

riage license is required and were there married.

Foot, being how a family man, returned to St. Paul, abandoned dental work, and entered business. His father received him, and the highest society of St. Paul opened its portals to young Foot and family. Mrs. Foot became a society favorite, and Willie Foot, alias Campbell, became the pet of his grandfather. But Mrs. Campbell in New York began to yearn for a look at her boy. She went to Landan for information, but the latter would not give any. Finally a lawyer took up the matter, and Mrs. Landan was forced to reveal the secret.

The lawyer then wrote to Silas Foot of St. Paul, disclosing the situation. The old man was horrified. However, he kept matters secret. He obtained the portraits of half a dozen children, and among them that of Willie. He came to New York, saw the lawyer, and also Mrs. Campbell. The portraits were shown to the latter, and she immediately picked out Willie's. The old man saw that her case was good. He returned to St. Paul, but young Mrs. Foot, divining that something was wrong, suddenly departed, taking the child with her.

In due time a divorce was obtained, but Mr. Foot, Senior, felt he could not live without Willie. He went to New York, saw Mrs. Campbell, and agreed with her in case Willie was found to adopt him as her son. Detectives were employed, Willie and his mother were found in Philadelphia. Mrs. Foot abdicated all claims to the child though she had grown to love it as her own, provided no prosecution be instituted against her. Little Willie, scion of the historic clan Campbell is now the son of Silas Foot, and brother of Ezra P. Foot, formerly his alleged father.

### MORE VIOLENCE.

ANOTHER strike has occasioned a violent outbreak. This time it is in the State of New York. The contestants consist of the Erie and Lehigh Valley Railway Company on the one side and its striking switchmen on the other. The conflict develops all the recklessness with regard to human life and the rights of property that was recently exhibited at Homestead and Cour d'Alene.

The mischief that can be wrought in such a struggle is immense. In the first place, greedy switchmen taking the places of the strikers are liable, for want of experience, to precipitate accidents by which many lives and much property may be sacrificed. Add to this the fact that the strikers are throwing switches, by which means freight and passenger trains are being ditched. They are also setting the torch, with which they are burning whole trains of merchandise, destroying buildings and committing other diabolisms. Parts of trains are being uncoupled that they may dash down steep grades and smash into cars. This is terrible work. Such conduct must stop, but how can the cessation be brought about?

If the company, which says it has been running its business at a loss under the old conditions, yield to the demands of the switchmen because of the violent attacks made upon its

property and upon the lives of innocent people who have nothing to do with the issue, the moral effect would be bad. It would amount to an admission that labor can obtain its demands by recourse to destructive and bloody methods, which would become epidemic throughout the country, and no one would be able to tell when the end would come or what it would be.

The sheriff is reported to be powerless to stop the lawless depredations of the strikers and their sympathizers. He is likely to continue in that condition of helplessness. There seems to be a probability of the military forces of the State being called into requisition. And all this brings the people into antagonism with the government, and the effect is bad all around and bodes no good to the country.

Within a few weeks scenes of this deplorable character have been enacted in five of the sovereign States—Tennessee, Wyoming, Pennsylvania, Idaho and New York. These constitute a fraction over one-ninth of the States composing the Union. This fact ought to draw public attention to the serious character of the situation, which is a threatening danger to the peace and prosperity of the nation.

### STAKE CONFERENCES.

#### BEAR LAKE.

This conference was held on August 6th and 7th. On the stand were President Joseph F. Smith, Apostle F. M. Lyman, and President L. B. Young of the First Council of Seventies, the Presidency of the Stake, the High Council and the Stake officers. The reports of the Bishops were comprehensive. The speakers were President Joseph F. Smith, Apostle F. M. Lyman, President L. B. Young, President Wm. Budge, Counselors Jas. H. Hart and Geo. Osmond. The subject treated upon were the proper observance of the Sabbath, the Word of Wisdom, the laws of sanitation, and the early history of the Church from the time of the Prophet Joseph's first vision to the organization of the Church.

T. MINSON SCRIBE.

#### EMERY.

The quarterly conference of the Emery Stake of Zion convened at Castle Dale on Sunday and Monday, August 7th and 8th. Present, the Stake Presidency, C. G. Laersen, Orange Seeley and William Howard, and most of the Bishops and High Council of the Stake. The principal speakers were President C. G. Laersen, Seely Howard, Brother Black, a returned missionary of Huntington, U. Curtis, Superintendent of the Sunday Schools of the Stake, W. P. Aldred, J. D. Chase, Elder Olephant, Wm. Taylor, President of the High Priests' Quorum, Elder Charles Pulsipher, Bishop L. P. Averson and Father Samuel Jewke, all of whom spoke words of encouragement to the large assembly.

We had a good time and all the people felt to acknowledge that the Lord has been with us in this part of His vineyard.

We have prospects of a bountiful harvest this year. W. TAYLOR,  
Clerk pro tem.

### THE LEHIGH VALLEY STRIKE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 14.—There is no further disguising the fact that the strike of Erie & Lehigh Valley switchmen is a serious matter. There had been more or less trouble Saturday between the strikers and their sympathizers and the men who are doing the strikers' work, and a few desultory assaults had occurred. Things began to put on a more serious aspect at 2 o'clock this morning when a series of incendiary fires broke out simultaneously in the Lehigh Valley yards. Eighteen or twenty freight cars filled with fuel, cotton, hay and various other merchandise, two passenger coaches and two watchmen's houses burned. The water tank adjacent to the coal trestles was smashed and an engine taking water there wrecked by a string of ten runaway coal cars that had been turned loose from the trestle. A little office building and two or three freight cars were first destroyed in the south yards. The flames were next discovered in the passenger coaches used for the conveyance of workmen.

In the yards east in Dingen Street THE FIRE RAGED AMONG THE CARS OF MERCHANDISE.

The firemen, however, prevented the destruction of a great number of cars. The officers are unable to find any suspicious characters. The strikers and their sympathizers have pulled the pins, turned the switches and driven off the crews. Three men are at the hospital and were badly hurt.

One of the most cowardly things done was throwing the switches under passenger train No. 17 at Williams Street at 7:30 o'clock tonight. Two passenger coaches were thrown from the track, but the conductor thinks that none were hurt though many were badly frightened.

Fifty men boarded passenger train No. 3 at 11 o'clock and

MOLESIED THE EMPLOYEES, driving them off. The crew finally succeeded in getting the train to the station.

The mob took possession of the Seneca street switches three or four times during the day and drove off the signal men.

In the Lehigh yards at Cheesowaga tonight the scenes of last night were repeated. It was plainly intimated by Erie officials that workmen from the East were engaged to take the places of the strikers. The strikers assert that the road is losing heavily by not having men to perform the work of the strikers. Two trains of freight cars standing on the siding in Cheesowaga, a railroad suburb of Buffalo, were burned tonight. The Lehigh Valley has called on the sheriff for protection. He sent six deputies to the scene and will swear in fifty more tomorrow.

Later at 1 o'clock fire broke out in three places in the Lehigh yards again simultaneously. The fire department has been unable to quench it. New York express No. 1, the Erie, was held two miles out because it cannot pass. New York express No. 4 has not been sent out for the same reason.

At the same time switch lights on the Erie, between South street and Western New York, and the Pennsylvania target were stolen. At 2:45 a.m.