ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER ... THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 233 THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1891, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXIV

PACIFIC SHORT LINE.

The Road to be Sold at Auction Under Foreclosure Proceedings, Next Tuesday.

WHY IT WENT INTO THE HANDS OF A RECEIVER.

The Line May Ultimately be Completed to Ogden if Not to the Pacific.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE FATE OF A RAILROAD.

It Went Into the Hands of a Receiver and Will be Sold.

CHICAGO, August 26.—By order of the United States circuit court, the Pacific Short Line Railroad will be sold at auction next Tuesday under foreclosure proceedings. Among the bidders it is understood will be the Illinois Central, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Northwestern. The road was originally intended to run from Sioux City to Ogden, paralleling the Union Pacific and shortening by several hundred miles the present rail distance from the Missouri River to the Pacific slope. Up to last fall the road had been built between Sioux City and O'Neill, 150 miles. The enterprise looked promising enough until last fall's financial panic, when Gould had grabbed the Union Pacific and was understood to be hard in glove with Huntington, who controls the Central Pacific. The latter road, which is the only outlet from Ogden to the Pacific Coast, was in hostile hands, therefore the Pacific Short Line people decided that it would not be policy under the circumstances to complete the line. So the property was allowed to go into the hands of a receiver and is now to be sold. The Illinois Central is said to be anxious to get possession of the road so as to gain access to the Black Hills territory. If the Chicago and Northwestern, says it, it may ultimately be completed to Ogden, if not actually extended to the Pacific Coast. The Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul would like to control the line, because it traverses a rich agricultural section and taps the Wyoming coal and oil fields, insuring profitable sources of revenue to the company operating it.

The President on His Pilgrimage.

MONTPELIER, VT., August 26.—A little crowd cheered the President as the train left St. Albans. At Richmond there was a large assemblage at the depot. After a short speech, expressive of his gratification at the reception he was receiving, the President thanked them for their demonstration.

At Waterbury he made another short talk to the crowd assembled, in which he said he was glad that the public officials in this country could travel in safety, that except from irresponsible cranks he had found that a President was in no danger of being killed, except by the superabundance of kindness of the people.

The President and Party immediately on arriving at Montpelier walked to the State House where after being introduced he made a short speech to the legislature. After the reception he held a short reception of the members. Then going to the front of the Capitol, Governor Page introduced him to an assembled throng, and he again urging the unity of the people for the enforcement of the Constitution and laws, and congratulating the people of Vermont upon their state and the part they played in its history and the history of the country.

The Presidential party then returned to the train and left for Plainfield.

Senator Dwinnell introduced the President, who spoke briefly. Most of his speech was in praise of Vermont's heroes, he himself owning a farm which Secretary Proctor obtained for him at Plainfield.

At Wells River, McLodoe and Barrett, the President made short speeches to the assembled crowds at the depots.

The party reached St. Johnsbury late this afternoon, where the President remained the guest of Franklin Fairbanks. He addressed the people of the surrounding country tonight. The town was brilliantly illuminated. The Presidential party will proceed to Burlard tomorrow.

The Prohibitionists in Session.

HARRISBURG, PA., August 26.—The Prohibition State Convention opened here this morning with 463 delegates present. H. T. Ames was selected as permanent chairman.

In his speech he denounced the ballot reform law because it discriminated against the prohibition party, and also denounced the liquor traffic. A committee on resolutions was then appointed.

The platform reported, besides the usual planks against the manufacture and traffic of intoxicating liquors, denounced the Baker ballot law; condemns the act providing for a convention to amend the State constitution; declares in favor of amending the naturalization laws; arraigns the Republican and Democratic parties for failure to enact the ballot reform law; favors the equalization on all classes of property; declares that the revenue from imports on foreign products should be so levied as to protect home labor; declares against monopolies, and demands that the money, circulation of the country be increased equitably to the growth of business and population. It opposes the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday. The paragraphs relating to the constitutional convention was stricken out and the platform adopted. W. W. Hague of Warren was nominated for auditor-general and George Dayton for treasurer. Adjourned.

An Alliance Officer Expelled.

NEW ORLEANS, August 26.—The *Times-Democrat's* Starkville, Miss., special says: The State Alliance today unanimously adopted a report of the committee against Assistant State Treasurer W. S. McAllister, charged with attempt embezzling an officer of the Alliance. It also adopted a resolution condemning W. S. Hall, also a resolution censuring the Ocala platform. McAllister was expelled by the Alliance because of his opposition to the sub-treasury scheme.

MCALLISTER'S REVENGE.

NEW ORLEANS, August 26.—The *Times-Democrat's* Durant, Miss., special says: W. S. McAllister, ex-Alliance lecturer, and Dr. C. W. Macune, editor of the Alliance organ at Washington, arrived here this evening from Starkville. In the hotel corridor McAllister, after endeavoring to provoke a quarrel with Macune, finally struck him in the face, dazing the doctor so badly that he scarcely made any defense before they were separated. McAllister claims that Macune had a great deal to do with the summary treatment meted out to him by the Alliance today, whispering it around in secret caucuses of Alliance members that he (McAllister) was bought by Wall street and was exerting his influence to destroy the Alliance. McAllister states that Macune sold out to Pat Calhoun last year, in Georgia, the wonderful contract for $2000, and that Macune stole the Texas Alliance of $30,000 or more while manager of the Texas Alliance Exchange.

Meeting of the Republican Leagues at Kansas.

TOPEKA, KAS., August 26.—The Republican Leagues of Kansas met in this city today. Four hundred delegates were called to order at 12 o'clock. Committees on credentials and resolutions were appointed. After a number of enthusiastic speeches the convention adjourned till 2 p. m., at which time the committees are to report.

The Knights of Reciprocity held a short session before the league convention assembled and made arrangements for their recognition by the league. The two organizations will work in harmony.

At the afternoon session the convention decided to receive delegates from the various lodges of the Knights of Reciprocity. The report of the committee on resolutions commends Harrison's administration; endorses the People's party and the sub-treasury plan and favors the free coinage of the American product of silver. No reference was made to prohibition.

The Loss by Frost.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., August 26.—The last two days of betweenline have developed the fact that the loss by frost is greater than at first reported. It is hard to estimate yet the amount of the damage. Fields that would not have been ripe for the days now show the effects of the frost plainly. Last night's frost was the hardest yet reported and more is predicted for tonight.

Germany and the Chilean War.

BERLIN, August 26.—The *National Gazette* states that an Iquique answer which has arrived at Kiel is believed to have a cargo of guns and war material on board for Balmaceda's vessel, "President Pinto," which arrived at Kiel yesterday. Should this be the case, it is generally understood that the German authorities at Kiel, acting under special instructions from the imperial government, will insist upon the neutrality of the port of Kiel being strictly observed by the Insurgent Navy and the Chilean war vessel. In other words, it will prevent the English steamship from transferring her cargo to the "Pinto" while in a German port.

Kelly Not Needed.

BOSTON, August 26.—The directors of the Association ball club here say that they don't need Kelly back, and sent a telegram today to President Spalding, asking that the matter be not considered in the conference at Washington. Manager Bancroft of the Milwaukees says Kelly told him yesterday that he had signed a contract for the remainder of this season and the beginning of the next for $20,000, of which $15,000 was down, besides a ticket to Europe for himself and wife.

The Davis Will Case.

BUTTE, Mont., August 26.—The proceedings in the Davis will case today were confined to testimony from witnesses and by depositions tending to establish the good reputation of Davis for truth and veracity. P. Hodge, a Boston chemist, gave expert testimony about the inks. His opinion the ink with which the will was written was chromate of potash and logwood ink, and that the paper had been wet after being written.

To Succeed Viscount Lewisham.

LONDON, August 26.—John Penn, Conservative, was elected in Parliament at Lewisham to succeed Viscount Lewisham, promoted to the House of Lords by the death of his father, the Earl of Dartmouth. Penn had a majority of 1700 votes over his Liberal antagonist.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Minnie Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by a local physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption, and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; she bought a bottle, and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use, and after taking ten bottles found herself sound and well, now does her own housework and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store. Large bottles 50c. and $1.00. 2

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. C. Smith & Co.

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, postmaster of Leville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that last foeling aching from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gordon, hardware merchant, same town, says: Electric Bitters is just the medicine for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c. a bottle, at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store. 2a

PROLONGED BATTLE.

The Opposing Armies in Chile Have Been Fighting for Seventy-two Hours.

SOMETHING DECISIVE SOON EXPECTED.

The Insurgents Said to have Lost Three Thousand of Their Best Men.

By Telegraph to the News.

VARIOUS REPORTS

Concerning the Battle Near Valparaiso Yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, August 26.—A dispatch from the City of Mexico says that telegraphic information is received there of a battle between the congressionalists and Balmaceda's forces. The latest telegram from Valparaiso states that the fight has been going on for seventy-two hours, and from the first, though the army of Balmaceda is nearly double that of the congressionalists, the latter has been victorious. From present indications the fight may continue several days. The congressionalists are expecting reinforcements. The insurgent fleet is still anchoring about Quintero bay.

PARIS, August 26.—The Chilean legation last night received a dispatch saying: "Heavy battle fought at Quintero today. Congressionalists sustained heavy losses, being placed between two fires. A decisive battle is expected soon. Balmaceda's army occupies an advantageous position."

WASHINGTON, August 26.—A Valparaiso dispatch dated the 25th states that the insurgents succeeded in landing 15,000 troops at Quintero bay, north of Valparaiso, and that under the protection of the warships, these troops advanced for Valparaiso. The Balmaceda forces of 8000 delayed their crossing the Aconcagua river, until a sufficient number of troops had arrived to outflank the city. The insurgents lost two of their best men. The total loss has been kept at bay by the fire from Fort Andores, so that the land forces have been deprived of the expected aid from the fleet, while the government forces are constantly receiving recruits from the interior. In addition to all this the rebels have now no possible way of retreat.

LONDON, August 26.—The Chilean legation has received a dispatch from Chile, dated the 25th, confirming the report that a battle was fought. The dispatch gave no details beyond the statement that the insurgents lost heavily. From the tenor of the dispatch the Chilean Minister is confident of Balmaceda's ultimate success.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The *Herald's* Valparaiso cable says: "In all probability the congressionalists will attack the insurgent forces, and the government sympathizers are confident that he will crush them. It is impossible to learn of the positions and movements of the insurgent army today."

Congress of Geologists.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—The first session of the fifth international congress of geologists was held today, many eminent geologists from all parts of the world being present, including representatives from nearly all the great scientific institutions of Europe and America. Secretary of the Interior Noble made an address of welcome on behalf of his department, which has taken in charge the geological survey. A number of addresses were made in response.

Premiums to the Live Stock Department of the Fair.

CHICAGO, August 26.—Chief Buchanan has announced his schedule of premiums in the live stock department of the World's Fair, practically as follows: Horses, about $52,000; cattle, about $30,000; swine, about $20,000; sheep, about $15,000; poultry, about $4,000; stock, about $10,000; dogs, about $4000. This leaves a contingent fund of $19,000, which has been reserved for use as premiums in case it is desired to admit classes of animals not included in the present schedule.

The Third Party's First Victory.

PERTLE SPRINGS, MO., August 26.—At the Farmers' Alliance convention here today the first victory for the third party faction was won by seating Demaree, who was instructed to fight for the Ocala platform. A recess was taken from noon until 2:30, when the secretary read a big batch of resolutions. Those coveted the free and unlimited coinage of silver, the abolition of National banks and other pet schemes of the Alliance.

THE PRESIDENT HEROES.

WARRENSBURG, MO., August 26.—Missouri will have a third party. That was settled today, when the Farmers' Alliance State convention deposed H. S. Hale from the presidency and elected Loverell Leonard.

The Rainmakers.

EL PASO, TEX., August 26.—The government "rainmakers," who have officially reported their experiment to the Agricultural Bureau as successful, have decided to make the next test in this city. Much interest is felt in the result of the experiment here, and it is probable that Mexico will have an official representative present.

How Griffin Secured a Warrant.

MANSFIELD, ARK., August 26.—Near Walden, Lewis Griffin, a constable, shot and instantly killed G. W. Farwell. The shooting grew out of trouble over the serving of a warrant for an attachment by the constable.

Train Robbers Captured.

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 26.—H. C. Fisher, superintendent of the Southern Express Company, has received a dispatch stating that three of the Georgia train robbers have been captured and all confessed. All but $500 of the money stolen was recovered.

The Gales in Great Britain.

LONDON, August 26.—It now transpires that the four seamen supposed to have been drowned by the capsizing of a pinnace, were rescued by a boat from another vessel. It is feared there may have been considerable loss of life off the coast.

The telegraph wires are down in many sections where wrecks are likely to have occurred, and no information has been received. Large numbers of yachts in the Clyde are known to have been driven ashore.

Death Caused by the Grip.

CLARKSTON, MO., August 26.—Robert D. Hay, late chief justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri, died here this morning. His death was the indirect result of la grippe. He has lived here since 1863.

Consul-General of Chile.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—Information has been received that Mr. Charles M. Pond of New York has been appointed consul-general of Chile by President Balmaceda.

Suicide.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Alfred H. Hilliek, an importer widely known here, committed suicide today by taking poison given.

The Scientific Basis of Belief.

[Newly Americanized Science.]

Man is a soul imprisoned and rooting in mechanism, a spirit, with a tongue that is of the earth, earthy, and with all potentialities embodied. His mechanism is distinguished from those of the other animals by the greater proportion of the organism in which his existence is passed in its own universe, his spirit from the higher orders of intelligence being enabled by the fact that he is only able to attain the ends for which he is imprisoned, for a time, on this earth, by the supreme function of physical structure. He solves by the aid of physical forces and of chemical changes which his mechanism apparatus and machinery are especially fitted to produce, or to take advantage of, in the indicate notes of operations which work mechanically or by chemistry, perform as his work in this world. His visible representative is a marvelous piece of mechanism, a machine simply. He himself is the invisible. This man comes out of the unseen universe, spends a short life in the seen, and returns to the unseen. He is a soul seen when his work is done and his mortal life ends. He is a composite of soul, intellect, and accidental physical structure. While he exists in the seen he is disciplined and unseen evidences that he is other means and methods of cognition than those which his senses and reason, it is certainly conceded that the soul, his intellect, and his physical senses are so intimately related that in spite of possibility that he knows a edge, of the seen at least, through the aid of the sense alone, he gains, we think and hope, some slight acquaintance with the unseen, with the magic the workings of the mind. But modern science has, in the midst of its discoveries, made certain, if not very appreciable results, given us some light in this direction; and we are able to see further into the infinitely minute than it was in the days of Moses or the old Hebrews. Science is beginning to see a probability, at least, that the seen is the basis of the unseen; that all life, all organization, all the forms, all the material, the vital, the spiritual of humanity, not only have come out of the unseen, but they have brought to us all that exists in the unseen, in such varying proportions as humanity, in its imperfect completeness, is capable of receiving and using. Science has not and all other sciences, is wholly immaterial. Man is composed of all the elements, and in his self, as in his surroundings, he is a composite, he comprehends a part of every element of the unseen. As in his body we may by refined chemical analysis, find in muscle, blood and bones not only oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, lime and phosphorus, but traces of iron and of all the elements of the earth, air and water, and all their constituents, and the finest amounts of the stars are there; so we are beginning to believe, are soul and intellect are spiritual, are all compositive, in composition, of the highest heavens, the deepest hells, and the intermediate spheres and worlds, into hells, spirits. Man being thus a part of every universe, seen or unseen, consciously or unconsciously related, it is certain that he must seek knowledge in each realm through its appropriate part. Physical science gives him knowledge of the material, its and its laws, forces and energies; intellect brings him in to touch with the intellectual; spiritual senses convey to him the intuitions, not the less true and exact, if rightly apprehended, than science itself—the intuitions of morality and the fundamental elements of religion and ethics. Each may, perhaps, be expected to all the other in their common or approximate fields but the truest thoughts come to man from the truest and most appropriate source. Science cannot teach religion; creeds can give no knowledge of the foundations of physical law; intellectual attainments cannot substitute themselves for the moralities. We move always, we may presume, under the control of laws, uninterrupted, best-to-be, and spectacular; sound logic must always formulate our philosophies, we must learn to know the laws, and obey them, however, we less existent, if less readily perceived and characterized in language, than other human attributes. The spiritual is certainly not a complete human character as is the intellectual, or the simple moral, or the physical part itself. The anthropological individual may lack this element, just as he may be otherwise defective; but is essential to perfection. On the other hand, it may be true, that absolutely exist in excess and to defect of other qualities. Blind Tom exhibited a marvellous talent, within a limited sphere, for music, though deficient in intellect; and I can readily conceive a person, or a race, rude and undeveloped, even in a degree barbarous, but endowed with like God's attributes in Old-Testament days, with superior religious faculties. Out of the spiritual, we must admit, come our intuitions, or religious faith. The faculty that we have recognize not only gives power of recognition of religious truths and holds us closer to God, but it is that, also, which gives origin to a necessity in the soul of humanity for settled religious belief. And the necessity is so intense in its manifestation, and so imperative in its consolation, as any other of the characteristics that sustain the life of the race.

LENGTHY LETTERS

Exchanged Between the Magnates of the American Association and the League.

DEMANDS AS A BASIS FOR SETTLEMENT.

The Prospects for a Further Conference Thought to be Poor.—Resignation of Kramer.

By Telegraph to the News.

A PEACE CONFERENCE.

The American Association and the League Consider Their Differences.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—Lengthy letters were exchanged between the magnates of the American association and the League today. President Kimmer of the association first wrote to the committee, setting forth the fact of Mike Kelly's contract jumping while the "peace conference" was in session, and stating that unless the League guaranteed the return of said player and good faith in the negotiations the association must withdraw from the conference. The league committee replied at length.

From their letter it seems the demands of the association as a basis for settlement were in substance: The removal of the national board's decision regarding Shoyer and Harbridge, all players now under contract with the association to be subject to reservation by it, the legality of the contracts of Vickery and Schriver with the Chicago to be a subject of discussion; all players who signed two contracts to be suspended, the national board as now constituted to be abolished; the acceptance of a new national agreement; the Western Association to be granted admission as a major party to such agreement; that the association circuit be composed of Chicago, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Baltimore and Washington, Columbus, Louisville, Milwaukee, and in case any of these clubs should resign, the third of to be expelled, the American Association shall have the right at any time to establish a club in the same city.

Members of the league committee say they were considering these concessions when the notice came about Kelly and hopefully estimate that this last demand occupies the same status as any of the others above mentioned, and is a proper subject for discussion. The League representatives would therefore remain in readiness for a conference on the partnership issue until this evening.

The Association met and made a lengthy reply, discussing the demands of each organization, and asserting that the League committee had broken faith with them in their promise of peace. They say the idea of getting rid of the Western League was brought out at the suggestion of the League committee, and was concurred in by the Association delegates. As regards the circuit, they only ask, in addition to what they have now, permission to locate clubs in Brooklyn and Chicago, giving the League permission to locate in Baltimore and St. Louis; further, that the League committee, in its letter, omitted to state two of the League's propositions, one of which was a plan for securing the salaries of players, and another they wanted the Association's concurrence, and the other that the League merely wanted them to forget and forgive the insults received from the Association, but that the latter must make ample restitution.

In conclusion, the Association committee expresses its willingness to meet the League half way in the settlement of the difficulties, but as the matter now looks, the prospects for a further conference are poor. The representatives of the American Association accepted the resignation of President Kramer, to take effect November 1st, and elected Zach Phelps of the Louisville Club as his successor.

Garfield Park Races.

CHICAGO, August 26.—The track was slow.

Fifteen-sixteenths of a mile—Royal wan, Pilgrim second, St. Joe third. Time—1:30½.

Mile and seventy yards—Cassita won, Neacado second, The Kaiser third. Time—1:52.

Mile—Ed Bell won first place but was disqualified for fouling, Prince Fortunatus first, Van Burren second, Lake View third. Time—1:45.

Fifteen-sixteenths of a mile—Whitney won, Alpha second, Sambo third. Time—1:30.

Eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Cutlass won, Crickshank second, Pendleton third. Time—1:10½.

Hawthorne Park Races.

CHICAGO, August 26.—Horace Leland won, Dr. Iveman second, Pomfret third. Time—1:51.

Six furlongs — Maplewood won, Hourglass second, Pilmyra third. Time—1:18½.

Five furlongs, handicap — Strathmail won, Zantippe second, Glendil third. Time—1:02.

Six furlongs—Fred Taral won, Queen C. Trowbridge second, Riley Boley third. Time, 1:18½.

Hurdle, mile and a furlong—Dead heat between Hercules and Winslow, Joe third. Time, 2:18. Money divided.

Trotting at Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, CONN., August 26.—The 2:30 race with a purse of $10,000 was not finished today, Jackson shifting it at after eight heats.

The 2:22 trot—Dunsie won, Katie L. second, Lady Ulster third, Patience fourth. Best time—2:22½.

The 2:30 trot — Nightingale won, Little Albert second, Abbie V. third. Best time, 2:17½.

The 2:25 trot—Fred S. Wilkes won, Lightning second, Romona third, Daphne fourth.—Best time, 2:18¾.

Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, August 26.—The weather was cloudy and the track muddy.

Five furlongs—Dr. Hasbrouck won, Motel Gien second, Tormentor third. Time—1:04.

Seven furlongs—Lady Fishfine won, Versatile second, Gertie D. third. Time—1:30.

Five furlongs—Outlandish won, Favorite second, Money Maid third. Time—1:08.

Six furlongs—Belle of City won, Mare Lowell second, Blue Rock third. Time 1:18.

Seven furlongs — Fretfryer won, Yorkney second, Dalesman third. Time—1:30½.

Jerome Park Races.

JEROME PARK, August 26.—The weather was cloudy and the track muddy.

Five furlongs—Airplane won, Volunteer second, Triangle third. Time —1:04.

Three-quarters of a mile—Cyrenone won, Contribution second, Tourless third. Time—1:17½.

Fourteen hundred yards—Homer Wim, Wimbledon second, Mary Stone third. Time—1:31½.

Mile—Odin won, Beauty second, Pactilus third. Time—1:45½.

Four and a half furlongs—Alpoint won, Marmond second, Count third. Time—2:54½.

Handicap steeplechase, short course—Delaware won, Calamity second, Wheatley third. Time—5:33.

Trotting at Independence, Iowa.

INDEPENDENCE, Iowa, August 26.—The attendance was 1,000. The mile and repeat pacing race, purse $300, was won easily by Pedlan in 2:08.

In the three-year-old trot, Faustina made the three heats in 2:45, followed by a stallion in a race, and lowered his record to 2:17.

Nelson came to beat his record, and made the mile in his own time, 2:10½.

Manager lowered his record to 2:10, pacing the mile in 2:11, making the world's record by a second. He now holds the record for two-year-old and three-year-old pacers.

Pacing purse, $300—Jim, 2:09—Pedlan won in three straight heats, Harry Pilot second, Andy Cutler third, Madera fourth. Best time—2:12.

Four-year-olds, $300 trot—Whitney won in three straight heats, Belle's Commodor second, Octoner third, Bonanger C. fourth. Best time—2:34½.

Three-year-olds, $300 race, $200—Pedlan won in three straight heats, Harry Pilot second, Andy Cutler third, Madera fourth. Best time—2:24.

Four-year-olds, $300 trot—Whitney won in three straight heats, Belle's Commodor second, Octoner third, Bonanger C. fourth. Best time—2:34½.

Three-year-olds, $300 race, $200—Pedlan won in three straight heats, Harry Pilot second, Andy Cutler third, Madera fourth. Best time—2:24.

The 2:25 trot—Nigger Baby won in three straight heats, Commander second, Adamantine third, Mac Kenzie fourth. Best time—2:18½.

The Association of Railroad Employers.

ST. LOUIS, August 26.—A special from Omaha, Neb., says: "At a meeting last night the Omaha railway employes formed a branch of the Association of Railway Employes, which is being formed all over the western country. Its object it is stated is to secure, by casting votes, Federal officials who will favor the interests of the capital opposition. A meeting of the delegates will shortly be held to elect officers. It is said there are about 20,000 members in this city, and there is a thorough organization of from means 15,000 votes."

The Face and a Half per Cents.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—Secretary Foster said this afternoon that the privilege of confirming the 6 per cent. bonds, issued under the 3rd section of the circular of July 2nd, will not be confined to the bonds presented on or before the 15th inst., but the date on which the 4½ per cent. interest will cease, but will be extended to the bonds presented subsequent to that date for a period of ten days. He said he would issue a circular on the subject.

A Break in the Bank of the Mississippi.

PALMYRA, IA., August 26.—The break in the bank of the Mississippi river here, which has caused alarming apprehensions, it is now over 1000 feet long and has taken in over 300 feet of the levee and half the public road, and the total amount now lost by the soldiers as a fact during the war.

Railway Accident.

CHICAGO, August 26.—A freight train on the Rock Island road was ditched at One Hundred and Third street this morning. Conductor William Matthews was crushed to death under his engine, while the engineer and two switchmen perhaps were fatally injured. The Brenan jumped and escaped unhurted.

Preparing for Hot Weather.

The following telegram from Whitewright, Texas, indicates that the people in that vicinity are not afraid to be caught unprepared:

WHITEWRIGHT, Texas, June 2, 1891.—Chamberlain & Co., Des Moines, Iowa: Ship us at once one gross Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, 25 cent size, and two dozen 50 cent size. We are entirely out and have had nearly forty calls for Hills weak. Yours, etc., O. V. BAYNES.

This is just such a medicine as every family should be provided with during the hot weather. It never fails and is pleasant to take. For sale by E. G. M. Dong Dept. 2a

UNIVERSITY OF DESERET.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

The first term of the academic year 1891-92 of the University of Deseret will open at 9 a. m. Monday, September 14th, 1891.

All the courses have been changed and some of them have been extended.

A new department, that of Pedagogy, Science and Tactics, and Post-Graduate courses have been added.

Students of both sexes, over fourteen years of age, are admitted without charge to tuition to any course they are prepared to pursue. There is an annual tuition fee of five dollars for residents of the Territory, and twenty-five dollars for non-residents.

Students may receive from the President permits for reduced fare over the railways in Utah.

For further information apply to JOHN R. PARK, M.D., President.

Jdw 1d

5000 pounds beeswax wanted at Johnson & Pratt's drug store. 1t

Stickers Among Children

Especially infants, is prevalent more or less at all times, but is largely avoided by giving proper nourishment and wholesome food. The most successful and reliable of all is the Gail Borden "Eagle" Brand Condensed Milk. Your grocer and druggist keep it. 2a

BAR ASSOCIATION.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting: An Interesting Address Delivered by President Baldwin.

THE LEGAL STATUS OF THE INDIANS.

Measures Advocated to Bring the "Redman" Within the Reach of the Criminal Law.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE JURISTS IN SESSION.

Important Subjects Discussed by the Lawyers of the Land.

BOSTON, August 26.—The fourteenth annual meeting of the American Bar Association opened this forenoon. After President Baldwin had called the assemblage to order a hearty welcome was extended to the visitors by Hon. John Lowell, president of the Boston Bar Association. President Baldwin responded, stating that the association was pleased with the warmth of the reception accorded it. After these brief remarks he proceeded to deliver the annual address, the principal topics of the great diversity of matters treated by the federal and state governments. He then reviewed the acts of Congress and of the legislatures of the different states. In speaking of the action taken to relieve the Supreme court he said it was to be hoped the details of the judiciary act. He paid a tribute to President Harrison in regard to his fairness and the excellence of his appointments to fill the new circuit court judgeships. He mentioned especially the international copyright law. The speaker said that within the last year the number of States which had adopted the Australian ballot system had increased to twenty-nine. Laws relating to subpoenas for witnesses were gone over and the president speaking of the uniformity of legislation said it was more needed. He had appointed commissions to promote it. In closing, the speaker referred to the American constitution which, he said, had been adopted a thousand years of Anglo-Saxon history.

At the close of the president's address 100 members were admitted. A recess was taken.

AT THE AFTERNOON SESSION,

interesting addresses were delivered by Frederick M. Judson of St. Louis on "The Individual Liberty of Contract Under Police Power," and by Wm. H. Hornblower of New York on "The Legal Status of the Indians."

Mr. Hornblower, after speaking of the complexity of the jurisprudence of the United States, referred to a recent decision of the United States courts in South Dakota, that the killing of United States army officers by an Indian was not murder, because a state of war existed between the United States and the tribe to which the Indian belonged. This, he said, has directed public attention to the legal status of the Indian. After reviewing the various dealings with the Indians since the formation of the United States government, the speaker proceeded to review the cases in which the status of the Indian had been determined by the Supreme court. The right of Congress to regulate the legal status of the Indian having been fully and clearly established by the court of last resort, the question is pertinent whether the time has not arrived for Congress to take such steps as will put an end to the sad fiction that forty-seven rights of independence or quasi-independence as will justify any tribe or so-called "nation" of Indians in levying war against the United States. Already Congress has taken steps in the direction of denationalizing the Indians. Having advanced thus far it would seem consistently proper that further steps should be taken, that Congress should pass an subjecting all Indians within the jurisdiction of any state or Territory to the criminal laws of those States or Territories, and all Indians within any Indian reservation like the criminal laws of the United States, and declaring that they shall

NOT HEREAFTER BE RECOGNIZED

as political communities capable of making war, or as in any respect independent. However great the wrongs of the Indian may be, however real his grievance, it is perfectly clear that they cannot be righted by casual insurrections. It is clearly time that the government should stand up and enforce the law against these "wards" of the nation.

Certainly, for an Indian to be told that he can go out and kill the United States Government and kill the officers and soldiers and be exempt from all punishment, either for treason or murder, is nonsense. It is a manner of the independent or quasi-independent nation waging war against the United States. Put sunnyage and let other bloom from future hostilities. That which was once a fact has become a fiction. The Indian "nations" have become wrecked fragments, living on the outskirts of civilization, or living on reservations and surrounded by civilized communities and dependent in whole or in part for support on the government. Let the Nation be abolished. Let no court laws suitable for the place be enacted, place the legal status of the Indian upon a rational and practical basis.

First, Thayer presented resolutions to the effect that the government should provide, at the next session of congress, a system of courts and law for the Indian reservations. A committee was appointed to bring the matter to the attention of the President and Congress.

Died of Paralysis.

MADISON, WIS., August 26.—Dr. Lyman D. Draper, for thirty-five years secretary of the Wisconsin State Historical society, died of paralysis today, aged 76.

Colored Members Excluded.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.—The question of admitting colored members into the Patriotic Order Sons of America occupied most of today's session. All the ballots resulted the same—not for and 61 against it. Most of the opposition to the eliminating of the word "white" from the constitution comes from the Illinois and Ohio delegations.