shows that there had been a decline in the receipts the last half of the year of $4,000 marks, compared with the preceding half year's receipts. The single tax declined 200,000 marks, and from signs 1,140,000 marks. The decline in receipts from these articles of common consumption is taken as proof that the people are already overburdened by taxation. The Polish group in the Reichstag, which hitherto has been staunch supporters of the military project of the government, have weakened on the same grounds. Deducting the Polish vote the Militaristics feel confident that they can carry the measures by 183 to 154, with about a score of votes uncertain.

Some of Bismarck's latest statements are denounced as fictions. The Pomische Zeitung calls them important mistakes. His assertion that the late Emperor William wanted to create a part of Saxony in 1866 and that Moltke urged the invasion of France in 1870 are both questioned. Among the stories Bismarck tells now is one about the Bonapartist agent who, in 1871, came to him during the negotiations for peace and offered to go to Bordeaux with half a dozen resolute men and assassinate Gambetta and other members of the presidential government. Then the Emperor was to be recalled from France, the Germans holding the country until the empire was reestablished. Bismarck believed the project possible, but refused to agree to the scheme, thinking monarchical France more dangerous to peace than a republic.

Newspapers concur in the expression of regret at the undignified character of his utterances. One paper, in an article on the army bill, frankly states that in the event of war the Russian army less superior that Germany would be obliged to help Austria on the eastern frontier while fighting France on the western frontier. She would be but feebly assisted by Italy who would be unable to invade France and who would have great difficulty in defending her own coasts from the French fleet. Major Klein, a military writer, contends that war is inevitable. Increased taxation for strengthening the army will, he declares, save the fatherland many millions of gold contracted by an unfortunate war. Both writers admit the immense advance in the military power of France and minimize the value of an alliance with Austria and Italy.

With the approach of winter distress among the poor becomes more clamorous. The mob which collected in one of the poor quarters threatened to pillage the shops. They threw a police spent into the canal, whereupon a body of mounted police charged them and cleared the streets. Boatmen saved the agent. A large number of arrests were made.

CRUSHED IN THE ICE.

Adventure of the Whaling Bark Helen Mar.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—The whaling bark Helen Mar was crushed in the Arctic region, were as follows: E. O. Thaxter, master; Hedland, mate; Joaquin Minis, third mate; John O'Hara, fourth mate; William Ward, fifth mate. Antonio Leith, Antonio Pangallos, Louis Antone and Frank Birch and C. Nelson, boat steerers; Willie Bray, steward; Acey Minhow, cook; G. Cooper, carpenter. The wife of Captain Thaxter, who was a native of St. Helena, recently arrived in this city, where she expected to meet her husband on his return from the north.

Germany Must be Armed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The Herald's Berlin correspondent cables as follows: "The same high political authority whose opinions on the army bill I cabled yesterday gave me another interview today. Speaking of the measure in its international bearing he said: 'The army bill proves directly that we can no longer trust our allies. We are required to arm to the teeth as though war were imminent.'"

Roosevelt Makes a Speech.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—Under the auspices of the Harvard Republican club tonight, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt made a speech. Rev. Edward Everett Hale presided and made the opening address.

A Trafalgar Square Fizzle.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Twelve hundred police concentrated in and about Trafalgar square today for the purpose of watching a gathering of unemployed workmen who proposed to hold a great demonstration in the square. Instead of the crowd expected not more than 200 people were present. The affair was a complete fizzle.

Depew and Reid.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—In all its many historic years, the large hall of Cooper Union was never so densely packed as this evening when a mass meeting was held under the auspices of the Republican clubs. Chauncey M. Depew and Ex-Speaker Reed were the principal speakers. Chauncey M. Depew and William Reid addressed an audience of 10,000 persons at the large auditorium in Prohibition park, Staten Island, this after oon.

WHERE THEY ARE.

Changes Made in the Polling Places Since Last Election.

There have been several changes in the location of the polling places since last election. This year they are as follows:

The First precinct polling place is at the Exposition building on Sixth East street, instead of the Ninth ward school house.

Second precinct polling place is at Independent hall, just west of Walker Bros.' & Price's store.

The Third precinct polling place is at Fire hall on Second West street, near South Temple street.

The Fourth precinct polling place is at the Burlington school, corner of Third and E streets, instead of the Twentieth ward school house as heretofore.

The Fifth precinct polling place is at the City hall, instead of the Thirteenth ward school house as heretofore.

Sunday Saloon Business.

Saloons were open in all parts of the city yesterday, and many of them did a big business. Drunken men were reeling in and out of the saloons all day. The pawnbrokers of the great shops, however, were unmolested. Not a solitary arrest was made.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Religious services were held at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, November 6th, 1892, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir and congregation sang the hymn commencing:

> Our God, we come to Thee
> Thanks for Thy mercies free
> We bless Thee.

Prayer was offered by Bishop Hardison Speery.

The choir sang:

> Look up and see your foes no more.

The President of the Fifteenth ward officiated in the administration of the Sacrament.

APOSTLE HEBER J. GRANT

addressed the congregation. He said it was always a source of pleasure to him to meet with the Saints. He did not expect to be called upon to speak today but he wished now as always to have the Holy Spirit to guide him. Some speakers always commence red by an expression to the effect, but he did not mean it as a matter of humility. He knew that there was a tendency to carelessness among the Saints. They fail to supplicate the Lord in behalf of the speakers. Even he, himself sometimes forgot to do this. He also knew that no Elder stood up to speak on occasions like this without wishing to be sustained by the faith and prayers of the heaven. And it is well that this should be so; for by feeling our own weakness, we realize the necessity of having divine aid. The experience of a man who speaks to a meeting of Saints is different from that of those who speak to people on business matters or politics. This can be done without that feeling of timidity which nearly always comes to one who stands before a congregation of Saints. The speaker was thankful for this, for he knew that the Lord would sustain in their weakness those who looked up to Him.

In speaking to the Saints of their duties, Apostle Grant said he had often felt admonished himself more than by listening to others, because in the presence of the spirit God has given different talents to different members of the Church. Some have the gift to write in the defense of the work of God; others to speak and expound the doctrines. If we will use faithfully the talents we have, we shall be rewarded. But if we neglect what we have, been endowed with, punishment will follow. There is joy and satisfaction in doing good. One that labors for the advancement of the kingdom of God, be he ever so humble, can stand erect in the midst of adverse criticism, because he is satisfied in his own heart. It is better to so live that the conscience is void of offense, than to have the approval of a whole community. Peace in the heart is more precious than the applause of those who do not know the heart. The speaker had had some experience in this regard.

Referring to our mission on the earth, the speaker pointed out that our conduct before we came in this world has, to a certain extent, an influence on our existence here, just as our lives here will influence our future state. This was revealed to us through the Prophet Joseph. Some come on this earth apparently without much energy to do good. It is important that we should be diligent in our work and gain the approval of God.

At a previous meeting the speaker had urged that the Saints should make an effort to aid in the completion of the Temple. He would now urge the Saints to labor in all directions to do their duties. If we, to the best of our ability, keep the commandments of God, that is all that is required of us. We should attend to our prayers in order that a channel may be open between us and our Heavenly Father, whereby to obtain blessings. If we do this, we can never be lifted up in pride, but will be kept humble and always thank God for what we receive, realizing that health, food and all blessings come from Him. No feeling is more Godlike than this intense gratitude. Missionaries have always testified that the joy obtained by faithfulness is greater than human tongue can express. We should cultivate that spirit and always have in our heart a desire to praise the Lord. But this we can not have, unless we are prayerful and faithful. We are on the earth for the purpose of working out our own salvation. If we enter an institute of learning in order to obtain a certain degree, we must perform the labors necessary. But it is equally necessary in the school of life to practice in our daily life the knowledge we have. No amount of testimony can save us, but work. Some testify that they know by inspiration the divinity of this work, and yet they are neglectful in carrying out what they know. Others go on year after year attending meetings and never practice what they hear. Yet they boast of going to meetings. But what good is that to them? It is like always going to dinner and never partake of the food. We should not be only the hearers of the word of God, but doers.

As saints we are admonished to be kind, merciful, loving, etc. Nothing will give more joy than to forgive, as nothing is more hardening to the heart than a spirit of unkindness. The speaker read from Doctrine and Covenants concerning the duty of the Saints to forgive one another. He wanted to correct a wrong impression which he understood had got out among the Saints. He had referred to the passage just read in his speech last Sunday, and some had thought that by so doing, he aimed a hit at the speaker who preceded him. He now wanted to say emphatically that his was a misunderstanding. He had never had any such intention. There was no occasion for it whatever.

Another matter he also wished to briefly refer to. He agreed perfectly with the speaker who during the conference had urged the Saints to encourage home industry. There might be a difference in opinion as to political issues, but on this question there might not be to be divided opinions. This has nothing to do with politics.

The Saints should not find fault with the speakers who endeavor to lay before them the principles of life and salvation. It is the duty of the Elders to do this, and also to speak upon those subjects that concern their temporal welfare. When the speakers stand before the congregation, they seek to be guided by the divine Spirit and the hearers should not find fault with them when they speak according to the dictates of that spirit.

The speaker closed with an earnest appeal to the Saints to correct their own faults first, before thinking of correcting those of others.

PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON

then spoke, endorsing the remarks of Apostle Grant and explaining the necessity of being guided by the spirit of God both in thoughts and words and in every act of our life.

The choir then sang the anthem, "Jesus, I my cross have taken."

Benediction by President Joseph F. Smith.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.

George Connors, a Plumber, Falls from a Street Car and Loses a Foot.

A serious and most unfortunate accident occurred on the city street car line yesterday evening to a man living on Twelfth East street, between South Temple and First South streets. The victim was George Connors, a journeyman plumber twenty-six years of age, and unmarried.

Connors, it is said, had been visiting in the town all day yesterday, and was considerably under the influence of drink when he boarded car No. 11 on First South street, at six o'clock last evening, to go home. He took up a position on the front platform and was held in a sitting position by a friend until Eleventh East was reached. At that point he arose just as the car gave a lurch by coming in contact with a switch. He was precipitated head foremost on to the rails. His right foot was crushed beneath the wheels. The car was stopped and the unfortunate man picked up and carried into the hospital near by. After examination Dr. Fisherow decided that there was only one way to save the man's life and that was to amputate the wounded member, which he did.

Today Connors was reported doing as well as possible under the circumstances.

The Coming Mining Congress.

The Denver & Rio Grande has issued the following in relation to the national mining congress, to be held in this city December 5th, 6th and 7th, 1892:

For the above occasion a rate of one fare for the round trip is authorized, selling days December 2nd, 3rd and 4th. Transit limit, ten (10) days in each direction. Extreme limit, thirty days from date of sale. Tickets to be of iron clad form.

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Cures Chapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Bites, Sunburn and Pimples. Dandruff.

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MR. CHAS. N. HOOPER
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which effected a perfect cure. Mr. Hooper is now in good health and will give particulars of his case to all who write him.
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