

EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1882.

"ANTI-POLYGAMOUS MORMONS."

The Cincinnati Times-Star has a leader under the above heading in which its readers are informed that there are a number of "Mormons" outside of Utah who are as bitterly opposed to polygamy and the polygamists as the Gentiles are. Also that two delegates from that body have been appointed to visit the seat of government for the purpose of pressing national legislation against the Utah "Mormons."

That paper says: "These gentlemen expect soon to be in Washington, and hope to be able to prove the fact that polygamy is not a part of Mormonism proper, and that the declaration that it is false. They are instructed to urge the necessary legislation to correct the monstrous crime practiced in Utah. They will expect to be able to secure an amendment of the law, and will also ask that the statute of limitation (preventing investigation into and punishment for offenses committed prior to 1882) be wiped out, and that woman be held responsible for the act of polygamy as well as man."

The "non-polygamist" people here referred to are commonly known by the name of "Josephites." They pretend to be Latter-day Saints, but have no connection whatever with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and are not identified with it in doctrine, authority, spirit or communion. The majority of them are persons who have back-slidden or been excommunicated from this Church and are filled with contention, malice and hatred towards the organization which has cast them out. They are not content with holding to and advocating what they claim to be correct, but desire, like other sects antagonistic to the Church of Christ, to bring injury upon the people with whom they differ on doctrine and other religious questions.

They have never been interfered with by the Latter-day Saints. We accord to them and all other people the right, under the Constitution of our land and the teachings of our faith, to worship anything or nothing in any way they choose; to hold such tenets as seem right to them; to oppose our creeds and doings by all lawful methods; and to preach and extend their faith wherever they have rightful opportunities. But we have no fellowship for them nor for their intolerance and hatred, manifest in efforts to invoke force for the overthrow of a system which they have failed to injure by other means. We should not refer to them at all—as they amount to an almost unnoticeable faction—but for the manner in which they have been brought forward by our Cincinnati contemporary. That paper remarks on this subject:

"It is well known that polygamy was not one of the original articles of faith of the Mormon Church. It is said by those who know that the Book of Mormon, upon which the Church was originally organized, declared in most emphatic terms that a man shall have but one wife, and that shall have no concubines. There is a comparatively large number of Latter-day Saints who stand by the Book of Mormon, and declare that all Mormons who accept polygamy necessarily abrogate and reject that book and its teachings."

It is well known that there are a number of "articles of faith" held by the Latter-day Saints to-day, which were not embodied in the creed promulgated when the Church first organized. It is in its nature and spirit progressive. It is based on the principle of continued revelation. It is inspired by that spirit which is to "guide into all truth." Therefore "line upon line and precept upon precept" have been added to it from the day of its establishment till the present, and will continue to be as time and circumstances render necessary and consistent. The promise to the Church is that every truth formerly revealed shall be restored by the spirit of revelation, and that things hidden from the foundations of the world shall be made manifest in this great and final dispensation.

Celestial marriage was not originally taught to the Church. Neither were baptism for the dead; the law of tithing; the manner of building temples to the Most High; the powers and administrations of the Melchizedek and Aaronic priest-hoods; the sealing and blessing powers of God's anointed; and many other things which now form essential parts in the living, growing body of the Church, which, being in common with the source of all intelligence, will never cease to draw from the Eternal Fountain; and thus new features will be added and increased light will be obtained, in matters of science, government, social polity, etc., as well as of theology. And no people have the right to be called Latter-day Saints who do not believe in this doctrine of progression, for it is and was in the beginning one of the very foundation stones of the system, set up under the guidance of God the Father and Jesus Christ His Son, by the prophet and martyr, Joseph Smith.

The remark of the Times-Star about the Book of Mormon is amusing: "It is said by those who know, that the Book of Mormon declares that a man shall have but one wife, etc." Why does not the editor find out for himself what the book says on this subject, before writing about it? Several editors have undertaken to instruct the Latter-day Saints about the teachings of the Book of Mormon, without ever looking into it themselves. It is not likely that we know quite as much about that record as they do. For their benefit we will explain that the instructions in that Book concerning marriage were given to a people many hundreds of years ago, under conditions described in

the Book. That they were designed for those people, and not for the Latter-day Saints. That connected with those teachings was given a plain declaration that the Lord would command His people when He wished them to act contrary to those particular commands in relation to marriage. And that the Latter-day Saints do not go to the Bible, the Book of Mormon, or any other ancient record containing the word of the Lord given to people centuries ago for rules of conduct, but to revelations given in our own age of the world, specially for the people whom they are designed to regulate.

If writers and preachers and lecturers on "Mormon" questions would only read up a little, instead of going off on a tangent on insufficient information and the rumors and say-so of ignorant or malicious informants, they would save themselves from uttering a great deal of nonsense, and from exposing their own utter lack of knowledge on the subject they assume to be wise about.

As for the impertinent and contentious persons who go about abusing the Church under the title of the "Reorganized," and pretending to be Latter-day Saints, their influence is merely that of bores, whom people tolerate while despising their presumption and book-angel style of intrusiveness, and what any of their number can do at Washington will not amount to the barking of a couple of diminutive canines.

CHANGING NAMES.

We are in receipt of the annexed communication which has been elicited through the bills which have been passed by the Legislature changing the names of three or four individuals according to their petitions:

Salt Lake City, Jan. 24, 1882.

"There is something which suggests a word or two in the bills that are made up our Legislators for the changing of a persons name."

That such a thing is made imperative in the old world we all know, but there is, as a rule, the consideration of prospective wealth and consequent power, and there the feeling is legitimate where society prides itself upon the establishment of a house, or the continuance of a name. But there are no such interests involved here, men are not generally desirous of founding a house or ennobling a name, indeed the fluctuations and mutations of life are here as easily and surely disturbed as the contents and figures of a kaleidoscope. Then this is a matter which is liable to abuse, the great West is the Paradise of adventurers, and men, guilty of misdemeanor and even crime, may, through a local legislature, have sanction for sinking an objectionable individuality. To be sure, if a man has dishonored his name, and he wants to forget the past, after atoning for transgression; if a man, proud of his family, wants to deliver them from the incubus of vulgar association, or of harsh suggestion, there might be facilities for such a salvation as is implied in this, but a changing of names should not be encouraged only upon good grounds, and at the recommendation of legislators well posted in the antecedents of the applicant!

It would almost seem as if a man who would be so proud of continuing the name of his father and mother, but changes, as a rule, generate the suspicion that there is something to disguise or hide, and is more suggestive of dishonor than of any higher condition. Why, then, change?"

The foregoing remarks no doubt express the feelings of many persons who are not acquainted with the facts and the reasons for the change of those names acted upon by the Legislative Assembly. It must not be supposed that these changes have been made unadvisedly. There is no reason to suggest or hint that bills have been passed in favor of "adventurers," or of persons desiring concealment or escape from consequences of wrong-doing. Such an insinuation is unjust to the Assembly, and is utterly without cause.

It will be found on investigation that in nearly every instance, perhaps in all, the person desiring the assistance of the law in this respect is merely obtaining a right. Having been called by his mother's name, or some other than the name of his father, for many years, doing business in that name and being known by it in legal transactions, he desires to assume the name of his father, and to do it lawfully, without attempting to evade any liability incurred under the name by which he has been known. Sufficient reasons are always required and provisions are made making the party responsible for all transactions under the former name. So that while the individual receives that relief which he desires, no one is injured by the change.

And we see no reason for the suggestion of our correspondent that the antecedents of the parties should be personally known to legislators. There are other persons whose recommendations are just as much entitled to notice as the members of either House, and parties who are not known to anyone in the Assembly may have just as valid a claim for assistance, in this respect, as if they had held the life acquaintance with a member.

It is easy to suggest wrong motives and to imagine evil. We think the Legislature is not at all likely to aid any one in escaping from the odium of a dishonored name, or to pass upon petitions of any kind without giving them due examination.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

LATEST DISPATCHES.

Mysterious Coffins.

CHICAGO, 24.—Some three weeks ago nine mysterious coffins of rude pattern were accidentally unearthed near the corner of Vernon Avenue and 24th Street, as the workmen were excavating for a new building. It has just been discovered that these coffins contained the remains of Confederates who died of contagious diseases while prisoners at Camp Douglas during the war, and who were not allowed burial in regular cemeteries. The bones and skulls were being harshly disturbed by boys in the neighborhood, when a citizen of that section had them all collected and decently

interred in his private burying ground. The sons of Virginia will take measures to secure their removal to some fitting spot which will be marked appropriately.

School Burned.

HARTFORD, Conn., 24.—Hartford public school burned this morning. Loss, \$120,000; insurance, \$75,000.

Cold Sea.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., 24.—The thermometer this morning at Saranac Lake, indicated 45° below zero. At Plattsburg, 25°; Keeseville, 24°; Port Henry, 23°; Ticonderoga, 23°; Whitehall, 22°; Fallsburg, 21°; Lake George, 20°; and Saratoga, 38° below zero. The Hudson is frozen solid above Peekskill.

Guitau's Trial Continued.

WASHINGTON, 24.—As soon as court opened, Judge Porter was about to resume his speech when the prisoner interposed a motion, called out from the dock, "I desire to say that some crank has signed my name to a letter that appeared in a paper this morning. I was without my authority and I repudiate it. I also want to say in regard to a couple of cranks that I understand have been arrested for hanging around here, that if they undertake to harm me, they will be shot down. I want everyone to understand this."

Judge Porter (who had paused to permit this preliminary announcement), began by saying that which, as usual, has made his opening speech. After thanking the court and jury for their consideration yesterday, which had made it possible for him to take the stand, to-day, Judge Porter said: "This whole defense has been a shame and an imposture; an imposture which was supposed to have gained a strength of credence from the truth which you are to ascertain and declare. In my remarks yesterday, I showed you how the prisoner has sold by his acts, his profession; how he has belied by his acts the character given him by his counsel. I showed you that he had been a liar, a swindler and a murderer at heart from the beginning; that this man has grown worse every year of his life, we have all seen and know."

Guitau—"That's both, and you know it, Porter."

Judge Porter continued to depict the character of the prisoner and the fallacies of his defense, when Guitau again and again interrupted him, at one time calling out, "Attorney General McVeigh wouldn't have anything to do with it."

Judge Porter, half replying to the prisoner, said: "And this Christian gentleman would have you even believe that Attorney General McVeigh had directed his hands in Garfield's blood?"

Guitau—"Oh that's very fine. A moment later, allusion having been made by Judge Porter to the Attorney General, Guitau called out: 'He's a high-toned gentleman, and you're a wine-bibber. I've got your record, Mr. Porter.'"

Judge Porter (in deliberation)—"Well, perhaps I am."

Guitau (with a drawing accent)—"Well, I guess you are, Mr. Judge Porter."

Continuing, Judge Porter said: "This Christian gentleman who prays every night and every morning, would have you believe that I am a wine-bibber. With great effect and impressive earnestness of manner, Judge Porter emphasized by an anecdote which he related, the distinction between spirits of love and spirits of woe, the latter being expressed in the life and character of the prisoner."

The first serious outbreak of the morning occurred when Judge Porter, advertising to a statement of the prisoner's counsel, who reiterated the assertion that the prisoner himself, that the notes of stenographer Bailey were destroyed by the prosecution because they would have benefited the defense, denied the right of the defense to expect or demand to see papers prepared by the prosecution solely for their own use. Furthermore, said Judge Porter, there was not contained in them anything as asserted by the defense that would tend to improve their standing in this case. Scoville insisted upon being heard and demanded that the court should stop counsel from making any such statement on their own authority as to the contents of papers which had not been in evidence before the jury. Judge Porter insisted that he had the right to deny statements of the same character by the other side.

Judge Porter thought counsel had no right to make any statement as to the contents of such papers.

Judge Porter, with much feeling, protested that he had been a practitioner longer than Judge and had never before heard of such a ruling. He (Porter) was of course debarred from taking legal exception to the unfairness of the proceeding, would admit all sorts of statements from the prisoner and from his counsel, and yet would debar the prosecution from all opportunity of refutation.

Reed, with considerable excitement, said: "If I was Judge, I would put him under arrest. Such insolence to the court should be punished."

Judge Porter resumed his argument and proceeded to discuss the question of reasonable doubt as an element of the defense of insanity. Referring to the decision of Judge Martin, of New Jersey, which had been reinforced by a decision in Ohio, he was again interrupted by a Scoville, who desired to know if arguments were to be heard again upon law points. A sharp colloquy between counsel ensued, when Judge Hunter removed the objection by handing his authority to the judge saying it will answer every purpose of mine, your honor, if you should have occasion to rule upon the point.

Returning to the crime and its commission, Judge Porter said: "Who killed Garfield?"

Guitau—"The doctors."

Porter—"The doctors?"

Guitau—"Yes, the Lord let them do it to confirm me."

Judge Porter—"You say Secretary Blaine was responsible?"

Guitau—"I say morally responsible."

Porter—"Mr. Blaine saved his life on the night before the murder, simply by his presence with him as they walked together. He might have saved his life on that fatal day only but for the fact that the murderer stole up from behind. Then he says Blaine is morally responsible for not preventing the crime. The prisoner confessed that Mr. Garfield's presence with her husband on a former occasion had prevented him from shooting."

He was asked if Mrs. Garfield had been leaning on his arm instead of Blaine upon that fatal morning would you let the shot hit him and answered, no. Then Mrs. Garfield is responsible for her husband's death according to the fallacies of this wretchedly fallacious defense. Referring to the material flight of the counsel for the defense when he painted the President's widow at her daily prayers praying for the acquittal of the prisoner, or a full pardon, Judge Porter in burning language showed up the profanity and inconsistency of such assertions, and rebuked the assumption of a man who had never exchanged a word with Mrs. Garfield in presuming to credit her with such monstrous sentiments. Continuing, Judge Porter said, "Who else is responsible, John H.

Noyes, is he responsible? Did he kill Garfield? John H. Noyes, from whom the prisoner stole his lectures?"

Guitau—"That is false! I rely on my own brains for my productions. The father whom when 13 years old he struck, was responsible. That father whom he can never forgive and with whom he has not spoken for the last 15 years of his honored life. The mother whom he scarcely even remembered, was guilty because she had an attack of erysipelas some time before he was born, and had to cut off her hair, thereby transmitting to him congenital insanity. His drunken, dissolute uncle who, however, did not become insane until after the prisoner was born, was responsible for the killing of Garfield, Uncle Francis was responsible because he was disappointed in love. He killed the husband of the woman he loved, and long afterward became demented. His cousin Abbie is responsible because from a traveling mesmerist she became the inmate of an insane asylum. She made this murder insane."

Guitau—"There's enough to kill your case by your own showing."

The Chicago convention killed Garfield by nominating the doctors killed him. His nomination and election were two acts of God, and the prisoner would have us believe the Delty, who had thus twice named his choice, found it necessary to correct his labors by appointing this wretched swindler, hypocrite, this syphilitic monstrosity, to murder the President, whose nomination and election had been confirmed. The deliberate murderer sits there, pointing at Guitau.

Ministerial Reception.

Senor Barea, the Spanish minister, held a reception at his residence here last evening in honor of King Alfonso's birthday. All the foreign legations were represented, and many prominent Washingtonians were present including the Atty. Gen. and Mrs. Brewster, Ex-Secretary and Mrs. Blaine and others.

Mining Exposition.

NEW YORK, 24.—The Herald, editorially, speaking of the proposed national mining exposition to be held in Colorado next August, says: "The great drawback of the mining business is that most of the alleged mines of precious metals are in the Rocky Mountains, while most of the stock which is dealt in a hundred times as much as the bullion is held two thousand miles away at New York, where the purchasers are entirely at the mercy of the speculators, while trying to obtain information as to what mines are worth and how they are worked. If Colorado wants money with which to develop her mines, let her hold an exposition, but be careful also to cover every one who owns mining stock to visit not only the show but the mines themselves. One result might be the sudden throwing of certain stocks out of market for what they would bring, even if only a piece of waste paper; but this of itself would be of immense benefit to the legitimate mining operations."

Irresistible Impulse of the Jury.

NEWARK, N. J., 24.—In the Graves murder case yesterday, the judge charged the jury that it was a settled law in New Jersey that if the accused man had sufficient mind to distinguish between right and wrong, and could control his conduct under ordinary circumstances, he could not acquit himself on a plea of irresistible impulse. Thereupon the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Railroad Fire.

ATLANTA, Ill., 24.—A fire at the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. shop this morning, destroyed \$50,000 worth of property, including a director's car, valued at \$14,000; a dining car worth \$10,000, and two smoking cars. A wrecking car and several coaches. No insurance, supposed to be incendiary.

FOREIGN.

Montenegrin Rebuff.

VIENNA, 24.—The Press says: The Prince of Montenegro informed a deputation of Herzegovinians who asked his support in their struggle against Austria, that he could not count on any Montenegrin support, and if they did not return home forthwith he should intern them at Podgoritz.

French Failure.

LONDON, 24.—Jules Aillaud, of Marseilles and Paris, failed; liabilities estimated at 250,000 francs charged to the French Republic. The creditors were chiefly with the Levant.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Budd Doble forsakes the turf for the commission business.

Manfred Barrell has been appointed storekeeper for the first district of California.

The schools of New York are closed to-day. It is so cold that it is impossible to heat them. It is also very cold in New England, 10 to 37 deg. below zero with high winds. In Canada the temperature is from 18 to 35 deg. below.

MIXED SPICE.

Base ball seems to be of ancient origin, for we read that Rebecca went down to the well with a pitcher and caught Isaac.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

How to Peel Onions.—In peeling onions, put a large needle in the mouth—half in and half out. The needle attracts the oily juice of the bulb, and any number may be peeled without affecting the eyes.

"Does our talk disturb you?" asked one of a company of talkative ladies of an old gentleman sitting in a railroad station the other afternoon. "No, ma'am," was the responsive reply. "I've been married nigh onto 40 years."

A matter of fact young man from New York during a recent visit in Boston received an invitation from a lady—an old acquaintance—who had just come out into a typical specimen of the Boston catheter, requesting his presence at her house on a certain evening "to meet two minds." It happened that he had just received an invitation to dine elsewhere on the same evening, and so he replied, expressing his regrets that he could not avail himself of the opportunity "to meet two minds" owing to a previous engagement "to meet four stomachs."—Chicago Tribune.

A native of Flint River township went living and growing to the office of the new doctor with the blue and gold sign and the Latin diploma and the new buggy and chestnut horse with a blaze face. Would you like to see him, he asked? "My whole back is itched gone with it. I'm one broad ache from the back of my neck clean down to the hips. I'm a sufferin' from the rheumatism, I see. Let me see your tongue," said the doctor. "Ah, yes; I see, I see. That will do. Take this prescription, get it filled, and use as directed. Four pills three times a day. You'll be felled one, as he looked at the doctor. "I ain't the luckiest man in Flint River. Four dollars for looking at my tongue. An' I was just on the my whole back." And he breathed hard as he thought by what a narrow escape he had saved his farm.—Burlington Hawkeye.

GRAND CONCERT and BALL

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS,

...AT THE...

THEATRE,

...ON...

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8th,

For the purpose of furnishing their own hall and raising a Pythian Library.

THE CELEBRATED CARELESS ORCHESTRA!

Mr. Geo. Careless, Conductor, with the following brilliant array of talent will appear:

Madame Newton,
Miss Aggie Sherman,
Mrs. J. J. Kelly,
H. J. Krouse,
John S. Lindsey,
and the irrepressible John P. Meakin.

Some choice selections will be rendered

APPOLO GLEE CLUB.

Mr. H. S. Krouse, Vocal Conductor.

The Music for the Ball will be furnished by the CARELESS ORCHESTRA.

Patrons' Tickets for admission to the 8 Circles, \$1 each, obtainable at the Theatre on the day and evening of the Entertainment.

NO RESERVED SEATS.

Patrons' Tickets for the Ball, admitting Gentlemen and Ladies, price \$3, obtainable from members of the Order and Reception Committee.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

His Excellency, Gov. Gen. McNeill, McCook Murray,
Secretary Thomas, T. W. Jennings,
W. H. Walker, Frank Jennings,
F. Auerbach, Dr. J. Allen,
W. R. Howe, Samuel C. Ewing,
Major Erb, Louis R. H. Turner,
Leut. B. A. Burns, R. H. H. Bowden,
Andrew Brecken, A. Podlich,
H. Wagoner, Leut. R. C. Thompson,
Leut. J. J. Shaw, Col. Moore,
A. Gould, Judge Turner,
Geo. Arbogast.

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W. D. Williams, Daniel Durne,
C. D. Durne, S. S. Scott.

FLOOR COMMITTEE.

Ed. Murphy, chairman,
F. L. Butterfield, C. C. King,
J. H. Farlow, R. S. Scott,
S. S. Scott, W. C. Huns,Capt. J. W. Wetzel.

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