

colt, and as he laid on the lash in the stretch the horse was plainly seen limping. Lewis gave

MONTROSE THE REIN,

as it was nip and tuck between the two for a moment, but the former held on nobly and passed under the string winner by two lengths, Jim Gore second. He passed with apparent ease the grand stand, without a touch of the whip, and looked able to go another quarter. Jacobin was third, Banbury (the favorite) fourth, Clarion fifth, Banyan sixth and Penderis last. Jim Gore was limping terribly at the finish. It is thought he will never be able to start again.

Montrose is owned by Labold Bros. of Cincinnati. He was bred by Milton, Young McGathlans stud.

TUSCON, Arizona, May 11.—The Citizen to-day publishes a letter dated Saharipa, Sonora, Mexico, April 20, signed J. D. Garcia. The writer says he is an American born citizen; that last Sunday he was accosted by the prefect of the district who asked him to vote for him at the election then being held. Garcia refused on the ground of being an American, and the prefect sent him to jail, where he has been ever since with scarcely any sustenance.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 11.—The following dispatch was sent by President Fitzgerald of the Irish National League to John K. Delaney, president of the municipal council of that body in New York:

LINCOLN, Neb., May 11, 1887.

If the newspaper reports of the treatment accorded William O'Brien by the captain of the *Umbria* be correct, some immediate action should be taken by the Irishmen of New York, to publicly denounce the outrageous conduct alleged to have been displayed by this servant of the Cunard Company towards an honored representative of the Irish people.

(Signed) JOHN FITZGERALD, President.

DENVER, Col., May 11.—Grand Master Workman Powderly was to-day shown a telegram from Chicago of Monday, which states that circulars have been sent to prominent local assemblies of California, Oregon, Colorado, Nebraska, Illinois, Michigan and Missouri, by Assembly 8133, of Portland, Oregon, denouncing him for rejoicing in the result of the Chicago municipal election, and demanding that he be deposed from office. Mr. Powderly stated: "There is not a word of truth in the report. The mere fact of its publication is sufficient indication of

ITS UNTRUTHFULNESS.

If the Knights have quarrels or any grievances against their officers, they do not rush into print. They have their own courts, and any charges against me will be brought in assembly meetings in regular form. The handful of anarchists in this country have been making all sorts of moves in order to gain admission into the Knights of Labor and cause dissatisfaction. Thus far they have failed, and every few weeks they attempt to spread over the country through the newspapers the report of some new dissatisfaction in the ranks of our organization."

Mr. Powderly leaves for the east to-night.

BISHOP IRELAND.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul, in an interview with a *Tribune* reporter to-day, said: "It is decided in Rome that the Knights of Labor are not to be condemned and all censures, such as those formerly existing in Canada, have been withdrawn. But this action is negative. No positive approval was asked for or will be given, and, of course, should the knights in the future do anything as a society contrary to the rule of nature, justice or law of the church, they will be liable to condemnation. So far, there has been no cause for condemnation."

NEW YORK, May 11.—A banquet at Delmonico's was tendered to-night to Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, of this city, by the Federal Club. About 150 persons were present, including Hon. S. B. Elkins and Senator-elect Frank H. Cock. President Brown delivered a congratulatory address, characterizing the guest of the evening as the "greatest statesman of the city and the future governor of the state."

Mr. Roosevelt, in replying, denounced the mugwumps, and declared that the republican party should pass prohibition laws where they can be passed; that is provide for local option in the county and high license in the cities. He favored the Winchester rifle for dynamiters, but declared that the party must recognize the workingmen in politics seeking reform and intending to do right.

Mr. Roosevelt was followed by Senator-elect Hiscok, Chauncy M. Depew, Henry Cabot Lodge, of Boston, and others. Letters of regret from Governor Foraker, of Ohio, General Sherman, Senator Sherman and others were read.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—The Wool-Growers' and International Sheep Shearers' Association held their second annual convention at the Cotton Exchange to-day. George N. Connors, vice-president of the Cotton Exchange, welcomed the guests and was responded to by Hon. W. S. Schellenger. The following officers were elected: President, Gen. James A. Robinson, Ohio; vice-president, D. A. Bentley, Texas; vice-president, S. B. Lusk, New York; W. S. Schellenger, Penn-

sylvania; R. M. Bell, Missouri; John Minto, Oregon; H. H. Wildeman, Illinois; John L. Thompson, Indiana; W. Walbridge, Kansas; A. P. Jansen, Nebraska; W. F. Wilder, Colorado; Hon. Barclay-Henley, California.

GENERAL ROBINSON,

on taking the chair, made a somewhat lengthy address entering into statistics regarding the decrease in the production of wool and the decline of interest and advocating the re-enactment of the tariff of 1867. A committee on resolutions was appointed, after which Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, made an elaborate address on the wool interest, showing the growth of foreign sheep-raising, the decline of interest in this country, the cost of importing wool, etc., and enumerating the grievance of the wool growers and the workings of the tariff of 1883, and expressing the opinion that though the ranch wool interests might continue to exist, the production of

SUPERIOR CLASSES

and grades of wool in other states could not endure unless a change was made in duty. He also stated that the wool growers wanted aid before the inter-state commerce commission on the questions affecting freight rates, and they also wanted the department of agriculture to dignify the executive department with a bureau in it devoted to the wool industries.

BOSTON, May 12.—The supreme court yesterday held that the provision of the election laws of Massachusetts which provides that no naturalized voter shall be entitled to register as a voter within thirty days after his naturalization, is unconstitutional.

VIENNA, May 12.—The report is current here that the Russian minister at Teheran is trying to induce the Persian government to liberate Ayoo Khan, for whose safekeeping England pays a subsidy.

PARIS, May 12.—The government has closed the velocipede factory at Marianneville, near Lunerville, the property of a German named Schmertz, who employed men belonging to the German imperial army. This incident is supposed to be a prelude to other reprisals against the Germans.

LA FRANCE denounces M. La Boulaye, French ambassador at St. Petersburg, for retaining a Prussian in his service as chasseur.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.—The grand division of the order of railway conductors are holding their nineteenth annual session in this city. Twenty-one new divisions have been formed since the last annual meeting and 2,388 new members added to the order; total membership, 10,330. A bill was presented providing for licensing railroad engineers and conductors, and a resolution appointing a committee to secure congressional action on the bill passed.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 12.—The British special commissioner reached here direct from Port au Prince. The Anglo-Haitian question has been settled on the basis foreshadowed some time ago. Prest. Solomon paid in cash and gave bonds to the British commissioners to the amount of \$250,000. It is claimed that President Solomon not only paid the money willingly, but expressed himself wholly satisfied with the amicable settlement of the claim.

BERLIN, May 12.—The editor of the *Freisinnige Zeitung* has been sentenced to imprisonment for one month for libeling Prince Bismarck's political character.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—A case of vitriol throwing occurred yesterday, which will probably result in the victim losing his eyesight. W. I. Roselle and wife and Charles Petric boarded in the same house, 123 College Street. Both men are engineers on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Petric who was the victim, states that while dressing about 4 p. m., Mrs. Roselle called at his room and asked him to visit her. As soon as he was dressed he went into her apartment and after a brief angry conversation, she picked up a cup of the fluid and threw it into his face. It pained him terribly, and he rushed out to a druggist. He denied the statement that he had insulted her. Roselle, the woman's husband, states that his wife threw the vitriol in Petric's face by his instructions; that Petric had insulted her some time ago and he prepared the vitriol for her in case the offense was repeated; that Petric entered his wife's room and assaulted her and she threw the vitriol. Mrs. Roselle says Petric grossly insulted her and she threw the vitriol at him in self-defense. Petric's face is a mass of raw flesh from the roots of his hair to his neck, and his sight is probably gone for ever. No arrest has yet been made.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—The second day of the re-union of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland is a perfect specimen of Washington spring weather. The streets at an early hour were thronged and increased by noon. The executive departments are all closed and the music of brass bands is heard in every quarter.

At the meeting this morning, Col. Henry Stone, of Boston, was elected as orator and Col. Wm. McMichael, of New York, alternate. For the next reunion, Chicago was selected as the place and Chickamauga week in September, 1888, as the time. The present officers of the society were re-elected for the coming year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—The Secretary of State has received a telegram from Minister Manning contradicting the report of the execution of

the Mexican army officers on account of the Nozales incident.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The schooner *Laura Madison*, which arrived at Umpqua, Oregon, May 10, reports seeing the ship *Ocean King* May 8, 35 miles west of Cape Arago, on fire and abandoned. The *Madison* lay by her until she sunk, at 6 p. m. The *Ocean King* was loaded with coal and bound from Nanaimo, B. C., to San Pedro, Cal. She was valued at \$75,000, and is owned in Boston. Nothing is known regarding the crew.

REMARKS

BY

PREST. ANGUS M. CANNON

at the Special Conference of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion, held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Sunday afternoon, May 8th, 1887.

[REPORTED BY JAMES D. STIRLING.]

As the sacrament is not yet passed around, I thought I would make a few remarks before we closed our conference. I desire you to pray for me that I may be able to say that which is in my heart. I see a great multitude of people with upturned faces before me, and they view this stand—the seats of which have been formerly occupied by the First Presidency of the Church—now made vacant through the actions of wicked men. I know how the hearts of our leaders beat with anxiety and the desire they have to approach you, my brethren and sisters. I also know the fervor and faith that you exhibit and the fond hopes you cherish in looking forward for the day to come when they will be delivered to us and address us once more from this stand. My heart has rejoiced in the testimony of the Lord Jesus Christ, as His spirit has been made manifest through His servants who have addressed us during this Conference. Many precious truths have been enunciated, which I know that you have rejoiced to hear.

Repentance is essential to us as a people, for we have been neglectful in listening to the voice of God through His servants. It has been predicted that our leaders' liberties would be placed in peril and the people of God be left to themselves for a season. Then how necessary it is that we should seek unto God, repent of our sins and serve Him. My heart rejoices in witnessing the manner in which our desires are being turned unto the Lord. We approach the sacred altar that has been erected in our midst, and our sympathies are being exhibited in a marked degree towards each other. The people of God are turning to Him with full purpose of heart, and when this spirit predominates and is made manifest, we know the servants of God will yet obtain their liberty. The day will come when they will have the privilege of addressing the Saints and administering His word unto our salvation.

Shall we then turn from our sins? Shall we turn from our iniquity? Shall we regard sacredly the Sabbath day? Shall we pay our offerings unto the Lord, consider the condition of the poor, and labor to promote each other's happiness; give evidence to God of our faithfulness, turn from every form of wickedness, purify our hearts and affections and turn our souls unto God? If we will, then God will deliver our leaders. He will restore them unto us. I know how President Taylor's heart pulsates with anxiety, and the desire he has to see this people turn to righteousness. He does not care for himself, but he cares for the people whom he is called to preside over and is solicitous that we maintain correct principles. He is the oracle of God unto us and labors for the salvation of the pure in heart. His heart goes out towards the people, and his desires are that they turn from their iniquity. He says to the Presidents of Stakes: "Will you magnify your callings? Will you purge out iniquity from your hearts? Will you teach the High Councils to observe the words of God, and cleanse themselves and their families." And again he says, quoting the words of the Lord on the subject: "Set your houses in order before me," as God has required. Will the Bishops and their Counselors set their houses in order, and repent of their sins and turn unto God with full purpose of heart? If they will not purify themselves how can they judge the people?

Tests are being made of us to-day with regard to our faith and integrity in the Lord. The law of celestial marriage, concerning which much has been said, was revealed from God to the Prophet Joseph Smith, was written in 1843, and published to the world in 1852. Since that time this principle has been entered into and embraced by a considerable proportion of this people. As a consequence we have been put through a fiery ordeal and but few have swerved from their integrity. What has been the result? If we have not been cast into a fiery furnace and fed to wild beasts, we have been imprisoned with the basest of criminals. We have been isolated from our loved ones, deprived of their presence, and permitted to gaze upon the pale faces of our wives and children as they looked down upon us from the summit of the wall enclosing the prison in which we were confined. If we had forsaken our wives, forsaken our children, gone back upon the

covenants made with God, and preferred liberty and freedom to imprisonment, we could have obtained freedom, but we preferred prison bars to liberty at such a price.

Laws have been enacted by which men are compelled to make oath before they can register and vote. A great many of us cannot subscribe to this oath. Your humble servant is among that number. It is only two years past since I underwent the judgment of the court, and bowed my neck and received my sentence of imprisonment for seven months, and since that time my wives and the children—whom God gave me as pledges of eternal union between them and me—have been compelled to dwell apart. My children are without a father's care. The mothers of my children are left without my voice to encourage them, for the time being. And why? Because I have said I can not live with one and cast off the others. To be consistent with my God, my country and my family, I will live with all or I will live with none of them. Hagar was sent away at the bidding of God, although Abraham refused to do it at the request of Sarah. Abraham sent Ishmael away at the bidding of God. He did not love Isaac and Sarah beyond the counsels of God, and what was the result? It was accounted to him for righteousness. It is written: "Thou shalt not kill." Notwithstanding this, we find Abraham taking Isaac, probably in a clandestine manner, upon Mt. Moriah, for the purpose of offering him up for a sacrifice, as the Lord had commanded. After ascending to the summit of the mount, we read of him making preparations and even lifting his hand to slay his son. This offering was made at the request of the Almighty, but O! Abraham what are the consequences of this?—to be branded the murderer of your own son. To return to Sarah's tent and meet her reproach, and be accused of being the murderer of her only child—that was given as a promise—"In whom all the nations of the earth were to be blessed." And you would murder him? "Why, yes," said Abraham, "I will obey God, and I am willing to endure the brand of infamy. Yes, and I am willing to be denominated a murderer." As to Sarah, Hagar and Keturah, his wives, and Ishmael, he was also willing, if necessary, to give them up at the bidding of God, for, said he, the Lord told me if I was obedient to him that I should have an everlasting inheritance, incorruptible and eternal, with His fellowship and love forever. He was willing to undergo all these things that he might secure the friendship of God, but a voice was heard and looking around, Abraham discovered a ram in the thicket and Isaac was saved.

Men who have entered into celestial marriage—that is, those who have taken plural wives—are barred from taking the oath. They should not take the oath. They cannot take the oath. What then? As to the condition of our country, laws are passed in which an oath is required of our people, very many of you have not taken upon you the responsibility of the marriage covenant with regard to plural wives. A gentleman of our faith came to me recently and said, "Brother Cannon I want to take another wife. What do you think about it?" My reply was: If you do such a thing you cannot take that oath. You will receive punishment at the hands of the officers of the law if they catch you. They will shave your head, put striped clothes on you and send you up. He left me looking very sorrowful.

Congress has recently passed a law and some men here have gone so far as to say that our people cannot take the oath; that they are ineligible. It has been tested on jurors to make it appear that they are ineligible to take that oath. The question has resolved itself into this shape: "Would they (the Latter-day Saints) obey God hereafter if He was to give a revelation to them?" From the explanation Brother Caine made to us yesterday on the subject, and the quotations read by him with regard to the opinions of prominent men in Congress during the passage of the Edmunds-Tucker bill, I do not understand that those who represent the judiciary here are administering the law with fidelity. But then this is only my opinion and I am denominated a rebel.

I maintain that every one of you, my brethren, who have not received the law of God with regard to celestial or plural marriage can subscribe to the conditions named in the oath as defined by the law. Some may have been dilatory in keeping the commandments of God regarding one of His laws, the great majority of our brethren have never embraced it, neither is it expected that all can receive it. Jesus said that the conditions of divorce that Moses had proclaimed unto the people of his day were not applicable to the whole of Israel, and all men, he said could not receive them. Concerning the principle of plurality of wives, all men are not commanded, constituted nor in a condition in this great community to receive it, neither can they embrace it as a whole. This we know.

I say this unto men who propose to take the oath: If you take it do so with a sacred feeling. Honor God, and honor the Constitution of your country and stand as a bulwark in defending His people against the horde of robbers and plunderers who seek to despoil us and bring us down into captivity and bondage. I believe that men should obey God in all things. I am willing to undergo humiliation, have my head shaved and wear striped clothing rather than disobey God. I

said to the warden when he decked me in them; that I never was prouder of clothes in my life. "Why so?" said he. Because when I look upon them they bear evidence of my integrity to my God, my fidelity to my wives and my children. They are evidences that I have not been false to my covenant with my Maker, and, further, because I am not ashamed of the mothers of my children. The Lord Jesus was nailed to the cursed tree while the murderer Barrabas was turned loose on the community, as were also two murderers turned loose within two weeks after I entered into prison. One man was sentenced to death at Ogden, but his sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, and he and another imprisoned for murder were pardoned by the Governor and set free. Over half a dozen murderers have been pardoned since. Why, history is only repeating itself in this as well as many other respects. Have you ever known an Elder of this Church being pardoned? Yes, one—Joseph Evans. This is the only instance on record that I know of. He was an old man, and his sentence had nearly expired.

Now, then, if you should change your mind after taking this oath upon you to sustain the law as passed against us as a people, and act according to that change, the result will be that you will be disfranchised, as I have been. You will not be allowed to vote then, nor hold office; neither would I expect it. If you want the approval of God and are willing to take the consequences, go ahead and do the things He tells you. But the officers must do their duty. They should do their duty. No one blames them for doing it. The responsibility rests between the Congress of our Nation and our God. God knows His servants are doing His will, and if Congress passes laws making it a crime to do this, they are responsible. The Judiciary are appointed to administer the law, and the way they do it here is beyond all justification.

It is not only a stretch of authority on the part of the Federal officials here to require a man to promise what he will do in the future under certain imagined conditions, but also an infringement of law. If your motives are pure go and take that oath. You are justified before God if you take that oath and intend keeping it. What is the difference in saying that you will observe all the laws of your country—in short—in (including that one called the Edmunds law, passed on the 22nd of March, 1882, and the more recent act of Congress called the Edmunds-Tucker act) and agreeing to obey them in detail? There is no necessity for you to aid or abet others to break the laws. It is proper that you should be faithful to the oath if you take it. As you have not obeyed the celestial law of marriage by taking a plurality of wives, I cannot see anything existing in the way to prevent you from being faithful to the law, for you never have aided and never have abetted in breaking it. Inasmuch as you have failed to obey that law, you are free to take the oath, and I do pray that the light of truth may dawn within your minds, that you may be true to God, true to your country, true to every principle that has been revealed for our guidance and His glory. If you will do this you will defend our liberties, save the people and their property from destruction, but if you do not we will feel the effects. God will justify you in doing this. You can do it honestly and fearlessly before God. If you are ever required to promise that you will never obey God, then I say never take such an oath. I would not make such a promise while I lived upon the earth, for I propose to hearken unto the voice of God, let the result be prison bars, penitentiary walls or death. I propose to obey Almighty God.

But the law does not require this. It requires you to observe the law that you have observed, and if you have not entered into celestial or plural marriage you have observed it. But if you obey the law of God finally, the result will be—you will be barred from taking that oath and from voting or performing other duties, unless God, in His mercy, strikes down these barriers. Until then there will not be a change from the condition of affairs as they exist to-day.

May God give you His spirit, that you may be humble and never shrink from the performance of the duties devolving upon you. Be faithful to our God, offering earnest supplications to Him that our leaders be made free and delivered unto His people and occupy their accustomed seats and address the people again to the glory of the Lord and the joy of our souls. This is my prayer, in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Probate Court of Tooele County, Utah Territory.

In the matter of the Estate of J. Q. Knowlton, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of John Quincy Knowlton, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at his residence in the City and County of Tooele.

HUGH S. GOWANS, Administrator of the Estate of John Quincy Knowlton, deceased.
Dated April 2nd, 1887.