

poor, but they are not in a starving condition by any means.

The weather is moderating, the thermometer ranging from 40 to 60 degrees above zero.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 25.—The Hanlan-Trickett sculling match is fixed for May 3, 1888. Hanlan challenges Bubeur to two matches, to take place in England in September, each for £500 a side.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—In the matter of the charges of dishonest racing practices made by Lord Durham, to which Sir George Chetwynd took exceptions, the stewards of the Jockey Club refuse to interfere until a reasonable time has elapsed for the persons interested to bring action at law.

VIENNA, Dec. 23.—It is reported that Count Von Walckenstein, Austrian ambassador to Russia, has sent a confidential reassuring report to the government from St. Petersburg to the effect that the movements of Russian troops on the Austrian frontier are only in accordance with the scheme which has been in operation since the Turkish war, to place a permanent cordon from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

TORONTO, Dec. 23.—At today's session, De Grange, of the committee on banking, reported that in view of the suspension of several of the chartered banks in the Dominion, thereby forfeiting public confidence in Canadian monetary institutions on their present basis, they would recommend that the circulating currency of the Dominion be secured by the government. The report was adopted.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 23.—A special to the Times-Union says: The schooner yacht *Maria* of New York, sailed from Key West last night for Mellise in search of hidden treasure. Information and a chart relating to the treasure were obtained from a sailor in Washington. Many prominent Congressmen are said to be interested in the venture. The expedition is commanded by special-treasure Agent Peck.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The grand jury today considered the charges against Henry Ives and Charles A. Stayer. Several witnesses gave testimony regarding the allegations that Ives and Stayer unlawfully disposed of securities of the Mineral Range Railroad Company, while acting as officers of that corporation. Ives was accorded the privilege of appearing in his own behalf and did so, accompanied by his counsel. The grand jury was dismissed this afternoon without having found an indictment against

IVES OR STAYER.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—Captain Walton, of the schooner *Granger*, reports that on the 20th inst. his mate boarded the wrecked schooner *Kelly* off Cape Henlopen and found Captain Taylor dead on the deck. There were marks on his throat and bruises on the head. Captain Watson thinks he was murdered.

PHOENIX, Arizona, Dec. 23.—Governor Sulzick has granted a pardon to Barney Riggs, serving a life sentence in the territorial prison at Yuma, on condition of his leaving the territory. Riggs is the prisoner who assisted in keeping down the insurrection of convicts some time ago and saving the life of Supt. Gates.

THIEF CAUGHT.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 23.—Frank C. McNealy, for whom detectives have been looking for months, was captured here this morning. McNealy's crime was the theft of \$180,000 in bonds and \$3,500 in cash from the Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution, of Saco, Maine, of which he was teller. He fled to Europe but returned here on the steamer *Polynesian* on Sunday. His brother came here from Saco and met him and the theory is that he took away the bonds with him when he returned to Saco as they were not found when McNealy's baggage was searched today. His trunk contained many suits of costly clothing and considerable fine jewelry. The only writing found was two telegrams in cipher. There was also a complete set of appliances for effecting disguises. McNealy admitted

HIS IDENTITY.

He sent for Consul-General Phelan, with whom he had a long private interview. The Saco authorities were notified of the arrest. McNealy subsequently received a dispatch from Cashier Kelly of the Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution, stating that his brother Harry McNealy had left for Halifax to act as their agent, explain matters and make all arrangements. The state constable at Saco tonight telegraphed to the chief of police to hold the prisoner until the proper papers had been forwarded. Consul Phelan has received dispatches from the teller of the Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution, authorizing him to take care of any of the stolen bonds that might be secured. The cipher telegrams have been translated and appear to have been intended for transmission to a friend by McNealy, as they say his identity has been discovered, and give the cipher for use in sending him dispatches.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 23.—The *Journal's* Tanlequin special says: The bitter fight between the two factions over the result of the recent election in the Cherokee nation, came to a peaceful end today. Joel Mayes, the Downing candidate, was declared elected. Special Agent Armstrong returned to Washington tonight.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—What was probably the worst shaking up ever given a train load of passengers without

killing a single person outright, occurred to the 150 people coming to Chicago on the Minnesota & Northwestern road this morning near Gorman Valley. The rails had spread, and when the train struck the spot, traveling at a good rate of speed, every one of the seven cars left the track. Fully forty passengers were injured, five of them seriously, and two perhaps fatally. The light list of casualties is regarded as remarkable, in view of the fact that the coaches were badly damaged. It is a matter of wonder, at least, that none of them caught fire. Another remarkable feature is that the wreck happened just after the train had passed a long bridge ten feet high. Had it occurred a moment sooner, it would have made a catastrophe of

FEARFUL FATALITY.

The most painful injuries of many were inflicted by broken glass. It is stated that some of the passengers made their way after the accident to Milton station, and endeavored to send messages to friends and relatives, but the operators flatly refused them. Notwithstanding the accident occurred before 10 a. m., it was five hours afterward before medical assistance arrived, the doctor's car being brought up on the regular daily express.

NODOLKS, A. T., Dec. 23.—Kosterlitzki, of Bavispe, Sonora, was in the city last night, and gave an account of the sufferings of the people of the earthquake stricken district. He says the Mexican government recently sent a lot of provisions, but the people are destitute of clothing. What few houses were constructed a month ago have been destroyed, and the people are now living on "Refuge Hill" in huts constructed of poles and grass. The weather is very cold. A small band of Apache Indians are also depredating in the vicinity, and in the last three weeks four men have been killed and much stock run off. The shocks are frequent, though no new rifts have been opened. It is stated that Dr. Goodfellow, with a number of Mexican officers, will leave for that region tomorrow for the purpose of scientific research.

CONJO, Col., Dec. 23.—At an early hour this morning, while traumen were transferring the Gualison sleeper to the Leadville train, in some way the sleeper with one coach got away and started down the steep grade with no trainmen on them to set the brakes, and soon reached the velocity of fifty miles an hour. Two miles from here the cars jumped the track and were demolished. The only passenger on the ill-fated cars was a man named Bates, who covered his head with pillows and was taken out of the wreck without a scratch.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 24.—The *Pioneer Press* recently sent printed inquiries to members of the present Congress asking their views on the question of the division of Dakota and its admission either as two states or one. This morning it publishes replies from seventy-six members of the House, representing twenty-six states and including fifty-eight republicans and eighteen democrats, which indicate a strong probability of the passage of the enabling act admitting the territory as one state after the next Presidential campaign, if such action will be acquiesced in by the people of the territory.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The Knights of Labor are busily engaged circulating petitions which, when filed with signatures, will be sent to Congress, and call on that body to take steps to establish government telegraphy.

ALBANY, Dec. 24.—Manning is still living but his vitality is so nearly exhausted that his physicians say while he may survive the day, he cannot live throughout another night.

Later—Manning died at 1:40 p. m.

THE PRESIDENT'S RESPECT.

WASHINGTON, 24.—The President this afternoon ordered the flags at half-mast on all the public buildings in Washington out of respect to Manning. He also sent the following telegram:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.

To Mrs. Daniel Manning, Albany, New York:

Though in this hour of unutterable grief your sorrow is too sacred to be shared and too deep to be reached by earthly comfort, may I express to you my sincere and tender sympathy, saddened by my own affliction at the loss of a true and trusted friend and loyal associate, who but lately stood at my side in the discharge, with patriotic zeal, of a solemn public duty.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND,

A RALLY.

Manning seemed to rally and brighten considerably this morning to the surprise of his family, and about 1 o'clock this afternoon his son James H., who had been up watching at his bedside almost without rest, went out for a short walk in the fresh air. He returned in a few minutes and entering the room where the nurse and patient were, discovered that his father was breathing faster with shortened breath. The mark of death was on his countenance, and though Manning had repeatedly requested his family not to witness his passing away it was deemed best to summon the household, and in presence of the family, at 1:40 this afternoon, he quietly and gently ceased to breathe.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Archibald McNeill, a leading member of the *Sportsman*, is mysteriously missing. He was last seen on Tuesday, when he embarked for Boulogne.

DUBLIN, Dec. 24.—Captain Dunne, who was committed for trial here for firing a revolver at Rev. Henry Melville, the betrayer of Dunne's daughter, has been admitted to bail.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Parnell will spend the Christmas holidays with Mr. O'Shea at Eltham, in Kent. Parnell's health is much improved. He will probably address his constituents in Cork in January.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Subscriptions to the "national purse" to be given to Edward Burgess, designer of the *Prutian*, *Mayflower* and *Volunteer*, each of which in turn successfully defended the America's cup, has reached \$10,172.25 and a check for that amount was sent to Mr. Burgess at Boston last night.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 24.—Inquiries are being received by cable from the United States regarding the proposed new law placing a heavy duty on the exportation of ores. The matter has not yet been decided, but it is believed the measure will become law. Recently a powerful English company bought and took possession of the San Felipe reduction works near Chihuahua. This company is working hard to secure the adoption of the measure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—Paddy Ryan and Joe McAuliffe, the heavy weight champion of the Pacific Coast, fought with three-ounce gloves for a one thousand dollar purse at the rooms of the California Athletic Club, last night. It was nearly twelve o'clock when the fight commenced. There was some sparring for the opening and Ryan led out with his left but the Californian dodged the blow and caught Ryan a terrific right hander on the left side of the neck. The calling of time at this moment saved Ryan a complete knock-out in the first round. In the second round McAuliffe scored a clean knock down and first blood. This was quickly followed by another knock-down in the third. McAuliffe at this time had Ryan at his mercy as the latter would not try to fight and gave up the contest.

When the two men stepped into the ring it was noticed that Ryan's training had done him little good. He was very fat and rolls of flesh hung over his belt. He was also suffering with a sore right hand, having injured it severely a few days ago in a sparring contest with his trainer. It was claimed that Ryan had been reduced down to 180 pounds, but his appearance did not warrant the statement. McAuliffe entered the ring at 210 pounds. At the conclusion of the fight Ryan was completely used up.

CLINTON JUNCTION, Wis., Dec. 24.—A passenger train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway was derailed by a misplaced switch east of that village this morning. The engine and baggage car were derailed. The baggage car and express messenger were seriously injured.

Advices from Phillips say the injured by yesterday's wreck on the Wisconsin Central road are all doing well. No further deaths have occurred.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—Inquiry has shown that a blacking manufacturer bought the decoration of the Legion of Honor for 60,000 francs, and that M. Wilson and his accomplices shared the spoils. M. Wilson was arrested in connection with the affair.

M. Des Clouds, judge of the court of accounts, has been elected president of the Patriotic League. It will be announced that the league will in future abstain from concerning itself with the internal policy of France and that it will have only one flag, the national emblem, and one motto, "France."

KNOCKING AT THE DOOR.

Utah Wants to Get Into the Union.—The Statehood Question.—How the Polygamy Puzzle Is to be Settled.—The Special Rights Reserved by Congress.

The Utah question is before the public in a different shape to any form it has hitherto assumed. Ever since their colonization of that portion of the domain of Mexico which is now the territory of the United States, the peculiar people commonly called Mormons have endeavored to obtain the political status of a free and sovereign State of the Union.

Their first attempt, in 1849, was met by the organization of a territorial government, with Brigham Young as Governor, appointed by the President and Senate of the United States. He was reappointed at the termination of his first four years' term. The objection raised at subsequent applications from Utah were an insufficiency of population, and when that obstacle was overcome, the acknowledged practice of polygamy by the Mormons.

Again and again have the industrious people who opened the way to the settlement of the vast areas now occupied by civilized races been urged to cast aside the obnoxious feature of their creed, which alone hindered their recognition as an internal part of the Federal Union. But they declared it was a part of their religion, and that while they could not repudiate it, their religion was not assailable on political grounds under the Constitution of the United States. Decisions of the Supreme Court and the enforcement of stringent laws have apparently had the effect of causing a different view of the matter to be taken, by the majority at least, of the people of Utah, and while acknowledging no change in their be-

lief, they have concluded that their acts must conform to the prevailing ideas concerning marriage.

At a constitutional convention held last July, composed of delegates from every county, chosen in mass meetings to which citizens of every party, class and creed were invited, a constitution was formed similar in its general features to other instruments of that character previously adopted, but with these important differences. It provides that in the proposed State of Utah "there shall be no union of church and state. Neither shall any church dominate the state." "That bigamy and polygamy, being considered incompatible with a republican form of government, each of them is declared a misdemeanor," and a fine of not more than one thousand dollars and imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than three years, are imposed as penalties for the violation of this provision, which is declared operative without the aid of legislation.

It has been argued, with apparently good reason, that if Utah should be admitted into the Union with these provisions in the State Constitution, the people of the state would have a perfect right to change their Constitution, and thus fasten polygamy on the country as part of the social system. To meet this a provision is inserted in the amending section of the Constitution, providing that no amendment affecting the bigamy and polygamy provisions shall take effect without the consent of Congress and the President of the United States. Also that the power of pardon conferred upon the governor of the proposed State shall not extend to these offences unless endorsed by the President of the United States.

This puts the Utah question in a new light before the country. The objection raised against the admission of Utah is met in a bold and heroic manner. The anti-polygamy provisions are surrounded with safeguards that seem to render them impregnable. It cannot be denied that the work of prohibition has been done in a very thorough style. But there are two questions which now arise, and which some writers think are fatal to the Utah movement. One is, are not the Mormons insincere in this sudden change of front? and the other, are not these provisions, limiting the state sovereignty by conferring unusual powers on the general government, unconstitutional?

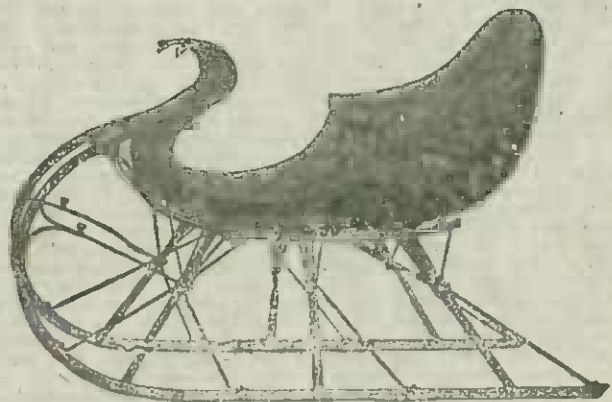
The first is really unanswerable directly, but at the same time is unimportant in view of the second. How can it be determined whether the Mormons are sincere until they have the opportunity of proving their sincerity? It may be said we can judge of their future by their past. But impartial inquiry develops the fact that their reputation in the commercial world for keeping promises and fulfilling contracts is first class. And those among them who have been placed in jeopardy before the courts have preferred a prison to a false promise, for they could have escaped the peni-

tentiary by simply agreeing to obey the law in future as construed by the courts. It is impossible, however, without the gift of prophecy to say what a people will do, and the legal presumption can only be taken, which is that the compact made with the general government is offered in good faith.

The second question appears important at first glance. But on critical examination there is not as much to it as some suppose. It should be understood that this is not an unusual requirement of Congress upon a new state, but a restriction placed upon themselves by the people forming the state. Each state may make its own provisions concerning amendments, the power of pardon, etc., so long as they do not conflict with the Constitution of the United States. There is nothing in that instrument forbidding such action as that taken by the people of Utah. And then the history of our country shows that Congress has imposed special guarantees on different States as conditions to their entrance into the Union, which those states have embodied in their constitutions. It was not claimed that this placed them on an equality with existing States. If it did not in their case it will not in the case of Utah. Louisiana, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, &c., are instances of these special and differing guarantees, which an examination of their "Enabling Acts" will demonstrate.

The Utah question, then, presents itself in a new phase, and one that it will be difficult to dispose of to the satisfaction of the popular mind, without giving way to prejudice and doing political injustice. There are not a few thinking persons who believe that the only effectual way to suppress the practice of polygamy is to leave it to the action of the people who are chiefly interested in its peaceable disposition. And it must be remembered that the citizens of Utah who have inaugurated this new movement are not polygamists in practice and never have been. With their mere belief the country has nothing to do. They are the great majority of the citizens, they have the legal voting power, they proceed as if they were in earnest, and should they be refused the political power they ask for, which they agree to use in bringing Utah into harmony with the rest of the States, the continuance of the present state of Utah affairs will be chargeable to those who deny statehood to an acknowledged sober, industrious and prosperous community of two hundred thousand souls. Congress will have to put on its thinking cap.—*Charleston, S. C. News and Courier.*

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