It is believed that 35 Chinamen and two whites in the mine are all dead, as the mine is on fire. The mine is owned by the Central Pacific road, and is worked to its full capacity. The accident will

cause a suspension of work for a year."

About 1 o'clock this morning the following additional dispatch was received:

"Owing to the excitement at Almy it is impossible to obtain full particulars of the disaster. It is now thought there are more men in the mine than at first reported. A faint hope is held out that most of the men in the mine have fled to a portion not on fire. The flames intervening, prevented rescuers from reaching them. The scene at the mouth of the shaft, to-night, is described as pitiful. The two families of white men who are still in the mine, are frantic, while Chinamen throng about weeping piteously for their lost friends and relatives. Most of the population of Evanston is on the ground. Camp fires are scattered about to give light to the workers, which lend a weird effect to the scene. The miners from surrounding pits are working hard. Business in the community for 20 miles about is entirely suspended."

Further details state that the accident occurred at Mine No. 2, and that three white men, Josiah Crosby, John Barton and Robert Gillespie, were killed outright, and another, named Charles Beverage, badly wounded. Besides, 24 Chinamen were killed and 27 wounded, several of the latter, it is thought, mortally. Gas in some of the abandoned chambers igniting, caused the explosion. The mine is not damaged and can be worked as soon as the buildings and machinery are replaced.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 7.

**A Good Chance Offered.**—Brother J. W. Ovard, just in from Blake City, Emery County, where he has been spending the winter, called in to-day. He informs us that the Green River Valley, wherein Blake City is located, is about 18 miles long, a fine climate, with excellent soil, and every facility for farming. High mountains on the north and northeast shield the valley from cold winds, plenty of good saw timber is within 20 and 25 miles, and water in abundance can be obtained from Green River. Besides this, the hills in the vicinity abound in coal. Very little of the land is taken up as yet, and a good chance for homes is now offered those who wish to settle there. Brother Ovard's visit at this time is to induce a number of good families to go out there and take up land. He leaves for Farmington this afternoon, to remain a couple of days, will then go to Provo, and in about two weeks will return to Blake City.

**Davis Stake Conference.**—The Davis Stake Quarterly Conference was held on Saturday and Sunday at Bountiful, President Wm. R. Smith presiding. Present also Counselors Christopher Layton and Anson Call. President Joseph F. Smith Elders C. W. Penrose and A. M. Musser were in attendance from this city. The Bountiful Tabernacle was filled to overflowing. Saturday morning a number of Bishops' reports were presented, after which Elder C. W. Penrose addressed the assembly. In the afternoon, after the rendering of other Bishops' reports, President Joseph F. Smith occupied the time. On Sunday morning the statistical report of the Stake was read and Elder M. W. Merrill of Cache Stake, Elders A. M. Musser, Thomas Grover and C. W. Penrose, in turn addressed the congregation. The afternoon of that day was occupied, after the presenting and sustaining of the authorities, by Elders Anson Call, Christopher Layton, Nathan T. Porter, Pres. Wm. R. Smith, and President Joseph F. Smith. The meetings as said, were well attended, and the remarks of the speakers were of a very edifying character. The reports were remarkably encouraging, and showed a general awakening, and unusual manifestation of faith and good works among the Saints in the various wards.

"Something Wonderful in it."

"Lungs feel easier and better by fifty per cent. I am better than I have been for six months. My cough is nothing to what it used to be: scarcely notice it. Go to bed at night, and scarcely cough once before I am asleep, and scarcely wake until broad daylight. Sure there is something wonderful in Compound Oxygen!" So writes one of our patients. Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing a record of many remarkable cures, sent free. Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 and 1111, Girard Street, Philadelphia. wlt