

from Ex-Governor West an extract from Mr. Rawlins' manuscript of the speech which he had prepared for delivery at Provo, and concerning which the Governor says that it was "furnished by himself (Mr. Rawlins) from the original manuscript prepared previous to delivery."

That Mr. Rawlins did not stick to his written and memorized speech is very evident if the statements of those who were present at the meeting which he addressed can be relied upon. I am informed by a gentleman of high character and unquestioned veracity, who was present, and who wrote down the words that Mr. Rawlins uttered, that he did say: "What do you think when I tell you that in consideration of his bond being reduced \$20,000 the Mormon people are to be sold into the ranks of the Republican party?" This statement, written on the spot, employs, I am assured, "his exact words, taken at the time of delivery; it is verbatim et literatim;" and this agrees with other statements which were made by persons who were present. It appears, therefore, to be a question of veracity between Mr. Rawlins and his hearers, and into the discussion of which I need not enter.

But whether Mr. Rawlins made this statement or not, it has gone out as coming from him, and it is due to the people of Utah Territory that I should make some explanation concerning the relinquishment of the bonds.

I happened to be in Washington last spring, and in conversation with high officials I found they felt that a terrible injustice had been done me in the matter of these bonds, and one of the gentlemen in whose power it was under the law to recommend a settlement, pointed out to me the way by which it could be done, and he and others evinced a willingness to do everything in their power to aid me. A settlement was made, and not a word was said by any one connected with the business concerning votes for the Republican party.

I am sure that those who know me would not believe me capable of any such conduct as bargaining votes to bring advantage to myself. But in order that there may be no doubt in any mind concerning this, I wish to state in the most emphatic and comprehensive manner that there is not the slightest foundation in truth for such a charge. It is unqualifiedly and absolutely false. In all my associations in Washington, there was no transaction that ever gave me so much pleasure as this; not because of the money consideration (and yet that was considerable, amounting, with interest, to about \$33,000) but because of the deep interest that was taken in the case by President Harrison and the different members of his cabinet to whose knowledge the case was brought, and who had not forgotten my former association with them in the halls of Congress.

In the manuscript of the speech which Mr. Rawlins prepared for delivery at Provo, he says: "In my opinion, they (the bonds) could not have been made so high as to induce him to come up and face the punishment which he expected would be inflicted upon him."

Had this expression been uttered by

Mr. Rawlins in the heat of debate, it would not perhaps be worthy of notice, although an extraordinary statement under any circumstances from an attorney concerning one who had been his client. But it was deliberately prepared by him in his chamber, and without provocation. How such language can be reconciled as appropriate or professional, apart from every other consideration, I leave to all men of honor in his profession and the public at large to judge.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.
SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 5, 1892.

ELDER HAAG'S DEATH.

The NEWS is kindly permitted to publish the following letter from Don C. W. Musser, sent to the First Presidency of the Church, regarding the death of his fellow missionary, Elder Adolf Haag:

MOUNT CARMEL HOSPITAL,
Near Haifa, Turkey, Oct. 4th, 1892.

Referring to the demise of our beloved brother and fellow worker in the cause of truth, Adolf Haag, I will say he died of typhus yesterday morning at five minutes past four. On the 16th of September, the day after I addressed you my last letter, Brother Haag was again taken ill and, notwithstanding everything that human love and skill could suggest for his good being done, he gradually sank lower and lower until the angel of rest was sent to loosen the bands holding him to this earth of sorrow and pain, and hid his soul "ascend on high and be removed for the labors you have so willingly and faithfully performed." I was with him from the time he was taken sick until his spirit was wafted above, and not once did I hear him complain. I did not, I could not think he was so seriously ill; not even when he got so weak I had to feed him and lift him from one bed to the other, did I realize I would soon have to part with my energetic and noble companion. And even now, after seeing his thin, pleasant face fixed in death, after our long visit to the cemetery listening to the doleful music of the village bell made to toll as a mark of respect for the man of God, who had left all behind to follow Jesus—after beholding the body of clay returned to mother earth, and seeing the flowers that were so lovingly prepared to strew on his grave, it is hard for me to realize that he is gone and I am alone. Brother Haag, though here but a short time, had made a host of friends, as evinced by the large concourse of people, all anxious to show their sympathies by coming to the funeral, among whom I saw the German consul and his wife, who, by the by, have been very kind to us. The mayor of Haifa, who entertained us all one afternoon listening to our testimonies, and, in fact, nearly every one in the colony was in attendance.

You will see by the heading of this letter that I am in the hospital. This is a house built on top of Mount Carmel whose people come to get the benefit of the fresh mountain air. By order of the doctor I brought Brother Haag here, but it did not seem to be just the thing for him, so last Friday the doctor had us move him back to the colony where he could get to see him

oftener, and where he afterwards died in Brother Grau's house. After the funeral the doctor said it would be absolutely necessary for me to return to the mountain unless I wanted to get sick. And as I felt that this was the case, I decided to come right up. I shall stay here a week or so to rest and recruit myself.

I have just finished letters to President Young and to Brother Richard Haag of Salt Lake, and as I know of nothing more of importance to communicate at present I will bring my brief letter to a close.

Praying the Lord to bless you I remain your brother in the covenant of truth. DON. C. W. MUSSER.

I will add that Brother Herman is well and reports everything in good condition at Aintab. D. C. W. M.

WASATCH STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the Wasatch Stake of Zion convened in the Stake house, Heber, Oct. 29 and 30, 1892.

Saturday 10:30 a. m.—There were present on the stand, Apostle Lyman, President Hatch and counselors, members of the High Council, Bishops of the various wards and counselors, Patriarch Thomas Hicken and others. In the afternoon we had the pleasure of having President Joseph E. Taylor and Elder Charles Wilcken of Salt Lake City.

Conference was called to order by President Hatch, who made a few remarks saying he had nothing to report but peace and prosperity in this Stake.

Elder Joseph Lamhart, a late missionary, made some good remarks on the studies and obligations of the Saints, pre-existence of our spirits and the necessity of living lives of righteousness.

Elder John E. Moulton, a late missionary also, occupied a few moments, referring to the difference that existed among the children of men. He considered God was just, and the cause of the difference was the result of ourselves either here or in our primeval state, in the manner we kept the commandments of our Father in Heaven, and obedience to known duties.

Apostle Lyman occupied the remainder of the forenoon. He dwelt on the importance of being as energetic in our labors at home as when on missions, the keeping of a brief history of our travels and the events of life, the necessity of reviewing our actions so that we might improve in the future, and said the course we pursue in this life will determine our life in a world to come, just as our actions before we came here determined our position here on this earth.

2 P. M.—After the usual exercises Apostle Lyman gave some instructions to the Bishops relative to making their reports, and the various things he wanted them to refer to. The various Bishops then reported the condition of their wards, which was very satisfactory.

President Jos. E. Taylor occupied the remainder of the afternoon in giving some excellent instructions on the necessity of attending to spiritual duties, referring to the negligence that existed with some who attended to secular labors on the Sabbath day