

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Interesting Topics Discussed by our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

Among the "combines" of the age is that known as

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

An organization composed of the various Protestant sects, having for its object the general application of religious teaching in social and every-day life. The alliance held its conference in this city, three days during the past week. It is customary for members to contribute papers on the current topics of interest, and some excellent papers were read. It is very evident that the church is desirous of becoming a factor of power in the land—a laudable and proper desire, so long as its efforts are put forth in, and confined to, legitimate channels, and its power is used in purely a religious sense. But how futile its attempts are to arrive at that real condition of unity which is essentially necessary to the exercise of power. This intellectual show of unity on the part of the Evangelical Alliance is, after all, very amusing, when one realizes how easily a communion may be gotten up among these doctors of divinity, on the slightest break of a single member. The fact is that the church is no more united on religion, than the state is on politics; that a war quite as fierce and bloody could be started among the members of the church militant, as was ever waged by the members of the body politic. It is true, that by acting independently of each other, the various religious sects have arrived at a degree of recognized stability; but let the attempt be made to come together on the basis of a Christian system, and the weakness of their position would at once be apparent. This was strikingly manifest on more than one occasion during the sessions of the conference. Quite a ruffie, and even excitement was caused at one of the meetings, by the criticism of the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, of New Haven, on Bishop Fox's paper, in which the Bishop referred very uncomplimentarily to the members of the Roman Catholic Church, claiming, among other things, that as long as they were good Catholics they could not be good American citizens. Mr. Baldwin denied the arraignment of Bishop Fox, claiming that the Roman Catholic Church was comprised of some of the most patriotic and pure-minded people in the country, and he feared that unless friends were made with that church a great factor for good would be removed. The attitude of this gentleman brought forth a correction from the President, who said, that the only objection the Protestant churches had against the Catholic Church was the deference its members paid to the ruling power of a foreign prince or potentate, the spirit of which was against the Constitution of our country. This was received with loud and continuous applause.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The subject of capital and labor was handled without gloves, as it were—with the ease, say, with which John L. Sullivan could knock out the Prince of Wales, John L., having claimed that he could do it in half a round. The bloated bond-holder was spiritually knocked down and out, and set up only to be again knocked down. The end of this unsavory rascal had come at last, so every body thought, when the President, doubtless recognizing the fact that this was a debatable question, called upon a Mr. Cutler who was present, and who is a large manufacturer. Mr. C. responded. He said that he had sat patiently and listened to the unmerciful way that the manufacturer had been treated, and after doing so he thought occurred to him, if the speakers, who doubtless felt themselves equal to the task of harmonizing the two discordant elements which the ages had failed to reconcile, were in the habit of paying their servants girls what their services were really worth. This practical "heathen" admitted, as had been claimed by the gentlemen of the cloth who had spoken on the subject, that the Gospel was the remedy; but the outlook, he said, was not at all encouraging when the spiritual heads, the teachers themselves, failed to apply its precepts to themselves. This caused another tremendous ruffie, and it was evident that the bloated bond-holder was ready for another round, in fact, that he was on top, for a point had been scored by the layman. And in a simple, unassuming way, and doubtless without knowing it, the manufacturer made to appear small these brainy men, these theological lights. He said that one of the greatest blessings that could come to the country at the present time, was the framing and passage of laws that would be applicable to all alike. This is the thing in a nut-shell. But how to do it, and then to do it, is quite another thing. Cutler must have been a joker of the first water. He evidently knew that it was one thing to say, that the Gospel was glad tidings of great joy; and another thing entirely to tell what those tidings were; that it required talent, it is true, to set forth on paper the evils of class distinctions, but that it required ability of a very different order to correct those evils, and do it in accordance with the laws governing trade and commerce. It is remarkable after all, Mr. editor, what a very small amount of college training

it requires to accomplish great practical moral results when the conditions are favorable; and how little can be done, be the intellectual attainments never so great, as long as the conditions are unfavorable. However, that burning question still remains unsettled.

COLLEGIATE TRAINING.

I do not wish to be misunderstood on this point. It is not the intention to disparage intellectual development. On the contrary, I hold it to be the common duty incumbent upon all to reasonably improve their time to this end. At the same time it may be well to remember, that tools are not always of the stupidly ignorant class, and that higher education is not the panacea that it was once claimed to be. It is true, that some of the greatest minds advocated higher education as the universal remedy; but time and experience have attested the fallacy of their position, and at the same time warrant the statement that in connection with intellectual attainments there must be a healthy condition of the mind, based on moral and religious grounds, in order to produce the fruits of the better life. It was not intelligence, for instance, on the part of the Jewish rabbis that was lacking, in order to perceive the beauty of, and accept as orthodox, those saving truths offered to them by the Redeemer of the world, and which were of such vital importance to their present and future happiness. And how long, may I ask, would it have taken the great Beecher, with all his masterly efforts, together with his recognized matchless ability, to lead his Plymouth Church following, intellectually superior to congregations of church-goers generally though they may be, to that state of perfection that Enoch and in this respect his less favored people arrived at, although Enoch was a man of whom it might be said he never saw the inside of a college door. The Gospel in its entirety, so far, has proven too much for the world generally, more than they can bear; and the same great law which has declared that light cleaveth into light, and which has already condemned those who rejected the light when it was presented to them, will leave without excuse those of our own day, who cast it and its bearers from them, as unworthy of consideration and notice. Intelligence, after all, is the glory of God, and as such we regard it; and so also intelligence is the condemnation of man. It requires other conditions of the mind connected with it, to fit and qualify its possessor for either station.

THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

Comments on the President's message, which unmistakably forecasts the issue which will either decide the fate or fortune of the party in power, are still in order. The republican organs are not slow to accept the doctrine contained in the message, as Cobden free traders; and to the position of free traders the republican party will endeavor with all their might to force the democratic party, whether the latter really want to go that far in tariff revision or not, which is very questionable that they ever want to. The G. O. P. seem to fully appreciate the fact, that the struggle of 1888 will either place them in power again, or be the signal of their disintegration as a party. For it is generally conceded, that another Democratic victory in 1888, with the same integrity and careful wisdom on the part of its executive would place the Democratic party once more solid before the nation, which position they doubtless would hold until, in turn, their greed and corruption should become so palpable as to lead them into undemocratic channels. The question of tariff revision is a grave one, and one of general concern, requiring the best thought of the ablest men. The interests of the several States are so diverse that it would seem impossible to make a revision without disturbing interests and values unsatisfactorily. The appeal of the President on this point can hardly be expected to reach those whom the revision would affect in any way materially. For they would doubtless regard it, and very properly too, as a question not of politics nor of partisanship, but one purely of economics, representing nothing else but dollars and cents; that is, increased or reduced profits to the business man, or increased or reduced wages to the hired man. And as it is a generally accepted doctrine throughout our broad land, that every man is for himself, the logical deduction would lead to the belief that where the treasures are, there will be found the votes. Therefore the success of the Democratic party next year, from the present point of view, will depend upon their ability to do two things, namely, to satisfactorily relieve the treasury, and thus give to the nation the use of its unused means; and revise the tariff in such a way as to lighten taxes, not lessen wages, nor expose the nation's industries to the shock of unchecked foreign competition. If they succeed in doing this, their success will be won, and gloriously won; and while the G. O. P. will receive the thanks of considerate people for what they have done, they will be condemned by the masses as a brilliant, able, aggressive, place-hunting, lot of politicians, who had grown to the belief that the nation owed them a living, and a good living at that, and they will be relegated to the position of "watchers," that is, to watch the other fellows—a position which in my opinion, they are

eminently qualified to fill. But the question is, are the Democrats equal to the situation?

UTAH'S PROSPECTS.

Utah's constitutional delegation are all here, busy at work. The Dakota people have not yet made a move; they are probably waiting the opportune time. Everybody interested in Utah's admission, are interested in Dakota's prospects, as it can hardly be expected that Utah, democratic as she is supposed to be, could be admitted and Dakota left out. Neither can it be expected, under the existing condition of things, that the Democrats would help to clothe the Republican Dakota with statehood, as against Democratic Utah, seeing that Dakota's population is double that of Utah, which would give the Republicans more than double the number of votes in the House than democratic Utah could command. Such are the straits that the "statesmen" of this the greatest nation under the sun are put to, that the rights of the Territories are made dependent upon the state of the national politics. Whether we are drifting! The future alone will tell. As far as I personally am concerned, I feel pretty much as the old lady, who took her first railroad journey: the train meeting with a collision, landed the old lady (who had evidently become tired of traveling) unhurt, through the car window. I scared her somewhat, but thinking this was the usual mode of travel, she acted quite coolly over the affair, but was heard to say, "Thank God, we've lit at last." I shall feel thankful when we do light, whether it be through a collision between the two parties, or by the ordinary mode of political transit.

Castling with a prominent Republican at the Arlington, the other night, I put to him Utah's claim for statehood and asked him what he thought of her prospects. "Ah," said he, "Utah has done well, having evidently placed herself in harmony with the sentiment of the American people, or, at least, having taken a big stride in that direction, on the social question; but it is very questionable that anything at all will be done for any of the Territories this winter, it being what we call the Presidential year. You know," he said, with a smile, "the Democrats have not yet done talking about the mistake they made in '76, by admitting Colorado, whose votes in the electoral college, they claim, lost to them the Presidency. Putting this and that together, I thought there was something in this, and relate it for want it is worth."

A NEW BOOM.

In view of the probable repeal of the tax on tobacco, the manufacturers of spittoons, it is said, are looking forward to a big boom to overtake them. One of the campaign songs it to be, "All Hail, the Cuspidor!"

"FARRHESID"

Caught Beneath the Wheels.

Frank McMahon, a brakeman in Conductor H. F. Williams' freight crew, met with a terrible accident shortly after midnight Saturday night, in the yard at Medicine Bow, Wyoming. He was engaged at the time in switching some cars in the yard and as he stepped in to pull a pin he gave the signal to pull ahead. This it is said was mistaken for a signal to back up, and in consequence of this mistake young McMahon's right foot was caught under the moving wheels, his leg drawn under and the bones entirely crushed up nearly to the knee. The shoe on his left foot was also caught and mashed off, the foot being slightly hurt, but fortunately he was spared the loss of both limbs. After precautions had been taken to staunch the flow of blood and keep the wounded man from bleeding to death, he was brought to this city as soon as possible, reaching here a little after 3 a. m. He was taken to the office of the company's surgeon, Dr. H. L. Stevens, who, assisted by Drs. Harris and Miller, amputated the right leg just below the knee. He was then sent to the hospital at Denver. It is rather curious that for several weeks past every Sunday has been marked by one or more accidents, sometimes a half a dozen on the same day. They have generally not been so serious as this one, though bad enough at any time.—*Laramie Boomerang.*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Dolph introduced a bill to provide for the payment of claims for damages by Indian depredations. He said there were some 4,500 of such claims, aggregating some fourteen or fifteen million dollars. The Senate took up the joint resolution introduced by Dolph proposing a constitutional amendment on the subject of marriage and divorce, and prohibiting bigamy and polygamy. Dolph addressed the Senate in support of the joint resolution. At the close of his remarks, the joint resolution was ordered to be tabled, Cullom saying that he proposed to submit some remarks upon it after the reassembling of the Senate. The Senate bill to establish two ad-

ditional land offices in Colorado was taken up and passed.

The presiding officer announced the appointment of a special committee to investigate the condition of five civilized tribes of Indians, as follows: Messrs. Butler, Morgan, Dawes, Cameron and Teller.

Teller introduced a bill to provide for the compulsory education of Indian children. Referred.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Randall, from the committee on rules, submitted a partial report. The report recommends the adopting of the rules of the Forty-ninth Congress until further orders, with the following changes: A standing committee is established, to consist of thirteen members, to be known as the committee on merchant, marine and fisheries; the addition of a delegate on the committee on private land claims is recommended; private bills are to be presented through the clerk and given proper reference by that officer; the following select committees are provided for: On reform in the civil service; on election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress; on the eleventh census; on Indian depredation claims (each to consist of thirteen members); on the alcoholic liquor traffic, to consist of eleven members.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—In the House today, Burrows (Michigan) announced the death of Moffatt, and offered a series of resolutions expressing regret and providing for a joint committee of representatives and senators to accompany the remains to Michigan.

The House then, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned to meet Wednesday, January 4, 1888.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Just now it looks as if there was going to be a red-hot war in a few days between the Cigarmakers International Union and the tenement house cigar manufacturers. There is a rumor afloat that the manufacturers will not only return to the tenement house system, but that a general reduction will be made about the first of the year, and that the union is prepared to fight both. It is feared now that there may be a general strike and that thousands of cigar-makers will soon be out of work and dependent upon the union. The treasury of the union, however, can stand a long struggle.

It is stated that the people of the United States spend annually for mislions \$5,000,000; public education, \$85,000,000; sugar and molasses, \$15,000,000; boots and shoes, 196,000,000; cotton goods, \$210,000,000; lumber, \$233,000,000; woolen goods, \$237,000,000; iron and steel, \$290,000,000; meat \$300,000,000; tobacco, \$350,000,000; bread, 505,000,000; liquors, \$900,000,000.

BIRTHS.

LEWIS—On Sunday, Dec. 18, 1887, to the wife of W. J. Lewis, a son.

MARRIAGES.

WILLS-FLINT.—Mr. Robert Wills and Miss Sophia Lois Flint, both of this city Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1887.

DEATHS.

BISHOP.—In the Sixteenth Ward of this city, at 1 a. m. Dec. 23d, 1887, of paralysis, Zinab Fugh Bishop, wife of James Bishop. The deceased was born Dec. 14th, 1831, at Shrewsbury, Shropshire, England.

OBITUARY.

MCKAY.—The funeral services over the remains of Ellen O. McKay were held in the Second Ward meeting-house in this city, on Saturday, December 17, 1887, Bishop Robert McQuarrie presiding. After singing, prayer was offered by Counselor Geo. Larkin. Singing.

Remarks were made by John Ellis, J. M. Thomas, James Riley, Counselors Thomas Doney, and Warren G. Child, Bishop Robert McQuarrie, and President C. F. Middleton. These gentlemen had been neighbors of the deceased for nearly thirty years, and all bore a strong testimony of the high esteem in which she was held, and also of the indefatigable manner in which she labored for the good of her friends and fellow-religionists. Bishop McQuarrie read a short sketch of a few incidents of her life, which was as follows:

Ellen Oman McKay was born August 14, 1807, in Carthursheville, Scotland. Embraced the Gospel the 3rd day of November, 1850. Left her native land for Utah in March, 1856. Crossed the Atlantic in the ship *Thornton*, commanded by Captain Collins. Disappointments in regard to means necessitated the family's remaining in New York two years and one year in Iowa to obtain sufficient means to secure an outfit to cross the plains, consisting of one old wagon, two cows, two three-year-old steers and one old ox, yoked to the wagon to draw supplies for the family, which consisted of seven persons; namely, father, mother, two sons and three daughters. They left Florence (now Council Bluffs) in April, 1853, in Captain James B. Brown's company, and while making that tedious journey across the plains Mother McKay never put her foot in the wagon while it was in motion, and waded all the fordable rivers and streams from the city of Iowa to Salt Lake City, which place the family reached September, 1859. She located in Ogden, Second Ward, where her home has been until her death. Her last days were spent with her daughter Isabella, who has been separated from the family since her husband Wm. Waddy was called upon in 1862, to strengthen the Southern Mission, and Mother McKay's last words were: "Oh, how thankful I am to my Heavenly Father for His kindness to me and mine to the last." After singing, benediction was pronounced by Henry Bailey.

The remains were viewed by a large number of her friends and acquaintances, after which her remains were followed to the cemetery.

She was the first one of her sex that received the Gospel in the part of the country from which she came, and was the only one of her father's family to join the Church. She was the mother of three sons and four daughters, and had forty grandchildren. Two sons, three daughters and twenty-eight grandchildren survive her. She was a true, good, and faithful mother, and thousands can testify to her kindness. Peace to her ashes.—*Ogden Herald.*

THE CENTRAL BRANCH HOUSE OF THE STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO.

Is one of the most substantial, reliable and ably managed institutions in this city. This house was established nearly nine years ago and placed in charge of Mr. J. B. Glass, who has worked zealously for its permanency and success, and his zeal along with the enterprise of the Studebaker Company have been amply rewarded and recognized by a generous public. This company are constantly introducing new styles of wagons and carriages, that are more and more desirable on account of their adaptability to the roads and ditches. A cheap, light, flimsy job is a dear one in the end, while a strong, well-ironed, symmetrical wagon or carriage built on honor and on scientific principles will cost a small amount more in the start, still at the end of four or five years you will have paid little or no repairs and still have a good wagon.

The mammoth wagon factories of the Studebaker Company are divided into departments and so arranged under the management of professional and experienced builders and workmen. All of these wagons are bolted in oil to prevent checking. The SPECIAL ORDER DEPARTMENT is one of the leading features of this work and in this department they build spring wagons, express wagons, grocers' delivery wagons and light trucks. The work done in this department is almost entirely hand-made and is celebrated for its durability and style combined.

The carriage and buggy works are still a separate institution though under one and the same head. The Salt Lake Branch handle a full line of Fine Carriages, Buggies and Spring Wagons, Farm, Freight, Ore and Traveling Wagons. Also representing Steel Harvesters and Twine Binders, Mowers and Reapers, South Bend Chilled Plows, Morrison and Weir Steel Plows, Avery Hand and Sulky Plows, W. S. Frazier & Co.'s Road Cart and Sulky, Wagon Covers, Tents and Awnings, J. I. Case Threshing Machines, Steam Engines, Saw Mills and Horse Powers, and a full line of Wagon and Carriage Harness, Robes, Saddles and Whips, John Dodd's Rakes.

See their advertisement on cheap, fine Sleighs in another column, and write them for prices.

Salt Lake City, 23 and 35 Main St. dsw1

INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. No heart among the workers of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberally; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Can this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. Grand profit made. Address: Frazee & Co., Augusta, Maine.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One sorrel HORSE about 12 a 14 years old with white spots on the back and star in forehead.

One light sorrel horse COLT, about 9 months old, with three white feet; star in forehead.

If said animals are not claimed and taken away within ten days from the date hereof, they will be sold at public auction at the South Bountiful Estray Pound on Monday, January 2, 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m.

JOHN JOHNSON,
South Bountiful, Davis Co., Dec. 24, 1887

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One sorrel MARE, 4 years old, white strip in face, outside half of right hind leg white, branded B and a cross on left thigh.

If said animal is not claimed and taken away within 10 days, it will be sold to the highest cash bidder, at 10 a. m. December 30th, 1887, at the estray pound, Farmer's Ward.

ALMA PRATT,
Poundkeeper,
Farmer's Precinct, Salt Lake County,
Utah, Dec. 20, 1887.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One Cream colored MARE, 3 or 4 years old; branded 5C on left shoulder; dark main and tail.

One light brown MARE; 3 or 4 years old; branded PJ on right shoulder; strip in face; gentle.

One pinto MARE, 2 years old; no brands visible; gentle.

One sorrel yearling horse COLT; no brands visible; roach main; gentle.

One light sorrel yearling horse COLT; no brands visible; roach main; gentle.

If damage and costs on said animals be not paid within ten days from date of this notice, they will be sold to the highest cash bidder, at West Jordan estray pound at 10 o'clock on the second day of January, 1888.

E. A. BATEMAN,
District Poundkeeper,
West Jordan, S. L. Co., Utah, Dec. 23, 1887.