

more villified, misrepresented and falsely accused than Brigham Young. His life has been frequently sought. The bullet and the knife of the assassin have been prepared to shed his heart's blood, and plots have been illegally laid by the emissaries of the law to rob, imprison, and destroy him. But the hand of the Lord has delivered him on every occasion, and the calmness and serenity with which he has invariably looked upon calumny and persecution, have stamped him as one of the largest minded men of the century.

He had a strong desire to live to dedicate a Temple to the Most High God, set in order the Priesthood and organize the various Stakes of Zion according to the pattern revealed from heaven. These privileges were granted to him. He saw the Temple at St. George fully dedicated and prepared for the administration of the ordinances for the living and the dead. He arranged and explained the duties of the various quorums of the priesthood. And last Sunday the organization of the different Stakes of Zion was completed. His desire has been fulfilled, and now he has departed.

For some time past President Young had acutely suffered occasionally from ailments which assisted in weakening his system, but his strong vitality, powerful will and unswerving faith overcame their effects to a great extent. Last Thursday he was seized with an inclination to vomit. However, he attended to business as usual, and in the evening spoke at a priesthood meeting in the Council House with great force and energy. During the night and following day his malady increased and cholera morbus set in, supplemented by inflammation of the bowels on Saturday, to which disease he succumbed. He was attended through his sickness by Drs. Seymour B. Young, W. F. Anderson and the Benedict Brothers. The ordinance of the Church for the benefit of the sick was repeatedly administered to him. His family were summoned, as danger increased, and his last moments were cheered by their presence.

When asked concerning his own desires he replied he was in the hands of the Lord and was willing to live or die as He decreed.

Among President Young's last expressions were his thankfulness at being so well cared for and having his family near him to wait upon and administer to him. He said "You are all so good." The last words he uttered that were distinctly understood were, "Joseph, Joseph, Joseph." Other remarks relating to Joseph were expressed, but in a manner that was not understood.

At four o'clock yesterday, he departed in peace to join the Prophet Joseph, to the continuation of whose work he devoted his life, and other noble servants of God who have lived and died for the truth.

We bid him farewell with sorrow too deep for words. But in the light of his teachings we look forward to a joyful meeting in the resurrection of the just, when the ties severed by the Destroyer shall be joined eternally by Him who has conquered Death, and holds the keys of life and immortality.

President Young has left instructions concerning the disposition of his remains which will be read at the funeral services next Sunday in the New Tabernacle at 12, noon, to which the Saints are generally invited.

Peace be to Brother Brigham, the large-souled leader, the wise counselor, the faithful friend of the good, the foe to evil, the inspired prophet, the great pioneer and colonizer, the loving husband and father, the indefatigable laborer for the salvation of the race! We sympathize with his bereaved family and condole with the whole Church. And may we who still remain emulate his virtues, profit by his teachings and live so that when we depart we may be worthy to mingle with the society in which he now moves, and to participate with him in the glories of that resurrection in which he will shine among the brightest and the best!

LAST MOMENTS OF PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

In order to satisfy the feelings of many of our readers and answer numerous inquiries concerning the particulars of the last sickness of

our late beloved President, Brigham Young, we publish the following, arranged from reports made by Drs. Seymour B. Young and F. D. Benedict, and others who were present during the last hours of the President's earthly existence:

President Young's sickness commenced on Thursday, Aug. 23, continuing the whole of the afternoon. He had an inclination to vomit, but he continued to attend to his business as usual. In the evening he was present at a Bishops' meeting in the Council House, and instructed the brethren in their duties, speaking with marked point and power.

At 11 o'clock at night, on retiring, he was seized with an attack of cholera morbus, the usual symptoms of vomiting and purging being almost continuous until five o'clock on Friday morning, when, at his own request, a mild opiate was administered hypodermically into each foot, to relieve the intense pain, caused by the constant cramping of the muscles.

During the whole of that day his sufferings were great, continuing through most of the night, but becoming less severe towards Saturday morning, when he slept for a few hours. This was the first rest he enjoyed from the commencement of his attack. During the whole of this period he endured his pain cheerfully, and occasionally made humorous remarks as was his wont when he saw those around him inclined to be troubled.

Inflammation of the bowels set in on Saturday at 3 p. m. and the abdomen commenced to swell. One small dose, half a grain of opium, was administered and at midnight the same quantity. These doses, though small, and given at long intervals, had a tendency to somewhat relieve the pain and retching, so susceptible was his system to any kind of narcotic or stimulant.

Throughout Sunday he continued, both while awake and asleep, to moan. When asked if he suffered pain his invariable reply was, "No, I don't know that I do." During the same night his sufferings were less severe, but continuous, although at eight o'clock he had a grain of opium and at midnight half a grain.

On Monday morning, at eight o'clock, he showed increasing symptoms of nervous prostration, by constant moving of the hands and twitching of the muscles of the arms. One grain of opium was administered, and from then till 12, noon, he had a very severe spell. Another grain of opium was given him and at 8:20 in the evening half a grain more. About 9 o'clock he sank into a quiet sleep, resting without moaning. During Sunday and Monday he had received, at intervals of half an hour, a table spoonful of milk and brandy, an ounce of the latter to eight of the former. He was also administered to by the various brethren very frequently from the time he was attacked until his demise. About 10 on Monday evening he sank into a semi-comatose condition, from which it was difficult to arouse him, although, by persuasion, he swallowed the milk mixture every half hour and a teaspoonful of ice water between times.

At one o'clock on Tuesday morning, warm stimulating injections were given, after which he thoroughly aroused, and, by the aid of his attendants got out of bed twice. At four o'clock the same morning he sank down in bed, apparently lifeless. Artificial respiration was resorted to, by which the lungs were kept inflated, and hot poultices were placed over the heart, to stimulate its action. President John W. Young and others administered to him the ordinance for the sick, calling on the Almighty to restore him, and he subsequently revived, and responded "Amen" to the administration. For nine consecutive hours artificial respiration was continued. At that time he seemed greatly revived and spoke to those around him, saying he felt better and wished to rest.

This condition remained until about 8 in the evening, when partial prostration again ensued, and his case was considered exceedingly critical by the attendant physicians, Drs. S. B. Young, W. F. Anderson, J. M. Benedict and F. D. Benedict. After consultation an entire filling up of the lower

part of the bowels by injection was determined upon, for the purpose of creating an action through the alimentary canal, but was not persevered in, on account of fainting symptoms, and the patient objecting to the treatment, which caused him to cry out with pain. He passed the night in a semi-comatose state.

On Wednesday morning symptoms of approaching dissolution were plainly evident. The early coma was entirely attributable, so the doctors say, to a poisoning of the blood, from the pressure of the swelled bowels, causing a prevention of return currents of the circulation to the heart and lungs. At the time of his demise he was entirely free from the influence of any opiates or narcotics, not having taken any for forty-four hours previous.

From the time President Young was taken ill until the hour of his death, Dr. Seymour B. Young attended upon him with the greatest assiduity, attention and care, scarcely ever having left his bedside during the whole of the time, night or day. In fact the same can be said of all of his attendants, who remained by him constantly, and watched every pulsation and every change with the most intense anxiety and solicitude.

Dr. F. D. Benedict remained with the patient the whole of Tuesday night and Wednesday until his decease. Drs. W. F. Anderson and J. M. Benedict also attended at intervals during that time. The temperature and pulsations were taken frequently, the temperature remaining at 99 until 4 a. m. on Wednesday when it rose to 101½, and to 105 just previous to his decease. His pulse ranged from 120 to 128, the latter being reached after the administration of stimulating medicines.

Not only the physicians named above, but the members of the profession of Salt Lake generally, expressed an anxiety to give all the aid in their power with a view to the relief and restoration of the President.

On Tuesday night about ten o'clock, while lying in a kind of stupor, his son John W. asked him "Do you know me, father?" He responded, "I should think I ought to." About two hours previous to his decease, when several brethren administered to him, he responded in a clear and distinct voice, "Amen."

Since the news of the great man's departure have gone abroad, messages of condolence have been received from all parts of the Territory, as well as from different points in the Union and from Europe. No earthly potentate ever reigned more fully in the hearts of his people than did President Brigham Young. And throughout the Territory, while flags hang at half mast, and civic and religious organizations vie with each other in rendering tributes of respect to the departed, grief swells the souls of the Saints, and all Israel feels the magnitude of the loss sustained.

LYING IN STATE—PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL.

This morning, about a quarter-past 8 o'clock, the mortal remains of President Brigham Young were conveyed by bearers and followed by many of the male members of his family, several of the Twelve and others of the Priesthood, from the Lion House to the New Tabernacle, which is decorated and draped for the funeral services. The coffin containing the body was enclosed in a metallic covering, made for the purpose, with a plate glass inserted of sufficient size to admit of a view of the departed. This was done for the purpose of preserving the sacred relics from the action of the atmosphere during the time of their lying in state. The whole was tastefully draped with white merino and wreathed with flowers, and after those present had taken a farewell look upon the countenance of our loved and venerated President, Prophet, and Brother, the gates were opened to admit the public. It was about half-past 10 o'clock before the anxious crowds awaiting admittance obtained ingress, the delay being unavoidable in consequence of the necessary arrangements above described.

It is the intention to keep the

Tabernacle open all night and until eleven o'clock to-morrow morning, in order to allow those who wish, to take a last look at the face of him who has led and counseled them so faithfully for many years. A proper and efficient guard will be maintained in and around the building.

In consonance with the feelings of the hosts of Israel who lament the loss of one of the greatest men of the earth, the clouds, this morning, bowed thickly down from the skies, and throughout the day shed gentle but copious tears, as if in sympathy with the multitude who thronged the entrance to the Tabernacle. Up to 3.45 o'clock 6,000 persons had passed through the building to take a farewell view of the President.

A great number of people have come in to-day by team, as well as railroad. To-morrow, if the weather permits, the trains will bring in thousands, each road running specials at reduced rates to afford as great an opportunity as possible for distant friends to be present at the obsequies. And whatever the weather may be the throng no doubt will be very great. It is hoped that all present will be as accommodating to each other as possible, that no one may be needlessly excluded from the Tabernacle or deprived of a seat.

President Brigham Young is endeared to the Saints, not only by his public administrations, instructions and counsels, his travels and visits in all seasons and weathers, continually, for their temporal and spiritual welfare, his liberal expenditure for every enterprise calculated to develop the Territory and its resources, and his general large-hearted, public-spirited course; but by private advice, correction and encouragement, showing deep wisdom and fatherly solicitude, on all kinds of subjects, simple and profound, touching the common affairs of life or involving the dearest interests of humanity. This he has done for many years, exhibiting a patience and a kindness as remarkable as his quickness of perception, tenacity of memory and ability to grasp and decide upon anything and everything presented.

President Young is the head of a numerous family, and has laid the foundation of a kingdom and a glory which will increase throughout eternity. He was the father of fifty-six children. He has left seventeen wives, sixteen sons, and twenty-eight daughters to follow in his footsteps and perpetuate his name and greatness in the earth. His family were devoted to him and he to them, and the deep affection of all for the husband and father, speaks louder than any words of praise in evidence of his kindness, goodness and paternal care.

Tomorrow we will pay our last respects to his mortal remains, but the memory of his labors, and the influence of his teachings will never be obliterated from the minds of the thousands who venerate his name.

FUNERAL OF PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG.

YESTERDAY morning the glorious sun, shining bright and clear from a cloudless and lovely sky, ushered in one of the finest and calmest Sabbath days ever seen in Utah. Special trains from the north, the south, and the west, brought in vast crowds of people from points far and near to witness the obsequies of President Brigham Young. The pleasant rain of Saturday had settled the dust effectually, so that the great throngs which moved through the streets suffered no inconvenience thereby.

There was a continuous stream of living humanity passing through the Tabernacle until half-past eleven o'clock, to view the mortal remains of our departed President. By actual count, over 18,000 persons of all classes, ages, opinions and degrees visited the Tabernacle while the body was lying in state, manifesting the greatest decorum and respect. Several thousand were not counted, as they took their seats after viewing the remains without passing out by the

recording officer. It is estimated that nearly 25,000 persons took their last farewell of the honored dead.

Before the services commenced, the metallic covering in which the coffin had been placed to preserve the body from the air, with its drape, was removed, the lid was fastened down and the face of our beloved brother and revered leader was finally excluded from human view.

During the morning the following music was finely rendered at intervals, on the organ, played by Brother Joseph Daynes, and by the orchestra led by Brother George Careless.

"The Dead March in Saul"—Organ and Orchestra.

"Brigham Young's Funeral March," composed by Jbs. J. Daynes—Organ.

"Wilson's Funeral March"—Organ.

"Mendelssohn's Funeral March"—Organ and Orchestra.

The seats in the unreserved parts of the Tabernacle were filled long before the time fixed for the services. The building was handsomely decorated. From the immense ceiling which arches over the whole interior without a pillar, strands of flowers were looped in rich profusion, a massive and elegant floral centre piece depending from the midst, while wreaths were festooned from column to column under the entire gallery, with basket bouquets pendant, and each column, with the organ, the stands and the whole front of the platform tastefully draped in black. The coffin, constructed according to the President's instructions, and decked with garlands of flowers, was mounted upon a plain catafalque, in view of the whole congregation, in front of the stands on which were placed elegant bouquets.

The President's seat was occupied by his Counselors—Presidents John W. Young and Daniel H. Wells. The Apostles, ten of whom were present, the Patriarch, John Smith, several of the First Presidents of the Seventies, the Presidency of the Stake, the Presiding Bishop and his Counselors occupied their respective seats, as usual.

The south front of the platform was occupied by the Salt Lake City Council, the Glee Club and the Band; west of them were the visiting Presidents, their Counselors and High Councils of different Stakes.

The north side of the platform was occupied by the Bishops and their Counselors of this and other Stakes. Between them and the stands were the phonographic reporters, representatives of the DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake Herald, Ogden Junction, New York Times, New York Sun and other papers east and west.

The numerous family of the deceased were in the seats immediately facing the stands, the President's four brothers in the front seat. The south centre seats east of the family, back to the centre aisle running north and south, were filled by the Seventies; and the north centre seats corresponding, by the High Priests. The side seats on the south, back to the aisle above-named, were appropriated to the Elders; and the side seats corresponding on the north, to the Lesser Priesthood.

The rest of the building was entirely filled, as were the aisles and doorways and every available standing place, by the general public. The congregation within the building numbered at least 12,000, while thousands of persons unable to obtain admission were in the grounds of the Tabernacle or in

(Continued on page 492.)