

Hon. S. H. Burge, president of the council, made the opening address advising all to adopt the ways of civilization and urging the wild tribes to establish schools and churches.

The Osage Chief, Hikay Pahanah, urged especially the Prairie Indians to accept education, as it was their only hope of salvation.

Mahkota of the Sac and Fox, White Wolf of the Comanches and Towocine Jim of the Wichitas alluded to the recent land laws and said they did not suit their tribes. The subject will be thoroughly discussed to-morrow.

VINNA, June 8.—The *Neue Freie Presse* says that Askabad has been occupied by 26,000 Russian troops.

BERLIN, June 8.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: The Czar is greatly incensed at the tone adopted by the Russian press in regard to his foreign policy. The Czar aims at maintaining peace. His policy emphasizes the traditional amity between Russia and Germany.

LONDON, June 8.—A dispatch from St. Paul de Loanda gives the latest Congo advices to the effect that Stanley's expedition is making successful but slow progress up the river, owing to the fact that the vessels are heavily laden. The expedition passed the confluence of the Kassi River May 8th. Stanley was expected to arrive at Bolobo May 8th.

New York, June 8.—The jury to try Jacob Sharp was completed at noon to-day. Afterward two jurors were excused and up to adjournment their places had not been filled.

TUCSON, June 8.—Word was received here this morning of the killing of Mike Grace and the narrow escape of Billy Williams and Billy Lee from two Apaches at Tompova Gulch, 85 miles south of Crittenden. The Indians have separated in parties, one of which is already in Mexico. Their signal fires were seen in the Santa Rita Mountains Monday night. Lieutenant Johnson has orders to pursue even into Mexico. The Indians are now probably between his troops and Capt. Lawton's troops. Picked men left Fort Apache last night to try to head off the hostiles who were seen in Santa Rita Monday night. Mike Grace, who was killed this morning is a brother of ex-Mayor Grace, of New York.

BERLIN, June 8.—The Emperor, who is suffering from a cold, passed a restless night, but was better to-day and left his bed. His doctors are of the opinion that he will entirely recover in a week.

CHICAGO, June 8.—In to-day's session of the American Medical Association, the report of the committee on changes in the plan of organization and by laws was adopted. All the charges have for their object the better adjustment of the principles of operation.

Dr. J. W. Robertson's paper on "The Climatology and Hydrology of Northern California," called forth a protracted discussion on the question of the influence of certain climates on consumption cases.

Dr. Allen, of Missouri, thought that a dry climate like California was unfavorable to the growth of bacteria, and was, therefore, the best in the world for consumptives.

Dr. A. N. Bell, of New York, was of the opinion that a dry climate was healthy and that for consumptives the best place in the world was some lone island in the sea. He opposed the common idea that benefit is to be derived from the coast breezes, holding that the decomposition of the sea washed water was peculiarly unhealthy.

PITTSBURG, June 8.—A Connellsville, Pa., special says: A conference of the Knights of Labor and Amalgamated Miners to-day, resulted in the widening of the breach between the two organizations and the settlement of the coke strike now seems as far off as ever.

LONDON, June 9.—The *Vorstadt Zeitung*, of St. Petersburg, says that the Czarina and Princess of Wales will go to Vienna strictly incognito to attend the accompaniment of the Duchess of Cumberland.

LONDON, June 9.—While a heavy fog was prevailing, the British steamer *Castelford*, from Montreal, went ashore off the Scilly Islands. She is in a bad position and it is believed will prove a wreck. Sailors are at work on the cargo.

REDAULA, Indian Territory, June 9.—The Indian council has adopted a memorial to the President on the land question. The memorial makes an earnest appeal in behalf of the civilized and wild tribes against the act providing for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians. It says it will be detrimental to their interests, as it will in the near future engulf all of the Indians and tribes of the territory in one catastrophe to the enrichment of the land monopolies. It deprecates any measure which will place the Indians in so unequal a contest. The memorial states that the Indian needs political identity, an allegiance called elsewhere patriotism, in order to make true progress in the affairs of life, and asks that the President stay the operation of the law until they shall be in a condition to be benefited by it. It further requests that the act be not enforced until the tribes have an opportunity of testing the validity of their rights before the judiciary of the United States.

DUBLIN, June 9.—United Ireland, Parnell's organ, urges the Irish people to further patience. It denounces those men who advocate retaliation for oppression of the Irish and says that such courses would undo the work Parnell had accomplished during a decade of terrible years and the work to

which Gladstone was devoting the evening of his life.

LONDON, June 7.—The German bark *Elsa*, from Wilmington, N. C., was picked up in the channel and towed to Dungeness, where she sank. It is supposed she was damaged by a collision. Nothing is known of her crew.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—No information has been received at the war department in regard to the recent outbreak in Arizona beyond the fact that 30 Apaches have left their reservation and that Captain Lawton is in pursuit of them with four troops of cavalry.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., June 9.—The President is on his way out of the Woods. He rose early this morning and packing the big fish he was to carry to Albany for Dr. Ward. The party then started for this place, arriving after a pleasant drive of two hours. After dinner they will be driven nine miles further to the station to take a special train.

LONDON, June 9.—In the Commons this afternoon Wm. H. Smith, government leader, gave notice that to-morrow he would move that the committee name a period on which they would report the Irish crimes act amendment bill to the house. This announcement was received with great cheers and counter-cheers.

ANNAPOLIS, June 9.—The star members of this year's graduating class at the naval academy, are: First, Robt. Stoker, of Minnesota; second, Frank W. Hibbs, of Minnesota; third, Elliott Snow, of Utah Territory.

New York, June 9.—Chas. D. Kcep, editor of the *Wall Street News*, died this morning.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

Editor Deseret News:

Having designed the presentation of my play of Oliver Cromwell, in the Salt Lake Theatre, to start it on its tour throughout the United States and Great Britain, I crave your space for an exposition of the great historical subject and character of Oliver Cromwell, in the interest of this dramatic home production.

It has long been the desire of great American actors, whose physique suited the part, to obtain a play of the Puritan Protector of England, in which to culminate their histrionic fame. Frequently it was so noted of Edwin Forrest. He is said to have accumulated upwards of twelve different manuscript plays of Cromwell, from various authors, whose pens he had engaged, spending thus many thousands of dollars in his efforts to obtain a play which he might deem suitable, at once to himself as the colossus of the American stage, and to Oliver Cromwell as the colossus of the English commonwealth of the seventeenth century. Notwithstanding, however, his desire in this matter, it seems that he was never quite satisfied that he had succeeded in obtaining such a play of Cromwell.

That Forrest would have suited the cast of Oliver, more perhaps than any man that ever trod the stage, there is no doubt; but the character is, in its type and historical subject, so unique that a mere dramatic triumph of actor and author was not sufficient. It was the veritable Oliver Cromwell that was needed, and not simply a great dramatic personage in performance, with some historical resemblance to the original, in the action of that most wonderful and most peculiar period of England's history. Forrest might have presented a dramatic character, bearing the name of Oliver Cromwell, as great as Richelieu, yet not Cromwell; or a typical Puritan, with nearly literal text, yet lacking the dramatic genius and cast that have made the play of Richelieu a splendid success, notwithstanding its very marked dissimilarity to the Richelieu of strict history. But a proper play of Oliver Cromwell must be really an exposition, both of the character of the great Protector of England, and of that stupendous subject of a nation sitting in judgment upon its king, and which, having sent that king to the scaffold, reconstructed its commonwealth. The American Republic itself is very much the offspring of the action of the Cromwellian times; and the men who founded the American Provinces—afterwards known as the United States—were the veritable brothers of the men who set up the Commonwealth of England of the seventeenth century. America, in fact, inherits the genius and work of the Cromwellian state architects. Their work of the seventeenth century in England was partly demolished by the restoration of the Stuarts, but in America, in the eighteenth century, the children of the Cromwellian brothers, who came to America during the incubation of the Puritan revolution of England, re-set up the English commonwealth with new and accumulated opportunities from the vast capacities of a "new world;" but they aimed for scarcely anything more, or different; and they did their work in the very same spirit manifested by the statesmen of the commonwealth of England.

Carlyle—the Michael Angelo of English biographical literature—in his typing of the Cromwellian subject and action, styles the great drama as the "Cromwelliad," which signifies that it was an epic action, performed in modern times. No exposition was ever made so apt and intelligible, to the poet and critic of the Cromwellian drama, as this of Carlyle. The subject is a real epic, and one not of antique times; but an epic performed in the liberal action of modern

times, by the grandsires of the very men who sit in the British House of Commons to-day, and also by the grandsires of the men who represent the American families that founded the Anglo-American republic. Such is the significance of Carlyle in his peculiar typical style—the "Cromwelliad."

But, of the Man Oliver and his "Cromwelliad," the Michael Angelo of modern thinkers very aptly expounds thus:

"The age of the Puritans is not extinct only and gone away from us, but it is as if fallen beyond the capabilities of Memory herself; it is grown unintelligible, what we may call incredible. Its earnest purport awakens now no resonance in our frivolous hearts. We understand not even in imagination, of a thousand of us, what it ever could have meant. It seems delirious, delusive; the sound of it has become tedious as a tale of past stupidities. Not the body of heroic Puritanism only, which was bound to die, but the soul of it also, which was and should have been, and yet shall be immortal, has for the present passed away. As Harrison said of his Banner and the Lion of the Tribe of Judah: 'Who shall rouse him up?'"

Of the Man Oliver, Carlyle further explains:

"But the thing we had to say and repeat was this: That Puritanism is not of the Nineteenth Century, but of the Seventeenth; that the grand unintelligibility for us lies there."

The grand unintelligibility of Oliver Cromwell!

Now it is just in this peculiar type of the Cromwellian drama—this "grand unintelligibility of the Cromwelliad"—the "earnest purport" of which "awakens now no resonance in our frivolous hearts," that made it such a task for Edwin Forrest to obtain a play of Oliver Cromwell for the modern stage, at once acceptable to himself and the public; and the failure was, most likely, quite as much in Forrest and the public, as in the various authors who attempted to reproduce, in an acting drama for the modern stage, Cromwell and his times.

Previous to Thomas Carlyle's bold, earnest effort to expound the "Man Oliver," as he styles him, to the "frivolous hearts" of the men of the nineteenth century, [Oliver Cromwell] unintelligible, both in his character and his action, to nearly all of this generation, notwithstanding that the present liberties of England, and the American Republic itself, grew out of the grand, earnest action and "purport" of the Cromwellian times, and their Puritan heroic action.

Major General Harrison, whose banner was the Lion of the Tribe of Judah, with the inscription, "Who shall rouse him up?" understood this Cromwell; so did the "divine John Milton." Indeed, Milton almost sang praises to the great Protector of England. To him the man Oliver was the Lord's Lion of the Seventeenth century; and Milton called Oliver so in very nonmistakable language. But to the Dutch, Oliver was the Devil. When he died the good people of Holland said the Devil was dead. Dutch mothers could no longer frighten naughty urchins to silence by the bugbear of his name; but Van Tromp found the opportunity to frighten the English with the thunder of his guns in the mouth of the Thames. This Devil of the Dutch made England greater than she ever was during the reign of the Plantagenets and Tudors, not even excepting Elizabeth. But Oliver was the "Man of Sin" for all that. No sooner was the "restoration" effected than he was unseparated and hung on a gibbet on Tyburn Hill. And there gibbeted in the memory of England the man Oliver remained until Carlyle in his hero worship, took him down and explained the Lord's Lion of the seventeenth century to the understanding of the nineteenth, and now the England of Carlyle, John Bright and Henry Vincent would not exchange her "Lion of the Lord" for a hundred generations of Stuarts and Plantagenets.

And the application of this exposition, Mr. Editor, is that this Utah author of the play of Oliver Cromwell is attempting to do, for the English and American stage, a work similar to that which Thomas Carlyle successfully wrought for the "Cromwelliad," in English historical literature.

Respectfully,
EDW. W. TULLIDGE.

THE LOCAL SITUATION.

From the Standpoint of a Gentle.
With a Trenchant pen he gives
the anti-Mormon families and
Cormorants a Proper scorching.

SALT LAKE CITY.

June 9th, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

Will you kindly allow a humble follower of the religion taught by Thos. Paine and Robert G. Ingersoll to express his views upon the "Mormon" question and the manner in which it is treated by a couple of "so called" newspapers of this city, and also by people who know nothing about it.

I am not a polygamist, either in thought or practice, but trust I am a believer in and friend of liberty, both civil and religious. I have tried to be a faithful student of the history of my country and believe it should be—as it was intended by our Constitution—a home for the oppressed of all nations, a place where liberty should reign supreme, where no religious test should

ever be applied, where a man could worship one God or many, where the thoughts of no one should be questioned. It should be a country where a man's acts should only be called in question when they are of a nature that would do injury to others.

I read that in the first settlement of this country there was a band of people calling themselves Puritans, who in pursuit of religious liberty established a colony in the province of Massachusetts. In a short time they seemed to have forgotten the reason of their exile and commenced a system of persecution which their descendants to this day have not failed to perpetuate. For a long time their unchristianlike persecutions were directed towards infidels in general, but as liberty of thought increased to such an extent that persecuting infidels availed nothing, they seem to have combined to annihilate "Mormonism."

So far as I am concerned, I have no faith in any religion, but an abiding faith in the Constitution of my country and what it guarantees to every one—freedom of thought and action; and, in the name of Liberty I protest against the unholy, the uncalled for crusade against these law-abiding, liberty and Constitution-loving people which has been inaugurated by religious fanatics and which, for worldly gain, is aided by some of the so-called news papers of this city.

The outrageous abuse heaped upon a peaceable, inoffensive people by a couple of journals of this city is enough to disgust any sensible man, whatever may be his religious convictions. I have good orthodox Presbyterian authority for saying—

"There was not a saloon or house of prostitution in the city of Salt Lake until Gentiles came here; that it was not necessary to lock doors at night for fear of thieves, but that this was the most moral, peaceable, law-abiding city on this continent till these religious fanatics and official cormorants arrived."

I protest against this vile abuse, this infernal religious persecution. It is either the work of idiotic fanatics or of villainous cormorants who think more of lucre than liberty. They are unfit to either live or die. They have not the slightest conception of charity; they know nothing about religious or civil liberty. Let the most righteous of them cast the first stone or else close up.

It is about time the Blue Laws of Connecticut were abolished and religious persecution had an end. It is near time the hyenas who scribble so-called editorials on the Mormon question for so-called newspapers in this city "would come off." They disgust every man of sense who reads them. They are a villainous insult to nine-tenths of the people of this Territory and for the matter of that to everyone. The Mormons made a garden of Eden out of this desert. They were persecuted as no other people were ever persecuted before them. They came here in sorrow and trouble, enduring privations, that if there is a God he will deal kindly with them for their martyrdom for, "as they thought," His sake. It seems they are still followed with a vindictiveness that is only equalled by the abuse heaped upon Thos. Paine who said, "The world is my country to do good my religion." Let them give the country a rest—it is weary.

EDWARD EVERETT.

OLD FOLKS' FESTIVAL.

The Twelfth Annual Outing to be held at Ogden.

The undersigned committee, having assumed the duty of providing the annual treat for all persons aged 70 and upwards, take pleasure in announcing that a grand excursion over the Utah Central Railroad to Ogden will take place June 22d, 1887. The residents of that city have generously tendered the use of Lester Park as a meeting place for the excursionists. They will also furnish carriages and other vehicles to carry them to the park. Hot water and other facilities for their convenience and enjoyment have been tendered by the ladies.

We now invite all persons without regard to race, faith or color, to go with us—it you are 70 years old or upwards. You will receive a hearty welcome; the sole object of these gatherings is to make you happy, and sweeten one day's cup in your declining years.

The excursion will leave the depot at 8 a.m., returning leave Ogden at 6 p.m. All persons entitled to the courtesies of the committee should observe the following rules: Those 70 years old and under 80 should wear a red rosette on their left breast. Those 80 years old and under 90 should have a blue rosette. Those 90 years old and under 100 years should wear a white rosette. Any over 100 years are entitled to wear the golden star, which can be obtained of the committee. The committee and their aids will wear pink rosettes. All who go should provide and take care of their own picnic. Those who are incapable of taking care of themselves are allowed to have a companion, whose duty it will be to see after them; but all such persons must obtain their tickets in advance. Old folks are not permitted to bring younger persons as companions only by previous arrangement with the committee. No person will be allowed to enter the cars without tickets. The entertainment is for the benefit of old people, and money cannot purchase the right to enjoy the festivities of the day.

We cordially invite the Bishops of the Mormon Church and ministers of other denominations, and friends of persons of advanced age unconnected with any religious body to send us the names of old people who desire to go that are over seventy years of age—at least one week in advance of the excursion, when tickets will be provided them. Application for such should be made to Mr. John Kirkman, Tithing Office, who has charge of the disbursement of all tickets. And all persons who take interest in the enjoyment of old folks, will confer a favor by bringing them to the cars and returning them to their homes. Through the kindness of Superintendent Arnold, those in Salt Lake City who wear their badges, are entitled to ride on the street cars free on the day of the excursion.

All the old folks over seventy in Woods Cross, Centerville, Farmington, Kaysville and Layton will be taken on board the train; but tickets must be obtained a week in advance so that we may know how many to provide for.

The old folks choir will accompany the train and discourse sweet music in each car going and returning.

This movement draws no lines nor asks questions as to belief; it simply seeks to make those happy who are generally forgotten when the time for festivity comes. Those who desire to aid the movement can hand in their contributions to any member of the committee.

Persons of value are generally distributed to the worthy and needy ones in the cities we visit and also to the oldest and most necessitous in Salt Lake City.

WM. B. PRESTON,
GEORGE GODDARD,
C. R. SAVAGE,
WM. EDDINGTON,
WM. NAYLOR,
WM. L. BENDER,
JOHN KIRKMAN,
ANDREW JENSON,
NELSON EMPEY,
Committee of Arrangements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, in pursuance of an Order of the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, made on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1887, in the matter of the Estate of Theophilus Williams, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of said estate, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, for cash, and subject to confirmation by the said Probate Court, on or after Friday, the 17th day of June, A. D. 1887, all the right, title, interest and estate of said Theophilus Williams, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by the operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than, or in addition to, that of the said intestate at the time of his death, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Salt Lake City, County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

A portion of Lot Five (5), in Block Sixty-three (63), described and bounded as follows:—Commencing at the Northwest corner of said lot, thence East twelve (12) rods, thence South (10) rods, thence West twelve (12) rods, thence North ten (10) rods to the place of beginning, containing in all One Hundred and Twenty (120) square rods of ground as plotted in Plot "A," Salt Lake City Survey.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

Bids or offers must be in writing and left at the residence of John P. Isaac, 732 West, First North Street, Salt Lake City, and may be made at any time before the day of sale. Dated June 1st, 1887.

JOHN P. ISAAC,
Administrator of said Estate
w3t

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.

In the Matter of the Estate of George Nebeker, deceased.

Order to show cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made.

GEORGE D. NEBEKER, THE EX-ecutor of the Last Will of George Nebeker, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth, it is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Probate Court, on Wednesday, the 29th day of June, 1887, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court Room of said Probate Court, at the County Court House, in the City and County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administrator, to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased at public or private sale as shall be necessary, and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the DESERET WEEKLY NEWS, a newspaper printed and published in said City and County.

Dated May 28th, 1887.

ELIAS A. SMITH,
Probate Judge.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
County of Salt Lake.

I, John C. Cutler, Clerk of the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the order to show cause in the matter of the Estate of George Nebeker, as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said County, this 1st day of May, A. D. 1887.