

telegram this morning from Minister Egan, dated Santiago, October 28th, in which he gives the following as the reply of the Chilean government to the President's telegram of October 23rd, asking reparation for the recent murder of American sailors in the streets of Valparaiso: 'The minister of foreign affairs replies that the government of the United States formulates demands and advances threats that, without being cast back with acrimony, are not acceptable; nor could they be accepted in the present case, or in any other of like nature. He does not doubt the sincerity, rectitude or expertness of the investigation on board the "Baltimore," but will recognize only the jurisdiction and authority of his own country to judge and punish the guilty in Chilean territory. He says that the administrative and judicial authorities had been investigating the affair; that under Chilean law judicial investigation is secret, and the time is not yet arrived to make the results known; when that time does arrive, he will communicate the result, although he does not recognize any other authority as competent to judge criminal cases than that established by the Chilean people. Until the time arrives to disclose the result of the investigation, he cannot admit that the disorders in Valparaiso or the silence of his department should appear as an expression of unfriendliness toward the government of the United States, which might put in peril the friendly relations between the two countries.'

Up to the hour when the above statement was made public, no reply had been made to it. What will be the nature of Secretary Blaine's reply is altogether a matter of conjecture. The most plausible theory advanced is that the suggestions courteously and diplomatically conveyed in Acting Secretary Wharton's dispatch, that this Government had no doubt that an investigation would be made and reparation afforded, will now be renewed in the shape of a stern and formal demand for some immediate assurance of proper action on the part of the Junta, and if these are not forthcoming, Minister Egan will take passage on the "Baltimore" for the United States, thus severing the diplomatic relations between the United States and Chile.

NORTH ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

This annual conference took place at Newtonville, Fayette Co., North Alabama, on the 17th and 18th inst. The Elders held a council meeting on the 17th, and reported their respective fields, many of them having been nearly canvassed, while others are quite prosperous.

On Sunday, at 10 a. m., conference was called to order by President J. H. Manwaring. After the usual opening exercises Elder Manwaring stated the object of the conference, and Elder J. A. Holt spoke for a short time on the apostacy of the primitive Church. He was followed by N. P. Jensen, who dwelt on the restoration of the Gospel. Elder J. C. Lambert dwelt upon the blessings of the Gospel and its beneficial effects on mankind.

At the afternoon session the first speaker was Elder Frederic Tanner, who touched upon the first principles of the Gospel. He was followed by President

J. G. Kimball, who spoke very pointedly concerning the treatment of Elders in the various parts of the world and bore a powerful testimony to the truth of the Gospel. Elder J. H. Manwaring descanted upon the subject of the Holy Ghost and the blessings following the same.

On Sunday morning Elder O. H. Snow testified that Joseph Smith was a Prophet of God, and said the Elders had been called by revelation and were going to deliver their message, God being their helper. Elder Chadwick occupied the stand for a few minutes, and was succeeded by R. H. Hodge, who gave an interesting discourse on the necessity of baptism.

At the evening service, President J. G. Kimball delivered an excellent discourse and reviewed what had been said during the conference. He drew various comparisons between the Gospel as it existed anciently and at the present time. Elder Lambert bore testimony to the remarks that had been made by the previous speaker. Elder J. G. Kimball next explained the difference between the Holy Ghost and the gift of the Holy Ghost.

President Manwaring thanked the people for the kindness they had shown towards us.

Singing, "Do what is right." The benediction was pronounced by President J. G. Kimball, after which conference adjourned.

ORRIN H. SNOW,
Secretary of Conference.

SULLIGENT, Lamar Co., Ala., Oct. 21st, 1891.

ONEIDA STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of this Stake was held at Franklin, October 25th and 26th. On Sunday morning (President George C. Parkinson presiding) there were on the stand Apostle F. M. Lyman and M. W. Merrill, Elder B. H. Roberts of the seven Presidents of Seventies, the Stake Presidency, members of the High Council, Bishops and other leading brethren from various wards.

President Parkinson made a few opening remarks, gave a report of the labor of the Presidency of the Stake, and the general condition of the people. The report was an encouraging one. The Presidency, it stated, are united in their labors, and had visited fifteen wards since June 1st, 1891, spending one Sunday in ward conference with each. The other organizations of the Stake are in fair condition. Apostle F. M. Lyman spoke at length upon the trials of the Latter-day Saints.

At the afternoon service the Sacrament was administered. The conference was afterwards addressed by Apostle M. W. Merrill on the subject of temple work.

Elder B. H. Roberts dwelt upon the many experiences of the Latter-day Saints, who, he said, were growing on every hand, not only in numbers but in faith.

On Sunday evening a general Priesthood meeting was held, at which instructions were given, on the authority of the Priesthood, by Elder B. H. Roberts. Apostle F. M. Lyman spoke on the finishing up of the Salt Lake Temple, the sugar works at Lehi, and the monthly freewill offering fund, en-

couraging the brethren to be liberal in supporting the institutions of Zion.

On Monday, the general authorities of the Church and officers of the Stake were presented to the Conference by M. F. Cowley, and unanimously sustained. Elder B. H. Roberts then addressed the conference, taking up the subject of the gathering of Israel. He said we should not allow the poor to suffer in our midst. The Saints should be willing to defend the rights of conscience, and not permit the actions of men to disturb their faith.

At 2 p. m. Counselor M. F. Cowley spoke briefly and was followed by Apostle F. M. Lyman, who recommended that a record be kept in every ward and quorum in the Stake, so that in years to come they would have a complete history to which their children might refer.

The weather was fine and the congregations were very large. The spirit of peace prevailed throughout. The singing by the choir was highly appreciated by the Saints and in all we had a very excellent time.

At the close of the conference the Stake Presidency, Apostle Lyman and Elder B. H. Roberts drove to Preston, a distance of seven miles, to view the new Stake Academy building, in the basement rooms of which school will open on Monday, Nov. 2, with J. G. Nelson principal, and John S. Brigham assistant.

C. D. GOASHRID,
Clerk of Conference.

THE FEDERATED TRADES.

At the meeting October 30th, of the Federated Trades Council, the committee on legislation submitted the following report:

To the Utah Federated Trades:

Delegates—Your committee on legislation present a partial report of their labors, according to instructions contained in a resolution presented during the summer.

Three members of the committee met at the parlor in the residence of Mr. J. L. Frank, one of its members, the two others present being Neuroth of the Cigarmakers' and Corcoran of the Typographical Union. The discussion was entirely informal, and in view of the remoteness of time before the meeting of the Legislature, which occurs the first Monday in January, it was deemed only necessary to draw up a memoranda of measures which would redound to the welfare of the industrial interests of the Territory in their application to organized labor.

First—A mechanic's lien law, which would secure to labor first and material next, a lien upon property of every character. The committee are in doubt as to the State which has the most perfect law in this connection, and thought the wisest plan would be to communicate with the head of the Federation of Labor in New York and secure a copy of the law which would best fit Utah.

Second—An employer's liability act, providing for the safety of life and limb of employes, and enabling them to collect damages where the fault did not rest with the employe. This will apply most to railroad employes and to carpenters, painters and others who are required to mount insecure scaffolding in the performance of their work, as well as to employes in mines, factories and other buildings which are not provided with proper fire escapes, or which, through improper construction, are liable to collapse and bury all within the ruins, as happened in New York recently.