

fires of war, and as a physician applies sweet oil and poultices to the skin of a scalded man, so the nation needed a poultice and it got it. (Laughter.) When elected Vice-President, Mr. Arthur had been an ardent New York politician, loyal to the party and his friends, carrying himself perhaps beyond the line of prudence; but I honor a man whose imprudence springs from the integrity and loyalty of his heart. (Applause.) When by the terrible deed of an insane man he became President he forgot the things he remembered merely as a politician of New York, and turned with greater trust and wider horizon to confront the duties before him; and when it was necessary that he should sacrifice a bosom friend rather than involve the country in the old trouble and bitterness again, he gave up his friend. Now as to civil service: I think investigation will show that President Arthur was the first to institute civil service reform. He began it when in the custom house, and he still continues it. I don't believe in the nonsense of no third time. I hold if a man proves competent, he should be put in for a third or fourth, or even a fifth term. If by his acts any man ever earned a re-nomination, Mr. Arthur deserves it. I don't say that the non-election of Mr. Arthur is going to ruin the country. The country will prosper, whoever is President; but it is certainly the case that its prosperity is assured, so far as it can be assured, by the action of any one man."

Hon. Benjamin H. Bristow, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, began his address by sketching briefly the distress and discontent which prevailed in the Republican ranks at the accession of President Arthur; a discontent which he said culminated in this State in the overwhelming defeat of the Republican candidate for Governor, against whom personally nothing could be urged. Even the most sanguine Republicans who then hardly have dared to assert that a Republican President could be elected in 1884. He referred to the wonderful change in New York last year, the election of a Republican Legislature, and the remarkable accession in the ranks of Republican Presidential candidates. This change the speaker attributed in great part to the moderation, wisdom and quiet dignity of President Arthur's administration. By refusing the use of the power of this great office in the interest of factions, he has promoted harmony in the party ranks. On reform in the civil service, Bristow said, "The civil service commissioners selected by him pursuant to the statutes were and are well known for their zeal and intelligence in the cause of civil service reform, and they have united in testifying to the correctness and perfect good faith of the President in carrying out the law in letter and spirit." The ex-Secretary declared the business men of this city and the country care little for political acts, but they had an opinion and dared express it, that the general course of President Arthur's administration was good, and would on the whole be for the best interests of the country. The orator closed with the following reference to the letter of Mr. McVeagh, published this morning: "My distinguished friend who has been put to the inconvenience of rushing into print to give me points for my speech does not seem to have quite understood that this meeting was called by free and independent voters, who have a habit of thinking for themselves upon all matters of public concern, and who have no other end in view than the public good. I must decline his invitation of going into the slums of personal defamation."

Bristow retired amid cheers, and after a few other speeches the meeting adjourned. A committee of 100 will be appointed to go to Chicago. Chicago, 20.—A telegram signed by the presidents of the First and Commercial National Banks, by John V. Farwell, Philip D. Armour, Henry Keep, O. W. Potter and other representatives of large commercial and financial interests, was sent to-night to the business men's meeting in New York in behalf of President Arthur's re-nomination. The dispatch expresses appreciation of the importance of the call for that meeting; endorses the spirit and sentiments of the call, and believes President Arthur should be nominated, both in justice to the welfare of the entire country as well as to one who has made so good a President. GALVESTON, 20.—News Matamoros, Mexico, special via Brownsville: Reports reached Matamoros today that a serious revolt broke out yesterday between the people and Government troops and officials at Liraves, about 200 miles from Matamoros. No particulars could be learned. Telegrams have been sent asking particulars. Fears are entertained here by both citizens and officers, that a revolution has started which will spread over the entire Republic. Quite a number of prominent parties here seem not to be surprised at the reported revolt. It is not unwelcome news to many. The Government as now administered is so corrupt that the people are anxious for a change, believing that no government could be worse than the present. Some are found who seem to be rather anxious for a revolution, believing that it would result in annexation. That the political streams of Mexico are troubled there is no longer any doubt. WASHINGTON, 20.—The annual races of the League of American Wheelmen took place to-day in the presence of 5,000 spectators. First race, 25 miles,

for the championship league trophy, now held by Robinson, of England, was won by Frazier, of Smithville, N.J., in 1 hour 38 minutes and 42 1/2 seconds. Second race, 10 miles, won by Brooks, of Elmira, N.Y., in 36 minutes and 3 seconds. Third race, 3 miles, won by Hanna, of this city, in 10.16 1/2. Fourth race, 1 mile, won by Hendee, of Smithville, N.J., in 3 minutes, 6 1/2 seconds. Last race, 1 mile, for tricycles, also won by Hendee in 3.57 1/2.

PITTSBURG, Pa., 21.—The Pennsylvania bank of this city closed its doors at 12.30 p. m., and posted the following on its doors:

"Owing to a continued run for several days, we have decided it wise for our depositors and all concerned to suspend payment for the present."

There is great excitement and a large crowd surrounds the bank. Officers have been placed at the doors.

Oil opened weak, prices declined to 68 1/2 then rallied to 72; but broke again to 69. At 1 o'clock, on account of the announcement of the suspension of the Pennsylvania Bank; feeling very much unsettled and panicky. Trade is excited and a disposition to get rid of oil prevails.

CONCORD, N. H., 21.—In the State democratic convention the chairman, H. W. Parker, denounced protection. Said a tariff for revenue only would be the issue of the campaign.

WALL STREET, 21.—11 a. m.—Stocks opened irregular advanced 1/2 to 1 before the first call, became weaker, declined 1/2 to 1. Jersey Central, Lackawanna and Reading weaker. Jersey Central sold down to 65 1/2. Reading to 28 1/2, Lackawanna to 104.

NEW YORK, 12.—Bar Silver 111 3/8, 99, 4 1/2's 12 1/2, 4's 20 1/2, Pacific 6's 20, Central Pacific 42 1/2, Burlington 16, Northern Pacific 20 1/2, preferred 46 1/2, Northwestern 1 1/2, New York Central 10, Oregon Trans. 13 1/2, Oregon Railway and Navigation 75 1/2, Pacific Mail 37 1/2, Panama 98, St. Louis and San Francisco 19, Texas Pacific 12 1/2, Union Pacific 42 1/2, Fargo ex. 100, Western Union 54 1/2.

CHICAGO, 21.—Markets very firm, accompanied by active trading. Wheat, 89 1/2 May, 90 1/2 June, 2 1/2 July. Corn, 55 1/2 May, 5 1/2 June, 7 1/2 July. Oats, 32 May, 2 1/2 June, 2 1/2 July. Whisky, 12.

Pork, 18, 60 June, July, 45 August. Lard, 8, 15 June, 30 July, 40 August. NEW YORK, 21.—Brownell & Co., consisting of J. L. Brownell, H. M. Walker and L. W. Murray, (the firm was formerly Brownell & Walker) owing to shrinkage in values failed; liabilities slight.

ROCHESTER, 21.—The convention of the United States brewers is in session here to-day. The attendance is large. The hall is elaborately decorated with appropriate mottoes both in German and English.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 21.—Randal thinks Congress will be ready to adjourn by July 15th. The bill will be reported favorably granting a pension of fifty dollars a month to Mrs. De Long.

CHICAGO, 21.—Representatives in attendance upon the National Industrial Congress began the session here this forenoon. The attendance is light, only 42 delegates being present. T. D. Curtis, of Syracuse, N. Y., was elected temporary chairman. In taking the chair he delivered an address in strong advocacy of protection as opposed to free trade, and declared the salvation of American industry rested in their making a common fight against the advocates of free trade, irrespective of political party lines. The majority of the delegates present represent the sugar, sorghum, lute, flax and salt industries and will urge upon the National republican and democratic conventions the necessity of protective laws to prevent their destruction. L. Bush, of Louisiana, was elected permanent chairman of the committee on resolutions. Adjourned till 2 p. m.

BOSTON, 21.—President Endicott, of the Oregon & Transcontinental, has resigned. Elijah Smith was elected his successor.

PITTSBURG, 21.—A mixed train on the Panhandle Railway collided with a freight at Wheeling Junction this morning, 40 miles from this city, killing one man and injuring five others.

ROCHESTER, 21.—Patrick Slattery whipped Curley Hughes three rounds this morning. Both arrested.

FOREIGN.

CAIRO, 19.—The rebels captured a magazine at Abuhagd, and virtually possess the town. The rebels are advancing upon Korokosko, and a general alarm is created. El Mahdi's emissaries are now welcomed everywhere.

Admiral Hewitt arrived at Adowar April 16th. The inhabitants refused to supply provisions, owing, it is said, to the intrigue of the French and Greek consuls. King John sent an envoy to Hewitt and promised to visit him soon.

Two hundred rebels bombarded Suakim to-day for one hour; two inhabitants were wounded. The rebels carried off 1,000 sheep. The British troops landed and the rebels were forced to retire.

Suez, 19.—A French man-of-war has arrived here with presents for King John of Abyssinia.

St. Petersburg, 19.—The majority of the Czarowitch was celebrated yesterday, by various court and state ceremonies. The street were thronged by enthusiastic masses. The Czar and Czarowitch drove through the crowd at midday in an open carriage, without

an escort. The populace loudly cheered. Windows along the route were specially ordered to be kept closed. At the Palace, Prince William of Germany, in the name of the Emperor, conferred upon the Czarowitch the decoration of the order of the Black Eagle. After prayers the Czarowitch took the oath of allegiance to the Czar and loyalty to Fatherland, and swore to maintain the legal order of the throne.

All the employees of the Baker railway are arrested on the charge of being implicated with the Nihilists. A well known female socialist, Flippina, is among the accused. At the trial 160 Nihilists will be arraigned.

LONDON, 20.—The grand jury indicted Lord St. Leonard for indecently assaulting a maid servant.

The extension of franchise bill was considered by the Commons to-day in committee of the whole. Randolph Churchill strongly disagreed with the amendment of Brodock, conservative, to exclude Ireland from the operation of the bill. This announcement was greeted with cheers by the Liberals. Lord Randolph said although he objected to the bill strongly on account of its provisions, he thought the position taken by the government statesmen was right. He had no fear of the result of enfranchising the Irish agricultural laborers, and expressed the hope that the Conservatives would not alienate the good opinion of the Irish by supporting Brodock's amendment.

Lord George Hamilton asked Churchill what he was really driving at. He said if this was a statement of democratic torism of the future, then he declined to follow under such leadership. He contended the bill was introduced to suit the exigencies of the liberals. Its application to Ireland would result in reopening the floodgates of agitation.

Brodock's amendment was rejected, 332 to 137.

Churchill, Gorst and other conservatives, and all the Parnellites, voted with the government.

Northcote and many of his conservative followers quitted the House before the division was taken.

Lord George Hamilton's attack on Churchill caused considerable excitement in the House.

Liverpool, 20.—Vanderbilt landed this afternoon, and proceeded to London. He knew nothing of the panic.

PARIS, 20.—The French government has decided to introduce a bill in the Chamber of Deputies providing for the taxation of imported cereals and cattle.

The Minister of Marine introduced a bill providing for a credit of 38,500,000 francs on account of the war in Tonquin, and a credit of 5,000,000 francs on account of the Madagascar expedition.

Madrid, 20.—In a speech from the throne to-day at the opening of the Cortes, King Alfonso announced that a commercial treaty with England would be submitted to the Cortes. The rank of the Spanish representative at London will hereafter be Minister instead of Ambassador, and he promised that the pay of soldiers would be increased and the system of taxation reformed.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIENCE.

NOTIFIED TO LEAVE ON PAIN OF DEATH.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Chattanooga, 5th inst., written by Elder John H. Gibbs to his brother, George F. Gibbs, of this city:

"Just returned from a trip to Lewis County, Tenn. Had quite an interesting time. The ball opened by my receiving a notice from what is known as the Ku Klux or Shiloh Band, to the effect that I must leave in 30 days or die; that they would give me timely warning by burning the meeting-house, after which if I was found preaching 'death was my doom.'"

On Sunday morning I made for the meeting-house expecting to hold services, but found the

BUILDING AND CONTENTS IN ASHES.

Not allowing such vandalism to affect the performance of my duty, I immediately notified the people that I would hold the meeting under the shade of an immense old elm tree, whose shade covered a large stretch of ground.

A CRITICAL SITUATION.

The people responded to my invitation, coming from all quarters, some to hear me preach, others to see the shooting, and others again to ascertain our intentions. It is very evident that I have friends here in the shape of fair-minded and honorable men, for the sheriff of the county was present prepared to see "fair play," while others came armed, and took pains to let people see they were "heeled," and others had shotguns hid away close at hand in the event of an outbreak. This was entirely unknown to me until after the meeting was over; but I tell you, it was very gratifying information, not so much because my person was in danger, but because the evidence it bore of men's willingness to risk their lives in the cause of right. Such men are worthy the blessing and admiration of all good people, irrespective of religious belief.

THE MEETING

was largely attended. The people seated themselves on the grass, while I stood among them speaking for two

and a half hours. The peculiar and unusual character of the occasion is the only apology I can offer for the length of my sermon. It seemed as though I could not stop, and the people listened with patience and interest to the close. The supposed leader of the "Shiloh band" and burner of the house was present. I learn from old veterans of the late war that if it was intended to arouse a man's feelings beyond control, all one had to do was to tell him to "go to Shiloh!"

In comparison hell is supposed to be a sweet-scented place compared with Shiloh.

A NUMBER OF BAPTISMS.

To my utter astonishment after the close of the meeting, three converts straightway demanded baptism, and, I guess, to the astonishment of others, I baptized them there and then, there being "much water" near by. This proved a shock to the members of the Shiloh Band; it changed, or as we say sometimes, it corrected the atmosphere. The situation was ours, and the honest in heart present felt it as well as I. We held a second meeting, and five more applied for baptism. I baptized them on the Monday, when I held another meeting when I was favored with another application for baptism. Thus the Lord overruled in our favor by pouring out His Spirit so abundantly upon the honest in heart as to convince them of the truth, and to give them holy boldness sufficient to demand baptism under such alarming circumstances. Thus were the efforts of a band of wicked men frustrated. It may be that this will only tend to incite them to persist in their bold plans. I have strictly cautioned the Saints, numbering now 27, who are united to a man, to be cool and patient, to seek to the Lord in humility of spirit for wisdom and power to suffer wrong rather than do wrong. It is hard, very hard indeed to hold a Southerner when his rights are infringed upon. Threats and notices of leave are now the order of the day."

SOUTHWEST TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

Editor Deseret News:

Our meeting was held in a grove near Venus, Lawrence County, Tenn., April 4th, 1884.

There were present: Elders B. H. Roberts, of the presidency of the mission; J. J. Fuller, president of conference; Joshua Hawks, Lyman A. Sheppard, John S. Linton, Leo A. Bean, J. A. Ross, Alvin J. McCuiston, Geo. J. Woodbury and Thomas H. Robins.

Meeting called to order at 10 a. m. by Prest. Fuller.

Singing: "Come all ye sons of Zion."

Opening prayer offered by Elder McCuiston.

Singing: "What was witnessed in the heavens."

Elder Bean was the first speaker. He took up the subject of faith, explained its nature, necessity and power as a principle of the Gospel, and proving all by pointed passages of scripture.

Prest. Roberts was the next speaker. He compared, in a friendly way, the opposition manifested against the Elders and the Gospel preached to that in the days of the Savior, the Apostles and Elders, as recorded in John xv. 16, 18-20.

He then presented the subject of repentance in a comprehensive manner—

First—Its necessity as taught by John, Matt. iii. 2; by Christ, Matt. iv. 17, Luke xiii. 1-5, and by Peter, Acts ii. 38.

Second—What is repentance, quoting Ezek. xviii. 30-32, viii. 16-19; Eph. iv. 22-32, and 2 Cor. vii. 9-10.

Third: Penalty of not heeding shown in 1 Peter, 3, 18-20; Matthew 11, 20-24, and other passages.

His discourse occupied one hour and was listened to attentively.

Elder Hawks spoke on the subject of baptism in thorough manner, as an ordinance necessary, in order to enter the Kingdom of God and testified to the truth of the Gospel as taught by the Elders.

President Fuller offered a few closing remarks, thanking the people for their liberal turnout and kind attention.

Singing, "Lord, dismiss us with thy blessing."

Meeting adjourned till to 2 p. m. Benediction by Elder James A. Ross.

In consequence of a thunder shower coming up, and being previously denied the use of the Venus school-house, we did not hold an afternoon meeting.

We held two Priesthood meetings, however, during the day, where the Elders gave reports of their missionary labors, all very satisfactory.

Since our Conference held last May, on Beack Creek, there has been 55 baptized and 40 emigrated.

President B. H. Roberts stated that at first the State of Tennessee only embraced one Conference, afterward it was organized in two called East and West Tennessee Conferences. Now it had been thought proper to divide the West Tennessee into North-West and Southwest Tennessee Conferences.

Elder J. J. Fuller was then appointed and sustained as President of the Southwest Tennessee Conference and Elder George J. Woodbury, clerk.

The following appointments were then made:

Elders Joshua Hawks and Lyman A.

Sheppard to Decatur and Northwest portion of Wayne counties.

Elders Geo. J. Woodbury and Thos. H. Robins, Lawrence and Wayne counties.

Elders John S. Linton and Leo A. Bean, Lauderdale county.

Elders James A. Ross and Alvin J. McCuiston, in portions of Lawrence and Giles counties.

President Roberts then instructed the Elders in regard to prayer, also to be exemplary men, thereby showing to the world we were what we professed to be. Teach the Gospel plainly, systematically, and not try to tell it all in one discourse; finally discharge every duty and leave the responsibility of the people not receiving the Gospel with themselves.

Geo. J. Woodbury,
Clerk of Conference.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Peter Neilsen, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrators of the Estate of Peter Neilsen, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrators at their residence at Washington City, Washington County, Utah.

ISRAEL NEILSEN,
KARREN N. NEILSEN,
Administrators of the Estate of Peter Neilsen, deceased.

Dated at Washington City, Washington County, Utah, May 1st, 1884. s26 4w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
County of Tooele, ss

Estate of David Douglas, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of David Douglas, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at his residence in Sugar House Ward, in the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.

Dated at Tooele City, May 12th, 1884.
JAMES MCGHIE,
Administrator of the Estate of David Douglas, deceased. w18 4w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of James Shields, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of James Shields, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said John W. Winward, at South Jordan Precinct, in the County of Salt Lake.

JOHN W. WINWARD,
Administrator of James Shields, deceased.
Dated at Salt Lake City, April 5th, 1884. w 12 4t