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AMERICAN.

CAPITAL CLATTER.

Preparing for Liberty Day—Sensational Suicide, Etc.

WASHINGTON, 23.—Major General Schofield, who has charge of the ceremonies attending the inauguration of the Bartholdi statue next Thursday, called at the White House to-day and had an interview with the President in regard to his participation in the ceremonies. The President and most of the Cabinet will attend, but the details of the trip to New York have not been completed. It is reported that Mrs. Cleveland and the wives of several of the Cabinet officers will accompany the party.

The President this afternoon appointed John T. Campbell of California to be consul at Tamatave.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports the value of the

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

of the Nation for the twelve months ending September 30th, as follows: Exports, 1886, $699,708,563; 1885, $716,007,472. Imports, 1886, $654,872,431; 1885, $570,004,765.

The Sixth Auditor's office was the scene of a sensational suicide to-day. Robert W. Alston, a clerk in that branch of the Government service, after coolly announcing to the Chief of the Division that he was going to put an end to this thing," walked to his desk, took a 38-calibre revolver from his pocket and in the presence of his fellow clerks sent a ball crashing through his brain. The pistol was placed so near his head that his hair was singed and his skull shattered. The unfortunate man lived but forty-five minutes after the fatal shot had been fired. Nervous depression is said to have led to it. He was the son of Col. Bob Alston of Atlanta.

THE WORLD'S CHAMPIONS.

The St. Louis Club Wins Four out of the Six Games.

ST. LOUIS, 23.—The sixth, and what proved to be the decisive game, between the Chicagos and St. Louis Browns was by far the closest and most exciting of the series. Although the sky was overcast with threatening clouds which promised rain at any moment, the crowd began early to arrive on the grounds and continued to pour through the gates until long after the game was well under way. The attendance was slightly larger than yesterday. The total receipts were $2,500, and this made the total amount won by the St. Louis club by the result of the game $13,910.20, of which sum $7,554 35 was taken in at Chicago and $6,355.85 at St. Louis.

Before the game began Mr. H. Clay Lexton, on behalf of the members of the Merchants' Exchange, presented Bushong, pitcher of the Browns, with a silver service and Captains Anson and Comisky with bouquets. For umpire, George Price of the League staff had been selected. His voice was weak and his decisions throughout the game gave rather poor satisfaction. At precisely 2:30

THE GAME BEGAN

with the Chicagos at the bat. Before the end of the first inning it became evident that it was to be a battle of the pitchers, Clarkson and Carruthers, the crack pitchers of the respective clubs, being in splendid condition. Neither side scored in the first inning and only one man reached first base. O'Neill, of the St. Louis—who got base on balls. For the Chicagos Pfeffer hit safe to right, stole second, reached third on a passed ball and came home on Ryan's hit. In the fourth Pfeffer sent a ball under the seats behind center field for a home run, and in the sixth made the third and last run for the visitors by getting to third on a hit which passed between the legs of both Robinson and Welch, and coming home on Williamson's fly to Welch. Up to the eighth inning the St. Louis had not made a hit nor got more than one man on first. In this inning, however, Comiskey hit to first on a safe hit to right. Then Welch hit to Burns, who threw the ball past Anson, allowing Comiskey to score. After Fontz and Robinson had retired on flies, Bushong took first on balls, and Latham's three-base hit

BROUGHT IN TWO RUNS.

Latham, however, overran third and was touched out. Carruthers retired the nine by going out at first on a little hit to Burns. This left the score tied and the crowd went wild. The ninth innings yielded no runs for either side, though Burns made a two-base hit. The Chicagos in the tenth retired in one, two, three order. For the St. Louis Welch hit safe past second, Fontz hit to Williamson, who fumbled the ball, letting Welch to second, Robinson went out at first, Welch going to third and coming in with a winning run on a wild pitch. The crowd immediately rushed on the field in the highest state of excitement and exultation, and the world's champions were carried from the grounds on the shoulders of their admirers.

Score: Chicagos 3, St. Louis 4.

A Chapter of Casualties.

FARMINGTON, Maine, 23.—The fire which was supposed to have been extinguished Friday started again early this morning and in a few minutes several buildings were burning. The fire stopped on its northward movement at the Cragin House after burning it and leaped across the street to the jail, which was quickly burned. The prisoners were released. The fire leaped to the north side of Main Street, destroying houses and other buildings in its path while the fire to the north of Hotel Marble was raging. It had spread to the south carrying in quick succession many business blocks. The postoffice and old county building on Main Street then fell. Five brick stores and the Exchange Hotel on Main Street also caught and were swept out. Up to this point the fire had been confined to the west of Main Street. Here it leaped over to the east and to the Baptist Church. Thirty-three dwelling houses, 10 stores, three churches and two newspaper offices were burned. The loss is estimated at $300,000. Insurance small.

SUNDAY'S DISPATCHES.

Geronimo Ditched.

NEW ORLEANS, La., 24.—A special train on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, which left here last evening having aboard United States troops and the Apache Indians, was ditched near Riggets. It is reported no one was hurt.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

Tracing Its Origin—The Facts in the Case.

WASHINGTON, 24.—Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of Animal Industry, in his official report upon the outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia at Chicago, describes the manner in which the plague was traced to and discovered in the distillery stables, and says it was of itself a demonstration of its contagious character. The report continues as follows: "The milkmen at first stoutly denied the existence of any disease among their cattle, but when the evidence became too strong to be longer contested it was admitted that they had recognized the appearance of a lung disease in 1884. They at first attributed it to the chemicals used in the mash by the distillers, also to feeding slop too hot, but finally concluded it was

CONTAGIOUS PLEURO-PNEUMONIA

and have been practicing inoculation to lessen the mortality. It was soon ascertained that the cattle had been removed from the Phœnix distillery stables and driven over the streets of Chicago and allowed to pasture on the commons. The doctor then describes the quarantine measures taken and adds: "It may be safely said that no removals of cattle from distilleries could be made without the knowledge of the members of the State Live Stock Commission. Inspection of the city and suburban towns brought out the fact that the contagion has been very widely disseminated and that diseased animals have been running upon lots where many cattle grazed, and that practically we must consider all of the unoccupied pastures and vacant lots on the west and south sides of Chicago as infected and all of the cattle running at large as exposed. Most of the cases of disease found were chronic and some of the herds presented evidence of having been inoculated. This inoculation, which has been extensively resorted to in Chicago, while it has lessened the losses, appears to be one of the means by which the contagion has been so widely scattered. The

ORIGIN OF THE CONTAGION

in the distillery stables is still a matter of doubt. The milkmen believe it was introduced with some cows bought at the U. S. yards in the fall of 1884. If this version is correct, as it is obviously impossible to be at this late date, whether the animals were imported at some of the centres of the contagions at which it existed in Illinois in that year, or whether this occurred by contact with some of the many eastern calves which were then passing these yards, the State live stock commission has co-operated cordially in the effort to discover and isolate the affected and exposed cattle; but neither the State law nor the appropriation made to secure the enforcement of its provisions are adequate to the emergency. Every animal in the distillery stables and every one that has been upon the infected commons of Chicago, should be summarily seized, condemned and slaughtered. The experience of the world with this plague teaches us that there is

NO OTHER COURSE

which can be relied upon to secure the extermination of the contagion. Unfortunately, it is only too plain that such a measure cannot be carried out and that it will not be attempted without additional legislation. During the time which must elapse before decisive and vigorous action can be taken, public apathy will have largely succeeded the intense interest which has been manifested at this outbreak of this disease. The doubt and suspicion which cattle dealers have industriously labored to create in regard to the nature of the disease will have grown to larger proportions by constant repetition, and the interests affected will have time to organize their opposition, the contagion will have become more deeply rooted, and the task of eradication will probably have increased in magnitude. These facts should be borne in mind and should serve to maintain the interest of every one concerned in the fate of

TWENTY HUNDRED MILLIONS

of dollars' worth of cattle now owned in the United States, of every one who values the beef supply which comes from the cattle uncontaminated with disease, of every one who realizes the hardships and misery which would be entailed by a diminished food supply which would follow the general dissemination of the disease, and finally of every one who sees the importance to us as a nation of maintaining our export trade in live cattle and in fresh, salted and canned beef with contagious pleuro-pneumonia prevalent in the vicinity of Chicago, the great live stock centre of the country, from which cattle are constantly moving in all directions. It may be truly said that the cattle industry of this country has reached a crisis. It may be still rescued from this scourge if Congress at the coming session can be made to realize the necessity of the situation.

THE DAILY.

Another Fatal and Horrible Railway Accident.

DETROIT, 24.—A passenger train on the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway, consisting of a baggage car, two coaches and a sleeper, ran into an open switch at Royal Oak, about eight miles from here last night and collided with a heavily loaded freight train. Engineer Odell, of the passenger train, and fireman Barrett jumped after vainly trying to stop the train. Simultaneously with the collision, which telescoped the baggage car and one freight car, the cylinder heads blew off and the hiss of escaping steam, coupled with the screams and groans of the trainmen buried in the wreck, added to the frightful scene. Both engines were completely wrecked. Baggagemen Hennessy and Thomas B. Alexander were buried under fragments of the baggage car and badly

BRUISED AND BURNED,

a stove having been emptied on their legs. Alexander's condition is critical. John Smedley, fireman of the freight engine, was taken from under one of the broken cylinders and the steam had literally cooked the flesh off his legs, right side and arms; he will die. Nicholas Lauch, engineer of the freight, was badly cut and scalded. The engineer and fireman of the passenger train, who jumped, rolled down an embankment and were badly hurt. Several others received minor bruises. The loss to the company is not less than $50,000.

Detroit, 23.—Word has just been received of what is believed to be a serious wreck on the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad, about eight miles from here. The passenger train ran into a freight late to night. Help has been sent from this city. No particulars have been yet received.

Later—It is reported that three or four employes of the railroad have been badly injured, but no one is killed.

Boston, 23.—The schooner *John W. Monson*, which sailed from this port August 11, on a cod fishing voyage, is now given up for lost. She carried a crew of ten men. Charles Doty was her master, and nearly all her crew belonged in the provinces. The vessel was of 55 tons register.

When a Woman Will She Will.

ORANGE, N. J., 24.—Mrs. Lucy Parsons, wife of the convicted Chicago Anarchist, lectured in Central Hall here this afternoon despite the refusal of W. H. Latimer, the proprietor, to allow her to occupy the hall. Mrs. Parsons arrived about 2 o'clock in company with Frank Schultz, the East Orange Anarchist. The door was locked and Mr. Latimer had placed himself inside the room. Schultz and Mrs. Parsons burst open the door and entered the hall, followed by a number of persons. Latimer rushed out of a side room and forbade them to enter, but finding they would not leave, he secured a gun and placed it in the hands of a young man named Fell, telling him not to let the crowd in. He then ran to the station house and secured the services of four policemen in the meantime Mrs. Parsons had called the crowd, numbering about 200, into the hall, and when the officers arrived and found Mrs. Parsons held a receipt for the rent of the hall, they declined to interfere. Mrs. Parsons then proceeded with her lecture, which was the same as that delivered in New York and other cities, and at its conclusion a small collection was taken up. There was no disturbance.

St. Louis, 24.—Jay Gould, after having made a thorough examination of his railroad property in the West, Southwest and St. Louis, started tonight for New York. He expresses himself as well satisfied with the condition of his roads. In regard to the Missouri Pacific shops being removed from this city to Kansas City, Mr. Gould said absolutely nothing had been decided upon.

New President.

PANAMA, 24.—Senor Jaurez Colman has been installed as president of the Argentine Republic and has appointed a cabinet.

Immense Stock Losses.

BUENOS AYRES, 24.—The *Standard* publishes an account of the loss experienced during the recent drought by stock owners in the upper country. More than twenty million head of sheep have died, and while the immediate loss is estimated at nearly five million pounds sterling, it will in reality aggregate much more. They died principally from a lung and throat disease, formerly unknown in the llanos.

The Forest Fires.

DOVER, N. H., 24.—The extensive forest fires which broke out yesterday in Great Carrington raged all night and until this afternoon, when the flames showed signs of abatement owing to the lack of material to feed upon. Twelve hundred acres were burned over and several hundred cords of wood destroyed. No estimate of the loss can be made.

Malt House Burned.

ELMIRA, N. Y., 24.—Davis' malt house, at Watkins, was destroyed by fire last night; loss $12,000.

German Capital Enlisted.

NEW YORK, 24.—among the passengers who arrived from Europe to-day was Henry Villard, formerly President of the Northern Pacific Railway. He is expected to remain in the city for some time. He refused to grant an interview, but his private secretary said Villard had completed negotiations with German capitalists to make investments for them in American securities.

FOREIGN.

Marine Disasters.

LONDON, 23.—The British ship *Otterburn* from Greenock August 18th for San Francisco, took fire at sea and was abandoned. Her crew are at Montevideo. A tug has been sent to the assistance of the vessel.

St. Johns, N. F., 23.—A telegram from Tilt Cove, North Dame Bay, this evening, reports the loss of a fishing vessel and all hands on Thursday last.

A High-Life Scandal.

BERLIN, 23.—A scandal has been caused in the highest circles by the arrest of Baron Otho von Schleintz, nephew of the deceased minister of that name, and a member of the Emperor's household. He is charged with acting as the agent of a band of men leagued together for the purpose of extorting money from wealthy and high-born persons, and with selling forged titles and decorations. Schleintz was a captain in the Prussian Guards. He gambled and ran through a fortune. On the discovery of his crime the police favored his escape to France, out of regard for his uncle, who was then alive. Since the latter's death Schleintz has been traced to England, where he is charged with the forgery of a bill of exchange for 2,400 marks. He has just been extradited. An accomplice named Lang, who was concerned in the forgery, committed suicide on hearing of Schleintz' arrest.

SUNDAY'S DISPATCHES.

The Latest Conservative Attack on Gladstone.

LONDON, 24.—Gladstone, while felling a tree at Hawarden, on Saturday, routed a nest of wasps. They made an attack upon him, in consequence of which he was unable to attend church to-day, as his face was terribly swollen from the effects of the insects' bites.

Blasted 'Bulgaria.

SOFIA, 24.—The chiefs of the Sobranje have decided to send to the Czar a deputation consisting of Slaviieff, Guescheff and Metropolitan Clement. They will be instructed to complain of the action of Gen. Kaulbars as the Russian agent in Bulgaria, and to ask the Czar to name a candidate for the Bulgarian throne. Russian consuls in Bulgaria have been ordered to refuse passports to members of the proposed delegation.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Religious services were held in the Tabernacle, Sunday, October 24th, commencing at 2 p.m., High Councilor H. P. Richards presiding.

The choir sang:

O Jesus! the Giver
Of All we enjoy.

Prayer by Elder George Romney.

The choir sang:

How great the wisdom and the love
That filled the courts on high.

The Priesthood of the Fourth Ward officiated in the administration of the Sacrament.

Elder Wm. H. King was called to address the congregation. He referred to the opening prayer, in which the speaker thanked God for the restoration of the everlasting Gospel and said this restoration was no myth, for the Latter-day Saints had received of that Gospel, and with it a testimony of its divinity. It was a cause for wonder to see over 200,000 Latter-day Saints gathered in the vales of the Rocky Mountains occupying the phenomenal position which they did. To some their aims and desires might be called fanaticism, but this was far from true. The Saints believed that the angel prophesied of by John the Revelator had come, and had restored the true Gospel to mankind. They believed that God chose an humble instrument—Joseph Smith—and taught him those divine principles that were to be the means of bringing about great results on the earth. They believed in "Mormonism" as a living, real faith. Under these circumstances the assembling of the Latter day Saints together was not a wonder. Their faith and desires were different to those of the rest of the world. They had left their homes in obedience to the call of that faith which they had in God.

To "Mormonism" should be attributed the great work accomplished in the western vales of America. The adherents of that system first pushed their way through the western wilds and demonstrated that there a nation could be established and God be glorified. In "Mormonism" was a revival of the same principles taught by Jesus Christ in His day on the earth, and which would bring salvation to all mankind who would accept of them. The Saints understood that the angel came to Joseph Smith, and restored to him the principles of truth. By the power of God the Book of Mormon had been brought forth. In reference to the latter-days the Scriptures teemed with prophecies of the final triumph of the Saints. Even the Jewish Saints, when the Savior came among them, thought that in their day the kingdom of God would be established. But the time had not then come, for the Saints were to be overcome by that power which Daniel foretold would make war with them. It was in the dispensation of the fullness of times that the great work of establishing God's kingdom was to be accomplished. If John the Revelator's words were true the Christian world must believe that there would be more revelation from God. But these same Christians defied God in saying that no further revelation was necessary. The Latter-day Saints, however, could testify to the fulfilment of John's words. The Book of Mormon, which was given to Joseph Smith as a history of ancient America, and as containing the principles of the Gospel, was also regarded as Scripture by the Saints.

The great Prophet of the last dispensation, Joseph Smith, had been reviled and persecuted by his enemies, as were also the Savior and all the prophets of old. When the youthful Joseph saw the conflicting sects of Christendom he prayed to the Lord, who appeared to him and said none of them were correct. From this time to his death he received communication from heaven. From John the Baptist he received the Aaronic Priesthood, with which was a promise that it should remain on the earth. Subsequently the Melchisedec Priesthood was given, the Church was organized, and it had grown in Kirtland, in Missouri, in Illinois and was now established in Utah. These "Mormons" were a peculiar people. They believe in an all-powerful personal God, in whose image man was made; they believe in Jesus Christ, His Son, the Savior and Redeemer of the world; in the gift of the Holy Ghost, in purity of life, and that a time was coming when God would reign upon the earth. When Joseph Smith declared that he had received a vision and had a mission to perform, he experienced a repetition of the persecutions suffered by the great men of old. It seems strange that mankind persecuted their benefactors, but it was nevertheless true, both as regards scientific and religious truth. "They slay the Prophets and garnish their sepulchres." History was repeating itself in this generation. From the outset, "Mormonism" had been opposed by the vilest calumnies. It would seem that the experience of the past should be a warning against opposing the truth. There was an inherent power in truth that would cause it to triumph over every opposing influence. It was a peculiarity of the human heart that the more a religious truth was opposed, the closer did the heart, if honest, cling to it. History has shown that men will submit to every class of suffering rather than renounce their religious convictions. With "Mormonism" peaceable means had failed to overcome it, and forcible measures were resorted to, which had thus far failed.

The question naturally arose, what was there in "Mormonism" to lead the world together against it? The Prophet Joseph Smith had declared that it was the Gospel, in its purity, restored to the earth. It taught faith in the personality of God; that repentance of sin was essential to salvation; that there was a vicarious power in baptism, which must be administered by a servant of God; that a power had been given by which a blessing or curse pronounced by men holding it was fulfilled; that the Holy Ghost was given to men, and the gifts, blessings and powers enjoyed by the people of God ancient and are enjoyed to-day; that the channel of communication with God was again open, and ever would be while the people kept the laws of the Gospel; that the fundamental principle of all government was revelation from God; that every man, woman and child of the age of understanding were entitled to revelation for themselves; that all who accepted the Gospel could know of a surety of its divinity. These principles were different to those taught in the world, which denied revelation. Joseph also taught the gathering, the Gospel to the dead, the building of Temples, and that the Lord would suddenly come to His temple. These principles were lost sight of by the world. This tendency had grown to such an extent that when the Gospel was restored it called forth the strongest opposition. "Mormonism" of today was simply the same code of principles taught by the Savior. There was nothing in it to justly excite the antagonism of the world, nor was there in the truths taught by Jesus. There was nothing against the Savior that had reasonable foundation. But He was opposed, nevertheless, and crucified. All leaders of thought in various ages had been opposed by the world. With all these warnings, no man or nation could safely resist and persecute an innocent people because of a difference in religious belief. It would seem that in America at least there would be more liberality.

There was nothing in "Mormonism" to call forth a desire in a righteous man to destroy it. The "Mormons" only cling closer to their religion when it was assailed. They had a knowledge that it was of Divine origin. This testimony they had received from God. The principles they had obeyed were those which Christ required His disciples to obey. Faith, repentance, baptism, the Holy Ghost, were all taught by the Lord anciently. He organized the Church, gave rules for its government and set it in order, and ultimately offered His life for its establishment. As long as those who lived after him kept these laws, they were blessed by heaven. But when they accepted the principles of paganism, and began to apostatize, their candlesticks were removed from their midst and they were left in spiritual darkness. This same Gospel truth had been again revealed in this age. It might be asked why it was not restored in medieval times. The people of those times would not have received it, and the Lord knew it, but He worked gradually among the nations during the centuries past, until the proper time came, in the year 1830, when His Church was again established on the earth.

From that time the Latter-day Saints had endeavored to fulfil their calling and keep sacred those principles they had received for the salvation of mankind. They claimed no honor themselves, but glorified God, and reposed their trust in Him, knowing that in that course was their only safety. They did not have a spirit of opposition to the world. But they were sincere in their belief, and felt that every attempt to restrict religious liberty should be resisted. They did not plead for mercy from men, but demanded the right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and would ultimately gain that object. If "Mormonism" was wrong, the sooner it fell the better. But it was true; it was the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and would prevail. The day was at hand when cravens would not exist in the kingdom of God; when true men would occupy the position to which they were entitled; and when righteousness was would cover the earth. The speaker prayed that the Saints might be preserved in the truth and receive the salvation promised to the faithful.

The choir sang the anthem:

I will extol Thee.

Benediction was pronounced by Elder George F. Gibbs.

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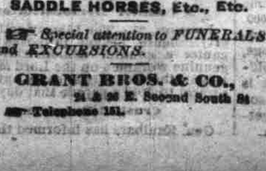

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