EVENING NEWS.

Published Daily, Sundays Excepted,
AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE
DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Saturday, - December 17, 1887.

A GENERAL PRINCIPLE INVOLVED.

THE New York Real Estate *Record and Guide* frequently has something sensible to say on the "Mormon" question and other important topics of the times. The following appeared in its issue of December 10th:

"The New York *Herald* announces that all the Mormon Church property, even the famous Tabernacle, is now in charge of the United States government. It has been seized and held under the Edmunds act. This has not been because of any rebellion on the part of the Mormons, but because they practice an unpopular social custom. Polygamy is now in vogue in many parts of the earth under religious sanctions, as it also was under the Old Testament dispensation. The *Herald* says that the Latter-day Saints are a righteous and God fearing people, notwithstanding their one objectionable social practice. We quote:

> They are most industrious and are severe in their economy. They are toilers in the strictest sense of the word, and are neither wasteful nor extravagant; with them idleness is a sin and the saving of their substance a means of grace. Half the sermons are exhortations to thrift and economy, the science of making a saving having been reduced to a fine point by the foremost Elders from the days of Joseph Smith down to the present time, when the plain, hard-working New England farmer, Wilford Woodruff, stands at the head of the organization.

In this case we have established a precedent which can be used against any sect in the country. Should any of them become unpopular its property can be confiscated. Personal good conduct will not avail to save them from spoliation. It is curious that a body of lawyers could propose or pass such a law; but Senator Edmunds, its framer, is continuing in the same path, for he now proposes to enact a statute to practically confiscate the property of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The principle involved in the plundering of the Mormon Church is a monstrous one, entirely irrespective of the wrongfulness of polygamy, and some day it will be used to plague its inventors."

There is a good deal more in these paragraphs than the country understands. Precedents are being made that may yet be of service in the hands of godless legislators and afford infinite trouble to unpopular sects. The acts of Congress under which the spoliation of the "Mormon" Church has been attempted, are not limited in their provisions to that one ecclesiastical organization. They relate to all such Church corporations and associations as have acquired and held real estate above the value of $50,000 since 1862. If Congress can dissolve one Church corporation on any given pretext, it can dissolve others on similar or other pretexts.

Whenever this matter has been discussed it is usually conceded that the National Government has taken an immense stride in a direction opposite to the tendencies of the National Constitution. And the only reason that a tremendous outcry has not been raised at the wrong is the notion that in some way or other this oppressive measure is an assault upon polygamy. As the *Record* says, "the principle involved is entirely irrespective of the wrongfulness of polygamy." It has no bearing on that question. This ought to be understood by the press and the people of the United States, for danger lurks in these acts of despoilment, not only to other religious bodies but to our national institutions.

Of course the power of the general government in these respects only extends to the Territories, and that merely by a stretch of authority not warranted by the supreme law of the land. But the precedent here established may become formidable to religious establishments in the States, not by action of the Congress but by local imitative legislation. If the national legislature may do such things against an unpopular religious body in a Territory, State legislatures may do similar things to unpopular sects in their respective localities. It is the principle involved that should be considered. It is that which is inherently wrong, vicious, and dangerous if adopted as part of the public policy.

Religious liberty has been considered one of the corner stones of our national system. It is at least as precious as civil liberty. The right to worship God without molestation, so long as that worship infringes no human right, violates no principle of common decency and makes no disturbance of the public peace, has been heretofore considered inalienable. That comprehends buildings and their appurtenances in which worship may be solemnized and religious rites may be celebrated. They are considered sacred, equally so as the tenets or principles they embody or express. No matter how much lawmakers may dissent from the views of the worshippers, their power to curtail the freedom of those worshippers has never been admitted.

The patience, forbearance and calmness with which the Latter-day Saints have submitted to the violation of their rights which has recently occurred, ought to afford to the world evidence of their true character. They have been pictured as rebels and barbarians. The title of Christians has been denied them by many of the latter-day Scribes and Pharisees. But where is there a religious body on this continent, that would have borne without forcible resistance the indignities and injustice which have been heaped upon the "Mormons?"

It is their firm faith in Divine Providence, the truth of their cause and the ultimate triumph of justice and right, which stimulates them to persevere and enables them to "endure all things" through which they may have to pass. And as sure as the sun rises after the night and the light comes after the darkness, so sure will they emerge from all their difficulties, brighter, stronger and better for their trials, and those who have plotted for their destruction will be overwhelmed with shame and confusion. Let patience have its perfect work; let the law take its course without violence, and let the faithful watch for a sure and certain vindication. But nevertheless, every lover of religious liberty in every sect in the land, ought to proclaim with Christian vigor against this attempted invasion of rights which should be precious to every freeman.

THE TWELFTH WARD SCHOOL MEETING.

THE advisability of the establishment of a free school was discussed and voted upon at a meeting held last evening, for that purpose, in the Twelfth District schoolhouse. Mr. Marshall, who occupied the chair, made a singular ruling, considering that he is a lawyer. It was to the effect that none were eligible to vote on a question of that character who were not registered electors. The law on the subject is much more liberal in its provisions than Mr. Marshall appears to be in his views. It is somewhat remarkable that no unregistered, property-holding resident of the district present did not appeal from this contracted ruling of the chair, to see whether or not the house would sustain it. It would have been quite parliamentary, as a person holding an arbitrator's position in a deliberative assemblage is not presumed to be a despot whose rulings cannot be overturned by the body of the house.

The act of 1884, amending the school law, provides that a school tax shall "be decided by a majority vote of the *property holders resident* in the district, present at a meeting called for that purpose."

It was Mr. Marshall's expressed view that the provisions in relation to the Edmunds law curtailed the voting on questions of that kind to registered electors. That act does not bear on the subject at all. In that regard it merely related to elections, and common sense would suggest that a contention to the effect that voting on a tax upon property either for educational or any other purpose, is an election, is absurd on its face. It would be equally consistent to designate the voting of the stockholders of a corporation in relation to an assessment upon stock, was an election.

On questions of taxation for school purposes a registered elector is not authorized to vote on the ground of his registration at all. He may have the status of an elector and yet have no right to vote at a school meeting convened to consider the propriety of levying a tax to further the interests of education. The qualification is that the person shall be a resident property holder. Many political electors do not possess that qualification and would therefore be ineligible to vote at a meeting such as that held in the Twelfth Ward last evening. The law does not impose a qualification in addition to those of residence and property.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Marshall, as a lawyer, at least, will enjoy a conspicuous isolation upon this point. It is the property that has the right of representation in this matter, in the person of its possessor, upon the fundamental principle of free government that it should not be taxed without representation. The view held by School Commissioner P. L. Williams is entirely dissimilar to that expressed by Mr. Marshall. He holds, as the law states, that every property holder, including women, have the right to vote on a question of the kind in point, without any regard as to whether the person has been registered as an elector.

The feeling in the district in favor of establishing a free school in the full sense of the term does not appear to be strong. It was explained by Mr. T. V. Williams that there was in a certain sense a free school in that locality already. All are admitted to the benefit of the school now being conducted in the district whether they are able to pay the tuition fee or not.—The children of no indigent person are therefore denied the privileges of education, the school being free at present to that class of students. The lack of inclination to at present establish an absolutely free school in the district was evinced by the comparatively small attendance at last night's meeting. The vote stood 23 against and 13 in favor. At the meeting held a few months ago for the election of a trustee, the vote of the "Liberals" alone was, if we remember rightly, 73.

A COAL FAMINE.

ACCORDING to a late special dispatch to the Boston *Herald*, an extraordinary state of affairs exists in the eastern part of Colorado and western part of Kansas, and it seems as though the transportation facilities of the railroads penetrating that region ought to be adequate to relieve the pressing fuel famine prevailing there, by bringing coal from the east if the Colorado mines are not able to supply the demand. The dispatch reproduces the statements of a gentleman who passed through the region referred to a few days ago, as follows:

> "Anderson K. Hayward, of Denver, who arrived here this morning, said to a reporter: 'I have just passed over both the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Kansas Pacific, and witnessed some very peculiar scenes along the roads. Throughout eastern Colorado and western Kansas a coal famine prevails, and the towns and farmers are almost entirely out of fuel. The country is entirely treeless, and unless coal can be obtained, the people are obliged to go without fire. The principal, in fact, almost the only sources of supply for the region referred to are the Colorado coal fields, especially those near Canon City. The local dealers failed to lay in a sufficent supply during the summer, and when the cold weather commenced the demand far exceeded the supply. The Canon City mines are working double time, but still are unable to fill the orders that pour in.
>
> "The farmers in the eastern part of Colorado have taken matters into their own hands, and are making organized raids upon the coal trains that pass bound for points further east. At every siding they are in waiting, and when a coal train is stopped coolly take possession and unload the coal into their wagons. The train hands do not interfere, as they know it would be of no use. At Kit Carson I saw a train of eight cars unloaded in this manner. The farmers say they will pay any price that is asked, but must have coal at any hazard.
>
> "In the meantime the consignees are in pressing need of fuel, and send indignant telegrams to the coal company, who reply that they have shipped the coal and hold the receipt for it from the railroad. The situation is very peculiar, and will probably lead not only to civil, but also to criminal proceedings."

Evidently there is mismanagement in the matter, as there are vast coal fields lying east of the district in which this extraordinary coal famine is prevailing, and at a distance not too great to have a supply of fuel quickly transported to the point where it is wanted.

But we need not go as far from home as the region named to find a similar condition in respect to fuel and railroad management. Northern Utah and Southern Idaho have repeatedly experienced a coal famine, and that too at times when the Salt Lake market was glutted with coal, and the people of Cache Valley were clamoring for it at nearly double the price at which it was selling in this city. During the present winter Cache Valley has repeatedly and loudly complained of a scarcity of coal, at a time when there has been vigorous rivalry between the different companies selling coal in this city.

Why coal is not sent to points on the Utah & Northern, where it will bring a higher price than here, and is needed much worse, is a problem which shivering querists living at points on the latter road, have often tried to solve. None of them have, however, adopted the summary policy to obtain relief that the farmers of Eastern Colorado are reported to have pursued.

PELTING A STONE WALL WITH SNOWBALLS.

Some of the newspapers are disposed to be satirical in their references to that portion of the President's message which refers to the immense surplus in the Treasury, perhaps for the reason that it cannot be controverted. They suggest the defenseless condition of our seaboards, the pitiable plight of our navy, the lack of government foundries, forges and machine shops, the absence of many things which are useful and which other great nations have, as an outlet for the tens of millions now stacked up and lying perfectly idle in the vaults at Washington. On the face of the subject this would seem to be good reasoning, but investigation shows it to be very flimsy and superficial. It is not the vast hoardings now on hand which constitute the entire evil, but the system prevailing under and by means of which such burdensome accumulation was possible.

The only obligation of the people to the general government in time of peace is moral and financial support, adjusted in the latter case to its actual wants economically administered. There is and can be no valid objection to a reserve fund of considerable proportions, as no good citizen would care to see the nation doing business in a hand-to-mouth style, and besides it would entail additional and needless expense to cut down holdings so as to leave no change in the drawer, so to speak; but that does not meet the case at all, as there is apart from the surplus a reserve fund of sufficient magnitude for all present and prospective interest-securing and other purposes, so that the government is held responsible for taking and holding without use and without purpose some $54,000,000 of the people's money, nearly a dollar for every man, woman and child in the land. A government doing this reaches the point at which protection (the real article, we mean) ceases and oppression begins, as that amount of money which it has taken and does not require would have made a great difference and perhaps have obviated not a few assignments if left in the channels from which it was improperly taken.

No one is disposed to question the statement that we need forts, arsenals and armaments, or that good policy would be subserved in having the materials produced and the manufactures conducted on our own soil. But these can and should be accomplished by proper means—taxation proportionate with the necessary outlay, and wise legislation and management. But suppose Congress should provide for the unloading of the surplus as the newspaper men so flippantly suggest, what kind of an attitude would it place the government in, laudable as such a plan might be in one sense and justifiable in another? Just this: That the people, having been deprived of millions beyond the requirements of the government, the latter had to resort to *forced expedients* for getting rid of the money after it was taken as the only excuse that could be offered; that is, having done wrong, it must resort to subterfuges to cover up the wrong and provide against the disposition of what is still coming in the same way, but give it the plausibility of a patriotic purpose—just the plea put in by the apologists for the late William M. Tweed—he took more, a great deal more than he was entitled to by virtue of services rendered or legitimate profitable speculation, but he squandered most of the surplus in costly public buildings by means of which laborers obtained employment, and in private charities. The structures were prospectively useful and highly ornamental—quite a credit to the city—and to aid the laborer and the poor was noble and worthy of emulation; but somehow the people had not consented to such disposition of their means, at least not to the extent that prevailed, and in their rage they broke up the system which had taken their money from them and sent its head and front to prison for a long term. If the cases are not identical, is there not at least something of a resemblance? As we look at it, the parallel ceases only at the point where the governed find themselves unable to grapple with the governors, but they make up for this, or are likely to, in protestations loud and long, and these protestations are likely to crystallize into effective action at the ballot box.

It is quite likely that President Cleveland had thoroughly digested his subject and was well acquainted with all its details, ramifications and incidents when he sent to Congress a message which was almost monopolized by that one consideration. Realizing the vital necessity of not only relief of a legitimate character for the present burden, but of legislation providing against its further continuance or future recurrence, he spoke with sufficient elaboration, incisiveness and effect to awaken those who were lethargic on the subject in hand. He showed that the proper remedy for a superfluous influx of treasure is to reduce the volume, and then pointed out the safest and readiest means of accomplishing this. Perhaps a better endorsement of its soundness, logic and force cannot be found than is contained in the fact that opposition editors combat it with sneers, innuendo and alleged sarcasm.

SILVER GOES UP.

BAR silver climbed up to 96¾ in the New York Stock Exchange today, the highest figure it has reached for a long time. A few small fortunes have changed hands as a result of this altitudinous action on the part of our second best metal, but it may be some satisfaction to the sympathetic to know that the losses will come from those who can afford to lose and whose exploits in the market have been in the direction of making merchandise of the precious metal. This is the leading product of a mineral nature in all the Territories and some of the States of the West, and while they don't expect it to come abreast of gold, they shed no tears at being informed that the speculators who would debase it occasionally have to pay for their pastime.

Silk Culture.

The subject of silk culture was one of the main topics in the afternoon session of the Relief Society Conference held on Friday last. After Mrs. Sarah Saunders had been unanimously selected to act as first counselor to President M. A. Till, of the Silk Association, Father Graves stated that a circular had been sent him asking his co-operation in introducing machinery to this Territory to prepare the silk from the raw material, and of weaving it into cloth. The circular states that from twenty to twenty-five million dollars per year is paid to the peasants of France, Italy, China, and other eastern countries. The circulars ask the very pointed questions: "Shall we make an effort to retain this sum and and distribute it among ourselves by raising, preparing and manufacturing our own silks?"

Father Graves stated that he proposed visiting Salt Lake, and seeing the Governor with a view to petitioning him to lay the subject before the next Legislature in his biennial message, and to urge him to use his influence in having that body make an appropriation for the encouragement of the silk industry. Father Graves also intends to see the chairman of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, and ask him to secure the co-operation of the Chamber in a petition to the Legislature for the same praiseworthy object.

We earnestly wish the silk enterprise a success. Although in years, Father Graves is at home in the silk business, and it is his greatest desire to see the industry permanently established, and we have no doubt but what he will be gratified, and meet with success in his visit to Salt Lake.—*Provo Enquirer.*

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS

The Newly Fledged Republican Club Concludes its Business and Adjourns.

Ives is Dicharged from Custody and Will Sue for Heavy Damages.

The Record of a Shooting Scrape Which Resulted in a Bloody Feud.

Another View of the St. Petersburg Papers' Articles and a Logical Deduction.

The Crown Prince Improving.—Silver Gets Up to 96 7-8.—Other Items.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

Exit—Curtain.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 17.—John Howson, the well-known comedian, late of Lotta's company, is dead.

A., T. & S. F. Earnings.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—The gross earnings of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road for October were $1,674,000, a decrease from last year of $13,000; net earnings $866,000, decrease $153,000.

The Crown Prince.

SAN REMO, Dec. 17.—A bulletin issued by Dr. MacKenzie states that the appearance in the crown prince's throat confirms previous bulletins issued by the physicians in charge. A small growth has made its appearance on the left ventricular band. The tumor which formed in October has diminished in size. The other doctors in attendance on the crown prince have agreed to the statements contained in Dr. MacKenzie's bulletin.

A Temporary Officer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The President has designated Brig. Gen. MacFeeley to act as Secretary of War during the absence of Secretary Endicott.

A New Office.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—It is reported the government will create the post of minister of agriculture and that Right Hon. Henry Chaplin will be appointed to the office.

He Escapes Again.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The case against Henry S. Ives, charged by Julius Dexter, of Cincinnati, with stealing a draft for $100,000 from the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway, was dismissed this morning.

HE IS INDIGNANT.

Ives says he will at once institute proceedings against Dexter, claiming $100,000 for malicious prosecution.

The Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The bank statement shows the reserve increase to be $1,021,000. The banks now hold $7,031,000 in excess of the legal rule.

The Republican Club.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The convention was called to order at 11:15. The elections of delegations from each state for vice-president and members of the executive committee were announced. The nominations for president of the National League followed. The names of James P. Foster, of New York, E. Lowden Snowden, of Pennsylvania, and Col. Nathan Goff, of West Virginia, were presented. Goff immediately withdrew his name and Snowden did likewise, leaving the field clear for Foster, who was at once elected by acclamation.

Foster, on ascending the platform, was warmly greeted. Having acknowledged the greeting,

HE SAID:

We have an organization that will bring into power or defeat the purposes of that great organization that created it. Who can doubt that this power, this great National League, will either destroy or set up the candidate of republicanism? We are the power that will rule the elections, but if we interfere with the old Republican party, we will destroy it. It may take some time to make New York republican, but we can at least cut down the majorities. We will aid our sister states and give a fair vote to the south, by which we will establish Republican rule all over the country. I thank you again and predict a great victory in 1888.!

The following, by Howard N. Fuller, was the cause of

MUCH EXCITEMENT:

Resolved, That this convention of republican clubs of the United States representing the universal sentiment and patriotic desire of the republicans of the United States, represented by us, records its emphatic disapproval and condemnation of President Cleveland's action in nominating L. Q. C. Lamar for the Supreme Court bench of the United States, and we recommend that the republican members of the U. S. Senate vote against the confirmation of the same.

On a *viva voce* vote the noes were about as strong as the ayes.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

It was, however, announced that the executive committee would meet at 2 p.m. to elect a treasurer and a secretary.

He Is Mad.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—Aubertin, the man who attempted to assassinate M. Ferry in the hall of the chamber of deputies, was arraigned before a magistrate for preliminary examination today. While the examination was progressing, the prisoner was attacked with dementia and was removed to the mad house.

Don't See It.

VIENNA, Dec. 17.—Austrian officials do not see the same importance to the *Journal de St. Petersburg* article of yesterday, disclaiming Russia's responsibility for the present state of affairs in Europe, as do the newspapers and the Bourse. They point out that the question of the moment is what military measures Russia will adopt beyond those previously taken.

A St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Politisch Correspondens*, in a letter to his paper says that Russia will shape her military arrangements according to those which Austria makes. The precaution thus taken by both sides must not be regarded as involving the danger of war.

A Bloody Feud.

WINCHESTER, Ky, Dec. 17.—The feud between the Adams and Caswell factions broke out again last night, in Rockcastle County, when after church services Frank Adams was killed by one of the Caswells. Since then Frank Hazelom, James Lunford, Jas. Townsend, Tim Jackson, and two others, names unknown, have been killed, while many others have been wounded and several houses have been burned.

MARKETS AND STOCKS.

The New York Stock Exchange.—Chicago and Liverpool Markets.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Dec. 17. Noon.

Bar silver	96¾	Northwestern	6¾
Money	3@4	Navigation	84½
4's coupon	95	Transcontinent'l	20¾
4½'s coupon	7½	Pacific Mail	35¼
Pacific 6's	19	Rock Island	12
Central Pacific	35¼	St. L. & S. F.	35¾
Burlington	27½	St. Paul & Omaha	38½
Rio Grande	21½	Texas Pacific	20¾
York Central	8½	Union Pacific	56
Northern Pacific	22	Fargo Express	99
Pref'd	45¾	Western Union	77½

The market at the close was quiet to firm, at a shade better than the opening.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, 1 p.m., Dec. 17.

Wheat—Firmer; cash, 76; Jan., 6½; May, 83½.

Corn—Easy; cash, 48½; Jan., 9; May, 46¾.

Oats—Steady; January 28¾; May, 31½.

Barley—Nothing doing.

Pork—Steady; Jan., 15.15; May, 8.92½.

Lard—Steady; cash, 7.75; Jan., 7.75; May, 8.02½.

SHERIFF TURNER came up from Provo today.

THE ORLEANIST INTRIGUES.

A Move Against Republicanism in France.

The following was received from G. H. who translated it from the *Courrier des Etats Unis*:

PARIS, November 30.

Is it true as affirmed by several journals that the agents of the Count of Paris are resolved to make considerable sacrifices for the purpose of provoking trouble in Paris on the occasion of the presidential crisis, and if need be, for organizing tumultuous meetings? For this purpose they should try to employ the service of the anarchists who, as it is well known, are the most fervid, disputat ous, and the most ready for battle, of all the groups of the socialistic revolutionary party.

"Several marked anarchists," says the *Lyon Republican*, "have already received overtures. One of them has confessed that he has been offered the sum of 200 francs if he would repair to a designated house for receiving instructions." The same anarchist said: "Our circles are infected with reactionary agents, we are not ignorant of it."

L' Independence Belge says: "One reads with interest the accounts that one of our foreign correspondents addresses to us on the subject of the clandestine practices of the Orleanists, who are rejoicing at the crisis, and who are expecting to draw considerable profit therefrom. One knows that what has occasioned misfortune to France heretofore, has often made the good fortune of Orleans. The fact is certain that they are bestirring themselves energetically."

We are assured that in certain courts they do not dissimulate the fact that the foundation of their hopes rests upon the events now transpiring in France. However, the Count of Paris, who has never liked audacious strikes, will rely upon electoral surprises for restoring the monarchy, rather than upon a popular movement organized in his favor. It is a question of continuing and completing the work commenced at the time of the elections on the 4th of October, 1885.

Consequently the word of command among the anarchists is to stir up difficulties to their utmost for the government, and to prolong as much as possible the crisis. There are for obtaining this end several means; for example, the difficulties created against the first cabinet of the new president, and the frequency of these ministerial crises. The aim of these tactics is to obtain a dissolution of the chamber and to obtain in the general elections, after an energetic campaign, a majority similar to that of Versailles, or at least, a minority strong enough for rendering all government impossible, and thus precipitate the Republic from crisis to crisis, lower and lower to a definite depression.

M. le Compte de Paris would be willing to accommodate himself to an investure by means of a *plebiscitum*; he has, however, indicated his opinion in regard to this in his recent manifesto, produced after a military dictatorship or provisional government which might give rise to fatal disorders, secretely provoked, was suggested.

This is certainly a vast plan of campaign for the carrying out of which committees are being organized in Paris and in the provinces at the same time, the action of which at a given moment may not be foreseen by the republicans, who seem to be only occupied in adjusting their quarrels, and becoming impassioned over personal rivalries.

In this hope perhaps the Orleanists deceive themselves, for they are closely watched and it is well known what they meditate.

RETURNED MISSIONARY.

New Field Opened—Settlements in the San Louis Valley.

FAIRVIEW, UTAH,
Dec. 15th, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

Having recently returned from a mission to the Southern States, and not having the priviledge of calling at the office I take the present opportunity of reporting my labors by letter.

I left my home October 13th, 1885, and on arriving at Chattanooga I was assigned to labor in West Virginia. I continued my labors among the people there until September, 1886, when a new Conference was organized, including the western portion of West Virginia and eastern Kentucky I was appointed to preside over the new Conference, which I did until released to return home. We have been very successful in our labors and quite a number have received the Gospel, there seventy having been baptized since the Conference was organized There are eight Elders laboring there now and the prospects are good for the future.

In returning home I had the privilege of visiting the settlements of the Saints in the San Louis Valley and found them in a prosperous condition.

Your brother in the Gospel,
PHILIP H. HURST.

In the Neighborhood.

At Stonewall, Col., Dec. 15th, a young man named Thompson was shot and instantly killed by William Tremain when out deer hunting. Thompson had on a fur cap which his companion mistook for a deer at a little distance, and shot him through the head.

Albert Borneman committed suicide at Laramie, Wyoming, on Dec. 15 Borneman came to Laramie about a year ago to visit his uncle, Marshal Snighter. He was delayed in Nebraska by a snow blockade and reached Laramie so worn out with exposure that shortly after he arrived his mind failed him, and he could remember nothing of his former life. He was about 20 years of age.

Winnemucca, Nev., Dec. 14.—A *Silver State* special from Paradise, forty-five miles north, says: Merrick Carrel left Paradise late last night for his ranch, six miles away. Not reaching home, search was instituted this morning, and his body, frozen stiff, was found a mile from his home. He was an old resident of the valley and a prosperous farmer.

A dispatch dated Nogales, Arizona, December 14, says: The other day a band of renegade Yaqui Indians, numbering twenty, made a descent on El Lomatal ranch, near Antonio, for the purpose of robbery. While in the act of robbing, the cornfield laborers on the ranch opened fire on them. After exchanging shots the Indians fled, taking large quantities of corn. Pursuit was kept up by the servants of the ranch as far as Pilares, in the Buenteleraange. The Tenth Regiment, Federal troops, stationed at Cruz de Piedra, also joined in the pursuit, but failed of success. A large number of the bands in that vicinity have never been subdued, and being destitute they are daring and desperate. The reign of terror seems to increase instead of subsiding, notwithstanding the many troops in the field.

DEATHS.

BASSETT.—In this city, Friday, December 16th, at 11:45 p. m., of pneumonia, Gertrude P., daughter of C. H. and Millie P. Bassett; aged 9 years.

Funeral from residence Sunday, December 18th, at 1 p. m. Friends are invited.

BRISTOW.—At his residence, Sixteenth Ward, Salt Lake City, December 16th, 1887, of cancer, Henry James Bristow. He was born April 4th, 1838, at Warminster, Wiltshire, England. He died as he had lived, a faithful Latter-day Saint.

Funeral from Sixteenth Ward school house on Sunday morning, December 18th, at 11:30 o'clock. Friends invited.

Millennial Star, please copy.

FOR SALE!

A DOUBLE BASS (BASS VIOLIN.) Very Cheap. Apply at GOALTER & SNELGROVE'S, for 6 John Akeri, 954 E., Seventh South St.

TAGGART & CHAMBERLAIN'S
PIANO DEPOT,
☞ One Block and a Half East of the Cliff Hotel.

PIANO BUYERS
Are cordially invited to call and see the celebrated
Bhenning & Conover Pianos
☞ We have the LARGEST AND BEST STOCK of New Upright Pianos west of Chicago to select from. PRICES LOW.
No. 150 E., Third South.

ELY'S Cream Balm CATARRH
Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.
TRY the CURE
HAY-FEVER
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 235 Greenwich St., New York.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Carl Rosgard, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator, with the Will annexed, of the Estate of Carl Rosgaard, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Anton T. Christensen, at No. 230 F Street, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

Dated at Salt Lake City, December 13th, 1887.

ANTON T. CHRISTENSEN,
Administrator, with the Will annexed, of Estate of Carl Rosgaard, deceased.
d oaw 4w

DEAFNESS its causes, and a new and successful Cure at your own home, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. *Cured himself* in three months, and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application.
T. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st St., New York City. deodAw

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

TWO YEARLING BAY HORSE COLTS, one has three white feet and white spot in forehead; the other has a white spot in forehead. Each colt is branded

on left thigh.

They were taken to herd by George R Moses & Sons, last spring, in what is known as Harker's Cañon, Salt Lake County.

Any person returning said colts, or giving information that will lead to their recovery to Angus M. Cannon, Salt Lake City, or to Wm. Newbold, North Jordan, Salt Lake Co., will be liberally rewarded. d s&w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Utah Territory.

In the matter of the Estate of Johanna N. S. Willingbeck, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of Johanna N. S. Willingbeck, deceased, late of Salt Lake City, Utah, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within FOUR months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administratrix, at the office of Charles E. Pearson, Attorney-at-Law, 115 s. Main Street, Salt Lake City, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

AMALIA C. H. WILLINGBECK,
Administratrix of the Estate of Johanna N. S. Willingbeck, deceased.
Dated at Salt Lake City, Dec. 15, 1887.
d oaw 4w

Union Pacific Railway Company.
TIME CARD.
ON AND AFTER
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13th, '87.
Trains will Arrive and Depart as follows:

Eastbound.

No. 2, Mail and Express, Daily.
Departs, Salt Lake City, 8.00a. m.
Departs, Ogden, 10.00 a. m.
No. 4, Atlantic Express, daily.
Departs, Salt Lake City, 7.24 p. m.
Departs, Ogden, 10.30 p. m.

Westbound.

No. 1, Limited, Daily
Arrives, Ogden, 7.45 a. m.
Arrives, Salt Lake City, 9.45 a. m.
No. 3, Mail and Express, daily.
Arrives, Ogden, 6.00 a. m.
Arrives, Salt Lake City, 9.45 a. m.

Utah and Northern.

Northbound.

No. 607, Butte Express, Daily.
Departs, Salt Lake City, 7.24 p. m.
Departs, Ogden, 10.00 p. m.
No. 611, Accomodation, Daily.
Departs, Ogden, 1.30 p. m.

Southbound.

No. 608, Ogden Express, Daily.
Arrives, Ogden, 7.15 a. m.
Arrives, Salt Lake City, 9.45 a. m.
No. 612, Accommodation, daily.
Arrives, Ogden, 9.05 p. m.

Echo and Park City.

No. 6, Local, Daily.
Departs, Salt Lake City, 8.03 a. m.
Departs, Ogden, 10 a. m.
Arrives, Park City, 220 p. m.
No. 2, Park City Express, Daily.
Departs, Salt Lake City, 3.00 p. m.
Departs, Ogden, 4.35 p. m.
Arrives, Park City, 7.25 p. m.
No. 1 Salt Lake Express, Daily.
Departs, Park City, 7.15 a. m.
Departs, Ogden, 9.50 a. m.
Arrives, Salt Lake City, 11.10 a. m.

SAVED HIS LEG!
SCROFULA
OF THE
BONE CURED!

LITHONIA, Ga., August 11, 1887.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.:
Gentlemen—I have been afflicted with ulceration of the legs ever since I was a child, the disease undoubtedly being hereditary, my mother suffered from scrofulous symptoms. As I advanced to manhood my affliction increased until the malady became alarming and painful beyond the power of words to describe. My right leg particularly became fearfully involved, the left leg being less painfully affected. Finally about fourteen years ago, the ulcers on my right leg had eaten through the flesh into the bone. In order to save my life the doctors determined to amputate my leg below the knee. The operation was successfully performed by Dr. H. V. M. Miller, of Atlanta, and Dr. W. P. Bond, of Lithonia. But the loss of my leg gave me only temporary relief. The poison was still in my system and soon began to show itself again. In a short time after large ulcers appeared on my left leg, covering it from the knee to the instep. Frequently while at work I could be tracked by the blood which oozed from the huge ulcers, and the sores and festering holes were so offensive that my fellow-workmen could not stand the stench and would move away from me.

Last winter I was persuaded to try S. S. S. As a last effort I consented to do so, and about seven months ago I began taking the Specific. I soon began to feel the good effects of the medicine, the offensive running began to grow less and less and finally ceased, the ulcers began to heal, my flesh became firm and solid, and 40 days after using twenty one bottles, I am as hale and stout a man of my age as there is in Georgia. I am seventy-one years old, but feel now younger and stronger than I did when I was twenty-five. I weigh about 170 pounds. Nothing is to be seen of the terrible disease, or to remind me of the torture I suffered for so many years, except the scars of the perfectly healed ulcers.

I want the world to know of the almost miraculous cure effected on me by S. S. S., and I call upon those who wish to know the particulars directly from me to write, and I will consider it a pleasure as well as a duty to answer their letters. I refer to Dr. W. P. Bond, of Lithonia, as to the truth of my statement. Very gratefully yours,
B. DRAKE.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

'87! Merry Christmas '88!
..... AND .....
HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Z. C. M. I.
— OFFER FOR THE —
HOLIDAY TRADE
The Finest and Most Complete Stock of
STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES
West of Chicago!
De Hesa, London Layer, Muscatel, Sultana, Valencia and Ondara Layer Valencia
RAISINS!

VERY FINE ZANTE CURRANTS!

Figs, Lemon, Orange and Citron Peel;

ALMONDS, PECANS, BRAZIL PEA NUTS,
GRENOBLE AND NAPLES WALNUTS;

Spices, Sauces, Catsups, Pickles,
— AND —
☞ FINE CAN GOODS.

OUR FRUITS ARE ALL CLEANED!

ENDLESS VARIETY OF
HOME MADE AND IMPORTED
CANDIES!

Champion Monitor Cook Stoves & Ranges!

☞ CHARTER OAK
COOK STOVES & RANGES

The Celebrated MILLER Wrought Iron Range,
— AND THE —
FINEST LINE OF HEATING STOVES
IN THE COUNTRY!

AGENTS FOR ST. LOUIS SHOVEL COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
Shovels and Spades.

We Carry the Largest Stock in the West of
QUEENSWARE, CHINA & GLASSWARE!

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS & HOSIERY, COMPLETE STOCK!

Ladies,' Misses' and Children's Wraps
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

BOOTS, SHOES, and RUBBER GOODS!
HATS, CAPS, and CLOTHING!
CARPETS, RUGS and LINOLEUMS!

H. S. ELDREDGE, Supt.

STOVES!
LARGE STOCK!
LOW PRICES!

C. WANLESS.
Agency for "On Time" & Universal Stoves.
48 MAIN STREET.

WM. C. MORRIS, JAMES T. FLASHMAN,
DEALERS IN
PAINTERS' SUPPLIES,
WALL PAPERS,
ETC., ETC.
W. C. MORRIS & CO.
39 Main Street.
☞ TELEPHONE 28.
GEORGE M. CANNON, JOHN M. CANNON.