

EVENING NEWS. *Published Daily, Except Sundays, Holidays, at FOUR O'CLOCK.*

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Saturday, July 7, 1893.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The treasury has now amount to the snug sum of \$145,000,000. Secretary Folger will soon issue another call for bonds.

Brazil is wheeling into line as a land of freedom, and many influential families are voluntarily freeing their slaves.

The Mobile Register says that half a dozen iron furnaces produce more profit and clear money for the people of Alabama, than the entire crop of the State. This statement has provoked controversy, set the people to thinking, and induced a large number of them to engage in the iron trade.

The press isn't so free in Bolivia as it might be. Trains, an editorials that favored country, wrote articles advocating peace. President Campero ordered the police to bore his ears and dress him in the coarse stuff worn by the Indians. It is said to say that, in future, that editor will favor war at all times.

Captain Joe Nicholson, superintendent of the Detroit House of Correction, informs a reporter for the Free Press that during the four and a half years of his administration he has never been obliged to inflict physical punishment on a prisoner. He sources obedience by "appealing to the manhood of the men who board with him," and has never yet found one so hardened as to be wholly invulnerable to such an appeal. Here is a hint which the officers of other prisons would do well to heed.

The New York Herald regards the success which attends the Thomas festival in the west as a gratifying evidence that, not alone are the public prepared to support the most expensive musical undertakings, involving the gathering of noted orchestral musicians from distant cities, but that they are able also to provide from home organizations large and well-drilled vocal bodies for the production of the master works of the great writers. The chorus provided in this city was such as to both please and astonish the great leader. Salt Lake is "way up" in musical culture.

Authors of works of imagination are sometimes censured for improbabilities or absurdities of plot which are nearly transcripts of occurrences from real life that repeat themselves at very distant intervals. In the last scene of Hamlet, Laertes and the Prince, while fencing, exchange swords, and both die from wounds inflicted by Laertes' poisoned rapier. This has often been called a clumsy and improbable device to be adopted by so great a genius as Shakespeare, but something very like it occurred the other day at Austin, Texas. Two Mexicans became involved in a quarrel and one stabbed the other near the heart, leaving the knife sticking in the wound. The wounded man pulled the weapon out of his own body and plunged it into that of his enemy, both falling dead together.

Vaccination has been rather overdone by the medical officer of St. Pancras' Workhouse, in London. It was his habit to vaccinate infants either on the day they were born or one or two days afterwards, and he also admits that it was his practice to vaccinate women in childbed under his care the day after their confinement. The Local Board approved this practice. Public attention was at last attracted to the great mortality of the institution and an investigation developed this strange and on the part of the medical man. The coroner's jury before whom the last case came expressed their surprise and indignation at his act, and gave it as their opinion that the vaccination of a woman in childbed was not only an offense against humanity, but was revolting to common decency and fraught with imminent risk to the mother. It is probable that the alleged physician will be invited to resign and that it will be all that can be expected, as the subjects of his practices were only unfortunate inmates of an English workhouse.

A St. Louis correspondent visited the Home of the Friendless in that city and writes: "Asking to meet some of the inmates my request was cordially granted. I found them a pleasant and agreeable party. Of the number was a lady whose sweet face and dignified manner impressed me most favorably. 'What a pretty, quiet place you have here,' I remarked to her. 'Yes,' she responded, 'it is a pretty place, but rather too quiet; it soon becomes monotonous.' This had been my mental comment when I entered as it seemed as if I could have heard a pin drop in any part of the house. 'You have entire freedom of action, I presume?' 'We have, of course, certain privileges; but it is not like one's own home,' she answered. 'Imagine my astonishment in the course of conversation, to learn that she was Miss Tyler, maiden niece of President Tyler. She told me much of her family history. Alluding to her destitute circumstances and her residence in the 'home,' she said: 'If years ago I had been told that I should end my life in a charitable institution, I would have laughed at the idea as absurd.' She has a soft face, and, as the French say, tears in her voice. She is a lady of medium height, scarcely past middle age, has black-grey eyes, rather prominent features and light brown hair. Much of her early life was spent at the White House. What a change from its gaudy and fashion to her present abode!"

The silk crop in China is reported to be a failure, and considerable excitement and an increase of price are the results among the silk dealers in New York.

All religious instruction or even allusion to religion in the schools of France is so strictly forbidden by the new laws on the subject, that the name of the Deity is carefully expunged from the new text books.

The Quakers are talking about revising the "Book of Doctrine, Practice, and Discipline," which contains the principal enactments of yearly meetings concerning the matters mentioned in its title. These quiet people and that their rules are so strict that the young people are driven off into other denominations or into irreligion.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

THE press of the United States has had a great deal to say lately on pauper immigration. The subject has obtained unusual prominence because of the efforts of Sullivan and his Irish-American followers to prevent the influx of poor people from his native land. It is charged that England has been shipping to the United States men and women from the workhouses and prisons of Ireland—people who are unable to support themselves or unfit to associate with the honest and industrious. A portion of one ship's company of Irish immigrants has been prevented from landing, and ordered back whence they came at the expense of the steamship company which brought them over.

It may be possible that the British Government has been forwarding to America many poor people from the disaffected districts of the Emerald Isle. Even paupers from the workhouses may have been helped to emigrate. But we do not credit the report about convicted criminals being shipped to these shores. In the first place, there is no evidence whatever that this has been done in any instance. And in the second place, that is not the policy of the Government nor consistent with the administration of justice in Great Britain. Convicts do not usually escape the penalties of the laws they have broken in that country. People are not punished until they are actually convicted there, but when sentence is pronounced you may look for its full enforcement. Convicts are not released until they have served their terms, unless proofs of improper conviction are obtained and they are regularly pardoned out.

Now as to the shipment of indigent people to America. It does not follow because men and women are unable to earn their own living in England or Ireland that they will be in the same condition after arriving in the United States. The avenues to remunerative employment are wider and more numerous in this country, and thousands, ay, millions, who have come to this free land to better their condition were penniless when they landed, but are now well-to-do. It is possible that even "pauper immigrants" may become, under new conditions, not only self-supporting, but a source of wealth to the State or Territory in which they make their home, and consequently to the nation.

The United States have the name of being "an asylum for the oppressed of all nations." The oppressed of Europe may not be expected to own much wealth. They are likely to be very poor. They look to this great country as the goal of their hopes, the land of their deliverance from tyranny and poverty. Every man and woman who arrives in this soil who is able and willing to work should be welcomed and encouraged. Only those who, it can be proved, are worthless and helpless, likely to become objects of public charity, and have been shipped to this country for the purpose of shifting the burden of their support, can be justly and lawfully refused admission to the liberty and opportunities of this great Republic. To reject men and women and children simply because they are poor is contrary to the spirit of our institutions, the practice from the beginning and the letter of our laws. And even helpless persons may come here to be supported by relatives or friends who have been fortunate in their adopted country, without injury to the nation or violence to its institutions.

A great deal of nonsense is indulged in in this connection, in regard to "Mormon" immigration. It has been demonstrated that it cannot be classed with "pauper immigration." Efforts to bring it under that designation have signally failed. The assumption that "Mormon" converts come to this country to break its laws will not stand the test of the briefest scrutiny. It is known that the "Mormons" are law-abiding, peaceable and thrifty people. Only in one respect are they considered culpable by the National Government; that is in regard to their disregard of the anti-polygamy laws. And it has been proven beyond dispute that the very great majority of them are not to be charged even with that offense. To assume, therefore, that the people who come here to live with their co-religionists intend to break any law of the land, is simply preposterous, and to attempt to prevent their landing because of such groundless guess-work is still more ridiculous.

The New York Tribune, commenting on the landing of the large company recently arrived, says: "No reasonable person can doubt that most Mormon immigrants now are just about as bad material as any that drift to our shores." But a great many reasonable persons not only doubt this, but know to the contrary. And the New York Journal that makes this statement cannot offer anything to substantiate it that may not be easily controverted. The emigration commissioners have been compelled, in justice, to admit that the "Mormon" new comers are superior in every way to the general class of immigrants. They are not paupers;

they are not idlers; they are not ignoramuses; they are not dirty and untidy; they are not a rabble; they are not of any particular class or of one sex. They are admitted to be honest, working people, the number of the sexes being about equal, people with their families who have not only paid their passage but usually have a little means to spare, and are able to give an intelligent reason why they come here and an exposition of their religious faith.

The press of the East usually exhibits the most consummate ignorance on this subject, and the editors do not seem to pay attention even to the reports of their own attaches published in their own columns, for these give the lie to the stupid charges and insinuations contained in the leaders.

The whole subject of immigration should be considered more thoughtfully by our contemporaries. The plans of a few Irish plotters against the Government of Great Britain ought not to figure in the regulations on the landing of people who come to the United States to make their homes. In self-protection this Government should, doubtless, take suitable means to prevent other countries from dumping upon our shores the criminal and helpless elements which they cannot assimilate or sustain, but poverty is not a crime, and hereditary is not a lawful objection. Good citizenship may have been made out of people who have peculiar religious beliefs and not a coin in their pockets; and the bone and sinew of this great country, with quite a large proportion of its brains and skills, have come from the indigent but industrious classes of other lands, and there is yet room enough for millions more. If the United States have been too liberal in throwing open their doors hitherto, let them not fly to the other extreme and shut the portals of the land against the worthy of any nation or race.

HOW A BAPTIST VIEWS THE "MORMONS."

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., July 1st, 1893.

Editor Deseret News:

I am a new comer in your beautiful city set in a garden—or, your beautiful garden set in a city—may be in a place to tell which. Since I have been a resident in your midst I have become fully determined about one thing, and that is, that I will not indiscriminately condemn the Mormon people, in the manner of some. If I do not agree with them on the subject of polygamy, am I a Christian if I despise them, or withhold from them the right hand of Christian fellowship when I behold in so many of them a profound love for divine worship and divine institutions.

When I visited your city ten years ago I could not but observe, as I did last Sabbath evening, what an air of tranquility and peacefulness pervaded your streets during the hours of service, only a solitary stranger here and there, was an emphatic testimony that the majority of the people were wise and kind, and in the sanctuary worshipping the God that created them—adoring the Redeemer that has bought them with His blood.

Now that polygamy has become a sort of political question between the government and its people, I for one am very willing to let it rest there, and instead of turning my back with contempt upon my Mormon brethren, I would turn to them with a heart free from all malice and guile,—willing to co-work with them, not to discourage, but in inspiring this persevering and plucky people to follow after righteousness and true holiness of heart.

Your Baptist brother,
 T. A. Q.

SALT LAKE STAKE CONFERENCE.

The regular Semi-annual Conference of the Salt Lake Stake convened in the Assembly Hall at 10 o'clock this morning.

There were present on the stand: Apostle Albert Farrington; Jacob Gates; Wm. W. Taylor; and L. E. Cannon, of the First Presidents of the Seventies; Angus M. Cannon, D. O. Calder and Joseph E. Taylor of the Presidency of the Stake; Counselor Edward Snelgrove, of High Priests' Quorum, and others.

The following reports were read: A statistical report of the Stake for the quarter ending May 31st, 1893, and reports from the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 11th, 12th and 16th Quorums of Elders. Elder Joseph Horne said he rejoiced in the privilege and blessing enjoyed by the Saints through the restoration of the Gospel and the authority of the Priesthood. We lived in a great and happy dispensation, a time which had been looked forward to and spoken of by Prophets in ancient times. Our organization as a people was extended to every individual, all had duties to perform in their respective callings, each necessary and important in its place. It seemed, however, that some of the Saints were losing their love for the sound of the Gospel. This should not be, but our love for the truth should increase as we grew in years. If we sought for the blessings of the Gospel diligently the Lord would make even the weakest instruments a source of edification to us. Elder Jacob Gates testified from an experience of over fifty years in the Church that the Gospel was all that had been promised by the Prophets of both ancient and modern times, though the instruments through which it was restored in our day was a humble one the blessings promised were fully realized by those who received it. The Gospel was a very precious boon to man, suited to every condition and circumstance of life. The Priesthood was conferred that

the world might be prepared for the coming of the Lord, which was near at hand, and after the people were fully warned, the judgments of God would follow. Alas, we hear of calamities, war, pestilence, famine, crime and misery. The Lord said in an early day that he would fight our battles and that already were his judgments beginning. While we might have some trials to pass through they would be no worse than the early day that he would fight our battles and that already were his judgments beginning.

Bishop Joseph Pollard asked the question how far the Priesthood were called upon to sustain those who seemed or sold their property for the purpose of establishing liquor saloons. He felt that an influence should be used to curtail the growing habit of going out on a spree and remaining out at a great part of the night, as he considered the practice dangerous to the morals of our young people.

Where persons would not regard the counsel of the Priesthood nor the feelings of their brethren and sisters he did not feel to fellowship them.
 Prent. Angus M. Cannon, in an answer to a question from Bishop H. Sperry, expressed the opinion that persons would be permitted to receive the blessings of the Lord's house. He would not fellowship a Bishop who would knowingly rent a house or land for the purpose of establishing saloons; as to the course the Bishop should take, they were called to be judges in Israel, and should act according to the law of God, and not according to the law of men. He regretted that there were men who held the Priesthood and had a standing in the Church who sold liquor to their brethren. Notwithstanding the fulfillment of prophecies in regard to the judgment of God upon the Saints, he was asleep. It was no excuse to us to do wrong because others did wrong, we had the laws and commandments of God as our standard, and we should faithfully perform our duties that we might be entitled to the blessings and care of our heavenly Father.

Adjourned until 8 p.m.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINES.

AMERICAN.

LATEST BY LIGHTNING.

INSTANTLY KILLED.
 JOLIET, Ill., 7.—By the giving way of one of the wire ropes on a powerful derrick in Walker's stone quarry here, yesterday afternoon, the derrick was precipitated upon a number of workmen, as far as Rogers and John Bloomquist were instantly killed and seven others seriously injured.

FATAL COLLISION.
 WOODBURY, N. J., 7.—The east bound passenger of the New York and New England road collided with a west bound freight at Ironstone, Mass., at 8 o'clock this morning. Both engines and several cars were wrecked. It is reported that several lives were lost.

BOMBS TO BE TESTED.
 WASHINGTON, 7.—A call for \$15,000,000 more of outstanding 3 per cent. bonds may be looked for before the 15th inst., or as soon as the Secretary returns, unless he has been persuaded out of it by bankers while in New York. The banking interest is very much opposed to call, and is desirous of putting off the call as far as possible. It is thought by the Treasury officials, however, that there is no way to avoid further redemption of those bonds subject to call, because the money is piling up in the vaults.

DEATH.
 BLOOMINGTON, Ill., 7.—Miss Marie Vanover, known to the musical world as Miss Marie Little, died at her home in this city this afternoon. She was born in Bloomington, June 1, 1851; educated in Europe and has sung in opera and concert in all the principal cities of America and in London and Paris. She was taken sick on a concert tour and brought home four weeks ago. The fatal disease was cerebral spinal meningitis, superinduced by over exertion.

ONE-ONE-SIX.
 WATERBURY, N. Y., 7.—M. S. Nichols & Co., Chicago brokers who recently failed, have used 23 Water-ton speculators for between \$40,000 and \$50,000, the margins of which the firm advanced to carry on their accounts.

SMALL POX IN ST. LOUIS.
 ST. LOUIS, 7.—The Globe-Democrat says: The sensation created by dispatches that have recently been sent abroad to the effect that small pox exists here to an alarming extent is entirely unwarranted. The disease has prevailed to a slight degree in one locality in the southern part of the city, but the type has been quite mild and the health authorities have removed nearly all the cases as soon as discovered, to the quarantine hospital, several miles outside of the city limits, and have taken and will take every precaution to prevent the spread of the pest, and so far have succeeded that no alarm has been felt at any time and nobody apprehends any danger.

FOREIGN.

LATEST TRANS-ATLANTIC DISPATCHES.

CHAMBER.
 PARIS, 7.—A dispatch from Vienna to the Gaulois says: The Count de Paris and Duc d'Alencon have gone from that city to Frohndorff. The condition of Chamberd has not improved since last week. His weakness continues, his physicians will prohibit him from seeing all visitors, including the prince. Gen. Theobald, French Minister of War, has authorized the Duke de Aumale to proceed to Vienna. Gaulois says: Prince Jerome Napoleon will issue a manifesto in the event of the death of Chamberd.

IT'S A BOY.
 Potsdam, 7.—Princeess Victoria, wife of Prince Frederick William, eldest son of Crown Prince Frederick William, has been delivered of a son.

DIED.
 ST. LOUIS, 7.—In Farmington, Davis County, July 2, 1893, of rheumatism and dropsy, after a lingering illness of 3 months, Thomas Wilson, son of Elmer Wilson and Adeline Becker, aged 7 years, 5 months and 14 days.

LORD.—In Cedar City, June 28th, premature, Elder Charles Lord, born in Lancashire, England, December 26, 1816.

Brother Lord embraced the Gospel in England in the year 1840, and emigrated to the United States on May 1st, 1841, as Captain E. Martin's company. In the year 1860 he was brought to Cedar City the same winter. He was attacked with paralysis the afternoon of the 8th of September, 1892, and has been confined to his room and bed ever since. He was in his room night and day for the demise of his wife, Mary, which occurred April 1st, 1893, prior to which time he was very well. He was a very humble man, and enjoyed to a greatly degree the gifts of the Spirit. He suffered in weakness and did not enjoy

his bereavement or afflictions, and passed away in peace without a struggle. Many of his friends were present to witness the change.
 —Missouri Star photo copy.

ADAMS.—At Cedar City, of liver complaint, July 2nd, 1893, Mark B. Adams, son of John V. and Mary Ann Adams, aged 18 years, 1 month and 20 days.

BATES.—At Park Valley, Box Elder County, Utah, Louise Bates, of malignant diphtheria, on June 29th, 1893, aged 6 years, 7 months and 17 days.
 —Miss Star photo copy.

KNOWLES.—At same place, Martha, daughter of Jacob and Louisa Knowles, of malignant diphtheria, on June 22, 1893, aged 3 years 5 months and 23 days.

MANTUL.—At same place, Louise, daughter of the late John and Ellen Mantul, of malignant diphtheria, on June 22, 1893, aged 2 years, 6 months and 20 days.

BURTON.—At same place, of malignant diphtheria, Francis Lisle, infant son of Joseph H. and Martha M. Burton, born December 13, 1891, died June 30, 1893. Deceased was a very smart and intelligent child, well developed both in body and brain; he underwent an operation at the Deseret Hospital a short time since for rheumatism, by W. R. Anderson and M. P. Hughes. There are many relatives to mourn the loss of his sweet presence.
 Woman's Exponent photo copy.

FARMAN.—At Franklin, Oneida County, Idaho, June 24th, 1893, of very old age, being in her ninety-first year, Sister Clara Ann Farmman, widow of James Farmman, who died at Winter Quarters in the year 1847. Sister Farmman was born in Dummerston, Windham County, Vermont, March 8, 1798, was baptized in Fawn, Windham County, Vermont, in August, 1813, by Elder Edson Whipple; moved to Nauvoo and arrived there June 24, 1841. In 1847 was at Winter Quarters, where her husband, James Farmman, died. The year following, she with her family started for Utah, where they arrived Sep. 23d, 1848. They lived in Salt Lake City awhile, then she moved to Franklin with her son-in-law, President L. H. Hatch, where she lived until her death. Sister Farmman was a good woman, full of love and charity to all. She lived to a ripe old age, respected and loved by all who knew her. She suffered long, but went to sleep without a murmur. Surely death was sweet to her.

BOWMAN.—At Park Valley, Box Elder Co., Utah, Amelia Christine, the beloved twin daughter of C. J. and A. C. Bowman, on June 23, 1893, of malignant diphtheria, aged 3 years, 7 months and 15 days.

BOWMAN.—Also, at the same place, Anna Foster, infant son of C. J. and A. C. Bowman, on July 4, 1893, of malignant diphtheria and group, aged 6 months and 27 days.

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STRAYED.

FROM HEAD OF MAIN STREET, A light yellow horse Colt, two months old, scratched on breast, black nose and tail and black stripe down the back.

Anyone finding or giving information of its whereabouts to Stanley Taylor, black driver, will be suitably rewarded.

WOOL WOOL.

Having secured, for the present, the large building lately occupied by Z. C. M. I. Produce Department, better known as the Old City Meat Market, I am prepared to continue the purchase or

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