

to our co-operative stores and every co-operative institution we have; we expect that the whole people will support them and give them their influence; that the whole people will work for the whole, and that all will be for the Kingdom of God on the earth. All that I have is in that kingdom. I have nothing, only what the Lord has put in my possession. It is his; I am his, and all I ask is for him to tell me what to do with my time, my talents and the means that he puts in my possession. It is to be devoted to his kingdom. Let every other man and woman do the same, and all the surplus we make is in one great amount for accomplishing the purposes of the Lord. He says, "I will make you the richest people on the earth." Now, go to work, Latter-day Saints, and make yourselves one, and all needed blessings will follow.

I will now briefly notice a trait in the Christian world in regard to their continually misrepresenting us, which they most emphatically do. Wherever we go they misrepresent us. They do not stop to reason, or for the introduction of good sound logic. They do not stop to know their own minds, and to ask themselves questions with regard to facts as they exist, but are wholly uninfluenced by their erroneous traditions. We Christians are divided and subdivided, but we all believe that there are good people among all the sects of the day. As a "Mormon" or Latter-day Saint, I believe this just as much as any sectarian believes it, but I do not believe it as the sectarians believe it. We all believe that good people do live and have lived among the Christian sects. Says one, "My father was a good man; or, My mother or my sister was a good woman, my brother was a good man, my neighbor was a good person; they lived and died believing in their several faiths; some of them holy Catholics, who died shouting and rejoicing that the time had come for them to be released from this tenement of clay. Others were good Protestants, and they rejoiced and were exceeding glad when the time came for them to lie down and rest their weary bodies, and they were happy." Now, I, speaking as one of the Christian world, when a man says to me, "Unless you are born of the water and of the spirit you can not enter the kingdom of heaven," reply, "My dear friend, my father and my mother were just as good Christians as ever lived on the face of the earth, and they died as happy as they could be, and their souls were full of glory. Tell me that they have not gone to heaven! It is all nonsense, it is folly; I do not believe a word of it; you must be one of those deceivers that the Savior taught should come in the latter days." This erroneous tradition is planted in the bosoms of the Christian world, and from this they take the liberty of saying that the doctrine preached by the Latter-day Saints can not be true, for if it is their fathers and mothers are not saved. Would you not like to know the truth on this point, O Christian world? Yes, yes, the honest ones would; I can not say so much for the bread and butter Christians; but when you meet an honest person, he says—"I wish I knew the truth about this. Our beloved brother and father in the gospel, the father of the Methodist Episcopal church, John Wesley, was he not a good man? Tell me that he is not saved!" The Christian world can not endure such an idea. "John Knox not saved! and thousands of others not saved!" They can not endure the thought. I can say to them of a truth, but it will need explanation, there is not one of these men who lived according to the light that he received, and up to every blessing God bestowed upon him, but what is happier to-day than he ever expected that he could be. But the Christian world imbibes the idea that, if these good men, who have died, have not gone into the presence of the Father and the Son, and are not in the kingdom of heaven, they must be in the depths of hell. This is folly in the extreme; but the Christians do not know how to comprehend this, how to understand the words of life. I can say this for all good people, I do not care where they lived and died, they will be far happier hereafter than they ever conceived of while here. Do you think that the good Chinaman and Hindoo will be saved? Yes, as much as the Methodist. But erroneous tradition prevents the Christian world from seeing

and understanding this. They ought to stop and reflect, and ask the question—"Do we understand the Scriptures when we read them?" I say that they do not, if they did they would see that we have the words of eternal life, and would receive our teachings with joy. I have not time to fully explain this, but I can say that this erroneous tradition palliates, in a measure, the conduct and views of the Christian world when their prejudices arise like towering mountains against these poor Latter-day Saints.

We shall labor and go forward, long as we live, to redeem the world of mankind. This is the labor the Savior has undertaken. The earth was committed to him by the Father, who said "My Son, go and redeem the world and all things upon it; pay this debt, and your brethren, who believe on you and who are one, as the Father and the Son are one, will be co-workers in this great and eternal work, until all the sons and daughters of Adam and Eve, that can be saved, will be saved in a kingdom of glory," and all will be saved, except the sons of perdition.

Can the Christian world understand this? No. There is not a priest in the pulpit, nor a deacon that sit under the pulpit, but what, if he knew the facts as they are, would give glory to God in the highest, that he lived in this day and age of the world, and thank the Father that he has revealed his will from the heavens.

I thank you for your attention, brethren and sisters. I have detained you a little longer than I intended to. God bless you.

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN

LITTLE ROCK, 4.—The capture of the Supreme Court judges last night, by a band of armed men is charged by the Brooks men to Baxter's adherents, and by the latter to Brooks' satellites; the whereabouts of the judges is still unknown. There are unconfirmed reports of another battle between King White's force and a party of Brooksites. The city is full of warlike rumors that Brooks is about to attack Baxter, and vice versa. The U. S. troops occupy their old position between the belligerents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 4.—The committee of ways and means, today, submitted a report in the Sanborn contract case. They recite the origin of the law, and give a history of the first contracts given under it, especially Sanborn's. They say that paid government officers furnished Sanborn information by means of which he obtained a contract for collecting unpaid taxes, &c., that when he obtained a list of delinquent railroads he was instructed by the Treasury officials to add the names of nearly all the railroads in the United States, and his contract was made to include 592 roads, instead of 150 as originally contemplated; and while the law provides three persons to assist the proper persons in collecting, this contract provides that paid government officials shall assist the contractor. It appears that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue wrote the Secretary of the Treasury a remonstrance against this method of collection, which was never answered, and in no case does the committee find the contractor assisting the government officers, but the whole government machinery was at the disposal of Sanborn.

It is the opinion of the committee that a large percentage of the amount collected under the contract would have been easily collected through the regular channels, and was not the proper subject for the contract. When the committee, feeling alarmed at the looseness with which the treasury department was conducted, attempted to elicit from its three highest officers where the responsibility rested, each one professed ignorance of the matter, and attempted to shift the responsibility. The incongruity of the testimony given by these gentlemen is deplorable, and the fact cannot be ignored by the committee that they deserve severe condemnation for the looseness which permitted this law to be administered. The committee find nothing impeaching the integrity of Secretary Boutwell or Richardson, and the testimony proves no corrupt motive in their action. In justice to Secretary

Boutwell it must be said that contracts for the collection of taxes have been given since Secretary Guthrie's time of office in extraordinary cases, and when the present secretary came into office he found a number of such contracts in existence, but upon examination he found no law authorizing them, and had them annulled.

In the light of the evidence elicited during the examination the committee believe the contract law of May 8, 1872, should be repealed, and the contracts thereunder revoked and annulled, and all the demands of the contractors against the treasury silenced by the passage of a bill embodying these conclusions, which the committee herewith report.

BOSTON, 5.—President Watson of the Erie road has resigned the directorship of the N. Y. and New England Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, 5.—Wagner & Rich's tan yard was burned last night; loss \$20,000, insurance \$17,000.

LITTLE ROCK, 5.—The U. S. troops formed in line across Markham Street, several times last night, to prevent Baxter advancing against Brooks. Chief Justice McClure had a writ served on Generals Churchill and Blake to-day, commanding them to produce the bodies of Judges Bennet and Searle; the officers replied that martial law prevailed now in Pulaski Co., and they knew no orders except from their superiors. Some days since Baxter sent to St. Louis for a duplicate of the State seal, which was yesterday forwarded; but this a. m., before the express agent could deliver it, a squad of Brooks' men entered the office and captured it. An air of military activity pervades the city to-night. The Gazette, the Baxter organ, has a special from Pine Bluffs, reporting large meetings approving Baxter, and denouncing Brooks, and one from Helena, stating that J. T. White, ex-Senator, colored, addressed a meeting chiefly composed of colored persons, advising them to preserve neutral ground and leave the decision of the question to legislation.

PICTOU, 5.—The boiler of Irving & Downs' sawmill exploded this morning, killing three men, and injuring four others.

PHILADELPHIA, 5.—Edmund Morris, for many years editor of the Western Gazette, is dead.

CINCINNATI, 5.—At Owenstown, Ky., yesterday, Wm. Smoot shot two brothers named Walker, killing one and dangerously wounding the other; he accused them of procuring his indictment in the federal court.

NEW YORK, 5.—during a disgraceful altercation, last night, at the Maison Dore, between ex-congressman John Morrissey, and State Senator John Fox, the former struck the latter several times, when friends interfered; Fox's face was bruised and slightly cut.

Agents here have not been officially informed of the reduction in steerage tickets from Liverpool to New York, and prepaid tickets are sold at \$29.

At a meeting of the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, here to-night, it was agreed not to discriminate between the Union and Confederate soldiers' graves, on Decoration Day.

In the suit of Simpson against the Union Pacific Railway, Jay Gould and others, Judge Donahue, this afternoon, denied the motion to dismiss the complaint for want of jurisdiction, and ordered an increase of the plaintiffs' surety for costs, and refused an injunction to restrain the transfer of stock in the hands of the defendants.

George Van Velsor, confidential clerk of the Hudson River Railroad, a fellow clerk, named Baxter, and thirty-two thousand dollars of the company's money, mysteriously disappeared yesterday.

MEMPHIS, 5.—Hall's clothing establishment was burned this morning; loss \$20,000, insurance \$13,000.

STOCKTON, U., 5.—Charles D. Vajen, for a long time connected with the press, died this morning at six o'clock; disease, consumption.

SAN FRANCISCO, 5.—Warm, copious and widely distributed rains, yesterday and to day, in this State, will prove of vast benefit to the farmers; the wheat crop will be enormous.

Donald McKay arrived on the steamer to-night, from Oregon, with the famous Warm Spring Indian scouts, and camped at Woodward's Gardens, where they will give public exhibitions for several days.

The charges of corruption and bribery in the police department

continue to be exciting themes of public comment. Chief Cockrill is subject to bitter criticisms of the press. He promises to reform the evils in the administration of affairs in his office. The gamblers, however, still have full sway, and gambling is on the increase daily.

PANAMA.—A fire at Massaya, Nicaragua, burned 149 houses.

A British man-of-war, has gone to Valparaiso, to investigate the case of Captain Hyde, of the steamer *Tocania*, which capsized a short time ago outside the harbor. It appears that after trial by a British court at Valparaiso, Capt. Hyde, with the consent of the British consul, took a passage in a British vessel for Liverpool, but the Chilean authorities took him from the steamer and marched him, manacled through the streets of Valparaiso, to prison, notwithstanding his protestation.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The House appropriations committee has acted on all the general appropriation bills except that for sundry civil expenses. The army and navy appropriation bill passed both houses, and was returned to the committee with Senate amendments. The fortification bill has become law. The legislative, judicial and executive bill has passed the House, and is now in the Senate. The Indian bill is before the House. The military academy, consular, diplomatic and post office bills are reported in the House, but are not acted on. The pension, river and harbor and civil expenses bills are unreported.

Four or five hundred laborers gathered in the Rotunda to-day, to consult with the District delegate concerning wages due them from contractors. They ask an appropriation by Congress, the amount to be deducted from the sums due from the government to the District government.

A rumor has been circulated to-night, that the position of Secretary of the Treasury has been tendered to E. B. Washburn, Minister to France, and that his reply is now awaiting.

There was some talk over Arkansas matters at the cabinet session, to-day, but the President has not yet given a decision. Brooks' attorneys ask more time to complete their arguments.

The following nominations have been made: George Lount, for receiver of public moneys at Prescott, Arizona; D. A. Chever, for postmaster at Denver.

Gen. Butler is confined to his bed with a severe bilious attack.

ANN ARBOR, 5.—The faculty of Michigan university have expelled thirty-nine sophomores and forty-two freshmen, for hazing; they will be re-admitted at the commencement of the academic year in Sept. next, on making a written promise of future good behavior, and on passing an examination. The faculty say the university is better without students than government.

COLUMBIA, S. C., 5.—Capt. John Christopher, of the U. S. A., commandant of the post at Yorkville, committed suicide to-day, by shooting himself.

BUFFALO, 5.—The Erie Canal was opened this morning.

HYDE PARK, Mass., 5.—The Newponset Hall block, containing the post office, bank, etc., was burned last night; loss \$45,000, insurance \$30,000.

ORANGE, N. J.—A fire last night destroyed property valued at \$30,000.

CHICAGO, 5.—The trial of Professor David Swing, of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, for heresy, began before the Chicago Presbytery yesterday, and Swing presented his answer to the charges pending, pleading not guilty, and giving a statement of his views. He rejected election, infant damnation, and kindred doctrines, which he characterized as belonging to the religion of despair, and subscribed to the following points of belief, using his words in a strictly evangelical sense: The inspiration of the Scriptures, the Trinity, the divinity of Christ, the office of Christ as a mediator, conversion by God's spirit, man's natural sinfulness, and the final separation of the righteous from the wicked. This was the definition of his relation to Presbyterianism. As regards his relation to liberal Christianity, the professor holds that his conduct has been that of a Christian gentleman and a conscientious clergyman. He would rather abandon Presbyterianism than the habits of thought which have controlled his treatment of unevangelical churches; as the dark side of Presbyterianism has been responsible for much

infidelity, its bright side should be utilized, to make reparation. An attempt was made to induce Prof. Patton, Swing's accuser, to withdraw the charge after the answer was read, but he refused, and as it is almost certain that the Presbytery will acquit Swing, and that Patton will appeal the case, the result will be the withdrawal, informally at least, of Swing from the Presbyterian church, as he is firm in his determination to waste no further time in defending himself against the accusations of Patton.

The opinions of Judge Curtis and Wm. M. Everts, on the Wisconsin railroad law, were published this morning. Curtis says that the legislature has no power to prescribe the remuneration railway companies shall receive for future services, and that the laws in question were invalid, for the reason that they take the property of the citizen without giving him any compensation therefore; that they, indirectly at least, invalidate the obligations of contracts, and that the power to prescribe a schedule of rates for railways either does or does not exist in the legislature, or that it is unlimited, which, he olds, is absurd. Everts confines himself to one main point, reserving for future consideration minor ones. The burden of his argument is that the laws in question take the property of individuals without making any compensation therefor, and that the provision of the constitution of Wisconsin, which reserves the right to repeal or modify the charter of a corporation, cannot be construed to cover a case of virtual confiscation.

NEW YORK, 6.—The grand jury have found an indictment against the Reform Commissioners of Charity and Correction, charging them with extravagance and wastefulness, leading directly to corruption.

The Commercial charges that the treasurer of St. John's Guild, a well known charitable organization, has absconded with a large amount of funds, and that he did so with the knowledge of other officers. The receipts of the Guild in cash, in February and March, were \$26,000, of which sum, \$1,500 only are said to have been expended for the relief of the poor.

TERRITORIAL DISPATCHES.

(By Deseret Telegraph Line.)

(SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.)

Fatal Accident in Grass Valley.

The following dispatch was received by A. M. Musser, Esq., of this city, yesterday afternoon:

RICHFIELD, 4. A fatal accident has occurred in Grass Valley. In a wind storm, which blew over Joe's wickup, a gun was discharged, which killed his only son. Joe wants you and the bishops to know, so you can sympathize with him. His grief is great. W. H. SEEGMILLER.

DIED.

On the 4th of May, ANNIE C., daughter of James and Charlotte Woods, aged 18 months.

In the 6th Ward of this city, April 4th, of inflammation and dropsy, THOMAS, son of David and Mary Lewis, late of Swansea, Wales, aged 19 years.

In the 12th Ward of this city, of pneumonia, RED. LIONEL, infant son of Elliot and Horien E. Hartwell, aged 2 years, 4 months and 7 days.

At Franklin, Ouelida County, Idaho, April 30th, MARTHA, daughter of Moses P. and Elizabeth H. Fordham, aged 9 months and 27 days.

NOTICE.

TO Edward McGarry and N. B. Eldred, their personal or legal representatives, and all others whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that I have performed the labor, and made the improvements on the Jordan Silver Mining Company mine, or Jordan lode, in West Mountain Mining District, Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, required by law, being co-owner thereof with you, and you have failed to contribute your proportion, and there is now due on account thereof from each of you, said Edward McGarry and N. B. Eldred, \$180, for labor improvements on said claim prior to 1873; therefore you are further notified that if at the expiration of one hundred and eighty days from the date of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your said proportion, your several interests in said claim will become my property, pursuant to Sec. 5 of the Act of Congress, approved May 10, 1872, entitled "An Act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States."

JOHN W. KERP.

Dated at Salt Lake City, April 9th, 1874.

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