

says that he desires to discontinue the "ad," whereupon the wily fellow produces a book containing "discontinued slips," one of which he fills out and then gets the manager of the company to append his signature. The reading of the slip is to the effect that a certain firm desires to discontinue its "ad" costing \$12.50. Then the alleged representative leaves and all is apparently settled.

In a few days afterwards another "representative" of the Commercial Register appears on the scene. He comes in the capacity of collector for the company. The local business house, as he says, is in debt to his company in the sum of \$12.50, which sum he desires to collect. The merchant doubts very much being in arrears for his "ad" but all doubt is dispelled when the collector presents a sight draft bearing the signature of the company's manager, and dated a year back. The local business man recognizes his signature and as he generally likes to stand good for all paper signed by him, he readily puts up the cash in liquidation of the claim made upon him, after which the "representative" leaves.

The manner in which the scheme is worked is this: The "discontinued slip" is arranged so that after the manager of the company has signed it, the "representative" cuts out a portion of it, which leaves the slip as a sight draft bearing the manager's signature. This the swindler gives to the man who does the collecting act, and he goes forward in a day or two afterward and gets the cash.

Among their victims in this city are the Goube-Pitts Drug company and the Co-operative Wagon and Machine company, the former by Mr. Brice, the latter by George T. Odell, manager. Both of these gentlemen are recognized as clear, level-headed, thorough business men, but notwithstanding this these two sharks got the better of them. Mr. Odell swore to a complaint in the police court today in which he charges "that M. Well did knowingly and designedly by false pretenses and with intent to cheat, obtain \$12.50 from the Co-operative Wagon and Machine company by then and there representing that he desired to have an advertisement in the United States Commercial Register discontinued, whereas he wilfully so folded, arranged and changed a pretended discontinuance card that it amounted to an order or sight draft to pay \$12.50, and this said M. Well then and there well knew. Said machine company parted and was induced to part with said money by relying upon the said fraudulent representations of defendant."

The men operated in Ogden but came to grief there, as they they are now being held awaiting a hearing in the district court on charge of obtaining money under false pretenses and forgery. They were quickly nipped in the Junction city and had a hearing before a committing magistrate who held them to a higher tribunal. When the ends of justice have been satisfied in Weber county, then the men will be taken in hand to answer for their swindling exploits in Salt Lake.

Sam Ewing, the proprietor of the Cullen, is also out and injured. The smooth customers paid their bills at

the hotel by means of a bank check, which when presented for payment was refused and stamped as a forgery. Mr. Brice, of the Goube-Pitts Drug company, has written the Commercial Register company of Philadelphia, asking them if such men as those claiming to be their authorized agents are in their employ. He expects an answer in a day or two.

THE EUROPEAN MISSION.

[Millennial Star, Oct. 26.]

Arrivals. — The following named Elders arrived in Liverpool on October 28, 1896, per American Line steamer Rhynland:

For the British Mission—Wm. J. Holt, Jed. Stringham, Bountiful; George W. Fairbourn, Mill Creek; Mark Austin, Lehi; Wm. Joseph Panter, Union.

For the Swiss and German Mission—Oliver H. Budge, Paris, Idaho; Wm. Jacob Heckmann, Salt Lake City.

For the Scandinavian Mission—Severin Norman Lee, Brigham City.

Accompanying the missionaries were Brother Noah Wardle, and Brother F. A. Sakuth with his wife and children, who have come on a visit.

Release and Appointments — Edward E. Pike, who arrived in Liverpool from Utah on October 8, 1896, has been appointed to labor as a traveling Elder in the Cheltenham conference. By an oversight, notice of this appointment was not published in the Star at the time.

John Amor, who has been laboring as a traveling Elder in the Cheltenham conference, has been honorably released to return home November 5, 1896.

William J. Holt and William J. Panter have been appointed to labor as traveling Elders in the Liverpool conference.

Jed. Stringham and George W. Fairbourn have been appointed to labor as traveling Elders in the Leeds conference.

Mark Austin has been appointed to labor as a traveling Elder in the Manchester conference.

EMERY STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the Emery Stake convened in Ferron on Sunday, November 8th, 1896.

On account of there being several cases of that dread disease, diphtheria, in the ward, only two meetings were held, and these were poorly attended.

Presidents Larsen, Seely and Howard, also Bishop Brukerhoff, Nelson, Rasmussen, Olsen, Robertson and Johnson reported that many of the Saints were careless in attending their meetings.

Crops were very good notwithstanding the damage done by rain, floods, etc.

Elders A. E. Wall, Alex. Jameson, and U. E. Curtis spoke briefly on the subjects of Tithing, religious, class work, and the benefits of the Gospel. The general and Stake authorities were sustained.

Although we were few in number, the Spirit of God was in our midst. Many consoling words were uttered

to the afflicted families of Ferron, and the Saints were counseled to pray and labor earnestly, that the disease might not spread. Three deaths had occurred.

The songs of Zion were sung very creditably by Professor Thomas and his little choir of Ferron.

A. E. WALL, Clerk.

GEN. MILES'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11. — In his annual report to the secretary of war, Gen. Miles, commanding the army, recommends a liberal appropriation for replacing the present decaying and antiquated post buildings, especially those on what was formerly the Indian frontier.

Gen. Miles believes that the freedom of the country of late from Indian outbreaks is to be ascribed to the fact that the Indians now receive better treatment from the government, that they are more impressed with the power of the army to punish them, and that their affairs are in many cases managed by competent army officers. Therefore he recommends that this same policy as to the Indians be continued.

Gen. Miles again devotes a large portion of his report to the consideration of questions of coast defenses and renews forcibly all of the recommendations on that subject made in his former reports. It is recommended that liberal appropriations be made for the manufacture of guns, their emplacements, quarters and barracks. The estimates that Gen. Miles makes for the next year for the work of the ordnance, engineers' and quartermasters' departments at the different coast points include the following: Mobile, Ala., \$150,400; New Orleans, \$439,400; Galveston, Tex., \$157,925; San Diego, Cal., \$600,002; San Francisco, \$902,850; mouth of Columbia river, \$566,325; Puget sound, \$764,050. Gen. Miles says:

"An unwise argument has been made against the construction of modern appliances of war, on the theory that it is a danger and a menace to the laboring classes. In some instances marked protests have been made against such a national policy. The arguments seem scarcely worthy of consideration, yet it is deemed proper to call attention to the fact that these national safeguards are in no sense a menace to any class of our citizens, not even to the humblest individual, but on the other hand they are a protection to the life and property of all classes, from the highest to the lowest. They protect not only the commercial ports, with their accumulations of public buildings and private dwellings, commerce and ship yards, but the factory, the foundry, the workshop and also the savings banks and the cottages. In fact, the destruction of our great commercial and manufacturing cities would be a national disaster far more serious and appalling to the great masses of the laboring people than it would be to any other class of our people."

General Miles renews his former recommendations for an increase of the army, on the ground that it has not kept pace with the increased wealth of public and private interests,