DESERET EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY.
CHARLES W. PENROSE, - EDITOR

Wednesday, - October 8, 1890.

IMMIGRATION AND POLYGAMY.

"I confess the recent landing of a large number of families of immigrants at New York does not, to my mind, tally very well with this official act on the part of the Mormon Church, nor does it indicate reform."

This is part of the remarks of General Noble, Secretary of the Interior, as telegraphed to this city, in reference to the action of the General Conference on future plural marriages. It is very strange that a man occupying the high position which he holds should have so great a confusion of mind as a very simple proposition. The action of the Conference and the landing of immigrants have not the remotest connection, in fact or in principle. The "Mormon" Church has not declared there is to be no more immigration. No reason exists for such a declaration. People who believe in the "Mormon" faith have as much right to land on the shores of this country as though they were Catholics, Protestants or infidels. There is no law and no reason for any discrimination in this particular.

It is true that foolish or malicious persons have endeavored to make it appear that the "Mormon" immigrants are chiefly young women imported to foster and perpetuate polygamy. There has never been the slightest ground for such a pretense, and the Secretary of the Interior ought to be well informed concerning the facts. Official statistics will show, beyond dispute, that the "Mormon" emigration is composed principally of families; that sometimes the males predominate; that they are generally working people from the old world; and they do not come here to violate the law or under any obligations which would imply or lead to any such violation.

But supposing that there has been any shadow of a reason for the claim that women were being brought here from abroad, who might perhaps become the plural wives of "Mormons," would not the action of the General Conference dissipate that bare suspicion and remove any objection that might have arisen because of it?

It seems as though the press and the public do not want to know the truth in regard to the emigration of Latter-day Saints from all parts of the world to these valleys. The gathering of the Saints is one of the doctrines of the Church and has been from the beginning. That it has no reference to polygamy has been abundantly proven and the facts have been easy of understanding. But the papers will publish any lie while they exclude the truth, and the public seem to delight in accepting falsehood however absurd and in rejecting the truth when it is presented. Government officials, however, ought to be above this common affinity with error and should weigh the evidences and arrive at a just judgment.

"The gathering of the elect from the four winds" will probably go on. Believers in the Gospel as preached by "Mormon" Elders will come to this country, as they have a right to, and persons who endorse immigration with polygamy will no doubt continue to draw illogical and ridiculous conclusions in spite of all that may be said and done.

Secretary Noble says the reports sent to him—alluding most likely to the report of the Utah Commission—"declared that forty cases of polygamy had come to the knowledge of the federal officials." If the Secretary will look closer he will see that the report does not make this declaration, but that it was contained in a lying dispatch sent from this city and intended to convey that false impression. He will find that the Utah Commission, as in former years, have simply given official value to a report received from registration officers and expressing their unsupported opinion. If he will look deep enough he will find a motive for this unfounded and deceptive report.

The registration officers report to the Commission the number of persons who have not registered, and states they suspect of refraining from doing so because they could not take the test oath. There are many "Gentiles" who have abstained from registering. Why not say they have entered into polygamy and that is why they did not register? A little reflection will show that there is no good reason for making such a charge. And investigation will prove that non-registration and perhaps good form the sole support of the charge that there are forty new cases of polygamy.

If knowledge, or any evidence however slight, of these forty cases had come to the Federal officials, no one here doubts for a moment that prosecutions would be commenced without delay. It is not true that any such knowledge or any such evidence is possessed by the Federal officials, and the statement that it is either reflects very shamefully upon the vigilance of those officials or upon the veracity and honor of the persons who have made the charge.

We say, the statement has been officially published in such a manner that no actual assertion of the kind has been made, and yet the desired impression has been created. It is a cunning trick resorted to by the writer of the Utah Commissioners' report, and has enabled the disreputable dispatch-fiend in this city to spread the lie throughout the country, with intention to deceive and with no contradiction from the Commissioners.

Let Secretary Noble read carefully the report to which he alludes, compare it with the dispatches that refer to it, then inquire into the ground for either statement. And he will find that there is not any basis for the report but rumor, nor for the dispatch concerning it but falsehood.

People's Territorial Convention.

The People's Territorial Convention met at the Social Hall at 2 p.m., Chairman Richard presiding. The roll call disclosed the presence of fifty-four members. Prayer by the chaplain. H. H. Rolapp, from the committee on order of business, presented a report, which was being debated with some warmth when we went to press.

THE RECENT CONFERENCE.

The General Conference which closed on Monday was, in some of its features, one of the most extraordinary gatherings of its class ever held since the organization of the Church over sixty years since. It is also, we believe, estimated by the great majority of the Saints who attended it, to be one of the best they ever participated in. The teachings were excellent, and if lived up to, the people will be elevated to a higher religious plane than they have ever occupied, and the work of God will go forward with renewed impetus.

Among the leading themes were:

The necessity of the heads of families arranging their domestic circles in order, according to the law of the Lord, and expunging iniquity from their homes.

The importance of maintaining the quorums of the Priesthood in full organization and in constant activity in the performance of the duties belonging thereto, every man operating in his own place and calling.

The elimination from the hearts of the Saints of all ill-feeling toward each other.

Keeping free from debt and maintaining an honorable course regarding all monetary obligations.

Proper education and training of the young, and grading the youth in the duties and calling of the Priesthood.

The necessity of looking forward to the coming of the Lord, but, while observing the signs of the times, to be careful not to set dates for the fulfillment of the predictions of the Prophets.

The importance of the same marked unity which exists among the chief authorities of the Church being diffused throughout the entire ramifications of the body-religious, that the power of God may increase among the Saints.

One of the most urgent points insisted upon was the need of faith to enable the Saints to keep the channel of communication open between themselves and the heavens, that they may not be deceived. Whenever any individual officer or member of the Church is perplexed in relation to any position taken, he can, if he has not blocked the spirit of revelation in his own breast, obtain a living witness on the subject, which will dispel every shadow of doubt from his mind, and make every problem clear as the sun at noonday. This is the rock upon which every Saint should build. It is the basis of salvation, and the safeguard against deception.

The manifestation of power and peace to the faithful Saints during Conference was unmistakable. This constituted a general testimony that the proceedings had the seal of Divine acceptance. Had the business transacted not been according to the mind of the Lord, no such peace and illumination would have been present. This Spirit was, if there were any difference in the extent of it at any one meeting, most abundantly present on Sunday forenoon, when the authorities were sustained by vote and the manifesto accepted by the assemblage. If there be those who are yet in any condition of doubt in regard to the business done, let them apply the principle which should be in operation by the life of every Saint; let them seek in humble sincerity to the Lord for light. If they are living right they will obtain it, for God is no respecter of persons, only requiring the requisite conditions to be complied with. This is no offshoot, as the faithful Saints generally know, but a positive reality, having been verified in many of the experiences of the true disciples of Christ in these days.

The effects of the late Conference will be felt throughout the Church, in an increase of union, faith and brotherly love.

Grand Jury's Report.

Following is the report presented by the grand jury just before it was discharged last Saturday:

To the Honorable Third District Court:

Having concluded its labors, the grand jury for the September term of this court is about to adjourn, and present the following as its final report: The last grand jury, as we are informed, investigated the affairs of county and county of Salt Lake, and the public institutions connected in the discharge of said business, and completed unfinished business of their predecessors in office. In connection therewith, we have also considered it necessary to do more than attend to the regular criminal business that came before us. We have been in session twenty-seven days during the term, of which time seventeen days were devoted to Territorial and twenty days to United States business. We have, during this period, examined eighty-one cases, of which fifty-seven were Territorial and twenty-four United States cases. We have returned into court in all fifty-eight indictments, of which forty-eight were for offenses against the Territory and ten for offenses against the United States. Besides the cases of which there was no previous record, we have ignored the following in which defendants had been bound over to await the action of the grand jury: The People vs. Tracy Lagrisant, assault.

The People vs. J. J. Gleason, prosecuting an officer.

United States vs. Priscilla Charles, adultery.

United States vs. Harry Schroeder, adultery.

United States vs. Monroe Allred, unlawful cohabitation.

United States vs. J. A. Pierce and J. M. Thompson, fraudulent use of the mails.

United States vs. Fritz Hagen, adultery.

United States vs. Rina Kreiner, adultery.

United States vs. A. B. Anderson, unlawful cohabitation.

The People vs. Annie Carroll, larceny.

The People vs. John Sutton, assault.

The People vs. Robert Lowber, murder.

The People vs. H. Hansen, assault to cripple.

United States vs. Daniel Brodley, unlawful cohabitation.

United States vs. George Harmon, unlawful cohabitation.

United States vs. P. A. Bergquist, unlawful cohabitation.

United States vs. Joseph Dover, unlawful cohabitation.

United States vs. Paul Hammer, bribery.

Having finished the business before us, as we are informed by the sealed and United States attorney, we most respectfully ask to be discharged.

Very respectfully,

J. C. CONKLIN,
Foreman.

Another Bereavement.

We are pained to have to announce that another bereavement has occurred in the family of Brother H. W. Naisbett, his daughter Lizzie, aged about 22 years, having died to-day, from Bright's Disease. She had been struggling during her illness, for some time at Mrs. Priscilla Jennings's, where she received every attention that skill and kind hands could bestow. The sympathy which was excited a few days ago by the death of two other children will be revived and intensified by this new bereavement, which is a heavy blow upon Brother Naisbett, now in prison serving sentence under the Edmunds act, and the family generally. Brother Naisbett's term will, we believe, expire in a few days. The deceased was an estimable young lady.

CHICAGO LETTER.

Lovers of Anti-Mormon Lies.—President Harrison's Army Record.—Diverse Views of the New Tariff Bill.—P. T. Barnum's Theology. Opinions on Lotteries and the Pension System.—A Misinformed Martineau.—A Chinese Bee.—The Status of New Zealand.—Regarding the Force Bill and the Next Presidency.

It is not every day one sees a glimpse of the truth about Mormons in the newspapers. Once in a great while an item creeps in which does speak the truth. There is one at present going the rounds of some of the papers, not all of them. For there are a large number of papers that will not publish a word favorable to the Mormons, though it be the Gospel truth. The item is from an Ottawa special to the New York *Sun*. It has already appeared in the DESERET NEWS. It appears that much, if not all, the unpopularity of the Mormons arises from the fact that they never patronize bar rooms, that they have reduced the price of hay from $40 to $20 a ton, butter from 40 cents to 20 cents a pound, and potatoes from six cents a pound to 75 cents a bushel; that polygamy is absolutely unknown, and that thrift, economy and frugality are Mormon characteristics.

Of course the anti-Mormon lunatics will not appreciate such matter as this in their papers, but if scathing anti-Mormonism were sold, as low as it will sell Mormonism it would be reproduced and heralded with flaming captions. If for instance an item appeared which stated that a Presbyterian preacher wandered into a Mormon settlement, and that the Mormons smothered him under a haystack and then skinned him and tanned the hide to make purses or pocket-books of, every word would be reproduced in your anti-Mormon newspapers, and editorials written on the criminality of the sect. This is the way of the world perhaps. It was thus with other sects and parties and even nations and why not with Utah? Time was, according to Macaulay, when the name of Englishman was only spoken in contempt, now it is:

Behold the lord of human kind pass by,
Pride in his port, defiance in his eye.

There was a time when even the name American was received with jeers in England.

It is now an established fact that President Harrison will make an extended Western trip. His Secretary, Mr. Halford, has telegraphed Col. Corbin of this city that the President will visit Galesburg, Ill., on G. A. R. to attend a reunion of his old brigade. The President has a splendid war record. He organized the 17th Indiana in 1862 when the Northern States were threatened by Bragg. This regiment entered the field with Benjamin Harrison as Colonel, though when first organized he contented himself with second Lieutenancy. The regiment was brigaded with three Illinois regiments, the 102nd, 105th and 129th, and one Ohio regiment, the 70th.

At Resaca on May 14, 1864, the brigade distinguished itself, and Harrison left the field as Brigade Commander on the army list, but among the soldiers as "Little Ben." He fought at Gilgall Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach tree Creek and Nashville. His brigade at the close of the war was First Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps. It is what is left of this that meets at Galesburgh on Oct. 7. The President will be there and also at Kansas City and Topeka to attend other reunions.

The new tariff bill is now the great topic. Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, kicked down a door and broke a man's nose, but Mr. McKinley, the Chicago *Journal* says, is a better kicker, because he has kicked our American smelters into Mexico.

The *Globe-Democrat* frightens its readers on the fact that now the McKinley bill has become a law they will have a rest from tariff literature.

Silvered glass for mirrors is taxed 50 per cent by the McKinley bill. The tax has not yet gone into effect, but the Boston *Globe* says importers are already charging 40 per cent of a raise.

The new bill reduces revenues by $79,000,000 on certain goods, but it raises duties by $43,000,000 on other kinds of goods, which fact does not mean a general tariff increase, and according to the *Commercial Gazette* is looking to free trade.

The largest raise in duties can also with, according to the Springfield *Republican*, lead to a glass trust.

It is impossible to please everybody, says the Baltimore *American*, but the "tariff bill is an enlightened compromise of conflicting interests for the purpose of advancing the general good of the country and doing as little harm as possible to individuals."

The duty on olive oil for "salad purposes" is raised 35 per cent as reform. The Pittsburg *Dispatch* says this increase cannot be said to favor the production of home olives, but that it will compel people to use cottonseed oil for "salad purposes."

The Brooklyn *Citizen* says that if Canada send their fruit to England, turn their eggs into chickens, their barley into wheat, their milk into cheese, and send the whole to England and thus close a market to western farmers, the McKinley bill will not be much of a boon to home agriculture.

Joseph Chamberlain, of England, says the McKinley bill is a positive blessing to his country, inasmuch as it restricts the United States from becoming a trade competitor in foreign markets. Then if everybody and every country is pleased with this bill, as much the best. All goes smoothly as a marriage bell.

A reason of what prominent visitors to Chicago are saying about labor in England may not be uninteresting. P. T. Barnum and wife are here on the way to Denver and probably Salt Lake. Mr. Barnum preached a sermon in the Universalist Church in Bridgeport before leaving home. He says deeds, not attendance at prayer meetings, will most benefit a man in the future world. His review of religion in general is terse. He says:

"I wrote a pamphlet a few months ago entitled 'Why I am a Universalist,' and a minister in this city, after reading it, came to me and said, 'I believe every word you say is true, but don't give me away.' The Rev. N. H. Rogers, who died a few weeks ago at Piermont, on the Hudson, said to me over and over again that he did not believe in endless punishment, and other Episcopal clergymen tell me the same. The Congregationalists couldn't stand the endless hell, and wisely revised their creed. Presbyterian divines talk about revising their faith, but don't know how to do it either. The Rev. Joseph Cook says if they revise it the result will be rank Universalism. A New York City Presbyterian minister, whom I met in the Adirondacks this summer, said to me that he favored a new creed, and if they got it there would be no endless hell in it. The way of the transgressor is hard—not awful, but is. It is a reasonable belief that we should be dealt with according to our works, and that is Universalism, pure and simple. I have been almost as much of a theologian as a showman all my life, and was put in jail in 1857 for expressing my belief. At that time a Universalist was not allowed to testify in court. Now I thank God that the world is growing better every day."

A. Baldwin, a New York banker, is here. He says the lottery is a square and legitimate business; that persons are not compelled to purchase lottery tickets; that Plymouth Beach in Massachusetts was improved by the proceeds of a lottery; that orthodox churches are helped by lotteries and so on.

He says the bounty system to sugar-growers is better political economy than tariff on imported sugar. The South will get back some of the immense taxes she pays to the national treasury by the bounty system. Of the $105,000,000 paid yearly in pensions, the South gets none. The pension system is a good one for distributing the surplus among the States, but the South does not share in it. He says:

"The pension system is a good thing. I believe in it. It's abused, though. I don't believe a man should get a pension because he burned his mouth with hot coffee. I don't believe in these substitutes getting a pension and going on so almost their being such brave soldiers. I paid my substitute $2,500 to go in and take his chances of getting shot in my place. He took the money and went. It's a business proposition. I don't think he has any right to ask to be paid twice over."

I don't think the man's opinion on pensions is worth much who upholds a State lottery. He says men need not buy, no more need men buy pencils, yet in civilized countries the sale is made penal except under scientific restrictions.

William Martineau, cousin of the famous Harriet is here. He is delighted with railroad traveling in America. In English politics he says he is a Liberal but not a homeruler. Ireland, he says, is better represented numerically in Parliament than Scotland or Wales. Of Ireland he says:

"Tenants in Ireland, it seems to me, need never pay their rents unless they want to, and if the landlord does, after a while, insist upon getting some return from his property, he being taxed by the laws to believe it to be his property, why, at once there's a great scene, and the world is at once advised of the woes of poor, downtrodden Ireland. Ireland has no grievances. It hasn't nearly the distressing conditions that Scotland has, or even some parts of England. No tenant farmer in America would have the cheek to demand what the Irish tenants does. Your people here wouldn't stand such nonsense, and yet your political parties, to catch the Irish vote, have to put something in your platforms about poor, downtrodden Ireland. The Pope has distinctly declared against the plan of campaign, and you say few Irish Bishops pay any heed to what he says. The older and richer priests are with the Pope, but the rest of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland has practically told the old man to mind his own business."

Mr. Martineau makes a Billy Martin of himself by his statement. He does not know that in Ulinois tenant farming is a criminal offence. The Legislature made some laws on this business owing to the system being carried out here by a man named Scully, an Irish landlord also.

Again he says the Pope condemned the Irish land agitation. Does he believe the Pope infallible in politics as well as religion? Does ill-treat in Scotland or England justify distress in Ireland, and vice versa?

Frederick A. Bee, consul to his Imperial Majesty of China is here also. He is the only foreigner in the Chinese Emperor's service. He says that Burlingame is now worshipped as a God in China; that his image is hung in all the temples; that the religion of the Chinese is based on filial love and obedience; that Christianity don't improve them; that he himself don't expect conversion after death. He admits owning his hold in China to Denis Kearney. At the time of the Chinese riots in California Mr. Bee advocated the cause of the celestials, and even went before the Commission on Chinese Immigration to testify to the usefulness and superiority of the heathen. For this act Mr. Bee was taken wholly under Chinese protection. He says Chinamen make better citizens than Italians; that Chinamen should be free to enter this country; that it is to the benefit of the United States to open trade with China, a nation of 350,000,000; that England tries to foment strife between America and China.

John Marshall, of Auckland, New Zealand, is in Chicago. He says that in his country he has never seen snow at Christmas time, that May, June and July are his winter months; that he eats his Christmas pudding with a fan in one hand. He says that New Zealand is three days steam from Melbourne; that the colonies will soon become federated; that the system of tariff is laid there it is made by one colony against another; that Victoria is high protection while New South Wales is free trade; that the latter country is now prosperous while the former is dead. He says that all persons coming to Australia purchase supplies in Sydney because of its cheapness; that New Zealand has a comparatively low tariff, that in Australia and New Zealand all the railways are run by government and give satisfaction. On this point he was asked a question. It is this:

"But don't the railway employes all vote for the administration and thus intrench it so that the outs can never dislodge the ins?"

"I never heard of such a thing. There is no politics in the railway commission. And, besides, we have the secret ballot in our part of the world. No master can tell how his servant votes. He may say 'I want you to vote for So-and-So. If you don't I'll discharge you, and if you do I'll pay you.' But he can not find out how the man voted. A candidate might spend all the money he liked and he'd never know to a certainty whether it had done him one penny of good."

J. S. Clarkson, he who was dubbed "headsman" by the democrats, owing to his deftness in decapitating democratic officeholders, visited Chicago recently. He speaks intelligently on the political situation. He is pleased with the McKinley bill, but he thinks tin-plate should be kept on the tin tariff list because its demand for it cannot be supplied by home industry, no matter how high the tariff. He says also that the Senate probably making sugar free up to 13 was the wisest scheme. This, he thinks, would benefit beet-sugar enterprises. He is not so sanguine about reciprocity, which he defines as "protection's opinion on free trade." He thinks that if it were once adopted with South America it would extend to Europe in the end. He says New England would be glad to ship machinery to Brazil free of duty, but how would it please Western Louisiana and Kansas sugar-growers to bring hides and sugar duty free to the United States? He says the force bill will be passed at next session of Congress. He says the next republican candidate for the Presidency will come from the Mississippi Valley. Here is what he says:

"I should say that his name is Robert Lincoln. He has the splendor of a name and demonstrated his executive ability when he held the portfolio of the Secretary of War. The soldiers will prefer Alger, perhaps. As for McKinley, if he is elected and his tariff bill proves a success, he will be Ohio's next governor, and doubtless her candidate for the Presidency. Reed is a growing man and has captured the people by his sturdy maintenance of the doctrine that the majority should rule."

JUNIUS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4th, 1890.

Brutal Treatment of a "Mormon."

From a gentleman who is acquainted with the facts, we learn the particulars of a shocking piece of brutality of which a "Mormon" was the victim, and which is represented to have occurred at Eagle Rock just prior to the election. Dubois was addressing a republican meeting and was abusing the "Mormons" outrageously, declaring that they were inferior to Chinamen, etc. In the audience was a "Mormon" named Smith, who, goaded by what Dubois was saying, interrupted him with a single remark. Dubois shouted, "Put the drunken Mormon out!" A man named Chamberlain seized the offender, dragged him to and out of the door, striking and hooting him as he did so. When outside the door Chamberlain threw Smith to the ground and kicked and beat him unmercifully. At length the victim gained his feet and was walking away, when Chamberlain, apparently actuated by a spirit of insatiable ferocity, again assaulted him, knocked him down and beat and kicked him terribly. It is claimed that Smith was under the influence of liquor, but this fact, if it be such, is no excuse for the treatment he suffered.

A MEMORABLE DAY.

President Harrison Addresses the Citizens at Galesburg and is Applauded;

HE ALSO PULLS THE WHISTLE ON THE TRAIN.

The French Cabinet Empowered to Make Certain Tariff Concessions.

SENATOR HOAR ON THE MANIFESTO.

It is a Wise Document, but He Does Not Favor Statehood for Utah.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

THE PRESIDENT AT GALESBURG.

Not Less Than 25,000 Persons Greet The Chief Magistrate.

GALESBURG, October 8.—The principal event of the day was the reunion at Galesburg of the first brigade, 30th division, 20th army corps, of the former command of General Harrison. The occasion was the gathering not only of old veterans formerly associated with the president, but of the Grand Army men from all sections of the west. Excursions from all the principal cities within a radius of 300 miles, added to the assemblage, and it was estimated that the audience which greeted President Harrison at Galesburg was not less than 25,000. At the depot the presidential party was met by the mayor and council and an army of veterans, and escorted to the hotel where an hour's reception of distinguished citizens from all parts of the state and west, greeted the president. Decorations throughout the city were profuse and elaborate.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 8.—President Harrison arose early this morning, but he was not early enough to escape thousands of eager Peorians who had assembled around the hotel in that city, struggling for a sight of

THE DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

At 7 o'clock the band serenaded the President and a few minutes later the mayor and city council, accompanied by G. A. R. posts and a company of Illinois National Guards escorted the party to the train. The march was a triumphal one. All Peoria turned out to do homage to the chief executive. At the depot over 5000 people were assembled, and the President, being introduced by Mayor Starbes, spoke as follows: "My fellow citizens: It is not possible that I should introduce this morning any serious theme. I have greatly enjoyed this trip through my old state and yours, sisters in loyalty and sacrifice for the Union, sisters also in prosperity and honor. (Applause.) I find myself simply saying 'thank you,' out with increasing sense of the kindness of the people, if anything could add to the solemn sense of the responsibility which my official oath places upon me, it would be these evidences of friendliness and confidence. The great mass of the people of this country are loyal, loving, faithful citizens, ready to support every faithful officer in the discharge of his duty and to applaud

EVERY HONEST EFFORT

for their good. It is a source of great strength to know this, and this morning not less from this bright sunshine and this crisp Illinois air than from these kindly faces, I draw inspiration to do what best I can to promote the good of the people of the United States. (Applause.) I go today to meet with some comrades of your State, who stood with me in the army of the great Union for the defense of the flag." (Applause.)

At the conclusion of the President's address, Elsie Leslie Lyde, child actress of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" fame, presented the President with a beautiful bouquet on behalf of the G. A. R. posts and citizens of Peoria. The President expressed his thanks by kissing the little lady, and, amid

CHEERS OF THE CROWD,

the train pulled out for Galesburg. At Peoria the presidential party was met by a delegation from Galesburg on a special train. Near Galesburg the President, after according a reception to old veterans on board, Secretary Tracy went forward and greeted Engineer Hilton who was member of the President's brigade. On invitation of the engineer, the President and Secretary Tracy mounted the engine and rode in the cab with the engineer for miles. To the President the engineer gracefully yielded the responsibility of pulling the whistle for stations and crossings and the fireman considerately turned over the bell rope to Secretary Tracy.

Upon an arch on the reviewing stand, beneath which the President stood, were the words, "We welcome our President." Shortly after eleven o'clock there passed in review the veterans of the Twentieth Army Corps, 2500 school children of the Central Illinois, and thousands of citizens.

Among the distinguished

PEOPLE ON THE STAND

were Adjutant General Vance, of Illinois, who appointed as representative of Governor Fifer, who was unable to leave his official duties, Secretary of State Pierson, Mayor Stevens, Congressmen Post and Henderson, General Arthur A. Smith, General Miles, U.S.A., General Fearn, Deputy Commander of the G.A.R. of Illinois.

At the conclusion of the parade, the party repaired to the speaker's stand in front of the court house, where Mayor Stevens welcomed the President to Galesburg in a somewhat lengthy speech. The President responded briefly to the address of welcome, thanking the citizens of Galesburg and Illinois for their cordial greeting. To the old veterans here assembled he extended greeting of comradeship. (Cheers.) The presence of so many former members of his old brigade and army corps was a pleasure to him, but the absence of those who had answered their last muster roll, and gone to their last home, mingling sadness with that pleasure. He hoped these annual reunions would continue for many years to come. [Cheers.]

No Foundation.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres says the reports of an impending revolution are without foundation. There is no reason to fear trouble. The city and the whole country are tranquil.

Senator Hoar on the Manifesto.

BOSTON, October 8.—Senator Hoar yesterday expressed his gratification of the action of the Mormon church in abolishing polygamy as an article of faith. "But" he said: "I am not surprised that the leaders now see that the law of Congress is pressing them and that the gentle element in Utah is growing too rapidly to permit a continuance of their odious practices. Twenty years ago, some one, I think it was Oliver P. Morton, while traveling in Utah, told Brigham Young that it would be the best thing for him to have another revelation and then abolish polygamy. They have stood out as long as they could." Senator Hoar regards the action of the conference as confirmatory of his settled belief that all sectionalism will disappear as the Nation becomes homogeneous. "When you can talk with people by telephone," he said, "their prejudices and peculiar local influences will disappear. I think that is the way the Southern question is to be settled. Railway, telegraph, telephone, bringing people of all sections into close communication, are to sweep away provincialism and prejudice, and the nation will become one in sentiment on all great questions. "But," he said, "we will not admit Utah to statehood."

Despondency the Cause.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—*Times'* Seattle special: William Seranus, Jr., only son of Ex-Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, and grandson of Solomon P. Chase, suicided today. He has been working on a paper here a short time, having come here from Chicago. Despondency is supposed to be the cause.

Assassinated.

NORMANDALE, Ga., Oct. 8.—Last evening J. C. Forsythe, secretary and treasurer of the Normandale Lumber Company, and one of the best known men in Georgia, was killed by an unknown assassin, who fired through the window. Forsythe was the principal witness against Luther A. Hall, a lawyer, whose trial for perjury was pending in the United States court here.

The French Cabinet on Tariff.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—The Cabinet has charged the minister of commerce to frame a bill fixing the maximum tariff upon imports and giving the government power to make concessions to countries whose tariff laws favor French products.

A Safe Investment!

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to take, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at A. C. Smith & Co's. Drug stores.

Merit Wins.

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AMUSEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE
CHAS. S. BURTON, MANAGER.

To-Night
Hazel Kirke!

C. W. COULDOCK,
AS DUNSTAN KIRKE,
AND
The Home Dramatic Club
IN THE CAST.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.
CHAS. S. BURTON, MANAGER.
THREE NIGHTS
COMMENCING
THURSDAY, Oct. 9
First Production in this City of
HOYT'S :-: MASTERPIECE!
And Greatest Success,
A MIDNIGHT BELL!
Positively and Absolutely Entirely Different from all Previous Productions.
Presented with the Original Cast,
And car load Scenery exactly the same as seen in New York for five months.
USUAL PRICES. Curtain at 8 p.m.
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A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at this office.

A GIRL TO COOK; ALSO A NURSE Girl. Applies Mrs. ALLEN, 15 Fifth East.

A GOOD PLAIN COOK AND SECOND girl. Good wages paid. Apply at 70 E. First, 20th Ward.

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A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL Housework. Apply at 40 Third East Street, between Brigham and First South streets. 4 tw

CARPENTERS AND TRACK MEN ON the Utah Central Railway. Good wages paid. Apply at the Depot or at Office opposite Eagle Gate.

A BOY TO CARRY THE EVENING NEWS. Apply to THOS. S. HIGHAM, at News Office. tf

LOST.

A BEADED WRAP. THE FINDER will confer a favor by leaving it for the owner at this office.

SHEPARD, GROVER & SHEPARD,
LAWYERS.
Rooms 9 and 10 Walker Building, Salt Lake City. Also, Anthony, Kansas and Muscogee, Indian Territory.

Merchants' Collection Company,
[Incorporated]
MAKES A SPECIALTY OF COLLECTing Bills, Notes, Accounts of long standing due by resident debtors, or those who have left.
Charges moderate—by per centage on actual collections.
ALBERT S. PIXT, Manager.
Room 10, Walker's Building. P. O. Box 472

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WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES
To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued by JOHNSON, PRATT & CO., Sole Agents, 48 Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Utah Cracker Factory,
Manufacturers of
The Silver Brand of SnowFlake Sodas
AND
FINE CAKES.
Packed in 1 and 2 Pound Boxes for Picnic Parties, Travelers & Families.
Sold by All Dealers.

Despondency the Cause.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—*Times'* Seattle special: William Seranus, Jr., only son of Ex-Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, and grandson of Solomon P. Chase, suicided today. He has been working on a paper here a short time, having come here from Chicago. Despondency is supposed to be the cause.

Assassinated.

NORMANDALE, Ga., Oct. 8.—Last evening J. C. Forsythe, secretary and treasurer of the Normandale Lumber Company, and one of the best known men in Georgia, was killed by an unknown assassin, who fired through the window. Forsythe was the principal witness against Luther A. Hall, a lawyer, whose trial for perjury was pending in the United States court here.

The French Cabinet on Tariff.

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