

ENOUGH SAID.

We are in receipt of another communication from ex-Marshall Nelson. We do not publish it because it contains nothing new, throws no light upon the subject of Dr. Clinton's unlawful incarceration, does not deny the shaking of the prisoner nor his detention in the miserable garret described in the News, nor the ride in which the conversation reported occurred. Mr. Nelson says, however, that it was "merely imaginary." But what we published was stated in Court under oath, and has been more than once repeated in our hearing, and has been met with nothing but a vague claim of denial. Dr. Clinton's word, to say nothing of his sworn testimony, backed as it is by corroborating circumstances, will be received by the majority of the public in preference to the quibblings of the ex-Marshall. It would be of no benefit to the public to prolong a discussion of this subject, and we do not think it would be of any benefit to Mr. Nelson, unless he has something more definite to offer than that which has come under our observation.

THE MISTAKES OF ELI.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Louisville Courier-Journal interviewed Governor Eli H. Murray in this city, and we copy his remarks as reported in that paper. The conversation occurred previous to the Delegate election; if it had taken place after, the Governor's opinions might have been in some respects different:

"Political speaking is something new in Utah," said the Governor. "The Mormons never saw a torchlight procession until the other night, and they never attended any public speaking except those of their minister. Hearing politics and the Edmunds law discussed, and a new departure from the expounding of the Book of Mormon and the Doctrine of Consequences. The great majority of the people are totally ignorant of politics, and many do not even know the difference between the two parties."

"What effect has your recent campaign speaking had upon the masses of the Mormons?" asked the Courier-Journal correspondent.

"While a great many attended the meetings from curiosity," replied the Governor, "they were not to hear the arguments made against them; yet those same men are getting restless under the tyranny of church rule, and this is creating a dissatisfied element, or even division in their ranks. And again, the young element, who are now so strongly wedded to their church, are thinking for themselves, and are being persuaded over. They see that their polygamous parents are disfranchised, and that the infamous institution which they were taught to regard as 'heaven-born' is a crime. They wish to escape the edum of the one and the punishment of the other, and are cutting loose from the ignorance, superstition and immoral practice of their parents."

"What proportion of your audience are Mormons?"

"More than fifty per cent.," replied the Governor, "and the majority of these are young men and married women. They listen earnestly and apply with vigor, and it is very evident that they come for a purpose other than curiosity. So far there has been no effort to break up or disturb any of our meetings, though I understand that some of the young men did break up a Gentile meeting. When Mr. Baeking was running for Congress against the polygamous Cannon an open-air meeting was advertised in this city. The Mormons came in force, but the stand and run a meeting of their own."

Said our correspondent: "It was thought that very few Mormons would attend Gentile meetings after the Mormon candidate for Congress refused joint discussion on the ground that it would furnish Gentiles with an audience that they otherwise would not get."

"That is exactly what was meant," replied the Governor, "but it seems that the order had little effect, if any, for the audiences were very large even in the thickest Mormon communities. A point that we impressed upon the Mormon women is that they are deprived of their natural right of power. Under the laws of this Territory a married woman is not entitled to dower. They tell their subsequent wives that they have deprived the first wife of dower in order that they may show no partiality. But they do not explain to the first wife why they have robbed her of her natural inheritance."

The Governor referred to the secret ballot, which is a great lever to those who wish to vote the Gentile ticket, and yet from political motives would not care to have the Church officials know of their defection.

The Governor thinks if Congress were to appoint a Legislative Commission and place the local government of the Territory in their hands the power of this Territory would soon be broken. Of course the Commission would have to abolish female suffrage, and then the Mormons would have 4,000 or 4,500 majority. Some leading Gentiles have said to our correspondent: "Let a Commission be appointed and do away with the entire franchise in Utah. It might as well be done, for we are in such a minority that our votes count for nothing anyway." Others think that if this is not done, Congress should pass a bill disfranchising those who publicly uphold polygamy, such as monogamists who make public speeches saying that it is a "constitutional right," and advising the people to continue the practice.

It will be news to our people to learn that they had "new" seen a torchlight procession" until the recent political convulsions. Such as they witnessed long ago, when they ever heard of Eli H. Murray, much we suppose, be set down as "merely imaginary." Those who are under the impression that they have attended many meetings of various kinds, political and otherwise, previous to the stump campaigns of Van Zile, Murray, Kane & Co., must see the idea down as the "fabric of a vision," because it would not do to say that the Governor was trying to mislead the newspaper man; that would be, according to gubernatorial definitions, "treason," "treason," and "unification." The "Mormons" may be "ignorant of politics," but they have sense enough to know the difference between the

It will strike the candid observer, too, that the Governor's self-interest concerning the effect of his own spread-eagleism was about equal to the result. Even the "Gentiles" did not vote their full strength—unless many of them cast a ballot for the People's nominee—and it is certain that the Governor's candidate would not have a cent. The secret of the numerous attendance at the "Liberal" meetings was not a desire to escape any "odium" or for any of the reasons he alleged, but simply to see a man with a wide reputation for personal beauty and a peculiar mathematical idiosyncrasy. A person who, in these enlightened times, imagined that 1,257 was a greater number than 18,568 could not but be regarded as a phenomenon, a living curiosity worth seeing for once at any rate. And many ladies thought they would like to behold the noted masculine production of Kentucky. That is what drew them out to the "Liberal" pow-wows. At any rate they showed very clear discrimination when they went to the ballot box.

The Governor should have either told the whole truth about that "meeting of their own" which the "Mormons" "run," or said nothing about it. And is it not a trifle contradictory, even for that arithmetical functionary, to state that there had been no political meetings in Utah till he held them, and then talk about similar meetings held by Mr. Baeking? And against the statement that the "Mormons never attended any public speaking but those of their own minister," to say that they "came in force and ran a meeting of their own," years before he came to the Territory? At the meeting referred to, an invitation having been extended headed, "Come One Come All," the people filled up the hall—it was not in the open air—and being in the majority, they elected the chairman, and managed the meeting according to parliamentary methods. The Governor cannot point to a time when "Mormons" interfered with a strictly "Liberal" meeting, even though its chief characteristics are always virulent abuse of "Mormon" leaders and misrepresentation of "Mormon" beliefs and intentions.

That the reason assigned by Mr. Caine for not meeting Mr. Van Zile in public debate was sound, is apparent to every one who witnessed the immense gatherings of the people at the meetings held by the People's candidate, which dwarfed the "Liberal" gatherings to insignificance, even with its "Mormon" attendance of "more than fifty per cent." And if the "Mormons" people are under such coercion as Governor Arthimetic Murray wishes to make out, how was it that so many of them attended the "Liberal" rallies? Either there could have been no such "order," as he speaks of, or the people are not under the bondage that he imagines. As a matter of fact no "orders" of that kind are ever issued; the people do as they please, and with the secret ballot from which the gentleman expected so great results, and which by the way was no new thing in Utah, they showed to him and all the world that they pleased to vote for their friend, and had sense enough not to vote for their enemy, even though he bled them with so many false promises.

The whole hub of the gubernatorial scheme, around which these minor things revolve, is in the last paragraph of the above quotation. The "Legislative Commission" to govern Utah; the destruction of all republican institutions in the Territory; the perfect bondage of a hundred and fifty thousand people; the abolition of the elective franchise; the establishment of absolutism worse than in any European autocracy. And where? Because the "Gentiles" are "in such a minority that their votes count for nothing." And the men who have the impudence and the villainy to talk like this, profess to be Republicans! By the same rule, in every part of the country over which Congress claims exclusive jurisdiction the majority should be deprived of every political right, because they will not give up all local power to the minority. In Utah twenty-three thousand voters are to be disfranchised because they will not bow down to five thousand. Every man who favors such a scheme, and for such a reason, is unworthy the name of Democrat or Republican, he is a traitor to the institutions of the country, an enemy to human rights and a ruffian in his heart.

A bill to disfranchise men for upholding principles which they believe to be for the benefit of mankind would be in the same line as those recommended by the villains who wish to crush out all freedom in this Territory. But the days of free thought, free speech and free discussion, even of doctrines obnoxious to the multitude, are not yet gone by in this republic, and those who wish to put a muzzle on men's mouths as well as deprive citizens of all voice in the regulation of public affairs are too few to count for much in a government like that of the United States. While the public mind is blinded by prejudice arising from ignorance, because their villanies are directed against the unpopular "Mormons." But when those clouds roll by and the public vision is cleared, these plotters will be seen in their diabolical blackness and be treated with the scorn and contempt which they merit.

In the United Kingdom the demands of the coal miners have in several instances been met by concessions or compromises, and it is believed that a serious strike has been averted. The miscellaneous trades throughout the Kingdom are reported by the Labor News to be fairly well employed.

NEW YORK, 22.—Surrounded by his weeping children, grandchildren, physicians, nurses and all his household, the Hon. Thos. W. Wood, the veteran journalist and statesman, breathed his last at 5.55 this morning. Just before passing away Mr. Wood groined with his right hand around the bed as though he sought his children's hands. His granddaughter took the extended hand—felt a soft pressure and the next moment he was dead.

A Friend's Work.

COLUMBUS, O., 22.—The St. Louis limited express was wrecked early this morning, 30 miles east of here by a rail laid across the track. The entire train, including the baggage, passenger, and sleeping cars were thrown down a steep embankment. Nobody was killed.

\$55,000 Fire.

BURLINGTON, Vt., 22.—Several lumber mills and the Pioneer Iron Foundry were burned this morning; loss probably over \$50,000.

Was to the Knife.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., 22.—At Denton's mill, on Monday, John M. Walker and Albert Crutcheff, farmers, had a stabbing affray. Both were terribly mutilated. Walker died yesterday and Crutcheff is believed mortally wounded.

Legislation for Labor.

CLEVELAND, O., 22.—At this Congress the session of the labor congress, F. K. Foster, of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution to bind the trade organizations to the strict enforcement of the apprenticeship regulations. It was laid over for discussion. The committee on legislation were instructed to urge upon the legislatures of all the States the passage of employers liability laws.

The End of the Tale.

WASHINGTON, 22.—Melville this morning concluded the account of his experience up to the time that he arrived in this country. Cross-examination then began. In response to a question Melville stated his former statement that it would be an impossibility to have begun the search for De Long a day sooner than it was done.

Formal Transfer.

BALTIMORE, 22.—To-day, the formal transfer of the chamber of commerce was made by the building committee to the president and directors of the corn and flour exchange.

Fate of the Fenian.

The result of the naval court martial recently held in London to inquire into the conduct of Captain Alfred Hopkins in leaving the Penelope navy yard when yellow fever made its appearance, was that an order was issued to-day discharging that officer. Hopkins was commander of the yard.

Sabbath Breakers.

CINCINNATI, 22.—In the police court this morning, Manager James Tennessey, of the Coliseum and his company, who took part in the Sunday performance, were arraigned for violation of the law. The trial was postponed until Friday, when this will be made a test case.

More Victims.

Providence, 22.—Six of the persons injured in yesterday's fire in the Calendar building are already dead, and it is expected that the injuries of others will prove fatal.

FOREIGN.

LATEST TRANS-ATLANTIC DISPATCHES.

Put in Possession.

PARIS, 22.—Sgt. Elliot, a French traveler, has taken possession of the Jordan, on the Gulf of Aden, ceded him by the local sultan.

Condemnation of the Mine.

ROME, 22.—Astor, the American minister was received by King Humbert in a very distinguished manner.

Wholesale Death by Drowning.

LIVERPOOL, 22.—The steamer Winton, with grain from the Black Sea, foundered off the Island of Uman, on the coast of France, and 30 persons drowned.

The Rebellion in the Isle of Skye.

LONDON, 22.—The authorities of Aberdeenshire have agreed to send a detachment of police to the Island of Skye, if the Scotch make it of Invernesshire will hold themselves responsible for their expenses. Meantime, defensive arrangements on the Island are proceeding. At a meeting on the Island, one of the speakers said, any tenant paying rent unless a revaluation was granted, would be a marked man.

Another Island Revolt.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, 14.—National agitation in Jamaica has reached a very serious and critical stage. A whole colony is united against the government and the indignation of every class, colored and color is poured forth in violent speech at public meetings now held in every town and village in the colony. Lord Kimbrikey is denounced at public meetings in a consequence of the peremptory order he sent the government to pack the Legislative Council in order to pass a vote for the payment of half the Vore's damages and costs by the colony.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

SALT LAKE CITY, November 22d, 1893.

Editor Deseret News:

I was much interested in your "suggestions to teachers" of the News of Wednesday, the 15th, and fully endorse the ideas advanced, as there are, I find, many who have had good opportunity, and being young, did not give the attention to the subject that they would do now if the facilities were again offered in an available shape, having realized the necessity for education, by being placed in positions where the want of it is more or less felt.

There is another branch of this subject to which I wish to call the attention of those of the public who may be interested therein, namely, technical or art education, for our young men who are learning trades, that is a special education varying with each trade and which colleges as now constituted, cannot impart.

For instance, where is an opportunity in this city, or even in this Territory, for a carpenter or mason to learn the sizes and proportions of the timbers used in roof, or the thickness and general design of walls, or the design of a structure larger than usual, he would be able, without considerable uncertainty, to build intelligently, with the maximum of strength consistent with the economy of material. Or for the engineer and machinist to learn the science and principles which underlie the use and construction of the design of the work on which he is daily operating, and to control the forces of nature for the use and benefit of mankind by understanding and obeying her laws.

One of the branches primarily necessary to any course of Civil or Mechanical Engineering instruction

is mechanical drawing, or the art of representing mechanical constructions as they are, or as they are intended to be, as distinct from the representation of them as they appear to the eye, or as they are by the artist or photographer.

This is an art of great exactness and in common with any exact science, the study and intelligent understanding thereof, has its effect upon the habits of the interested student, rendering him more exact and precise in any other occupation which he may follow.

Having called attention to the lack of opportunity for obtaining a technical education I will propose a remedy. There are in this city two Railroad Companies employing a number of men and several machine shops, builders, etc. Now let them combine together, obtain a hall in some bline together, and let the proprietor or superintendent of each shop devote some portion of his time, perhaps for one hour, to the use of the hall as a school of the science which he does or should practice, and by all uniting their efforts in an organization where each one can teach that branch of art or science which he is the best informed, the pupils will have the benefit of the ideas of each teacher.

Who should be so well able to teach the science of building as those who build? and who should be as well able to teach the art of designing machinery as those who are daily engaged in such work?

Perhaps some may say that they are busy and have not the time. So am I, as busy as any one dare to be, and I will devote one evening each week the coming winter to such an enterprise.

Some may say that they have learned what they know by hard study, and see no reason why they should impart it to others. Such are welcome to all the satisfaction such a feeling may give them, and I would remind them of the fact that a well that contains but little water has the most need to fear being pumped dry.

In conclusion, I would say that having thrown out the above ideas, and asked for co-operation, if any one feels that he can offer a better proposition, go ahead, and I will join with you, I do not expect that there is any money in it, but I am one of those who while he can appreciate the good things of this life, think that there is something to be accomplished in a lifetime besides merely making money.

A little boy, whose impetuous parents are always moving from one house to another, was asked by the Sunday school teacher:

"Why did the Israelites move out of Egypt?"

"Because they couldn't pay their rent," was the reply.

TEXAS SIFTINGS.

"Fredren" said a plantation preacher, "I will now discourse to you out of de 'plastic of Clover!'"

"No, Pomp," cried one of his sable congregation, "you better discourse out of de 'plastic of Timothy!'"

"No matter," replied the preacher, "any kind of grass will do, so dat it be good fodder."

"What t'is business do you follow besides preachin'?" was asked of an old colored man of special note.

"A little." "How spec'ul'?" "Sells chickens." "Where do you get the chickens?" "My boys fetch 'em in."

"Where do they get them?" "I don't know, sah, I see 'em so busy with my preachin' dat I ain't got time to see."

"I was a gwine ter inquire de other way, but you 'rival come on an' tuck up all my time."—Arkansas Traveller.

A man in Iowa has invented a new fastener for horse collars. It is lucky that the horse's collar does not fasten to a button in the back of his shirt, because if it did, judging from human experience, when it flew off after he had broken his harness he would try to crowd it into a new button hole, he would just kick the stuffing out of anything he was hitched to, even if it was a freight car.—Boston Bulletin.

"Wilder Jenkins" said an Ohio farmer, as he hustled into her house one morning, "I saw a man of business, I'm worth about \$10,000 and I want you for a wife. I give you three minutes in which to answer."

"I don't want ten seconds, old man," she replied, as she shook out the dish cloth; "I'm a woman of dish cloth; worth \$15,000 and wouldn't marry you if you were the last man on earth, but I'll give you a minute and half to go!" He got.—Wall Street News.

Pure honey should be used unsupplied by every family. It is longer a luxury to be enjoyed only by a few, but it is "scientifically cheap" to be within the reach of all. It has properties which make it a valuable food. It differs from alcoholic stimulants, which dull the intellect; on the contrary, it produces a bright intellect as well as a healthy body. Children are very fond of it, honey, and one pound of it goes further than a pound of butter. It has the peculiarity of keeping good, while butter often becomes rancid, and is injurious to health.—American Bee Journal.

For Furniture of all kinds go to P. W. MADSON'S.

C. M. Moesman & Bros' office is the headquarters for all prominent business of New York City. In a recent date says: "We are perfectly satisfied that there was nothing more to be done, and no remedy can be done more." Read advertisement.

MUSIC LESSONS.

Piano and Organ, 20c. per lesson. Guitars, 10c. Satisfaction guaranteed. Residence 2d East St., 1st door North of Catholic Church.

d & w FLORENCE S. HILL.

County License Applications and Bonds, for Sale at the "Deseret News Office."

Wet Do Meyer's Catarrh Cure Stops hawking, prevents poisonous mucous dripping in the throat, purifies the breath, and improves the voice. \$1. of all druggists.

dead & w.

Those Complaining of Sore Throat, Hoarseness, or "taking cold," should use Meyer's Bronchial Trochocoe. The effect is extraordinary, particularly when used by singers and speakers for clearing the voice.

SHEEP! SHEEP!

Thoroughbred Merino Rams and Ewes, also some fine grade Bucks, for sale cheap. Enquire of Alma Pratt, two miles south of Temple Block, Salt Lake City.

BIG STOCK.

Of Proven woolen goods of all kinds at the A. J. and C. J. Constellation Building, Salt Lake City. Consisting of Casimeres, Flannels, Blankets, Jeans, Linseys, Water-proofs, etc., Shoulder Shawls, Double Shawls, Men's Stock, Ladies' and Children's Stockings, etc. Call and examine prices and quality of goods.

JOHN C. CURTIS, Agent.

SPLendid Old Men's and Boy's Boots and Shoes at DUNFORD'S.

For a long time there has been a need for just such a business as Kendall's Spavin Cure, d & w.

COLUMBUS.—At Franklin, Canton Co., Idaho, November 15, 1893, Robert Joseph Cornish, son of William and Eliza Cornish, aged 30 years, 10 months and 29 days.

Brother Cornish was born on the Isle of Man, December 12, 1845; was baptized when he was eight years old. He emigrated with his mother to the United States in the year 1861, his father having emigrated the year previous; lived in St. Louis until the spring of 1866, when they emigrated to Utah and settled in the Kaibab; lived there until 1869, when he came with his parents to Franklin, where he lived until his death. Brother Cornish was an exemplary man full of faith and good works, always obedient. He was called to go back to the Missouri River for the poor State in the year 1864, performed the mission well. He was a faithful member of the Zion's "quorum," was President of the same, until he moved out of town on his farm. He was greatly respected by all who knew him; his great faith in the Priesthood until his death. He was taken sick on Sunday the 6th with swelling on his neck which caused his death. He leaves a loving and true widow to mourn his loss, but their loss is his infinite gain.—Com.

Salt Lake Herald please copy.

HAVERLY'S

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

THREE NIGHTS ONLY!

Tuesday, Nov. 21.

Ninth Consecutive Year of the foremost American Character Actor.



Milton Nobles

Assisted by the young and gifted Comedienne and Vocalist.

DOLLIE NOBLES

AND A

DRAMATIC COMPANY

Of unusual excellence.

Wednesday Eve., Nov. 22.

Will be presented a political and satirical comedy in four acts, written by Milton Nobles, called,

INTERVIEWS!

Quill Driver, an interviewer.

Florence Waterman, an Hebe.

DOLLIE NOBLES

Box Office open Monday, 20th, at 10 a.m., for the sale of Reserved Seats.

No extra charge for Reserved Seats.

\$200 REWARD.

A REWARD OF TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the evidence that will lead to the conviction of the party or parties, who, on the 20th day of November, 1893, willfully placed upon the track of the Utah Central Railway, a pole near Morgan Station, an iron bar, for the purpose of wrecking the train.

d & w JOHN SHARP, Superintendent.

Nov. 18, 1893.

BRIGHTON IRRIGATION DISTRICT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL interested parties in the Brighton Irrigation District, that a meeting will be held on MONDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 1893, at 10 a.m., in the Brighton Meeting House, for the purpose of electing Officers for the Company and to make assessments for necessary improvements on the Canals.

d & w ED. SCHORFELD, Secy.

EMIL FRESE'S

HAMBURG TEA.

Ministers, Teachers and Students will find, after long continued mental effort, great refreshment by gently relaxing the system with Emil Frese's Hamburg Tea.

WANTED.

A SMALL GIRL TO HELP ABOUT THE house, and a girl for general housework. Enquire at the Photograph Gallery, street, and a half Main street.

GRAVE STONES!

I AM STARTING A MARBLE SHOP No. 23, First South St., East of Deseret Bank, where first class work will be done at the LOWEST PRICES.

P. O. Box 200.

JOHN PETERSON.

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GROCERIES!

NEW DEPARTURE.

I BEG TO INFORM MY PATRONS AND the general public that I have added to my stock and stock of all the full and complete stock of

Choice Family Groceries, which I propose to sell at very cheap prices. Will guarantee Quality and Price AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

NEW GOODS constantly arriving. My stock of BOOTS & SHOES is full and complete. No trouble to show goods. Goods delivered free. Family Trade respectfully solicited.

BOOTS & SHOES!

ESTABLISHED 1877.

WM. SADLER,

39-59 Main Street.

STOVES!

We beg to inform our patrons and the general public that we are exclusive Agents for, and carry regularly in stock a line of Stoves which are unexcelled in this or any other Territory or State in the Union. We are offering them at prices that defy competition. A heavy per centage of the population of Utah already are using our renowned Monitors and Champion Monitors, both Plain and Extension. Also, our Charter Oaks—Royal Charters and other Stoves, both Cook and Heating Manufactured by the well known firms, "William Resor & Co." and "The Excelsior Manufacturing Co." The superior construction, economy in use of Fuel, Heating and Baking qualities, and the increasing demand, warrant the opinion, that ere long these celebrated Stoves will occupy a position in every well conducted household in Utah.

WM. JENNINGS, SUPT.

WALKER BROTHERS.