

tric light poles were out. His contract, however, provided that he should have a clear and uninterrupted street, and he considered the poles an obstruction. However, if the council so ordered he would go to work Monday morning grading the street for blocking. As for the grading, the works at Price were ready and they were negotiating for a block of ground near the Rio Grande depot to erect a \$40,000 plant to push this contract and to do outside work. All he begged for was a clear, uninterrupted street with no delays by the railroad company's blocking. They could and would complete a block of paving within eighteen days. He wouldn't be responsible for the weather, however, and if it got too cold he wouldn't be responsible for the work.

THE NEW ORLEANS STRIKE.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7.—Governor Foster has the militia in readiness for immediate action, but the belief is well grounded that no steps will be taken until Wednesday, as any serious trouble before would not only complicate the election here, but in other sections. The idleness of such a large body of negroes, and the desperation ensuing upon loss of earnings is feared, and the Democrats will have a hard time to maintain supremacy in consequence, as crowds of strikers and the absence of street cars will serve to keep many of the better element away from the polls. In the mean time the governor is using every means to bring about an amicable termination. Having procured concessions from the merchants, the governor referred the matter to the unions, and they took it under consideration and promised to give an answer by noon today. Up to tonight, however, nothing has been heard from them.

Merchants carried on business today as well as they could, and determined to stand firm. They received promises of support from other orders and organizations, and it is said the executive committee received a letter from Governor Warmount, the Republican leader in the state and a large planter, saying the planters desired the merchants to stand firm, as victory for the unions would mean the organization of the negroes throughout the South. The supremacy of the blacks is a constant menace to business. Some of the largest planters in the state were in the city today, and said the strike meant so much to them that they were willing to answer the first call for men or money sent out by the merchants. As soon as election is over the real battle will begin, and it is believed the city authorities will throw off a good deal of the lethargy charged against them.

Governor Foster has received an opinion from legal authorities that he can step in to preserve peace without waiting to be called on by the municipal authorities. Merchants say a number of men are willing to return to work, but do not propose to make targets for the union until they are ready for a vigorous defense, and so they declined to take them back for the present. The strike fails to effect newspapers to the extent expected, and the only paper which has so far failed to appear is the *Item*, the official organ of the strikers, although that is expected to appear

tomorrow. During the morning a proclamation was issued by the mayor calling upon all persons to preserve the peace and warning the people that any disorder would be repressed by the sternest measures. The most serious feature of the situation is the suspension of the two lighting companies, the gas and the electricity, and some alarm was felt when the officers of the two electric companies called upon the mayor and said they thought they could furnish light if granted protection for the men engaged to take the place of the strikers. This was readily promised.

During the afternoon the president of the Sugar and rice exchange asked the mayor that protection be furnished those interested. Nearly forty thousand barrels of sugar, molasses and other products lay on the levee at the mercy of the public, and if the mayor could not furnish the force required the exchange, he said, would tender men to be sworn in as special officers. The mayor agreed to commission all such men. The board of trade also urged the mayor to do his utmost to bring about the resumption of the street car travel and to continue the supply of gas, electricity, water and other actual necessities. In reply the mayor announced that his powers were restricted to the preservation of peace, and that he could not force the men to work, but he could and would maintain order. A strong influence was brought to bear on the electric light men, as they being out was such a serious matter, and they were finally induced to return to work. The gas men are still out, however, as are the telephone linemen, but the exchange bureaus are in, as are the Western Union operators, although strenuous efforts were made to bring them out. The Charity Hospital appealed to the directors of the gas company for light today, and offered to furnish the laborers required for the operation of the plant sufficient to furnish the hospital, but the directors refused, fearing for the safety of the plant if the strikers were opposed. The union freight handlers quit at noon, but the men employed in the cotton presses and yards are still at work, but the leaders claim the men simply worked the day out and will strike as soon as positive orders shall be given. The Cotton Exchange is not involved, but if the cotton trade is affected as proposed, the cotton men will join in strong measures, which employers propose to inaugurate Wednesday.

PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE.

The Pennsylvania semi-annual conference convened at the private residence of Brother Morgan Ketchum, Philippi, Barbour county, West Virginia, October 28th and 29th, being held in the state of West Virginia for the reason that there has been no Elders traveling in Pennsylvania for three or four years.

There were five meetings held and our Priesthood meeting, at which there were fifteen Elders present, and all of them had the privilege of bearing their testimony to the truthfulness of the Gospel. The first principles of the Gospel were spoken upon in a very intelligent manner, showing that all of the Elders were making rapid pro-

gress. President Charles W. Stayner's remarks were very appropriate and listened to with much attention, and there was a good spirit throughout all the meetings.

The reports handed in by the different Elders showed the conference was in a flourishing condition as the following statistics will show: Number of Elders in conference, 11; number of meetings held, 355; number of baptisms, 18; number of children blessed, 19.

At the Priesthood meeting, held at the residence of Brother D. G. Carter, the following business was transacted: The general authorities of the Church and Charles W. Stayner as president of the Northwestern states mission; Joseph H. Denio as president and John Q. Critchlow as clerk of the Pennsylvania conference, were sustained by the brethren present.

Elders Wm. J. Henderson, Brigham Ricks and Myron S. Roundy, late arrivals from Zion, joined the Elders, increasing the number to fourteen. The Elders were then assigned to their fields of labor as follows: President Joseph H. Denio, D. H. Jacobs, A. U. Miner and B. Ricks, Wetzel county, W. Va., P. O. address, Littleton.

Orson Whitaker and Wm. J. Henderson, Tyler county, W. Va., P. O. Middlebourne.

Oscar Robinson and Thomas Houston, Tucker county, W. Va., P. O. Hannabville.

H. J. Meeks and M. S. Roundy, Calhoun county, W. Va., P. O. Grantsville.

Heber C. Ketch and John Q. Critchlow, Butler county, Penna.

President H. F. Thomas and Elder Geo. W. Johnson were honorably released to return home.

JOHN Q. CRITCHLOW,
Clerk of Conference.

THE WORK IN CALIFORNIA.

In April, 1891, I received a notice from the first council of Seventies to prepare for a mission to California and Western states. I arrived here to fill that mission on the 22nd of last August. The next day I started out and found a few Saints, who were pleased to see me. There was no place to hold meeting in, so Brother John P. Jorgensen proffered his house for that purpose; accordingly I appointed a meeting there for the following Sunday, and notified all the Saints I could find. I held meetings at Brother Jorgensen's for three Sundays, administered the Sacrament, and talked to and comforted the Saints all I could. The third Sunday they unanimously agreed that we should hire a hall, which I did for one month to hold one meeting in it on Sunday, for \$10. A number of people who belonged to the Church, but had left Utah for different causes, mostly in search of work, came to our meetings; among them Brother Joseph Nattress and Dr. J. P. P. Van Denbergh. Sunday morning, October 2nd, I re-baptized Brother Nattress, and in the afternoon of the same day organized the Oakland branch in the Alameda Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, with Brother Joseph Nattress, president, and N. B. Phillips, clerk. On Sunday, the 9th of October, Brothers J. P. P. Van Denbergh and James P. Jorgensen were sustained as counselors