

had the authority possessed by the Latter-day Saints. The Priesthood of God had been bestowed, and its power would redound in blessings upon the heads of His children. Upon what grounds to the Protestants base their charge of bigotry? The religion of the Latter-day Saints taught its members that there was a salvation awaiting all mankind. Temples had been erected, that ordinances for the salvation of the dead could be performed. Missionaries were sent broadcast upon the face of the earth to acquaint the inhabitants of the earth that God had made ample provisions for their salvation if they would but give heed unto the laws which He had laid down. It had been asserted by certain sects that the Latter-day Saints had charged that all those not embracing the faith which they had espoused, would become as Lucifer. This, the speaker said, was entirely foundationless. The Saints made no such claim, but they could claim and assert, and quote sufficient authority for it, that if the Gospel of Jesus Christ, as revealed unto Joseph Smith, was rejected, they would bring themselves under great condemnation. Where there was a law, there would the people be judged by law; where there was no law, no law would apply to the judgment. Where then do the charges of bigotry and narrowness come in? If there was ever a church in existence that had no such characteristic, it was certainly the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

If the Protestant denominations could not accede unto the Latter-day Saints the title of Christians, there was one thing all could do, and that was to acknowledge each other as citizens of the same commonwealth, as children of the same God, and all work together for the benefit of each other, and to advance the interests of the State and government of which they formed a part. Such efforts would bring about the spirit of the Gospel and harmony and peace would reign as it should do.

The choir sang the anthem:

Song of the Redeemed.

Benediction was pronounced by Elder Milano Pratt.

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

NEW YORK, April 21.—A dispatch to the Herald from Wady-Halia, Egypt, says:

The course of the expedition is progressing quietly but in a perfectly satisfactory manner. Abdul Azim, a friendly sheikh, who was dispatched to Murat with 200 Arabs with orders to scout toward the Shaglieh country, passed through Schirri island on the south. He reported that the inhabitants rejoiced at the news of the expedition but could not proffer help at present through fear of the Dervishes.

The men of the party of the Ababdeh tribe who left Assouan at Easter to guard the line of the country between there and Birel Kalmar, have arrived here. They state that the sheikhs of the friendly tribes are volunteering to assist the Egyptian government.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 21.—Judge Waltoo Sanborn, United States circuit court of appeals, today issued an order in one of the Union Pacific cases, directing the payment of interest coupons which fell due August 11, 1889,

and which were secured by the first mortgage bonds of the Oregon Short Line railway, amounting to \$447,000. Judge Sanborn orders the receivers to pay \$185,000 past due interest on the consolidated Utah Northern Railway company.

CHICAGO, April 21.—About 150 Chicago ministers adopted a resolution favoring the introduction of the Bible reading into the public schools. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. I. L. Withrow, Rev. N. X. Axtel and Rev. Myron Haynes. They represented respectively the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist denominations. They agreed that the plan was good on the ground that it was better to have one verse read in the schools than none at all. They did not think the Bible denominational, but held that it was entitled to a place in the schools as part of the literature of the schools.

CHICAGO, April 21.—A special from Washington says:

Senator Cannon of Utah has introduced a joint resolution which, if it is enacted into law, will give to the city of Washington one of the most gigantic attractions for tourists and curiosity seekers possessed by any city in the world. Mr. Cannon proposes to have constructed in this vicinity a monstrous map of the United States, showing every physical feature of the country, every hill, mountain, valley and plain, every lake, river, every hamlet, village, town and city and probably every railroad. All this is to be done in miniature, but on such a scale as will give a map about two-thirds of a mile in length by one-third of a mile in breadth. The cost of such a project may be imagined.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Mrs. Maggie Dobler died unexpectedly after a few hours' illness today. It is believed by Dr. W. J. Fitzmaurice that she had the cholera. He refused to issue a death certificate and notified the coroner in order that an official investigation be made.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 22.—In the House of Commons, Foster, minister of finance, moved the house to authorize the government in council to raise by way of loan the sum of \$3,000,000 for the purposes of the defense of the dominion. He explained that a contract had been already entered into with the Imperial war office for arms, ammunition, maxim guns and four batteries of six 12-pound guns each. The liberals will fight the appropriation.

CLEVELAND, April 22.—Rioting began between union and non-union lumber shovers shortly after noon. At Pack, Gray & company's dock, a vessel was unloading. Two hundred and fifty-five union men were on hand. A large crowd of non-union laborers came up; their leaders, John Pawlitzki and August Swego claimed the work belonged to them.

MADRID, April 22.—The newspapers of this city discuss the rumors of the negotiations between Washington and Madrid regarding Cuba. El Liberal thinks that Spain might yield to the friendly suggestion from the European powers that she give Cuba liberties compatible with Spanish sovereignty, but "never to the suggestion of the United States."

The impartial says: "If the government tolerates the intervention of the

United States in Cuba the nation will repudiate it."

HAVANA, April 22.—Captain General Weyler, it became known this afternoon, has decided to release Rev. Albert Diaz and his brother Alfredo from custody on condition that they will immediately leave Cuba.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Three hundred distinguished looking men met in Metzgerott's hotel this afternoon for a conference to promote the propaganda for international arbitration, which has been supported by many religious and secular organizations since the Venezuela boundary dispute first inspired talk of war with great Britain and the United States.

There was a notable absence of government officials, for although invitations had been extended to the President, his cabinet, the Supreme court, all members of both Houses of Congress, and many others of the political circle, and though the co-operation of many of these dignitaries had been counted upon, not one of them put in an appearance at the afternoon meeting.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—There is a strong possibility that the delegates from the territories who have the statehood bills in charge will not attempt to secure congressional action until next session. Delegates Catron and Murphy has made a canvass of the House since the New Mexico and Arizona bills were reported and encountered obstacles which lead them to believe the bills will command more votes next session than the present one.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 23.—The proposition to admit women as lay delegates to the general conference of the Episcopal church has been defeated by a narrow margin. The vote of the North Dakota conference, received today, was the last to be taken on the proposition. The total vote is 7,515 for the admission of women and 2,528 against. Three-fourths affirmative vote is needed. The women lost by 18 votes.

ROCKVILLE, Ind., April 25.—Mrs. Haskie, her two children, Sheriff Mull and Deputy Sheriff Swin have been killed by an insane man named Egbert. The sheriff and deputy lost their lives while trying to arrest Egbert.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Papers received from the Orient on the steamer China, give a vivid description of the slaughter of nearly 100 Moplah fanatics in a temple at Manjeri, in southern India, on April 5. The Moplahs were caught like rats in a trap. Volley after volley was sent into them by the Rajah's followers and in a short time a large majority were down. The remainder, with courage born of fanaticism, which astonished the on-lookers, kept firing off guns in the direction of the attacking party, but did no damage. The most revolting spectacle was to see the wounded having their throats cut by their comrades who were able to stand.

The scene inside the temple was frightful; corpses were strewn all over the place and in one spot fifty-three bodies were lying heaped one on top of the other. Nearly all the bodies were frightfully mutilated, gaping throats or skulls literally smashed to pieces being visible all around, and strewn over the ground were hatchets