

the more they please me. I do not wish to see these sacred books so dirty that you cannot read them, nor so shattered by time and bad usage that you cannot find a passage you wish to read because it is torn out. Where there are meeting houses without them, I recommend, if necessary, that collections be taken up to procure them. When stopping at the houses of the brethren, instead of the works of the Church, I will probably find Cresswell's eulogy on the life of Henry Winter Davis. "How did this get here?" I inquire. "Oh, why, br. Hooper sent it, and it is a very nice work," is the reply. Have you the *Juvenile Instructor*? "No." "Why, your children are big enough to read it, and it is one of the finest written things imaginable, and there is scarcely a syllable in it but what is useful. How do you manage to keep your children at home without something to interest them? Do you take the *DESERET NEWS*?" "No, they stopped publishing the sermons, so I concluded that I would do without it." Do you take the *Daily Telegraph*? "I did take it, but I did not pay for it, and the Editor got out of patience at having to furnish it for nothing, and he stopped it. I felt insulted and would not take it any more." "Do you send to the States for books?" "No." So the children are learning nothing at all, and the only chance for them to have a little excitement is to get some corn and play at three men morris.

Brethren, make your homes attractive. Procure the *DESERET NEWS* and the *Juvenile Instructor*, and let your children read the sermons and articles printed there; and read them yourselves, you are none of you too old to learn. If you want light reading do not send to the States for it, but support that which is got up here. "Well, really, br. Smith, I cannot afford it." Cannot afford it? How much does your tobacco cost you a year? that nasty, filthy, stuff the use of which is in violation of the laws of God, reason, good sense and decency, and which makes your wife an eternal amount of work, cleaning up after you. That alone costs you enough in a year to furnish your children school books and to pay their school bills.

I really believe there is enough money paid out among us for tobacco to support all the schools in the Territory. A good many of our brethren are like the man who was making up his outfit for the gold mines. Said he, "I will take fifty pounds of flour and ten gallons of whiskey." What else? "I will take ten pounds of tobacco." What more? "Some more whiskey." I am sorry to say that some of our Elders, some of the very men whose school bills are unpaid, use this whiskey. I can have a great deal of patience with tea and coffee, because they do not kill a man outright; but whiskey makes a dog of him at once; and there are probably men in this room whose liquor costs them forty, fifty or a hundred dollars a year. Madmen! Shame on such Elders in Israel! Tobacco is bad enough; its excessive use will shorten a man's life about ten years, but whiskey degrades him far lower than the brutes. "O," a man will say, "the Bishop drinks a little, and if it is good for him, it must be for me." Says the little boy "dad chaws tobacco, and if it is good for dad, it is for me." Suppose brethren that we make a general reformation in these things. Says one "I drink only home made liquor." For my part I do not care what kind you drink, nor where it comes from, I want all men in Israel to let it alone.

I was proud the other day at a little notice of the "Mormons" that I was reading. It said that if you saw a man drunk in Salt Lake City, it was invariably a "gentile." It is a good deal so; but a great many of our brethren are on the road to ruin through drink; if not in this city, in other places. Men think they need it, but they do not. There is something about whiskey like tobacco, it makes its own appetite. You drink one glass, and when the time for it comes around you want another; and by and by you cannot do without it. I have seen strong men in Israel nervous and trembling like children, because their hour for drink had gone by. Such men die a shame and disgrace. Let us stamp it under our feet and have nothing more to do with it. When a person is sick, weak and feeble, spirits, probably, may be advantageously used to wash his body; but the practice now is to wash the inside of the body. Away with such nonsense, and shame on the Elders of Israel that are found patronizing it. The curse of the Almighty will rest on

the men and the money that established this business in Israel, as sure as the God of Israel reigns. Of all the varied avocations in life I should consider the superintendence of a liquor shop the most degrading.

But I want to come back to our oneness in wintering our stock and sheep. We will suppose that in Salt Lake City the practice of sending abroad for their goods, hats, caps, boots, shoes and clothing becomes quite general among the people; while in the little county of Davis the Bishop and the people put their mites together and establish a woolen factory; attend to the cultivation of flax, and take care of the sheep; and do everything they can to live on home products, even to the wearing of straw hats and bonnets of their own manufacture. What would be the result? The result would be that while the people of Salt Lake City would be living from hand to mouth, the people of Davis county would, in a few years, be able to buy the Territory. If as a Territory we adopted this policy we would soon have, not only money enough to buy our land, but anything on the face of the earth that is necessary for our enjoyment, and for the accomplishment of the great work in which we are engaged.

A few years ago, you know, the counsel given to Israel was to put our grain in our bins, and not to sell unless we could obtain a fair remunerative price for it. Had that counsel been adhered to, what would have been the result? There would have been no scarcity of bread, and our grain would have commanded any price in reason, that we might have asked for it. A great many kept the counsel given, but we were not united in the matter. One would undersell another until large quantities of our grain and flour have gone into the hands of merchants and speculators, at any price they had a mind to give, and the whole community have been injured thereby.

May the Lord bless all Israel. Amen.

(Special to the *DESERET NEWS*.)

### By Telegraph.

London, 6. The Chinese rebellion is reported to be spreading; the rebels are threatening Nankin.

Washington, 6. In the Supreme Court this afternoon the Attorney General closed the argument in the Georgia and Mississippi injunction cases. He denies, as heretofore, that those cases had any place in the Court. He said the counsel on the other side had invoked the Court to save their liberties from destruction, and to preserve the integrity of the States on whose behalf they appeared, but there was no inherent power for that purpose in this Court, for Congress might so act as to destroy the efficiency of the Court by impeaching the Judges on false accusations, or by denying their salaries and the requisite support. It rested with the people, however, to secure the honesty and right doing of the legislature, and on this basis one must look to the preservation of the rights of the citizens and of the guaranteed rights of states.

The Attorney General has ordered the commander of Ft. Monroe to obey the writ of *habeas corpus* for the production of the body of Jeff. Davis in the U. S. Court at Richmond, Monday next. A dispatch from Richmond says the grand jury for the U. S. District Court in this city was empanelled this morning; three colored men from Alexandria are among the members.

St. Petersburg, 6. The ice went out of the River Neva and the harbor today, and the ports of St. Petersburg on the Cronstadt are open to commerce.

The reform demonstration in Hyde Park to-day was an immense affair, and numbered at least 100,000, embracing roughs, gentlemen, women, children and working men. Sir Robert Walpole's proclamation that the assembly was illegal proved utterly abortive. The morning papers announced that the Government would not attempt to put down the meetings. All the troops in London and vicinity were under arms. A large force of police were concealed near the Park, and vehicles were kept ready to convey them to any point in case of a riot. Fifteen separate meetings were organized, at one of which a woman spoke in favor of female suffrage, and one stand was devoted to religious speeches. The most revolutionary sentiments by the speakers were

loudly cheered. The police passed by a crowd of reformers who advocated order, and practically carried out that idea by driving off from the trees in the Park the roughs who had perched in their branches. The entire press denounced the course of the Government. The Tories treat the meeting as a mob victory, while the Reformers claim it as a splendid popular triumph. The bitterest feeling exists on both sides. All London is intensely excited; some of the meetings are still in progress, and will continue until a late hour.

Gen. Hooker is granted leave of absence for one year from the 1st of June, owing to ill health; Gen. John C. Robinson succeeds him in command of the Department of the Lakes.

George A. Trenholm, Mr. Millsman and his partner and Col. Wetherby, all of Charleston, S. C., were examined in the impeachment investigation yesterday.

It is now pretty generally understood that Judge Underwood will try Jeff Davis at the present term of court in Richmond. District Attorney Chandler, who has been arranging the preliminaries, left to-night for that city. It is stated Wm. M. Everts, of New York, has been retained by the Government to assist the prosecution.

Chicago, 7. The troubles growing out of the eight hour movement are subsiding; some feeble attempts at disturbance were made yesterday, but were speedily quelled by the police. There has been no demonstrations to-day, and work is resumed in most of the manufacturing establishments; the employees in some are working ten hours a day, without an advance of wages; others work eight, with a reduction of twenty per cent.

St. Louis, 7. The mass meeting of working men last night resolved to enforce the law making eight hours a legal day's work, consenting to accept reasonable wages.

London, 7. A dispatch from Dublin states that the Fenian McCafferty has been found guilty.

The government has accepted the liberal amendment to the reform bill providing for the lodger franchise.

Notwithstanding preliminaries looking to the preservation of peace, France and Prussia are both rapidly arming. This course is producing distrust and alarm in financial circles here and elsewhere.

Washington, 7. The registry of the city is completed; 15,800 is the entire number of names; there is a majority of 969 white voters.

Gen. Palmer, treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division, has received \$480,000 in U. S. bonds, being the amount due on the 7th section of 30 miles of their completed road just accepted by the Government Commissioners.

At the 34th anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society to-day there was a large attendance. Wendell Phillips presided and was chief speaker. Resolutions were adopted that the nation owes to itself, to justice and to the future security and present safety of the colored race, to impeach and at once remove the traitor of the White House; every hour Congress delays that action, it insults the nation, disgraces the law, jeopardizes the future, delays justice and makes more and more innocent blood cry to God against us; that we urge on all the friends of freedom to keep a vigilant and ceaseless watch on the Supreme Court, and prevent the effort of the rebels to make use of it in order to block the wheels of the government; that a large measure of confiscation and division of the confiscated land among the negroes is an act of justice to them and the former rebel owners of land, and will be a security to other rights of the freedmen and to the nation itself.

London, 7. The conference of European governments for the settlement of the conflicting claims of France and Prussia, in regard to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, met in this city to-day. It is reported that the leading powers hesitate to carry out the proposition guaranteeing the neutralization of Luxembourg, and that the people of the Grand Duchy ask for annexation to Belgium.

Dublin, 7. Prisoner Connelly was to-day convicted of high treason by a special commission, and prisoner Clark acquitted and discharged from custody.

Memphis, 7.

The greater part of the plantations south of here on the river are overflowed, and the planters are in a starving condition.

Montreal, 7.

Engineer officers have begun preliminary operations for the fortifications of Longueuil.

New Orleans, 7.

The Chief of Police has issued an order forbidding interference with negroes in any railroad car.

Fortress Monroe, 7.

Most gratifying reports are already received from the counties in the registration districts in this state south of James River, which furnish conclusive evidence of the conciliatory manner in which the inhabitants are receiving the the registering officers and assisting them in the preliminary measures of the reconstruction bill. Capitalists and land owners are beginning to see the prime virtue of creating modes of employment for the negroes, and are offering them lands on favorable terms, furnishing them with agricultural implements and materials.

Richmond, Va., 8.

It is understood that Chief Justice Chase will arrive here on Monday. Chandler, the prosecuting attorney, has not yet arrived. U. S. Marshal Underwood has received the following writ, and leaves with it for Norfolk, to-morrow:—

The President of the United States to Brig. Gen. Henry S. Burton, and to any person or persons having custody of Jefferson Davis, greeting:

We command you that you have the body of Jefferson Davis by you imprisoned and detained, as it is said, together with the cause of such imprisonment and detention, by whatsoever said Jefferson may be called or charged, before our Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, at the next term thereof at Richmond, in said District, on the second Monday in May, 1867, at the opening of the Court on that day, to do and receive what shall be then and there considered concerning said Jefferson Davis.

Witness, Salmon P. Chase, our Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, this 1st day of May, 1867. W. H. Barry, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the U. S. District of Va.

When Davis arrives on Sunday he will still be in military custody, and will not be produced in Court till Monday. It is stated that he will be kept in Libby prison, where apartments will be assigned to him.

London, 8.

The conference of the great powers has adjourned till to-morrow.

Charleston, S. C., 8.

The South Carolina Republican State assembled last night; six of the forty-two districts in the State are represented by delegates who are almost exclusively colored men; a negro from Beaufort is elected President of the convention; U. S. Marshal Epping, of Charleston, is the only white man among the Vice Presidents; several persons addressed the convention, when it adjourned till to-morrow.

New York, 8.

There has been an easterly gale all day, with considerable damage in the basements of buildings along the river; but few arrivals from sea, and quite a number of marine disasters on the coast; no loss of life yet reported.

Washington, 8.

The President has telegraphed to Sheridan to-day not to close the registry on the 15th, as proposed, but to await the decision of the Attorney General.

New York, 8.

In the convention today, composed principally of western manufacturers, Peter Cooper was elected President and a number of letters were read, from prominent manufacturers, on political economy, expressing a desire for the organization of a move against free trade. Gov. Pierpont and Horace Greeley were among the speakers, and representatives from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, Illinois, Michigan and other States announced their names. A temporary organization was effected, but the temper of those from a distance did not correspond with New York, who wanted an immediate and permanent association formed for protection, and a society in each village recommended to act in concert with the national league.