

members should be obtained by our committee, and a circular should be sent to them at the place of meeting of the State convention to the same effect.

"I believe that the mining and the Pacific Coast States are now prepared to take decided and united action upon all matters relating to their interest, if some method of organization is pointed out to them, and I know of no better means of securing this organization than through our committees.

"It might be well in sending the circular letter to the members of the State and county committees above suggested to ask for answers, giving the views of the writers, relating to this matter.

Very truly yours,

FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS.

"P.S.—Later on I shall give my views as to the best method of presenting our measures to Congress."

The national executive committee has sent to the Hon. Francis G. Newlands, of Reno, Nevada, the following letter:

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 22, 1891.

Hon. Francis G. Newlands, Reno, Nev.:

Dear Sir—We desire to consult you about the most effective method of organizing public sentiment in your State in support of the platform adopted by the Irrigation Congress. Our suggestion is that you request the governor of your State to call a State irrigation convention at an early day, with a view, first, to obtain an emphatic endorsement of the policy adopted at Salt Lake, and, second, to organize every county, so that petitions in support of the measure as introduced in Congress may be circulated, and the largest possible number of signers obtained.

We will shortly send to all the leading newspapers of your State campaign material, accompanied by a letter requesting them to put the matter before their readers, and, if consistent with their views, to give their endorsement to the policy and end their efforts to the campaign of education and organization. We would also urgently suggest that you endeavor to have the representatives from your State at the Trans-Mississippi Congress, to be held at Omaha October 15, make a strong fight for the Salt Lake platform, and endeavor to secure the endorsement of that body.

Please write us fully and promptly in response to this, and keep us fully posted on the progress and plans of the campaign in your State. Within the next ninety days it will be necessary to erect efficient machinery by which the unanimous vote of seventeen States and Territories may be brought to bear upon the Congress of the United States.

Yours very truly,

ARTHUR L. THOMAS.

Chairman of the National Executive Committee.

WILLIAM E. SMYTHE, Secretary.

Mr. Newlands states that application will shortly be made to the governor to call a State convention of those interested in the subject. At this convention will be considered all questions that were presented to the Salt Lake convention, and also all questions of local interest to the several counties of the State.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW.

HENRY CLEWS in his report for the week ending September 26, 1891, says that a surprise has come to the stock market at last. A break in Missouri Pacific caused wide comment. Though there are strong reasons for saying that there is material for an active "bull"

season, yet Mr. Clews advises prudence. He says, however, that the farming classes of the United States have before them a period of prosperity to which they have long been strangers. They will now be enabled to pay off their debts, and this will be the means of withdrawing them from "the injurious currency and anti-railroad agitations." There will be no use for the Farmers' Alliance, and with returning prosperity it will not figure as a factor in politics.

American securities are being sought for in European markets. This shows that a favorable feeling is entertained for them. The threatening aspect of European affairs only helps American securities. It is now understood, that in the event of a conflict the United States would suffer least. England has hitherto been the largest buyer of our stocks, but of late France and even Germany are pushing ahead of her. The Bank of England, it is thought, will try to stop the return of gold to this country, but Mr. Clews says that such efforts will prove futile. There are \$8,000,000 in gold now on the way hither, and our wheat and other exports will demand that metal in settlement. It will also pay foreigners better to hold our stocks than gold, hence they will take the former and return the latter, which they are now doing.

DEATH OF JUDGE U. G. WINNER.

The *Standard* this morning publishes the following thrilling account of the death of Judge U. G. Wenner on Fremont Island:

"But few of the many friends who knew Judge U. G. Wenner during life know the agony endured by his wife during a brief period before his death and for two days afterwards. She is a cultured lady and it seemed fearful that she was forced to go through what she did. The Judge had come to Fremont Island some four years ago for his health, and his wife had buried herself from the world for his sake during those four years. During his sickness he was in the habit of rapping on the door with his cane, when his wife would come and attend to his wants. On Friday, the hired man had been allowed to go and a hired girl alone was retained at the house. Judge Wenner died the same day. The girl was afraid or superstitious and but little help was received from her. Mrs. Wenner, her heart bleeding at the wound caused by the loss of her husband, was forced to banish the softer feelings, and nerve herself for the ordeal. She dressed her husband's body, amid tears, and arrayed it in the shroud. She watched over the remains of her beloved spouse during the night, the next day and night till Sunday morning, without aid or assistance, isolated in a dreary spot in the midst of America's dead sea. On Sunday the hired man returned. Then came the most trying scene of all. The husband had expressed a desire to be buried on the island and his faithful wife determined to heed his request. The grave was prepared and, nerved by despair, she aided in lowering into the silent tomb what had once been so dear to her—he for whom she had left kindred and wealth and chosen the island for a home.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

DUN & Co., in their trade report for the week ending Sept. 26, 1891, state that the corn crop is now safe, and the cotton crop is much improved. The general prosperity now promised by enormous crops can not be affected by any disturbance in the stock markets. The failure of an influential house by trying to sustain corn shows that whoever gets on the wrong side when times are good will get hurt.

Business is good at Boston. Wool is reported firm, with sales of 3,287,000 lb. At Chicago the week was one of the largest on record in cattle receipts, which were 95,000 head, and while some increase appears in flour, oats and corn, dressed beef, hides and wool, receipts of wheat and rye were nine times last year's, though in barley, cured meats, lard, cheese and butter there was some decrease.

Wheat has advanced one cent, but corn has fallen six cents during the week. Cotton increased a little. Railroads are doing well. The large floating debt of the Union Pacific is to be covered by six per cent. notes, with securities hypothecated representing control of the entire tributary system. The plan is exciting some opposition.

Business failures for the week mentioned were in the United States 210, and in Canada thirty-four. For the corresponding week last year the figures were for the United States 192, and for Canada twenty-seven.

PAROWAN STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the Parowan Stake convened in Cedar City Tabernacle, September 20th and 21st, 1891.

There were present on the stand Apostle Francis M. Lyman, Presiding Bishop William B. Preston, of Salt Lake Stake; President Jesse W. Crosby, of Panguitch Stake; President Thomas J. Jones, Counselors Morgan Richards, Jr., and Francis Webster, members of the High Council and the Bishops from every ward in the Stake.

After the usual opening exercises President Thomas J. Jones offered a few remarks. He reported briefly the condition of the Parowan Stake, and discoursed some upon the law of tithing.

The speakers during the conference were Apostle Francis M. Lyman, Bishop Wm. B. Preston, Morgan Richards, Jr., Jesse W. Crosby and Francis Webster. The subjects discoursed upon were words of wisdom, tithing, grading and schooling of the Lesser Priesthood, setting of good examples, theological training of the youth, duties of parents towards their children, and duties of the Saints generally.

The Stake statistical report was read and the general and local authorities present and sustained by vote.

The usual Priesthood meeting was held in the evening and business pertaining to the Stake transacted.

The bishops' reports indicated that the Saints were in a very fair condition. The meetings during the Conference were well attended, and a good spirit prevailed throughout.

Conference adjourned for three months to meet in Parowan.

WILLIAM H. HOLYOAK.