

meeting-houses in velvets and feathers, in silks and satins, and who with upturned eyes and hypocritical voices, insult the majesty of Heaven by drawing out, "Lord have mercy upon us miserable sinners." Yet they are murderers—murderers of the worst kind, shedders of innocent blood, consumers of their own flesh, whom the vengeance of God awaits. Yet this young man and woman could have done all this, and no marshals with ready feet would have dogged their steps, no packed grand juries with unanimous alacrity would do the bidding of overzealous prosecuting attorneys, no Federal judge would overturn precedent, ignore law, disregard justice on purpose to convict. No, they might then have been the friends, associates, companions of judge and prosecutor, governor and commissioner; but now, as they would neither associate unrighteously, nor take means to destroy the results of their union, but honestly and virtuously live, as is claimed, as husband and wife, he stands in the felon's dock charged with an offence against the dignity of the United States, and to convict him oppressive laws, more oppressively administered, are brought to bear with all the ingenuity that malice can devise and hatred adopt. And there, in this ignominious position, he stands, with every person who might possibly be his friend, excluded from the jury, without the possibility of a fair trial by his peers, not one of the panel being in the least sympathy with himself; and by such people this unfortunate young gentleman has to be tried, judged, prosecuted, proscribed and condemned because of his firm and unswerving faith in the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, of David, Solomon and numerous other God-fearing and honorable men, who, like Him, have despised the cant and hypocrisy of an ungodly world and dared to obey the behests of Jehovah. Of these things he had learned from the Bible, in the Sunday school; no wonder then that our would-be reformers are so anxious to exclude the Bible from our district schools, as its teachings and examples so emphatically condemn the theories on which the acts and legislation of Congress are based, as well as the course pursued by those who seek to aid in the regeneration of Utah by adding to or taking from the law as is best suited to shield their own corrupt practices, or, on the other hand, by extra judicial proceedings, under cover of the law they pervert, to prosecute and persecute the Mormons.

And where was this scene enacted? In the gorgeous palaces of Belshazzar, surrounded by his wives, concubines and nobles, and where was seen written on the walls, "Mene, mene, tekel upharasin?" No. Was it at the destruction of the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, when ten righteous persons could not be found to avert the wrath of an offended God, or in Pompeii or Herculaneum, who, in their turn, for their libidinous and unrighteous practices, as Sodom and Gomorrah, suffered the vengeance of eternal fire? No. Was it in the Saturnalia of the Bacchanals of ancient Greece and Rome? No. Those nations have been long overthrown and are now only known to a few readers of ancient history. Was it during the reign of the first French republic when they elevated a prostitute as the goddess of reason? No. Was it in the days of the inquisition, when the rack, the gibbet, the fagot and the flames were brought into requisition to force unwilling victims to testify of things which their conscience forbade and who perished by thousands for daring to think and act, and believe in and worship God according to the dictates of their conscience? No. Was it under the influence of Bacchus or in the midnight revellings as exhibited in Rome under Nero? No. This scene was enacted in midday, in the 19th century, in the year of our Lord 1884, in the Federal Court House in Salt Lake City, at a court-presided over by Judge Zane, Chief Justice for the United States in the Territory of Utah, assisted by Prosecuting Attorney Dickson and the other adjuncts of the law, and in the presence of several hundred American citizens. Towards these gentlemen personally I have no feelings, no complaints to make. I understand them to bear the reputation of being learned and honorable men in all other matters. But they stand in an unfortunate position; they represent a cause so low that it is impossible to look upon it without loathing and commiseration, they represent a political exigency, a party necessity, capital has to be made by the persecution and prosecution of American citizens who have embraced an unpopular faith, and they are the tools with which the unclean, despicable and barbarous work has to be done. I envy not their calling. I have no desire to stand in their shoes. Let my work be to do the will of God, to build up truth, virtue, righteousness, honor and peace upon the earth, and they may, if they so prefer, continue in the unfortunate work that their party has assigned to them.

Before I close I will say that I have not spoken on this subject with any feeling of acrimony in my heart towards the parties engaged in these proceedings. Some of the gentlemen, engaged therein, in other respects bear an excellent reputation. I will further say that we as Latter-day Saints have often heard it reported and reiterated in our ears that the world was growing worse and worse, deceiving and being deceived, and that it would grow worse and worse. So we need not be surprised to see the fulfillment of these things. Further-

more, I wish specifically to state that while these abominations exist and these acts of injustice, we leave it with the perpetrators of these acts to pursue their own vain course. But it is for us to guard well against the innovations of the corrupt and the designing; it is for us to guard well our liberties; and then it is for us to treat honorably, rightly, and properly all honorable men and women. Although thousands are engaged in committing these crimes which are too dreadful to reflect upon; yet at the same time there are thousands and millions of honorable men and women throughout the nations, and many of them among us. We don't class them with the corrupt, the libidinous and the murderers; although for our part we must be very careful of our associations, and know the characters of those whom we receive into our houses, or allow our children to associate with.

God bless you and lead you in the paths of life; and while others are trying to exalt crime and murder into a fine art and extol these libidinous practices; and while we have test oaths framed on purpose to screen the adulterer and adulteress; and while honorable men are prevented, or voluntarily abstain from voting, and harlots and whoremongers, and men who betray their wives and associate with other women are considered honorable men and protected by the authorities of this Territory, it is for us to guard ourselves against everything that is improper, and to be pure, especially you that bear the vessels of the Lord. God bless you and lead you in the paths of life, in the name of Jesus, Amen.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

ALBANY, N. Y., 30.—Gov. Cleveland, accompanied by his private secretary, Lamont, and Adjutant General Farnsworth, drove from the Executive Mansion in a closed carriage shortly before 10 o'clock this morning to the Boston & Albany station, where they took the regular 10 o'clock train for Pittsfield. There was no demonstration of any sort, in accordance with Gov. Cleveland's expressed desire.

New Milford, 30.—Great crowds gathered at Canaan Falls, West Cornwall and Kent, and Governor Cleveland appeared on the platform of each station. Crowds gathered to grasp him by the hand. There was great enthusiasm all along the route.

At Great Barrington an immense crowd had assembled. Gov. Cleveland appeared on the rear platform, and was received with loud cheering. While the train waited hundreds grasped him by the hand, and as it moved away three cheers were given for the next President of the United States.

At Chatham Gov. Cleveland was greeted by an immense number of people, who crowded to shake him by the hand and to assure him of his final success. The train left the station amid the booming of cannon and cheers of the vast assemblage.

Bridgeport, Conn., 30.—Gov. Cleveland arrived in this city by special train on the Housatonic road at 4.30 p. m., in company with delegates from New Haven and Bridgeport. A crowd of about 2,000 gathered at the depot and a salute of 100 guns was fired. He was escorted to the Atlantic Hotel, where a reception was held until 5.15 p. m., when he left by special train for New Haven. The arrangements are that he will return about 9.30 this evening and attend a democratic rally at Barnum rink, after which he will take a special train by the Housatonic road for Albany.

Pittsfield, Mass., 30.—When it was learned this morning that Cleveland would pass through Pittsfield en route from Albany, an immense crowd of citizens for miles around were at the depot to meet him. The Governor's stay here of half an hour was celebrated by cheering, music and cannonading.

New Haven, Conn., 30.—In this city rain had fallen heavily throughout the day. All the arrangements for the day had been completed, but they ended, after all, in total cancellation. At 10 a. m. all idea of a parade had been given up. At the Union depot at 2 o'clock crowds began pouring in. At 3 p. m. over 3,000 persons surged in and out of the depot, awaiting Governor Cleveland's arrival. Despite the heavy downpour the crowd pressed upon the platform, its denser portions gathering around the train dispatcher's office, and when positive news of Governor Cleveland's arrival at Bridgeport was received the excitement of his drenched admirers increased. A special train left Bridgeport at 1.15, but the announcement of this fact was made only to be followed by a bogus telegram stating that bad weather would prevent the Governor's arrival at New Haven. But the crowd would not have it thus, and the special from Bridgeport rolled into the depot some moments before 6. There was a general struggle for positions of advantage. Sober and staid citizens cheered themselves hoarse. In the rush on the platforms the crowd was beyond control. The enthusiasm was almost frenzied. Inside, even the lunch counters were appropriated for standing room, and all the while the army of hacks tore down from the city's centre and deposited fresh additions to the distinguished visitor's welcomers.

When the police had hewed a passage-way, Gov. Cleveland descended from his train. Cheer after cheer rolled through the depot, and the struggle to get a glimpse of the New York statesman was renewed by men wild with enthusiasm. The Governor, with Cols. Lamont and Farnsworth, of his staff, was followed to his carriage by ex-Governors Charles R. Ingersoll and James E. English, ex-Mayor J. B. Robertson, Congressman Chas. L. Mitchell and a score of other prominent democrats, and driven immediately to the New Haven House, where supper was served. It was finally decided to hold a reception at the City Hall. Here, at seven o'clock, the corridors were filled with an audience which has been rarely seen in New Haven. The committee in charge could hardly keep back the surging tide of enthusiastic humanity. In a few minutes the familiar face of New York's governor was seen on the staircase. The cheers which went up were deafening. From the first floor to the vaulted roof a cry of welcome broke forth again and again. The Governor immediately stepped in front of the Mayor's office. The crowds pressed forward in the right pass and were marshalled one by one to pass the visitor. Some of them were allowed to press his hand, and some were not. So anxious was each man in the crowd to get a chance to greet the Governor that order could not be enforced for some time, and it was only when a squad of police arrived that the handshaking was made comparatively easy. At 6.30 the torture ceased, and the Governor, his forehead covered with perspiration, was dragged into the Mayor's office and allowed to sit down. He complained of the strain to which he had been subjected. "My arm," he said with a smile, is stiff from this cordial handshaking. I will certainly carry away with me a good opinion of New Haven strength. If you democrats vote like you shake hands, there can be no resisting you."

Brief introductions followed, the Mayor doing the honors of his office. When the City Hall was comparatively cleared the band, which had been playing at frequent intervals, formed in front of the building, and hundreds of citizens, despite the rain and mud, formed into an impromptu escort to attend Cleveland on his way to the Bridgeport train.

Bridgeport, 30.—Gov. Cleveland returned from New Haven at about 9, and was at once escorted to the Atlantic House by Chairman W. H. Barnum, where a rest of nearly an hour was taken. Notwithstanding the severe northeast storm, a crowd of several hundred persons accompanied the Governor to the hall. A large gathering had assembled in Recreation Hall long before Gov. Cleveland's arrival in the city, and was addressed by local speakers. Shortly before 10 Gov. Cleveland and party appeared upon the stage. Amid immense enthusiasm Cleveland was introduced by Bernard Keating, president of the meeting. Gov. Cleveland said:

I cannot forbear at such a time as this to express the pleasure I experience in the sincere and heartfelt welcome that the people of New Haven, Bridgeport and the State of Connecticut have offered me. If this welcome was a tribute to me as an individual, I could only express my gratitude, but when I find I represent an idea that is the same with you as me, it is with a sense of solemn responsibility that I stand before you. (Cheers.) The world has not produced so grand a spectacle as a nation of freemen determining its own course. In that position you stand to-night. At such a time a leader stands in a solemn position, and the plaudits of his hearers only serve to increase the feeling of responsibility (that is, if he is true to his country, and to the best interests of her people) which pervades his thoughts. Survey the field of the coming contest! See the forces drawn up in array against you from a party strong in numbers, flanked by a vast army of office-holders long in power, rich in resources, both of money and influence, but corrupt to the core. To-day they seek to control the religious element of your country. To-morrow they will endeavor to gain the interest of your millionaire magnates for the purpose of raising money to carry on their campaign. There should be no mistake about this contest. It is an attempt to break down the barrier between the people of the United States and those that rule them. The people are bound by officeholders whose business it is to make money out of their positions. If you were to go on forever choosing your rulers from this class, what would be the end? This is a question every one of you can answer for himself. Thousands are flocking to our standard, for they love their fellow-countrymen and their country more than they do their party. Let us feel that the people are the rulers of the nation, and not the officeholders, whose sole ambition and purpose is private gain. [Applause.] Let us also feel that if the people give us the power of government we have a sacred trust."

Cheer after cheer followed Mr. Cleveland's speech. The audience rose to their feet in a body and hats were thrown into the air. The galleries, which were filled with ladies, were a mass of waving handkerchiefs, and it was fully ten minutes before Mr. McSweeney, the Irish "suspect" who made the concluding speech of the evening, could be introduced.

After the meeting Cleveland took the train for Albany.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., 30.—Governor Hendricks, in accordance with his

usual custom in election years, to address the Democracy of Shelbyville, his own home, the last week of the campaign, spoke there this afternoon. He had been engaged for the barbecue Sept. 25th, but cancelled it to visit Columbus, much to the regret of his old constituency. The meeting today was attended by over 3,000 people. In his speech he counselled the Democracy of Shelbyville to close up their divided ranks and sustain him once more by their suffrages, as they had in the past. He told the people he wanted their votes, although some dudes had charged that it was not proper for him to ask for votes. His speech proper was devoted to three propositions, viz: that the tariff should be limited to the needs of the Government; that, the Republican party, by its policy, had driven our carrying trade from the ocean, reducing it from 85 to 15 per cent, and that the surplus in the Treasury should be reduced.

Upon the tariff, he said: "In this platform the republicans assure the country that they will remedy the inequalities in the tariff system and remove its excesses. Is not that an admission that the tariff law of this country is not equal and that taxes are unequal on the people; that on one man the tax is higher, heavier and harder than it is upon another? I think so. What have they been doing in the 19 years that have passed by since the close of the war, during which the republican party has been all the time in power? Why is it they have come before the people and admit that the revenue system is not equal and just? Why is it that they have to admit that there is an excess collected through the instrumentality of the revenue laws? How much shall the people be taxed? The answer is a plain one. Taxation shall equal, but not exceed the wants of the government economically administered. That is what President Arthur said two years ago; it is what the democratic convention said in July last at Chicago."

Senator Williams, of Kentucky, followed Hendricks, and Judge Campbell, of Illinois, spoke to-night.

NEW YORK, 30.—Blaine went to Brooklyn this afternoon to attend the reception and mass meetings there, and to review the parade. The flags of the city were hoisted on the city hall, municipal buildings and many private residences. Blaine went first to the Mansion House, where an informal reception was held and hundreds of people presented to him. He was given a reception by the ladies of Brooklyn at the Academy of Music this afternoon. In response to an address delivered by Rev. Dr. Behrens, on behalf of the ladies, Blaine said:

"In the important national contest which now draws to a close, much of the progress of which I have personally witnessed, two things have especially impressed me—the influence exerted by the women of the United States and that exerted by the young men. And I do not know that I ought to divide these, for I attribute the great interest and activity of the young men largely to the influence of their mothers. The republican party owes a great debt to the women of the United States. Not a debt now maturing, but one which began at the very foundation of the party; for the literature which sprang from the pen of a woman did much—I was about to say did most—to concentrate that great army of freedom which in the conflict that came upon the country, destroyed the institution of slavery; and I am sure that when the news came to me that I was selected for the important and responsible position for which I now stand, I received no greeting that meant more, or was more grateful to me than the one which came to me from that lady whose gifted pen imparted spirit and soul to the anti-slavery agitation when she gave to the world "Uncle Tom's Cabin." (Prolonged applause, and three cheers for Harriet Beecher Stowe.) I do not feel, therefore, that the ladies of Brooklyn are taking any other step in this extraordinary welcome—which my grateful heart feels impossible to respond to adequately in words—I do not feel that they are taking any new or exerting any other influence than that which has been constantly exerted by woman during 30 of the most important years in the history of the United States, in which the republican party has led to national progress. I know the widespread influence that goes out from such greetings as this. I know that without the suffrage, women cast often the weightiest vote, etc.

After the ladies' reception, Blaine was driven to the residence of S. V. White, where he dined. The other guests included John Sherman, ex-Secretary of the Treasury; Rev. Edward Beecher and Mayor Lew.

In the evening the Brooklyn Academy of Music was tastefully decorated. At 7.45 Gen. Fremont entered the hall, and received quite an ovation, which he acknowledged in a few remarks. He was followed by Blaine, who said:

As I am to be followed by my distinguished friend, Senator Sherman, of Ohio, in a speech, I take it as my only duty of the evening to furnish the text. To begin with, the currency system of the United States, which was brought back to par with gold by my distinguished friend, then the eminent Secretary of the Treasury, will be held at that point. Second, that system of duties which affords encouragement and protection alike to the laborer and the capitalists in the United States will be maintained. Third, a just system of settlement on public lands and the conservation of those lands for

the benefit of actual settlers will be upheld. Fourth, that munificent and magnificent system of pensions which has rewarded the fortitude and valor of our soldiers will be retained in honorable faith, and fifth, that encouraging improvement in the civil service of the United States will be maintained and further developed as experience shall point the way; and on that the Republican party, is the only one that ever has had the resolution and courage to limit its own political power. The Republican party did not give power by a struggle for reform in the civil service; but, with the possession of a patronage large and greater than imperial sway ever controlled of patronage initiated that great reform within its own ranks—an achievement without precedent and without parallel in the history of politics. And what has been accomplished is but the forshadowing of that which more enlarged experience shall demonstrate to be wise, patriotic and effective. And, lastly, those great amendments of what was gained by the war—the emancipation of the slaves, the declaration of the right of citizenship, the guaranty of the national credit by organic enactments and that liberal basis of suffrage which forbid that it should stop at any line of color—all this will be maintained with patriotic fidelity.

From the Academy of Music, Blaine and General Fremont were driven to the Grand Opera House, where there was another great crowd outside and a very large audience inside. Upon Blaine's appearance there was a repetition on a smaller scale of the scene at the Academy. Being introduced by the chairman of the evening, Blaine spoke as follows:

"The republican party had its origin in a combination of patriotic men, 30 years ago, to prevent the introduction of slavery into the Territories of the United States. That battle, waged with persistence, etc.

"Twenty-four years of power have certainly vindicated the claims of the republican party to general and national confidence. And the leading question now to be decided is, whether that industrial system and that financial system shall be superceded, and whether the experiment of free trade with a possible change in our currency system shall be resorted to by the voluntary consent of the American people."

Trades unions may protect you from the unjust exactions of an employer, but how, in an era of free trade, can it protect you from the importation of cheap fabrics from the Old World, which must necessarily reduce your own wages, or probably compel the abandonment of rival manufactures in this country.

From the Grand Opera House Blaine was taken to a carriage and driven to Williamsburg, where he addressed an open air meeting.

After the meeting at Williamsburg, Blaine took a place at the head of the procession. The rain was then falling heavier than ever. As the procession reached the republican headquarters in Montague street, Blaine took his stand on the platform, and sheltered by a waterproof and umbrella, reviewed the parade, which numbered 6,000 men in uniforms. The unceasing rain had drenched them through and through, and the torches for the most part were extinguished.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., 30.—Gen. Logan spent most of the day at the residence of John E. Thomas, where he received a large number of calls. In the afternoon he made a brief address in the public square. The tariff was the principal feature discussed. He said the democratic party was doing everything possible to break up American industries and pauperize American labor. Democratic success, he said, meant free trade. He presented statistics in connection with his arguments. He left for Indiana to-night. He will reach Indianapolis in the morning and place himself in the hands of the republican committee till the night before the election.

DENVER, 30.—The Tribune-Republican's Sorocco, New Mexico, special says: The passenger train this evening, as it was nearing Escondida, four miles north of here, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, was fired into by a band of masked men. One woman is reported shot. The town is up in arms, and the sheriff is in pursuit.

ALBANY, N. Y., 31.—Governor Cleveland and party arrived here from Connecticut at 9.45 this morning. The Governor at once resumed his executive duties. To-morrow morning he leaves for New York, to review the business men's parade to-morrow evening. He goes to Buffalo on Monday to vote, returning to Albany.

NEW YORK, 31.—The German steamer *Rhine*, which arrived here to-day from Bremen, reports, Oct. 24th, at 7 o'clock in the evening, latitude 49 degrees, 38 seconds, longitude 27 degrees, 41 seconds, she fell in with the Dutch steamer *Maasdam*, from Rotterdam for New York, which was all ablaze. The *Rhine* took from her boats the passengers and crew, numbering 186 in all, and brought them to this port. The *Maasdam* carried a miscellaneous cargo consigned to New York. The vessel was valued at \$200,000. It was about 9 p. m. when the *Maasdam* was first seen to be on fire. The boats of the steamship were picked up one by one as the *Rhine* approached. W. H. Vandenton, agent of the steamship company, says that the *Rhine*, with Captain Vandenzel of the *Maasdam* and her passengers and crew, will arrive at Hoboken at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The steamship *Rhein* arrived at her dock soon after 3 with the passengers and crew of the steamer *Maasdam*.