

results, and with Elder Lamoni Call had eight or ten baptisms to attend to at last accounts. After being called to preside, Elder Kimball's labors were general in character until he was released to return home.

Elder Woolley left here the 17th of October 1882, and was also assigned to Virginia. He labored first with Elder John E. Carlisle in Tazewell and McDowell Counties, but only a few weeks and met with no apparent success. He then went with Elder Biglow into the counties east of Bedford and Franklin, and south of the James River, a district embracing twenty-six counties. They labored there 14 months but were treated with great indifference, baptizing none, though they called upon priests and laymen, judges and citizens of prominence, but received little encouragement from them. They received permission to preach in two churches during the time. Elder Woolley next attended the Conference in September, when he was released.

He and Elder Biglow were mobbed in Isle-of-Wight County, by a band of twenty men armed with whisky bottles and pistols, both loaded. They emptied the former in sight of the meeting-house, where the brethren were about to commence preaching, and then came up to the house, but were prevented from breaking up the meeting by the presence of the prosecuting attorney, the county magistrate and a Dr. Duck, who warned them of the consequences and they reluctantly desisted.

These brethren corroborate the reports given by other returned missionaries of the flattering prospects in the State of Virginia. But the feeling of opposition is increasing correspondingly, especially among the ministers. The Saints have the spirit of gathering and there are indications for quite an emigration next Spring. Most of those who have lately joined the Church are in pretty good circumstances, considering the poverty of their surroundings.

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 25.—Mr. Blaine was driven to the Northwestern depot at 9.30 this morning, accompanied by his sons Walker and Emmons, together with Mr. Joseph Medill, having passed the night at the residence of the latter gentleman. A crowd numbering four thousand awaited Mr. Blaine's arrival, and was boisterously enthusiastic, so much so that it compelled him to appear on the platform of the rear coach of the special train, where he said: "I thank you very sincerely for this demonstration. It adds another to the many welcomes I have received in your city, and at no time could it be more welcome than now."

The special train, composed of two drawing rooms, one dining and one express car, was very elaborately decorated with the American colors and bunting. It drew out of the depot at 9.47 and will make its first stop of any length at Racine.

Racine, Wis., 25.—Kenosha, the first place in Wisconsin at which the train stopped, was reached soon after 11 o'clock. Here again Blaine left the train. When he appeared on the stand he was received with loud cheering. He spoke briefly, presenting the protective tariff as the great controlling issue of the campaign. "Formerly," said he, "the enemies of the protective tariff sought to excite prejudice against it upon the ground that it was for the benefit of the East; but not of the West; yet, I think that, during the 23 years that that system has existed in this country, the development of wealth has progressed in a far greater degree in the West than in the East. Just as the manufacturing industries move westward the price of land rises. It is higher in Pennsylvania than in Ohio; it is higher in Ohio than in Indiana, and in all three of these States the value of land has increased in proportion to the growth of manufactures and the prosperity of farmers has increased with it." As Mr. Blaine retired he was again given three hearty cheers.

New York, 25.—Blaine has accepted an invitation to a dinner to be given him at Delmonico's next Wednesday by William M. Everts, J. J. Astor, Levi P. Morton, Cyrus W. Field, David Dows, Wm. Dowd and Alonzo B. Cornell.

Milwaukee, Wis., 25.—At Racine Junction Blaine left the train and was driven through the city, regaining the train at the regular depot, where there was a large gathering, and a stand had been erected, but Blaine stepped on the back seat of a carriage and made a few brief remarks which were loudly cheered.

It was about 1:30 o'clock when the train reached the Milwaukee depot. Here Mr. Blaine and party were transferred to carriages and driven in the procession, escorted by plumed knights, to the large exposition building on the west side of the river.

Blaine said: The republican party had its birth in the northwest, and there it has always found strong support. Five great commonwealths that were formed from the old northwest territory represent to-day a great empire—an empire founded in 1787, but an empire which has had its greatest growth since 1861. The growth of that imperial section of the Union has been most rapid under a republican administration of the national government,

and under the continuous influence of a protective tariff. In the past 23 years its wealth has trebled. In the next 23 years, with a protective tariff in operation, its wealth will increase in even a greater ratio. I do not come here at this late day in the campaign to argue any question. I come merely to recall historic facts, and let you draw your own inferences. The protective tariff has found its steady friend in the republican party. It has found its steady foe in the democratic party. Under a protective system, agriculture, manufactures and commerce have flourished in equal degree, and the question now before the voters of Wisconsin, the question before the voters of the nation, is whether the system shall be abandoned or whether it shall be continued. Sixteen States of the South will probably vote against it. It remains to be seen whether sufficient reinforcement can be obtained from the North to hand over the government to the domination of a free trade South. And as the republican party had its birth in the northwest, we come to you now for rebaptism in the original faith, and for added strength to the prestige of the party. I do not believe that Wisconsin, I do not believe that Illinois, I do not believe that Michigan, I am sure that Ohio—those great component members of the northwest territory—I do not believe that any of them can ever be induced to undo the work which they began in 1854 [loud cheering]. I do not believe that the free arms and free hearts of the great free west can ever be used to turn the government of this nation over to the men who sought its destruction. In that faith I greet you; in that faith I leave you; in that faith I thank you profoundly for a reception which is proportioned to the grandeur of our empire and the warmth of your hearts.

The night demonstration accorded in Chicago to the republican presidential and vice-presidential candidates was an affair of unusual magnitude. Along the advertised line of march were illuminations of various sorts, brilliant lines of electric lights, Chinese lanterns, Greek fire and a profuse display of pyrotechnics, accompanied by the presence of lines of spectators with their chering, combined to make a spectacle only possible in a great cosmopolitan center.

The procession began to move shortly after 9 o'clock and was somewhat more than two hours in passing. Its numbers were augmented by the presence of numerous organizations from outside the city. Blaine, amid great confusion, spoke as follows:

Chicago is great in all things, especially great in her hospitalities and in her welcomes. I desire to express my thanks and my gratitude for the magnificence and magnitude of this reception, in so far as it is intended for myself. For the national contest, it is too late to submit arguments. Action is only in order, and as Illinois has always, with certain step, led the republican column, I feel she will do so in 1884."

Blaine remained in view of this crowd for some time, responding to their cries by repeatedly bowing, but finally withdrew.

Blaine, at 11 o'clock, was driven to the Lake Shore depot, where he boarded a car attached to the regular night express for the East. He will reach Cleveland to-morrow forenoon and remain there for a short respite, with no expectation, however, of receiving a public reception of any sort.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., 25.—The democrats all along the Wabash Valley to-day, from Sullivan to this city, were addressed by Governor Hendricks, who filled four appointments—at Sullivan, Vincennes, Princeton and this city. The three first named were day meetings, and were very large and enthusiastic. The Governor reached here at 4.40 and was met at the depot by three local democratic clubs, and several thousand citizens. To-night the largest torchlight procession ever witnessed in the city paraded the streets, the Governor reviewing it from the residence of R. K. Dunkerson. At 9 o'clock Hendricks was driven to Willard Library Park, and made a fifteen-minute speech to an audience of 5,000 who received it with immense enthusiasm. Monday he goes to New Albany, making short stops at Booneville, Gearyville, Huntingburg and Ingletown.

CINCINNATI, 25.—The news of a horrible triple tragedy in Calhoun county, West Virginia, reached here to-day. Mrs. Johnson, while temporarily insane, mixed some arsenic with sugar and gave it to her three step-children. One refused to eat it, but the other two partook of the fatal compound and died in a few minutes. Mrs. Johnson then swallowed some of the poison herself and soon died. She was a sister-in-law of ex-postmaster Johnson, who recently defrauded the Government of \$100,000 and then eloped with a woman. He was afterwards arrested at Covington, Ky.

SAN FRANCISCO, 25.—The Central Pacific railroad has filed a list of lands selected by the company under the acts of Congress of 1864 and 1865. The list embraces a section of 173 miles, commencing at San Jose and ending at Sacramento, nearly four million acres. All these lands are settled, and the greater part cultivated, under the pre-emption laws of the United States. All these claims are adverse to the railroad, and many conflict with each other.

Wm. Holyoke, who embezzled \$1,500 while secretary of Mr. Hurlbert, Chicago passenger agent of the Erie railway, was taken East on a requisition

to-day by Benjamin Kimball, Denver passenger agent of the Erie railway.

WASHINGTON, 25.—Secretary Gresham is investigating the charges made by J. J. Barker, formerly clerk in the office of the first Comptroller of the Treasury, who has written a letter to the President asserting his ability to prove that great frauds have been committed in that office in the allowance of claims and accounts. The Secretary gave a hearing to-day to First Comptroller Lawrence and Barker, and, as a result of the statement made by Judge Lawrence, the Secretary gave orders for a full investigation of Barker's alleged connection with the fraudulent claim which passed through his hands, but was stopped by another clerk in the same office. The question to be determined in this branch of the investigation is whether Barker had any knowledge of the fraudulent character of the claim.

NEW YORK, 25.—Gov. Cleveland and staff and the Albany democratic phalanx will arrive on the West Shore road in Jersey City at 3 o'clock on Monday. Gov. Abbott and his staff and Newark's committeemen will receive the Governor there and escort him to Newark. Arriving there the two Governors and staffs will proceed to Mr. Edward Balbach's for dinner and a private reception. After that will come a public reception at the Grand Opera House, which will be handsomely decorated. This will last two hours or so. Then follows the parade. It will be reviewed by Gov. Cleveland from a platform in front of the City Hall. The procession will start at 9 o'clock and be headed by the Seventh Regiment band. It will be in charge of Major-General E. E. Storrs, commander of the uniformed clubs of Essex County. The finishing touches were given in Newark last evening to arrangements for the grand demonstration on the occasion of the visit of Cleveland. Cleveland is a native of Essex County. He is the first native Jerseyman ever nominated for the Presidency of the United States. His native county, therefore, promises to give him a welcome on a monster scale. Acting upon the suggestion of the Essex County democratic club, every democratic organization of Newark and the surrounding townships has been getting ready for the last five days to make to-morrow the greatest political day ever witnessed in New Jersey. Invitations have been sent to clubs in all directions.

TROY, N.Y., 25.—Benj. F. Butler arrived in Troy this morning from New York, coming by boat. He was driven to the depot in a hack and took train for Saratoga, where he spoke this morning, accompanied by Capt. Albright of New York; Hon. Thomas B. Carroll, of Saratoga, ex-Mayor of Troy. Butler will speak at Sandy Hill this afternoon and Whitehall this evening leaving for New York to-night. He will then start to stump the western part of the state.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., 25.—Leader special Fort Fetterman: Tom Diamond and George Sanders got into an altercation, when the former fired point blank at the latter, but missed him. Sanders then emptied a load of buckshot into Diamond, who died almost instantly. There was a very heavy fall of snow at Cheyenne to-day.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, 25.—The Cabinet ministers this morning listened to Millot's account of his operations in Tonquin. They are entirely satisfied with his course. Millot expressed the opinion that the reports being received in regard to the present situation in Tonquin are much exaggerated. The French, he said, were strongly fortified and able to repulse any attack.

Tientsin, 25.—All the princes of the empire have been specially summoned to attend an Imperial audience at Peking Nov. 5th and 7th.

PARIS, 25.—The government has decided to reinforce Gen. Briere De Lisle in Tonquin, and Admiral Courbet, commanding operations against China, by 15,000 additional men. Orders have been sent to Toulon to place transports in preparation immediately. The French consuls at the various towns in China have been ordered to go to Shanghai owing to the menacing attitude of the Chinese.

LONDON, 25.—The Army and Navy Gazette declares that the French are unable to effect a blockade of the island. One half of Admiral Corbet's squadron is required to guard Kelung and Tamsui, and only seven vessels are, therefore, left with which to attempt the blockade.

The Chinese Government has given immense orders for munitions of war in London, Berlin and other cities. Arrangements have been made for the consignment of heavy guns and small ones. Among the purchases already made by China are 5,000,000 cartridges, which were made during the Franco-German war. These are now being shipped from London. Experts say the powder in these cartridges would, at this late day be unable to eject a bullet from the muzzle of a rifle.

ST. PETERSBURG, 25.—Further arrests of Nihilists have been made here. Chamber bombs, together with documents describing Nihilists' plots, were seized.

MOSCOW, 25.—The Gazette has received from Kieff a proclamation in which violent threats were made.

ST. PETERSBURG, 25.—La Patin, a Nihilist leader, was captured to-day, while walking on Newski Prospect. He fought desperately, but the police finally overpowered him. He cried to

the crowd that were attracted by his struggles, to tell his friends that he was a prisoner. He has been wanted by the police for four years, on a charge of having been implicated in the murder of Gen. Mesenzoff.

Twenty students, mostly the sons of superior Russian employees in Poland, and a number of girls of good family, have been arrested at Warsaw. They are charged with being Nihilists.

PARIS, 25.—The *Cri du Peuple* states that on Tuesday at La Cleu an attempt was made to shoot King Leopold. One shot was fired at him by a radical student. The would-be regicide was arrested and news of the incident suppressed.

BERLIN, 23.—The *Post* says: Oyama, Japanese minister of war, and officers visiting German with him, are engaged at present in studying the administration of the German war office. They will return to Japan by way of the United States. They have adopted every detail of the German system. The *Post* thinks their mission will cement the friendship of Japan and Germany. It says German merchants would profit by placing German commercial resources in the Japanese markets.

BRUNSWICK, 25.—A delegate from the Bundesrath presented to the Brunswick Diet to-day a letter from Emperor William respecting the claim of the Duke of Cumberland to the Grand Ducal throne and approving the measures of the Council Regency against the pretender. The *North German Gazette* this morning published the text of the Duke of Cumberland's manifesto, and reprinted the document in which the Duke of Cumberland informed Emperor William of the death of the ex-King of Hanover and declared that he (Cumberland) would fully maintain the rights and titles which he had inherited.

LONDON.—A monster radical demonstration in favor of the abolition of the House of Lords has held in Hyde Park to-day. Over 100,000 persons were present. A long procession with bands, flags, etc., marched through the principal streets. The marchers groined in passing the headquarters of the various conversative clubs at the West End. Many banners were displayed bearing such inscriptions as: "Down with the Lords," and "The Lords are the opponents of civil and religious liberty and must be abolished."

Speeches were delivered from nine platforms. Miss Jessie Craig, a well known agitator, presided at one platform. Resolutions were passed, declaring the House of Lords useless and dangerous and that it ought to be abolished.

LONDON, 27.—Recent official correspondence relating to Egyptian affairs has been made public. A letter of instructions from the government to General Wolsey, stated the object of the expedition was to bring Gordon and Stewart from Khartoum. No further offensive operations than should prove necessary to secure this end would be permitted. Neither the English nor the Egyptian government was prepared to assume the responsibility of the government of the Nile Valley beyond Wady Halfa, though they would be glad to see an independent government established at Khartoum, which would keep peace with Egypt, would encourage commerce and prevent the slave trade. When it was known that General Gordon had sent Stewart to burn Berber, the government directed Kitchener to send a counter order to Col. Stewart.

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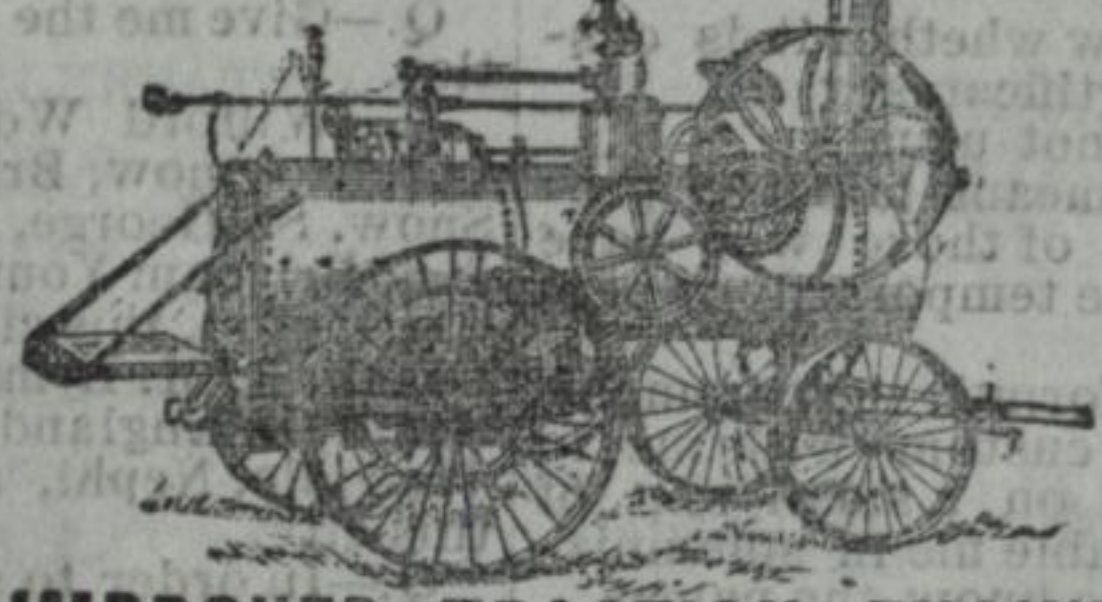
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