

GEORGE O. CANNON,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, January 15, 1898.

AN INFAMOUS BILL.

We thanked Providence this morning, upon reading the telegraphic dispatches, that the Constitution of our country does not permit Members of Congress to hold their seats for any longer term than two years without an election. Poor Ashley of Ohio has had another attack of Utah on the brain. These attacks are periodical with him. As he told us when here on the 4th of July, 1895, he has charge of this Territory in his capacity of Chairman of the Committee on Territories in the House of Representatives. The care of us has been a heavy burden to him; but the fates be thanked, he will be relieved from this care next fourth of March. His brain is constitutionally soft, and as softening of the brain is a disease to which of late politicians have been very subject, his constituents have had fears of him, and they have mercifully elected another in his stead. He retires from the House of Representatives in a few weeks.

When he was here in 1895 he told an immense concourse of citizens, who had assembled to do honor to the Nation's Anniversary, that the people of this country should feel under great obligations to us, and, on behalf of the loyal people of the United States, he thanked us. The introduction of the Bill referred to in our dispatches is the method which he takes to thank us. In this manner he would like to discharge the "great obligations" which he acknowledged the people of this country were under to us.

When here we heard pathetic tales about his poverty; old as he was he never had owned as much as a shingle that covered his place of residence. His friends were sympathetic; they would have liked others to have been moved at the spectacle of a patriotic and poor Congressman. But they were not moved. Just here the thought arises how would they have repaid the obligation had our citizens' sympathies been moved? If national obligations are to be repaid by dismembering the Territory of the people who have conferred them, how shall private obligations, conferred by the same people, be repaid? A needy, unprincipled adventurer, a blatant demagogue, a political trickster, who has recourse to every species of claptrap to obtain notoriety—in fact, Mr. Ashley himself—might answer.

We thank a benignant providence for squandering affairs that the election of such men occurs no oftener than biennially.

For the Deseret Evening News.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

The Naval committee reported adversely to the memorial of Commodore Meade to be restored to the active list. Morton introduced a bill giving a pension to the widow of President Lincoln. Sumner suggested that the pension be made \$500. Referred to the committee on Pensions.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Sumner bill. During the discussion Wilson proposed the creation of a board consisting of Generals Meigs, Thomas, Howard, and Elkin to examine the report of the claims of loyalists. Without action the Senate adjourned.

Wilson introduced a bill to amend the Tenure of Office Act, March 2nd, 1867, which was referred to the Joint Committee on Retrenchment.

Kellogg introduced a bill, for incorporating a Company, under the name of the South-Western Pacific Railroad Company, with a capital of \$100,000,000, to construct a railroad and telegraph line from Fulton, Arkansas, crossing Trinity River, between the thirty-second and thirty-third parallels to El Paso, on the Rio Grande, thence through New Mexico and Arizona to a point in Colorado near the south-eastern boundary of California, and thence to San Francisco, with branches to some point near San Diego. The bill grants twenty sections per mile on each side of the line, and six per cent. thirty-year Government bonds, to the amount of seventy thousand per mile, in New Mexico and Arizona at sixteen thousand per mile, and for the rest of the line to be secured by a second mortgage.

The Niagara ship canal bill was postponed till after the morning hour. Ashley, of Ohio, from the committee on Territories, reported a bill to dismember Utah and to divide the greater portion of the Territory among Colorado, Montana, Wyoming and Nevada. Ashley said the bill was not designed to interfere with the settled portions of Utah, but was intended to take away so much that there would not be enough left to make a State. He consented to postpone the bill for two weeks. Ashley also reported a bill to secure purity of elections, and to secure protection against illegal voting and fraudulent returns.

The Niagara ship canal bill was discussed at length. Washburne of Illinois, desired a time to be fixed for taking the vote on the bill. There was considerable conversation on the subject, but no conclusion was reached, as to what time the vote should be taken. Adjourned.

GENERAL.

Philadelphia.—A fire, this morning, totally destroyed Caldwell's jewelry

store, at the corner of 9th and Chestnut streets.—Howell Brothers' paperhanging warehouse, and Keyser's art gallery, from which seven clerks, sleeping in the second story, barely escaped with their lives. Caldwell's loss is unknown, but it is supposed that quantities of valuable diamonds etc., will be recovered in season. Howell's loss is a quarter of a million.

Caldwell's stock, outside the safe was valued at \$250,000; Howell's stock at \$200,000; Ames' stock of carpets, at \$105,000. Two clerks, who slept in the store, are missing; both are supposed to have perished. Total loss, \$800,000.

Nashville.—Joe Callender, the notorious negro horse thief, was taken from the jail at Murfreesboro, last night, by the Ku Klux; nothing has been heard from him since.

Chicago.—Washington specials say the special caucus of the Senate show their sentiments are generally in favor of the repeal of the office tenure law. It is thought, however, that it will not be acted on till near the close of the session. Senator Perry says repeal now might defeat the Republicans of Connecticut in the next election, as he believes that every Republican in office will be turned out.

Washington.—The President has accepted the report of the Government Commissioners upon an additional section of twenty miles of the Central Pacific Railroad and telegraph line, terminating 470 miles East of Sacramento, and has directed the bonds to be issued to the company.

The President has nominated Perry Fuller, Collector of Customs at New Orleans. John Savagh, Consul at Leeds, England; N. P. Langford, Governor of Montana.

Indianapolis.—The Republic Legislative caucus, to-night, nominated Lieut. Governor Cumbuck for the United States Senator.

New York, 15.—It is stated that Martin, the individual who professes to be able to give full information relative to the Alaska bribery, is in Washington but has never appeared before the committee. He boasts that he can prove that Secretary Seward urged Baron Stoeckel to oil the wheels of the legislative machinery, and names sundry persons to whom various sums were paid, from ten thousand to five hundred thousand each, to assist the passage of the appropriation.

Chicago.—The Republican caucus of the Minnesota Legislature nominated Alex. Ramsay for United States Senator last night.

Judge Taylor, the well known lawyer of this city, died recently. A short time previous to his death, Taylor was brutally treated by some policemen in the Justice's office, acting under the orders of the Justice. The members of the bar have been investigating the case, and have arrived at the conclusion that this outrageous and unwarrantable treatment caused his death. They have appointed a committee to prosecute Justice Milliken and the policemen concerned in the beating, for manslaughter, and have unanimously tendered their gratuitous services to the relatives of the deceased should they determine to institute a civil suit for damages. Judge Taylor has relatives in California.

Chancery Bailey shot and instantly killed Jas. A. Laird, at Naperville, Illinois, yesterday, having discovered him in the act of adultery with Bailey's Laird was recently sheriff of Cheyenne Co., Dakota.

Wilmington, N. C.—The steamer Gulf City, from Galveston, to New York, went aground on Monday night, off Point Lookout, and in a few hours was dashed to pieces. Only three persons out of the twenty-five aboard the steamer are known to have been saved.

Louisville.—A few nights since a man named Weather, living in the lower part of the city, while under influence of liquor asked his little boy, four years of age, to spee a word which it was impossible for the child to do. Weather then seized him by the hair picked up a stick and beat the child until the flesh of its body was lacerated in many places, heading not the cries of the little one, who pleaded for mercy. He then picked it up and held it over a hot fire in a stove till its body was burned to a blister. Weather was subsequently arrested.

FOREIGN.

Madrid, 14.—The authorities have received telegrams from Captain General Dulce asking reinforcements for Cuba; he thinks he can suppress the insurrection with four thousand more troops.

Glasgow.—The Prince of Wales' Theatre was burned last night; no lives were lost.

London.—The press of London and Paris almost unanimously condemn the attitude Greece in insisting on representation in the Conference.

Madrid.—A tumult occurred in Tortosa, yesterday, between the Liberal and Carlist parties; it was promptly suppressed by the authorities the city is now quiet.

The journals here urge the Government to use all means to strengthen the hands of General Dulce in Cuba, and demand that 10,000 additional troops be sent him to render the possession of the island secure.

Paris, 14.—The Conference held another session to-day. Rungabe, the Greek minister, was absent. The press of this city generally, urge the continuance of the conference. It is understood that Greece is preparing a diplomatic circular to foreign powers on the questions at issue.

London, 14.—The steamship, Great Eastern, has commenced taking on board the submarine cable of the Franco-American Atlantic Telegraph Company. It is expected she will sail in June next to lay the cable from Brest to the American coast.

It has been agreed that the powers represented in the Conference on the Eastern question shall not, by reason of their participation in the Conference, be held bound to enforce its conclusions.

London.—A paper publishes a letter from Minister Johnson, in reply to a query from the emigration society respecting the naturalization of British subjects in the United States, in which Johnson says that naturalized citizens are clothed with the protection of America precisely the same as native born citizens, and are entitled to all our rights, and that the United States will protect such citizens if they return to their native country the same as those born in the United States.

Miss Bateman, in London, had to deliver the curse in "Leah" standing. She was so rheumatic she could not kneel.

REMARKS
By President BRIGHAM YOUNG, delivered in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Jan. 10th, 1898.

REPORTED BY DAVID W. EVANS.

If the congregation can bear with me a few minutes I have a few reflections to offer with regard to our religion. It is a matter that should occupy the attention of the wise, the good and the noble. When we converse, in public or private, on the religion we profess, we are apt to regard it as something strange, new; something unheard of before, and as being unworthy of the attention of the wise and noble. These reflections I have, and I presume others have them. Why is it so? The question can be readily answered by saying that the natural man is at enmity with God. That fallen nature in every one is naturally opposed to the religion, through the fall, to God and to His Kingdom, and wants nothing to do with them. Is there anything connected with our religion that is derogatory to the character of the most refined? No, there is not. Though there may be good morals taught in the world our religion strengthens that which is good and adds to it, and is calculated to benefit every one. It reaches after every condition of the human family from the latest of his posterity, no matter where they are. It calls upon those who are now here in the flesh and commends itself to the good sense of the nations wise! I admit that they are, what would the gospel of the Son of God do for them? Make them wiser. Are the people good? O yes, we say they are. What would the gospel do for them? Make them better. It will add virtue to virtue, knowledge to knowledge, holiness to holiness, godliness to godliness, brotherly kindness to brotherly kindness, charity to charity and every qualification calculated to ennoble, benefit and exalt the intelligence that is now upon the earth. Now we possess intelligence as nations, as individuals, as rulers and as ruled, as ministers, as speakers, as preachers and as people. We belong to that family that is crowned with intelligence, the highest there is in the eternities.

Is there anything in our religion that should startle the nations of the earth? No, there is not, not the least thing in the world. And yet we talk about it as though the people would be struck with wonder if we should tell them what it is. Why is it nothing more than to receive the things of God, the knowledge that God possesses, and by which He has been crowned with glory, immortality and eternal lives; the knowledge that is possessed by the angels and by those who live in the presence of the Father; to receive of that knowledge, to dispense it to others, and through this to acquire every qualification necessary to prepare us to enter again into His presence. Is there anything very startling about this? No, there is not. Not alluding to anything that has been said here, we always talk and feel as though there is something or other about the gospel of the Son of God that the people cannot bear. What is it? Truth. "What caused the Latter-day Saints to embrace the gospel?" is a question that has been asked your humble servant many times. The answer is very obvious and clear, because it is true. The very reason why I embraced the gospel is because it contained all truth. Is there anything so startling about this to men and women, intelligent beings, who are fashioned after the very image, and who are the children of our Father and God, whom we worship and who sit enthroned in yonder heavens and who rule, govern and control all things? I pause upon this; He controls all that He can control. He will not control you and myself in our own agency; but He will control and govern and bring forth the results of our acts, let them be good or evil.

We are the offspring of that Being, each and every one of us, no matter who we are. If we go to the West, East, North or South or to the uttermost parts of the earth, and gaze upon the human family and bring them here, they are the offspring of that Being we worship as God. Is this very strange? Is this anything that should be very startling to the minds of any people on the face of the earth? I ask you, my brethren and sisters, is there anything so very strange in this? And yet perhaps, the most of us who are now here in this room to-day, mingle with those who fear not God nor regard His word in the least, and we would almost be ashamed to acknowledge that we are professors of religion, that we are Latter-day Saints, that we believe in Jesus Christ, that we have been baptized for the remission of our sins and that we believe in the ordinances of the House of God. How is it with each and every one of you on this point?

We see the inhabitants of the earth are filled with intelligence. Look at the progress made during the past few years in the sciences, and perhaps we may say, in some particulars, in the arts; but especially in the sciences. From whom has this knowledge been obtained? From the man of himself, searching out the improvements by which the human race is now so much benefited and blessed? No, he has not. Where did he get it? It came from Him who is the giver of every good and perfect gift, no matter what it is; if it be to make any one of these my sisters excel as a wise and discreet housekeeper even that knowledge comes from Him. We have received our lives and everything that tends to life and salvation, to truth and holiness; everything pertaining to the things of God, in the heavens, on the earth, all mechanism, every improvement that is made has its source with God.

Now what is there about our religion that should be so very startling? We have said we have progressed so far. We say the religion we have embraced will increase and extend on the earth. This I believe myself, but whether we shall be benefited by it or not depends entirely upon our faithfulness to it. Do you think the Lord Almighty will reveal the great improvements in the arts and sciences which are being constantly made known and will not reveal pure religion? If any man imagines that with the mighty strides which the sciences have been making for a few years past, there will be no improvement in religion that man is vain in his imagination. God will improve the religion of the nations of the earth in proportion to the improvement made in the sciences. This is true whether you believe it or not. The Lord has commenced the work, and it is a marvellous one.

Let me ask my brethren and sisters around me, Can you tell when the

first carding machine was brought to America? Do you remember, my aged brethren and sisters, when you used to have to card your cotton and wool and tow by hand? Yes, many of you Americans remember it; (it is not so with our foreign brethren,) but some of the Americans here can remember when there was no such thing on the continent of America as a carding machine. Yet now look into the houses of the poorest sisters we have and see the crockery, and fine linen with which they can spread and adorn their tables! How was it seventy years ago? It is only a little over a hundred years since they first made crockery in England, and since I can remember the people used to eat off wooden plates. But see the advancement and improvement the Lord has conferred on the children of men, and then say if you think He is not going to improve their morals and their religion. It is a mistaken idea to suppose that He will not. He will improve us in every sense of the word, in every trait of life, and bring us up to the wisdom He designs to bestow upon His children here on the earth. If we reject this truth and knowledge, we shall go back to ignorance. Let the inhabitants of the earth join hands now to obliterate this people called Latter-day Saints and their religion from the earth, and they will go to heathenism; but let them favor, foster, nourish and cherish them and the sciences will advance with double strides from what they have hitherto. These are a few of my reflections.

As to the morals of the world, I have said a great many times and still say that there are just as good men and women on the earth in other societies and communities as we have here, as far as they understand; and we are after such ones.

Now, my brethren and sisters, be encouraged, and if you meet with a gentleman, do not say, "well, I think he does not profess religion, and it will not do for me to say I believe in the Lord Jesus Christ," but take a pride in acknowledging the Savior. Train and educate yourselves until you will take a pride in acknowledging God the Author of all. Take a pride in the religion that makes you pure and holy, and that produces in the heart of every individual who embraces it a feeling to be truthful in every word he speaks, to be honest in every act he performs, in all his dealings with his neighbors. Take a pride in this and fear not the wicked.

I have often said, and I can say it now in truth, there is not a wicked man on the face of the earth but what reveres a pure servant of God. They may not acknowledge it with their organs of speech, but in their hearts, sentiments, and feelings they revere such a character. When they see a pure and holy man or woman say they "I wish I was as good as you are." Then let us take a pride in acknowledging our religion and living it, by being virtuous true and good in everything and then take pride in educating your minds until you can conquer and control yourselves in everything. Educate your children in all the knowledge the world can give them. God has given it to the world, it is all His. Every true principle, every true science, every art, and all the knowledge that men possess, or that they ever did or ever will possess is from God. We should take pains to feed this knowledge into the minds of our neighbors, and our brethren, and rear our children so that the learning and education of the world may be theirs, and that virtue, truth and holiness may crown their lives that they may be saved in the Kingdom of God.

May the Lord help us to do so. Amen.

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