

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The Nicaraguan canal treaty and Spanish reciprocity treaty were sent by the President to the Senate to-day. The treaties with Hawaii and San Domingo have been signed. The terms of those with Guatemala and San Salvador have substantially been agreed upon, and good progress has been made upon that with the United States of Colombia. The ratification of these treaties will probably lead directly to negotiations with other American powers and colonies. Indeed, a movement is already noted in the British West Indies to secure a reciprocity treaty with the United States. With the exception of the Nicaraguan treaty, which relates to the inter-oceanic canal, all these are commercial treaties, and, though differing considerably in detail, they are modeled upon the reciprocity treaty with Mexico. The injunction of secrecy has formally been removed from the Spanish treaty (the text having already been published), and it is not unlikely this precedent will be followed in respect to the remainder of the series. It is understood efforts will be made to have these treaties discussed with open doors, but it is doubtful if a majority of the Senators will assent.

The Department of Agriculture reports to-day, prices firm for products of home markets. The tendency to a general decline in prices appears to have depressed values somewhat. The average price of corn is 36½ cents, one cent lower than the average 1879, when the supply, in proportion to the population was quite as large. It has been lower but twice in ten years—in 1877 and 1878—after two previous years of abundance. The average farm price of wheat is 65 cents per bushel, against 71 cents last December. The December price in thirteen years has previously been below \$1 per bushel but five times—in 1874, 1878, 1880, 1882 and 1883. The average value of oats is 28 cents, against 33 cents last December, and 37 in 1882. The present value is the lowest ever reported of the average farm prices for the entire crop by the department. The average farm price for potatoes is 40 cents per bushel, being two cents lower than last year, though the crop is not so large.

Mr. E. Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Bee, to-day made an interesting argument before the Senate judiciary committee in opposition to the passage of the Union Pacific sixty-year extension bill. He said it was entirely needless for Congress to resort to any such legislation. The earnings of the road were ample to meet its just liabilities and pay interest on its actual cost, and even to make material reductions in rates from time to time, if Congress would prohibit the payment of improper dividends and compel the company to devote the proceeds of its land sales to the liquidation of its bonded liabilities. The proposed sixty-year extension would have the effect to retard the sale of the company's lands, and thus delay the settlement of the country, which it was the object of the subsidy to promote.

A delegation of Congressmen, headed by Commissioner General Morehead of the New Orleans exposition, and Senators Lamar and Hampton, called upon the President to-day and requested him, in view of his inability to be present at the opening of the exposition, to consent to open the exposition by electricity. The plan is to clear one of the Western Union wires and attach one end to the motive power of the machinery in the exposition. The other end will be connected with the White House, and, at a fixed moment, everything being in readiness in New Orleans, the President, surrounded by his Cabinet, members of Congress, judges, Government officials and foreign representatives, will press a button in the Executive Mansion, and instantaneously set the vast machinery in the exposition in motion. The President agrees to take this proposition under consideration.

The nomination of McCulloch to be Secretary of the Treasury was taken up in executive session, and Senator Riddleberger continued his speech at some length, opposing confirmation. He again called for the reading of some of Secretary McCulloch's annual reports, whereupon the Senate adjourned, first postponing further consideration of Secretary McCulloch's nomination until next Tuesday.

At a conference of health officers Drs. Stornberg, Robe and Raymond, the committee on disinfectants appointed at the St. Louis Convention, presented an important report on that subject in which it is stated that the most well-advertised disinfectants now on the market are utterly unreliable and defective. States and cities were then called in order for reports, stating the sanitary conditions and regulations and what special preparation is being made in each locality to resist and restrict cholera.

The reports, so far as made, gave a brief sanitary survey of the several States. In the course of his report for Kentucky, Dr. McCormack referred incidentally to the epidemic disease recently prevailing in the mountains of the eastern portion of that State and Virginia, and stated that competent medical inspectors had been sent by the State Board of Health of Kentucky to the afflicted district to investigate the outbreak. His (McCormack's) information indicated, in the news thus far received from that locality, that there was some exaggeration. When,

however, he should receive a report from the inspectors, and should have had an analysis made of the water to which the disease is attributed, he would be able to speak more confidently on the subject.

After receiving reports from about 11 States the conference adjourned until to-morrow.

Members of the conference had an audience with the President this afternoon, at which Secretary Frelinghuysen was present. Erastus Brooks, president of the conference, made an address, in which he thanked the President for the interest he had taken in matters relating to the public health, and expressed the hope that he would aid them in accomplishing the objects of the conference. The President replied briefly, saying he and the Secretaries of State and Treasury were at present considering the subject of the importation of rags from infected ports, and hoped a committee might be appointed by the conference to confer with them on the subject. In the course of informal talk, Secretary Frelinghuysen remarked that he thought the best place for disinfecting rags was the port of export. Brooks replied that the majority of the delegates were of the same opinion. Arrangements were made for further consideration on the subject between Secretaries Frelinghuysen and McCulloch and the committees on Federal legislation.

At the caucus of the republican members of the House to-night, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the bill known as the Mexican pension bill, as amended by the Senate, is entitled to our hearty and active support, and that we will support any and every effort to have said bill considered and passed at the earliest possible day.

It was also determined that all practicable parliamentary means should be employed to bring the bill before the House for final action. It was represented that the bill—on account of the rulings made by Speaker Carlisle when it was under discussion last session of Congress—would be exceedingly difficult to reach, one portion of it being on the Speaker's table, and another portion in committee of the whole on the state of the Union. It was hoped, however, that these difficulties might be overcome, and ex-Speaker Keifer and Representative Cannon and other prominent republican parliamentarians were directed by the caucus to endeavor to devise a method of relieving the bill from its embarrassments.

The sub-committee of the House committee on appropriations, having in charge the pension appropriation, have agreed upon a bill appropriating \$60,000,000, the amount asked by the Commissioner of Pensions for the next fiscal year. The bill will be submitted to the House to-morrow. It is short and contains no new legislation.

The Senate confirmed Burton Barker of Michigan as Indian agent at Fort Peck, Montana.

At a meeting of the House committee on coinage, weights and measures to-day, Representative Buckner gave his reasons for the introduction of the bill to stop the coinage of silver. Chairman Bland was absent, being detained at home in Missouri, by the dangerous illness of his daughter. The committee will meet Monday to consider the bill.

LEXINGTON, Ky., 10.—J. P. Martin was shot and killed by regulators at Farmers station, Rowan county, ten miles east of here at 2 o'clock a. m. Martin had a quarrel with Floyd Tolliver at Morehead, Ky., last August, in which shots were exchanged and a bystander was killed and Martin seriously wounded. The parties met in Morehead on the 2nd inst., and the quarrel was renewed. Tolliver drew his pistol, but Martin was taken to Winchester for protection from the mob, and last night was put on a train, under guard, and started for Morehead to be tried. To-day, when the train reached Farmers, it was boarded by 25 masked men, who held up the guards and killed Martin with bullets, killing him instantly. It is charged the guards were taking Martin to Morehead on a forged order.

NEW ORLEANS, 10.—The management of the World's Exposition desires to express to the press of the country and of the world its profound appreciation of the active interest it has taken in the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, and the invaluable aid it has to cheerfully and gratuitously rendered to the great enterprise, and the Director-General takes this occasion to return his grateful thanks therefor. Two suites of rooms and six apartments have been set aside in the main building, for the exclusive use of the press, as reception rooms library and headquarters. Space has been designated adjoining the Music Hall and on the Music Hall gallery, overlooking the main entrance to the main building, for the accommodation of such representatives of the press of the world as may honor us with their presence. (Signed)

E. A. BURKE,  
Director-General.

DAYTON, 10.—Last evening Barratt's circus passed through this city on its way East, and was stopped by the burnt C.C. & I. Railroad bridge, near Enon, 17 miles from Dayton. A monster jaguar escaped from its cage, and was not heard of by the owner, J. L. Shoemate, until this morning. The beast finding itself released, fled rapidly across the country, alarming people, who were up late last night, stampeding cattle, wounding many, and killing and sucking the blood of others. About midnight the beast had reached

the vicinity of Dryden's Mills, five miles south of this city, where a farmer Wm. Leshar, was awakened by a great commotion in his hogan. He got up, with a neighbor, took a gun and lantern, and found a dead hog and the jaguar killing another, the rest squealing and dashing against the pen, trying to get out. He shot the animal in the hind parts. It jumped at the men and chased them into the house. It then took a drink and fled down the pike. The whole country was alarmed. One hundred men with rifles and side arms, searched all night. At daylight two women signalled distress. The men hastened to their relief, and found and shot the jaguar dead in an outhouse of Dr. Winst at Alexandersville.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.,—A story comes from Egremont, Berkshire Hills, which agitates people thereabouts. Estelle Newman, about 30 years old, died in Egremont in 1878, and, after funeral services in a little Methodist church, was buried in the town cemetery and forgotten. The sensation comes from the dying testimony of Worth Wright of Connecticut, who is said to have confessed to his brother that he—a student in the Albany Medical College—was present at the funeral with other students, and lay in wait near the cemetery till the burial was over and the graveyard deserted, and then helped disinter the body and carry it in a sack to the medical college. They at once went to work on it in the dissecting room. While on the table the body showed signs of life, and it was resuscitated. Finding the woman alive on their hands, the authorities of the college had her taken to an insane asylum in Schoharie County, New York. This is the last Wright is said to have known of her whereabouts. The Newman woman's grave will probably be opened to see what the story amounts to.

FARGO, D. T., 10.—This evening Col. Tyner, of the Governor's staff in this city, received an order from Governor Pierce to order out the guards and have them ready to leave on a special train over the Southern at 6 o'clock to-morrow for Redfield, where trouble is reported over the county-seat matter. The special will arrive from Bismarck with the Governor's guards, and with part of both companies, will proceed to Spink County in the morning. Much excitement exists.

MISSOULA, Mont., 10.—News is just received from Golden City, B. C., that a commercial traveler named Baird was killed and robbed of \$4,500 near that place. A large number were in hot pursuit. Eddy, Hammond & Co., for whom Baird was traveling, offer a reward of \$1,000 for the capture of the murderer.

MEXICO, via Galveston, 10.—The Senate has adopted the following: That the State government of Coahuila is illegal; that the President appoint an executive officer *pro tem*, and that such officer immediately ordered a new election under the constitution.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., 10.—In Lincoln county, on Monday, Joel Thornburg, a prominent planter, heard a noise while passing Theodore Smith's residence. He approached, and, while looking through the window, was shot in the breast by a negro, who was robbing the house. The negro then went to the house of James Wilkes, near by, robbing it also. At sundown he was captured in the woods by citizens, and, on attempting to escape before reaching jail in Star City, was shot dead. Thornburg will recover.

NEW YORK, 11.—8's, 1¼; 4's, 13¼; 4's 12's; Pacific 6's, 126; Central Pacific, 33; Burlington, 119; Northern Pacific, 16; pfd, 39; Northwestern, 85; New York Central, 87; Oregon Navigation, 70; Trans-continental, 12; Pacific Mail, 53; Panama, 98; St. Louis and San Francisco 20; Texas Pacific, 12; Union Pacific, 48; Fargo Express, 8; Western Union, 60.

CHICAGO, 11.—At a meeting of Socialists last night, a speaker named Griffin declared that the workingmen must be incited to absolute resistance and that all monopolists were enemies to the country and ought to be hung. Criminal laws were unnecessary. Peace and order could be better sustained if they were abolished. Famine was the result of over production and not poor crops; the only way to stop it was to pay nothing, receive pay for nothing, take everything and without price. Other speakers followed in the same strain.

Arthur Gleason, chief clerk in the County Clerk's office charges Henry Bleh, employee in his office with the crime of removing an envelope containing a ballot from the second precinct of the 18th Ward, by which Lemman Brand's election fraud was made possible.

WASHINGTON, 11.—At the second day's session of the National Conference of Health boards, delegates from the various cities continued the presentation of sanitary reports. Dr. Raymond, health officer of Brooklyn, said all the ponds of that city had been filled up and other sanitary precautions adopted. The Italian inspector employed in the Italian quarter, prevents the accumulation of filth.

Dr. Raymond thought all surface wells should be closed, privy vaults removed and sewers kept flushed. Reports were also read from nearly every important city in the Union, describing efforts now making to thwart the coming of cholera.

HURON, Dakota, 11.—A telegram was received here at 12 o'clock, from Redfield, which states that the people of that town are expecting an immediate attack by superior forces which threaten to burn the town.

WASHINGTON, 11.—J. J. Barker was examined to-day by the sub-committee of the expenditure department of justice, relative to alleged irregularities in the office of the first comptroller of the Treasury. He reiterated in somewhat modified form the story told a few days ago, and admitted that in one case he had called particular attention to, in which alleged overcharges were made. He did not know whether the charges were correct or fraudulent.

## A METHODIST ON THE "MARRIAGE RELATION."

HE CROWDS A HEAP OF TRUTH INTO A SMALL SPACE.

BOZEMAN, M. T.,  
December 2, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

Through the kindness of some of your good Mormon women I received a couple of little Mormon books a few weeks ago. They are the first Mormon works that I ever read. I was not a little surprised while reading Mrs. Crocheron's "Representative Women of Deseret," to find that so many of your Mormon women were from New England, where wisdom is supposed to have originated. From the stories that we commonly hear of the ignorance of the Mormon women I had almost made up my mind that they must have come from some place where they keep the run of the day of the week by cutting a notch on a stick every morning. But I find that some of them have even come from Boston the "hub of the universe." So you can plainly see that it has not been the reading of Mormon books that has shaken my faith in the

## PRESENT MARRIAGE SYSTEM.

I am a Methodist of the third generation. Still when the Methodist Discipline does not give me the right to think for myself I generally fall back onto the Constitution of the United States. I always liked the idea of running on an independent line. But for the past twenty years at least I have tried to make the Bible the man of my counsel and whatever opinions I may have on this subject I am indebted to my Bible for them. And the more carefully I examine into this matter, the more firmly am I convinced that a polygamous system of marriage is taught in the Scriptures. I cannot see how any one with a mind that he can call his own can arrive at any other conclusion. And if we should lay the Scriptures aside all together, reason of itself is sufficient to teach us that the present monogamous system is unnatural. If I should commence to tell of some of the evils resulting from that marriage system I could astonish some of the lecturers that are now roaming over the country talking so loudly against the Mormons.

And if there is as much misery and wretchedness in Utah as there is on the outside, I pray God to have mercy on the "Mormons." The country is flooded with lecturers on the "Mormon" question at present. To hear them talk one would naturally suppose that they had

## VIRTUE RUNNING TO WASTE.

They talk both long and loud of the evils of a polygamous system of marriage; they paint virtue in the most glowing colors; they talk of purity with tears in their eyes, and notwithstanding all this if some one should offer a dollar a pound for virtue they couldn't furnish an ounce for the market. They find themselves just where the old doctor did when some one asked him if he had a diploma. After studying a moment he replied: "Well, no; I guess not, but I have every other yarb that grows in the garden."

If people were willing to

## DISCUSS THIS MATTER CALMLY

and dispassionately, they would soon see that the polygamist has the inside track, but they won't do that. If one merely mentions the matter to them, they generally fly into a rage and begin to cry: "You lustful, lecherous Latter-day Saint," or something of that sort. I generally get even with them by simply asking them if they are virtuous. That seems to be a deadener on most of them. I have always thought that in order to be a successful preacher of virtue, a man ought to be very sure that he has a good supply for himself and perhaps a little for the public.

I often hear Christians tell of the joy and bliss they expect to feel when they get to

## ABRAHAM'S BOSOM.

I don't suppose that they have ever stopped to think that Sarah, Keturah and Hagar will be there; also Jacob, Leah, Rachel and the two handmaids. I have an idea they will save to change their minds before they get to Abraham's bosom, or they are liable to become dissatisfied with the country after they get there, and there will be only one thing left for them to do. That is to take Horace Greely's advice and "go west."

When the affairs of this world are all

## WOUND UP:

when all nations, kindreds, and tongues, shall assemble for the great coronation of the King of Kings and Lord of Lords it does not seem to me that it would be just right to have Abraham, Jacob, and all the polygamists of old there and at the same time have the Mormons shout out for the crime of polygamy. I am going to be there my-

self, God being my helper, and if I find that state of things there you may look for me to come to the door of that great banquet hall and cry at the top of my voice:

Let every kindred, every tribe,  
On this terrestrial ball,  
To him all majesty ascribe,  
And crown him Lord of all.

Oh! that with yonder sacred throng;  
We at his feet may fall  
Come join the everlasting song,  
And crown him Lord of all.

Yes come along we won't have any too much music on that occasion with the Mormons on the inside.

There seems to be something in polygamy that some at least are afraid of. I tell them that I have never lost any sleep on account of it. The fact of the business is the idea is too big for their heads; it is like trying to get a number eight foot into a number five boot, but the time has come when we have got to swallow that idea or send our bibles to China, but as for me I shall not give up mine.

Precious Bible, how I love it;  
I shall keep it to the end;  
For in it I find salvation,  
From the sinners dying friend.  
Oh! how precious! Oh! how precious!  
Now on Jesus to depend.

Yours truly,  
A. C. REEVES.

## DAVIS STAKE CONFERENCE.

Davis Stake Conference was held at Kaysville City, on the 6th and 7th inst. Besides the local priesthood, there were present with us Apostles F. D. Richards and John W. Taylor, and Elder B. H. Roberts on Saturday; and on Sunday, Elder Chas. W. Penrose.

The Bishop's reports tend to show that while some are careless and indifferent, the majority of the people of this Stake are trying to live pure lives and to keep the commandments of God.

The statistical report shows that very nearly one-third of the population is under eight years of age, and also that out of a total of 5,570 persons there are only 73 who are drawing any support, and a part of them are only partially supported.

The Sunday schools, according to the report of Superintendent N. T. Porter, are in a very promising condition.

Elder B. H. Roberts, in reporting his field of labor, spoke of the great similarity of the coming forth of the Gospel in the days of Jesus and in the present dispensation. Jesus was the son of a poor and unlearned man, so was Joseph Smith. The poor accepted the Gospel in the days of Jesus and so they do to-day.

He spoke of the persecution heaped upon the Elders and paid a high tribute to the integrity and heroism of the Elders who are laboring under his direction in the Southern States.

Apostle John W. Taylor occupied the afternoon. He spoke of the follies of running after the vanities of the world as so many are doing, and spoke in scathing terms of the habit many of the people have of being always in pursuit of pleasure. Warned the young to shun the seductive influences that are in our midst, and counseled them also, if they desire to be happy, and contented in wedded life to marry within the circle of the Church.

Brother Penrose on Sunday forenoon gave a very interesting discourse on the duties of the Teachers and Priests among the people, showing that where their labors are properly performed, iniquity cannot exist in the church. Cautioned against backbiting and passing judgment on a brother or sister and counseled families to live in love and harmony so that God's blessing can be always upon them.

The afternoon was occupied by the administering of the Sacrament, the presenting of the Authorities by the clerk and a discourse in continuation of Elder Penrose's subject by Apostle F. D. Richards, who spoke with plainness of the duties of those who are called to labor among the people. Spoke of the different organizations which are in every well organized ward, and said that they are all designed to be helps to the Bishops in controlling and directing the energies of their wards. Also of the stand the Catholics take against round dances, and in giving the history of how dancing commenced among this people, wished that it might subserve the good purpose for which it was at first introduced. Wished the authorities of each ward to furnish amusement for their young people so they will not be under the necessity of supplying themselves and perhaps choosing what will be harmful to them.

President Wm. R. Smith spoke of the arrangements made at the Stake Priesthood meeting in November, whereby the recreations in each of the wards of the Stake will be governed by the same rules and will be presided over by some one under the direction of the Bishop of the

Respectfully yours,  
J. H. WILCOX, Clerk.

## DRIFTWOOD AND THE LOGAN

U. O.

LOGAN, Dec. 6, 1884.

Editor Deseret News.

In a recent issue of the DESERET NEWS, under the heading "Proprietorship in Driftwood," you proceed to review a case which had been decided in the justice's court (jury trial) at Logan,