DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XIX SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 16, 1886 NO. 173.

EVENING NEWS:
Published every Evening, except Sunday.

One Copy, one year, with Postage, $10 00
" " six months " 5 00
" " three months, " 2 50

DESERET NEWS:
SEMI-WEEKLY.
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY

One Copy, one year, with Postage, $3 00
" " six months, " 1 75
" " three months, " 1 00

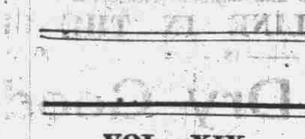
DESERET NEWS:
WEEKLY.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

One Copy, one year, with Postage, $2 50
" " six months, 1 50
" " three months, 75

PUBLISHED BY
THE DESERET NEWS CO.,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

CHICAGO TRADE.

SIX MEDALS
of the First Class
AWARDED



Established 1839.

Soapmakers, Perfumers, Chemists,
BY THE
World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans, 1884 and 1885.
(Extracts from Jurors' Reports to the Board of Awards.)
For Collective Display of Toilet Soaps and Perfumery.
For Fancy and Ordinary Toilet Soaps.
For Excellence of Material, Delicacy of Perfume, and Neatness of Style.
For Zenithia Shaving Soaps.
For Laundry Soap Specialties.
For Excellence and Superiority of Laundry, Harness, and Medicinal Toilet Soaps.
Highest and only Award for Chemically Pure Glycerine.

JAS. S. KIRK & COMP'Y,
CHICAGO.

F. MAYER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHAMBER SUITS,
SIDEBOARDS and BOOK CASES,
In Walnut, Cherry and American Mahogany,
CHICAGO.
Our Goods are on Sale in all the Principal Stores in the country. d1y

R. E. POHLE,
Manufacturer of Center, Library & Pillar Extension, Kitchen, Breakfast & Common Extension
TABLES,
Hat Racks and Whatnots,
213 to 221 South Clinton Street, Chicago.
Goods can be found at the Co-operative Furniture Co. and other Dealers at Salt Lake City.

A Beautiful Colored Picture, 7x8 given with each Package.
MAGIC

YEAST CAKES
BEST IN THE WORLD
Each package contains 10 Round Cakes, sufficient for 10 Loaves of Light Wholesome Bread. Will keep longer than any other yeast. Try it and you will always use it.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.
GILLETT'S Cream Tartar and Double Flavoring BAKING POWDER EXTRACTS.
E. W. GILLETT, Manf'r, Chicago, Ill.
d&s alt

AUGUST HEUER. H. BROCKSCHMIDT.
HEUER & BROCKSCHMIDT,
Wholesale Dealers in
Cabinet Hardware,
AND
Upholsterers' Goods.
NO. 173 RANDOLPH STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.
d135 6m

STAR HORSE NAILS,
POLISHED OR BLUED,
Will hold a shoe on Longer than any other. We guarantee our Nails to be Equal in Quality and Durability to any made.
Made from the Best Norway Iron, Finished Already to drive, by the
UNION HORSE NAIL CO.,
CHICAGO.
For Sale by Z. C. M. I. and its Branch Stores. d135 1y

SAMMONS, CLARK & CO.,
160 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ills.
MANUFACTURERS OF
MOLDINGS, FRAMES, POLE CORNICES AND MIRRORS,
and Jobbers of PICTURES, Etc.
Our goods are kept at Savage's Art Bazaar and by leading Furniture dealers throughout the Territory. d&s alt

Ask for the Corrugated Rider Pipe Elbow. It gives the Best Satisfaction and meets with Quick Sales.
For sale by Z. C. M. I. and its branch stores.

NEW YORK TRADE.
ROYAL

BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.
Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall Street, New York.

BEST
SIX-CORD
Spool Cotton
FOR SALE
AT WHOLESALE
BY
Z. C. M. I.

BRINCKERHOFF, TURNER & CO.,
109 Duane St. New York.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in COTTON SAIL DUCK, "Woodberry," Druid Mills "Patapsco" and other favorite brands, all numbers—Hard, Medium and Soft.
DUCK FOR OVERALLS, BLUE, BROWN, ORIM THE GUM
COTTON CANVASS of all numbers—14 to 120 inches wide, for Deck, Car, Trunk and Wagon Coverings, Machine Aprons and for other purposes, constantly in store and made to order.
Agents for U. S. Bunting Co., "Standard" and "Eagle," by the Case or less quantity
These Goods can be obtained at Z. C. M. I.

HAZARD POWDER
Office, 62, Pine St., New York.
Constantly on hand a complete stock of this well known and justly celebrated
GUNPOWDER!
Blasting, Kentucky Rifle,
Fair Lawn, Duck, Electric Fuse.
For sale at wholesale and retail by all the leading stores in the Territory, and at wholesale only by J. W. Sanders & Co., Agents, Salt Lake City.

Wolfe, Patton & Co.,
LIMITED.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in
BRUSHES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Represented by JOHN RAE.
For sale at Z. C. M. I. and its branch stores, Sears & Liddle Godbe, Pitts & Co., Barnes & Davis, Messrs. Allen & Co., Cunnington & Co, Clark, Eldredge & Co.
d&s alt

SAPONIFIER
Gold Medal, Paris, 1878
BAKER'S
Breakfast Cocoa.
Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO. Dorchester, Mass.

Parents BUY Children's Shoes with
TRADE
A.S.T.Co.
MARK
BLACK TIPS PROTECTING THE TOES.

WANTED!
AT MRS. WHITE'S EMPLOYMENT Office, any number of good girls for General Housework.
Office—34 E. Second South Street, in A. J. White's Real Estate Office. dlm

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

XLIX CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The Senate resumed consideration of the Northern Pacific forfeiture bill, George making a legal argument citing the Supreme Court decisions sustaining the view that the lands should be forfeited.

After routine business, Beck remarked that owing to the submission yesterday of the Edmunds resolution, which would admit of debate on motions to reconsider, he (Beck) would await the report of the committee on rules as to that resolution before calling up the Hawley motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate passed the bill prohibiting members of Congress from becoming attorneys of railroad companies.

On motion of Dolph, the Northern Pacific forfeiture bill was taken up and George resumed his remarks on the bill. He entered on an elaborate argument to show that the company was not entitled to any lands not earned strictly within the terms of the grant. He argued that the land at first belonged to the whole people of the United States; that they were granted to the company on certain conditions Prescribed in the granting act; that as to a very large quantity of land, the conditions have not been complied with in the time prescribed; that the action of the officers of the Government in accepting sections of the road after the time prescribed by the act, was not in accordance with the law; that their action was therefore void; that the failure of the Government officers to discharge their duties according to law could be no estoppel, either legal or equitable, upon the Government, and that Congress could not now refuse to forfeit all the unearned land, inasmuch as Congress was not dealing with its own property, but with the property of the people of the United States. As to the argument in favor of an equitable estoppel George maintained it to be equivalent to saying that whenever a railroad company could corrupt the Government officers in order to induce them to fail in the performance of their duty, then such a corrupt failure was to be binding on the people of the United States. This would be a monstrous doctrine.

He analyzed at length the decisions of the United States Supreme Court to support the various points in his argument. George finally conceded that under the granting act the power of Congress was ample and its duty plain to take possession of the Northern Pacific Railway, and either sell it or do with it as Congress might otherwisee see fit, in order to complete the line of the road, for the building of which the land was originally granted.

Mitchell of Oregon characterized George's speech as the most extraordinary he had ever heard in the Senate. It never before had been claimed that those lands had been granted on conditions precedent. All lawyers had heretofore recognized the conditions as conditions subsequent.

The amendment of Van Wyck was then brought to a vote. The amendment declares forfeited the lands coterminus with the portion of the cascade branch not completed at the date of the passage of the pending bill.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 24, nays 18.

Of the affirmative, nine were republicans, being Aldrich, Chase, Cullom, Harrison, Logan, Spooner, Teller, Van Wyck and Wilson of Iowa.

Of the negative votes three were democrats, viz: Messrs. Brown, Payne and Pugh. Otherwise than as just noted, the affirmative votes were democratic and the negative votes republican. Quite a number of pairs were announced.

Eustis then formally submitted his amendment already suggested, being a provision in the nature of a substitute forfeiting all the lands coterminus with such portions of the road as were not completed on July 4, 1879, excepting the right of way and excepting also the lands included in village, town or city sites. The amendment provides for the confirmation of titles of actual settlers.

Beck opposed the amendment and Eustis supported it.

Van Wyck criticized the land grant policy of the government as having been wasteful and extravagant.

Teller defended the course of the Republican party as to purity and patriotism, and its motive and conduct in relation to public lands, and said at the time the grants were made the Senator from North Carolina and his friends were in arms against the Government.

Logan said it did not come with good grace from the gentleman, for political capital to come here and denounce the acts of those who had charge of this Government at the time the land grants were made. Logan was not opposed to the rights of any of the people, but was in favor of honesty toward all people. He would treat a corporation just as he would treat an individual. If he made a contract with an individual, and that individual complied with the contract, Logan would be bound by it, and if a contract was extended for a time it was renewed. Some Senators thought it would be unpopular to violate an honest contract. They were willing, however, that the Government should double the price of its own land on account of a railroad. Logan was willing to vote for the forfeiture of every grant of land where the right of forfeit existed—where the company had not built its road.

Edmunds opposed the amendment.

The Eustis amendment was rejected yeas, 12, nays 32, as follows:

Yeas—Berry, Blackburn, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Eustis, George, Gorman, Harris, Maxey, Van Wyck and Wilson of Maryland—12.

Nays—Allison, Beck, Blair, Bowen, Chase, Conger, Cullom, Dawes, Dolph, Edmunds, Frye, Gibson, Hawley, Hoar, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, Logan, McMillan, Mahone, Miller, Mitchell of Oregon, Payne, Plumb, Pugh, Ransom, Sawyer, Sherman, Spooner, Teller, Walthall and Wilson of Iowa—32.

Van Wyck offered an amendment repealing the clause of the granting act which made the right of way exempt from taxation in the Territories. He said that under all the circumstances, he thought the road should bear its share of taxation.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 26, nays 20.

Blair offered an amendment providing that the land grant roads that had not complied within the time limited by the grant, and which had since proceeded in good faith and with reasonable diligence to complete it should now be allowed five years to so complete its road, but requiring that lands should be disposed of to private individual owners, inside of ten years from the passage of this act, in tracts not exceeding 320 acres to any one individual, and at a price of not more than $2.50 per acre. All the lands not so disposed of within that term to be forfeited.

Blair spoke in support of his amendment.

On motion of Mitchell, of Oregon, this amendment was then laid on the table.

The bill being brought to a vote was passed—yeas 41, nays 1 (Blair).

On motion of Dolph the bill repealing the pre-emption, timber culture and desert land acts was then laid before the Senate, and is the unfinished business for to-morrow.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 15.—Frederick of Iowa, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions reported back with amendments the Senate bill for the relief of the soldiers of the late war honorably discharged after three months service and who are disabled and dependent on their own labor for support. Committee of the whole.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the appropriation bill. The pending amendment was that offered by O'Neill of Missouri, restoring the salary of the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis to $4,700, the amount appropriated by the bill being $4,000.

Randall of Pennsylvania opposed the amendment. In the present condition of the revenue and the probable amount of the appropriations he would resist any increase in the sum carried by this bill.

Hiscock of New York, made a statement relative to the expenditures of the government and the estimated revenue.

After a long debate on the large increase of appropriations between Hiscock, O'Neill, Morrison and Randall, O'Neill's amendment was agreed to, as was also an amendment offered by Felton of California, increasing to $5,000 the salary of the Assistant Treasurer of San Francisco.

On motion of Woodburn of Nevada, an amendment was adopted making provision for the mint at Carson City, Nevada.

No provision for this mint was made in the bill. The amendment was made in the appropriation bill for officers and employes, so as to enable the Treasury Department to resume operations there if it is deemed advisable.

On motion of Symes of Colorado, the amendment was agreed to increasing the salary of the assayer of the Denver Mint from $2,250 to $2,500.

Laird of Nebraska moved to strike out the clause appropriating $10,000 to pay the *per diem* of inspectors and clerks of the General Land Office to investigate fraudulent land entries. He criticised the order of Commissioner Sparks suspending final action on land entries "on the say-so of hirelings who went about the country to blackmail the titles of honest people."

After a long discussion the motion was rejected.

On motion of Throckmorton of Texas the salary of the Commissioner of Pensions was fixed at $4,000.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

Wired from Washington.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The cabinet considered the Canadian fishery troubles and the question affecting the status of the government towards the telegraph companies in the settlement of their accounts. It is understood the Department of State has received advices of Minister Phelps confirmatory of the press reports that the English government is not altogether satisfied with the course pursued by the Dominion authorities in regard to the seizure of the American fishing vessels and the department is informed that there is every prospect of a satisfactory adjustment of the pending complications.

In reporting back to the House the substitute for the Blair pension bill, the committee on Invalid Pensions says: "After consulting the Commissioner of Pensions and the best obtainable sources of information, it appears that the number of soldiers disabled and dependent upon their labor for support who would become beneficiaries under the act, is 33,105, involving annual expenditures at the rate of $144 each or $4,767,120." The report states this number may be reduced by at least 1000, as it is estimated about that number are already receiving pensions, but the committee has presented the maximum figures of expense involved in the passage of the bill. A section has been added to the original bill, restricting to $5 the fees of agents and attorneys prosecuting claims arising under it.

The Secretary of the Treasury has affirmed the recent opinion of Assistant Attorney-General Montgomery, holding that the Atlantic & Pacific Railway Company, under its agreement with the Cherokee Indian Nation in the Indian Territory, is responsible to the Indians for any loss or damage to persons or propeerty caused by running trains through the reservation.

Prince August Leopolde and officers of the Brazilian frigate *Barroso* were formally presented to the President by the Secretary of State to-day.

The bill forfeiting the unearned lands of the Northern Pacific Railway Company as passed by the Senate declares forfeited so much of the lands granted that company as are co-terminous with that part of its main line which extends from Walluia Junction to Portland and that part of the Cascade branch which shall not be completed at the date of the passage of this bill, and makes the rigâts of way in the Territories subject to taxation. Nothing in this act is to be construed to waive any right of the United States to forfiet any other lands granted to them for failure in the past or future to comply with the conditions of the grant.

The First Official Reception.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The White House never presented a more brilliant spectacle than to-night on the occasion of the first official reception given by the President and Mrs. Cleveland. The decorations were on the same grand scale as at the President's wedding, with the exception that there were more tropical plants and ferns and less flowers. The scene when the reception was at its height with the rich toilets of the ladies, the splendor of the costumes worn by some of the diplomats and the bright uniforms of the officers was most brilliant. The signal that the President and Mrs. Cleveland were ready was given promptly on time, and the Marine Band, which was stationed in the main vestibule, struck up the air "Hail to the Chief." The receiving party then descended from the upper portion of the House to the Blue Parlor in the following order: The President and Mrs. Cleveland, Secretary and Mrs. Endicott, Secretary and Mrs. Whitney, Postmaster General and Mrs. Vilas, Colonel and Mrs. Lamont. They ranged themselves in a semi-circle in the Blue Parlor, with the President first, then Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Vilas in the order named. Mrs. Cleveland was attired in her wedding dress. She wore white silk gauntlet mitts. Her only ornaments were a diamond necklace, the wedding gift of the President, and a magnificent bouquet of white roses worn at the porsuge. Mrs. Cleveland's hair was dressed in Grecian coils, and the charming simplicity of her whole attire only served to show to greater advantage the dignity of her carriage and the graceful poise of her figure. She had a smile for every one and a word for many and her winsome manners captivated all. The President and Mrs. Cleveland were assisted by Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Vilas.

The Brazilian Prince Leopold and officers of the Brazilian frigate *Barroso* were accompanied by the members of the Brazilian legation and were treated with marked consideration. Judge Porter, First Assistant Secretary of State, and Chief Clerk Brown presented the gentlemen and ladies of the corps.

A general reception of all the other invited guests then followed without any particular order of precedence. Col. Wilson of the Army made the presentations to the President and Lieut. Duval of the Navy the presentations to Mrs. Cleveland. The clergy was represented by Dr. Sunderland the minister who officiated at the President's wedding, and Rev. Dr. W. H. Milburn, the blind Chaplain of the House of Representatives, and the judiciary by Justices Harlan and Bradley of the U. S. Supreme Court, and Judges Cox, Merrick, MacArthur and Hagner of the Supreme Court of the District.

Minister McLane, Ex-Minister Kasson and Ex-Minister Foster were among those who paid their respects.

Congress was well represented, the Senate by Senators Sherman, Conger, Ransom, Harrison, Gibson, Aldrich, Coke Call, Cameron, Cockrell, Dolph, Hawley, Ingalls, Payne and Teller, and the House by Speaker Carlisle and Representatives Morrison, Burrows, Buchanan, McComas, Findlay, Anderson (Kansas), Belmont, Bennett, Glass, Beach, Bliss, Blount, Henderson (Illinois), Watford, Wilkins, Bynum, Wheeler, Reagan, John M. Taylor, Cutcheon, Symes, Kelley, Lefevre, Dunn, Gibson (West Virginia), and many others.

The Army and Navy were also well represented. Prominent among the general officers were Lieutenant General Sheridan, Admiral Porter, Vice-Admiral Rowan, Admiral Stevens, Wells and Jenkins and Generals Drum, Parke, Binit and Hazen. Acting Secretary and Mrs. Fairchild were among the early callers and were invited to remain with the receiving party. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Douglas were among those who called to extend congratulations to the President and his bride.

The reception was one of the grandest that was ever given at the White House there being not less than 2,000 guests present. The reception closed about 10:45 and the President and Mrs. Cleveland after promenading through the various rooms, accompanied by the Cabinet officers and their wives went to partake of a collation spread in one of the private apartments of the mansion. At the close of the President's reception the Marine Band proceeded to the hotel and serenaded the Brazilian Prince.

Not Guilty.

SAN FRANCISCO, 15.—The jury this afternoon in the case of Dr. J. A. McDonald, late of Canada, charged with the murder of David Mich on January 19th for traducing his wife, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Murder and Attempted Suicide.

NEW YORK, 15.—On June 10th a young couple engaged room No. 25 on the second floor of the Sturtevant House, and were registered as Winfield Lee Thompson and wife of Kansas City, Missouri. He was 24 years old and she was about three years his junior. This afternoon the hotel office bell was rung from room No. 25, which the young couple closely retained since their arrival, but when the bell boy appeared and rapped at the door there was no response. After repeated rapping, with no sound from within, the carpenter was summoned and forced open the door, Thompson and his wife lay side by side on the floor. Mrs. Thompson had been shot in the back of the head and was dying when the attendants entered. Thompson was conscious for a moment and asked that a doctor be sent for. In Thompson's hand was a revolver. There were bullet wounds in his head and breast, but not necessarily fatal. An ambulance was sent for, but before it arrived the woman was dead. There are indications that the pair were on their wedding tour, and the inscription inside her ring indicated that they had been married on June 2d. The bell knob in the room was bloody, indicating that the shooting was done before the bell was rung.

What brought about the tragedy remains a mystery. The most affectionate relations seemed to exist between the pair. Genevieve, the bride, was rather pretty, with dark complexion. Her parents live in this city and are well to do. Thompson is the son of people well known in Kansas City. He has been in New York for two years attending the College of Physicians and Surgeons. To-day they lunched with a friend of the bride, Mr. Pratt. Scarcely twenty minutes after Mr. Pratt had left the room the bride was dead and the husband lay by her side, horribly wounded. At the hospital the coroner tried to find out what prompted the act. Thompson refused to state. "I would rather not say," was all that could be got from him.

Two letters, apparently written in haste and still unsealed were found. One was directed "R. S. Yard, care of W. R. Grace, Hanover Square"—Mayor Grace's business address. It told "Dear Bob" the newly married couple would go to Manch Chunk to-morrow and stated that "Ou" was an angel. "Go thou and do likewise," was the admonition of the writer, Thompson. The other letter was addressed to Dr. E. G. Thompson, Kansas City, Missouri. This also told of the wife's admirable qualities and spoke of the trip to Manch Chunk. In his *ante mortem* statement Thompson insisted that he loved his wife and that she loved him. If hemorrhage of the lungs does not set in Thompson may recover.

Kansas City, 15.—W. L. Thompson, who killed his wife and then shot himself in New York this afternoon, is the son of Rev. Dr. Thompson, the pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of this city, who left here for New York, expecting to sail in a few days for Europe, where he intended to spend several months of his vacation. The theory here suggested is that Thompson had been clandestinely married, and for some reason fearing to face the consequences, determined to seek an escape rather than meet his father. Thompson had for some time been engaged to the young lady, who moved in the best social circles of Kansas City, and the sad tragedy will doubtless cause a sensation when it becomes known here to-morrow.

Special Cut Rates.

NEW YORK, 15.—All the trunk lines were represented at the General Passenger Agents meeting to-day, when the resolutions of the joint conference were ratified.

Rates were fixed for 25 special occasions, among these $87.50 to the G. A. R. Encampment at San Francisco in August and return.

Mr. S. Hawley, General Eastern Agent of the Sunset route, says: "The statement that the arbitrators in the dispute between the Atchison and Sunset routes about the agreement of the Mojave division of the Sunset route decided in favor of the Atchison Company, is untrue. The arbitrators sustained and decided in favor of the Sunset route on every point. I do not understand how the first statement came to be made."

Mr. Hawley attended the meeting in Chicago and has just returned to this city.

A Serious Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, 15.—There was a general strike to-day of the cooks and waiters in most of the large restaurants in this city. Many restaurants were compelled to close and others ran short-handed. The cause of the strike was the posting of rules for the control of cooks and waiters, which the strikers considered unjust.

A later dispatch says: The cooks and waiters' strike ended to-night by the restaurant owners agreeing to modify the objectionable rules to meet the views of the strikers, and making 11 hours a day's work, instead of 13 as heretofore.

Hacked to Death with Knives.

NOGALES, Arizona, 15.—News just received here states that the Apaches captured Santo Salano in Oro Blanco Canon, three miles south of here on Saturday, tied him to a tree and hacked him to death with knives.

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton.

CINCINNATI, 15.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad for the election of directors was held to-day. The gross earnings for the year were $3,711,000; the operating expenses, taxes and insurance, $1,514,000; net earnings, $997,000. Eugene Zimmerman, who says he is one of the principal stockholders under the new management, stated in an interview that the policy of the railroad would be unchanged; that it would not become part of the Huntington system, though it would operate in harmony with that system.

Base Ball.

Chicago, 15.—No game; rain.
Detroit, 15.—Detroit 7, Kansas City 2.
New York, 15.—Philadelphia 1, New York 5.
Boston, 15.—Boston 8, Washington 1.

Governor Hill's Veto.

ALBANY, 15.—Governor Hill to-day vetoed the act of the Legislature providing for cumulative voting in elections for the choice of aldermen in New York City.

LITTLE COLORADO STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Quarterly Conference of the Little Colorado Stake of Zion, was held at Heber branch of the Willford Ward, Saturday and Sunday, June the 5th and 6th, 1886.

Present, of the President of the Stake, Joseph H. Richards and John Rushman and many other prominent local officers and Elders.

After the usual opening exercises, the settlements of St. Joseph, Willford and Heber were represented by the Bishop, and Elders, as being in a favorable condition. The Saints were striving to serve God; good health and good feelings prevail; meetings and Sunday school well attended; financial prospects very good. The Stake authorities of the various quorums and organizations were all represented. The Sunday schools and Mutual Improvement Associations were reported in a favorable condition, a lively interest being taken in the same.

The speakers were filled with the Good Spirit and much valuable instruction was imparted to the Saints on the necessity of being more faithful in the performance of their duties. The responsibility resting upon parents in regard to teaching and instructing their children in the principles of the Gospel; of being chaste and virtuous, that they may be of great worth in the kingdom of God.

The statistical reports of several of the wards were read, and the general and local authorities of the Church were presented and unanimously sustained. The regular Priesthood meetings were held and much good counsel imparted.

Conference adjourned to the first Saturday and Sunday in September.

J. E. SHELLEY,
Stake Clerk.

KANAB STAKE CONFERENCE.

SETTLERS WANTED.

The Kanab Stake Quarterly Conference was held at Orderville on June 5th and 6th.

E. D. Woolley Jr. and Thos. Chamberlain, of the Stake Presidency, and a fair representation of the leading men and citizens of the Stake were present.

The reports showed improvement and advancement among the people. The speakers dwelt principally on purification, faithfulness, the upbuilding of the work of God and general encouragement.

The vocal and instrumental music was most excellent.

Another matter that should be noticed was spoken of, which was the great increase of water in this part of the country, and the favorable chances for people who desire to make themselves homes.

At Kanab alone we want at least 50 more families. I think in traveling over Arizona and other new places that are being settled, it would be difficult to find a better chance than is afforded right here to get land and water, by taking hold and working on the canals, which are new, and all have the water running in them. But we need more help to enlarge our canals and to keep them in repair, and there is surplus water to issue for such labor.

There are also chances for large reservoirs to be made, and thus prevent the water from running to waste into the Colorado river, as it has hitherto done. Our climate is perhaps as good as is found in Utah, and nearly all kinds of fruit do well.

L. C. MARIGER,
Stake Clerk.

A GENERAL'S WAR ARTICLE.

THE EDITORIAL CORRECTIONS OF HIS WIFE DISCOURAGE THE AUTHOR.

General Meckleham decided upon writing a series of war articles. "Why shouldn't I, Mary?" he asked of his wife, who belongs to a literary society, and who is considered an excellent critic. "I should just like to know why I ought not to give my experience. I went through the war and served with distinction, and I know how to write. I understand the construction of sentences. I understand the use of vigorous English. What do you say, Mary?"

"Why, by all means, write your experience. I do not see why you should keep back anything that might prove of interest to the public and result in profit to yourself."

"That's it, Mary; that's it. While I was at college the students used to laugh at me for devoting so much attention to rhetoric. It will come in handy now, you see. I shall go to work at once."

The next evening, when the lamps had been lighted, the General said:—

"Mary, are you ready to hear my war paper?"

He read it to her.

"What do you think of it?"

"It is good."

"Do you think it's first class?"

"Yes, I do."

"I have never said much about it, Mary, but I am a writer. Many a time while visiting newspaper offices I have said to myself, 'Ah, well, you fellows think that you are great writers, but you haven't learned your first lesson.' Now I shall wad it up and send it to a magazine. I ought to get at least one hundred dollars for it."

"You are going to copy it, are you not?"

"Oh, no; not necessary. It's as plain as print."

"I didn't know but you might want to make a few corrections. Listen to this paragraph:—'Gen. Beauregard, seeing that the left wing was weakening, determined to reinforce them.' Don't you think you should say 'it' instead of them?"

"Why? Refers to the soldiers."

"No, it means wing, which should be 'it.'"

"Well, go on, go on."

"The General at one time," continued the woman, finding another objectionable paragraph, "was much moved to see a soldier dragging a gun with a broken leg."

"What's wrong with that? It's a fact, for I saw it myself."

"Yes, but how did he drag a gun with a broken leg?"

"Don't you see? The fellow's leg was broken, but so determined was he that he still stuck to the gun."

"But he didn't drag it with his broken leg."

"Hang it, the fellow's leg was broken—"

"I understand that."

"Well, then—leg was broken, but, unwilling to retire from the field, he crawled along, dragging his gun."

"With his broken leg."

"The statement is as plain as daylight. When you strike a woman on military matters she can't see two inches."

"I understand it well enough. The man was dragging his broken gun with his leg, which, I should think, would differ very little from dragging his gun with his leg."

The General wheeled round in his chair, shoved both hands in his pockets, and, in a calm voice, slightly trembling on the bosom of a struggle, said:

"When I married I thought that my wife was a sensible woman. I thought that she was a woman of literary taste. Read that paragraph again."

"The general at one time was much moved to see a soldier dragging a gun with a broken leg. Ah! I see!" she exclaimed.

"I am glad you do, Mary."

"The soldier was dragging a gun with a broken leg—the gun's leg was broken."

"Gimme that paper," he exclaimed. Then he folded the manuscript with mock precision and put it in the stove. —*Arkansaw Traveller.*

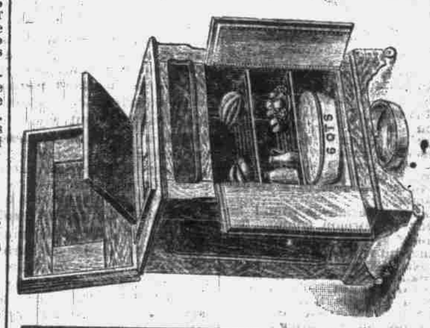
WANTED.
SEWING GIRLS AND APPRENTICES at MRS. MALLETT'S, d1w 58 E. Second South Street.

JAMES COULT,
Plasterer, Calciminer and Whitewasher.
All work attended to promptly and in a satisfactory manner.
Residence—150 Seventh East Street. Shop, half block West of Valley House.

WOOD! WOOD!!
Cash paid for good, sound Quakingasp Wood, at the Paper Mill. Must not be less than Five inches in diameter.
THE DESERET NEWS CO.
d&tw

REMOVAL!
To No. 116 MAIN STREET.
RESPECTFULLY THANKING OUR FRIENDS and the public for past favors, we invite inspection of
3 U. P. CAR LOADS
Just Arrived, New and Fresh from Factories, and now Opening Out, consisting of
BED ROOM AND PARLOR SETS,
Chairs and Lounges,
Bureaus and Bedsteads,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD
AT BED ROCK PRICES!
CALL AND SEE THEM.
SORENSEN AND CARLQUIST

DAVID JAMES & CO.,
LICENSED
PLUMBERS,
TINNERS, GAS
—AND—
STEAM FITTERS.
No. 67 Main Street.
TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION No. 879.

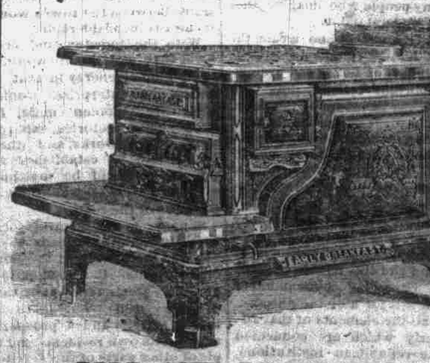


MANUFACTURED BY
THE ST. LOUIS REFRIGERATOR AND WOODEN GUTTER CO.,
Corner Main Street and Park Avenue,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
HENRY DINWOODEY, Agent.

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1886.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

BUCKLE & SON.
STOCKED WITH ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
STYLES, WORKMANSHIP AND PRICES GUARANTEED.
CLOTH AND TRIMMINGS BY THE YARD—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
Samples, Fashion Plate and Rules for Self-Measurement mailed to any address on application. Correspondence solicited.
BUCKLE & SON,
TAILORS AND WOOLEN DRAPERS,
P. O. Box 682. 325 S. MAIN STREET, Opposite Walker House, SALT LAKE CITY.

P. W. MADSEN, M. E. CUMMINGS, J. B. WINDER, JR.
REMEMBER THE EARLY BREAKFAST STOVE.



SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY
W. MADSEN & CO., First South St., 51 and 53 N., Salt Lake City.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
WE ARE NOW SELLING THE CELEBRATED
Pleasant Valley and Anthracite Coals!
—ALSO—
CHARCOAL, COKE, PIG IRON, WOOD, Etc.
SEND YOUR ORDERS TO
145 MAIN STREET,
Next door South of Barratt Bros.
TELEPHONE 214
YARD, foot of 2nd South and 5th West, near D. & R. G. Depot.
SELLS, BURTON & CO.