

enant Aughel received a severe wound in the arm.

MONTREAL, Sept. 26.—News reached this city last night of a serious riot in the county of Compton. The contractors on a section of the Hereford branch railway, drew a check for \$25,000 from the company on account of construction on Saturday last, and left the county with the proceeds. They had in their employ over 700 Italian laborers, who had not been paid a cent of wages since August 1st, and were in a destitute condition. As soon as the duped foremen learned of the departure of their employers, they became desperate and when yesterday morning the railway company attempted to resume the work of construction they refused to do a stroke and at once began to destroy all they could lay their hands on. They threatened to destroy the road unless paid. A party of citizens with some Hungarians employed by the railway company interfered to save the railroad property. A desperate fight followed. One Italian and four Hungarians were killed, it is reported, and between thirty and forty injured. The people are terror-stricken and have fled leaving their houses and goods behind them. At last advices the Italians were pillaging the deserted houses. The Fifty-eighth battalion left Sherbrook this evening by special train for the scene of the trouble. The latest information is to the effect that the Italians have now assembled at Lennoxville, on the border between Canada and the United States and hold in their possession a number of construction cars and other material having placed a strong guard over them. They removed a number of rails from the tracks after having chased away the track layers. So far they have not crossed into the United States but they intend to do so. They have also threatened to kill General Manager Swett should he cross over into Canada. The volunteers are scattered over a large portion of the surrounding country, but they are very short of ammunition. Several cases are on their way from Montreal. The Hereford Railway, now under construction, is to run from Sawyer-ville, Quebec, to Stewartson, N. H.

DECATUR, Ala., Sept. 27.—One death; no new cases since noon yesterday. Suspicious cases are in Hanceville, Hartselle and Madison, all Decatur refugees.

AUCKLAND, Sept. 27.—Advices from Samoa say the partisans have deposed King Malietoa, and had an engagement with the army of King Tanamases. The latter's forces were defeated. King Tanamases' army is under the command of German officers.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—At a conference at Manchester, at which 250,000 miners were represented, it was decided to strike on October 19th unless the demand for a general advance of 10 per cent in wages is acceded to.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The President has approved the joint resolution appropriating \$200,000 to suppress infection; the state commerce act to continue the provisions of existing laws providing temporarily for expenditures of the government; and an act amending the river and harbor bill.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 27.—Dispatch from Rio Grande City: The sheriffs of Cameron, Hidalgo and Zapata, whose forces make a force of one hundred and fifty men, arrived here today. Our own sheriff, Shely, has about one hundred fighting men. Col. Glendinning has been authorized to bring troops from Ringgold barracks if needed. Further trouble is not probable in the face of the present display of force. All is quiet. Garza is resting easier, and it is hoped he will recover.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The examination of James E. Bedell, the defaulting clerk of Shipman, Barlow Larocque and Choate, was begun today. There are three complaints against him; first by J. E. Schermerhorn, charging Bedell with forging a mortgage for \$17,000. Register Stevens was present to testify that his signature on the mortgage was a forgery. Another complaint is by Solomon Hanford of the law firm the prisoner defrauded, and Koopman, who first discovered the forgery, also makes a complaint.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—The *Daily News* will say of the remarkable advance in September wheat today: "It is the outcome of the corner in that option by B. H. Hutchinson, who has been buying all the September wheat offered lately. As only three days remained for shorts to settle their trades in, they went into the pit this morning and began to bid against each other with the result that the price mounted so rapidly that when it reached 1.25 Hutchinson sent the shorts word he had wheat to sell. They flock to his office where he disposed of 325,000 bushels at \$1.05 in a very short time. He then, after telling those of the shorts still waiting for wheat, that it would go to \$2 within a week, went away to his club, leaving instructions with his brokers to sell the shorts all the wheat they wanted at \$1.05, or buy all they wanted to sell at \$1.04. There is a suspicion that Hutchinson has almost all the December wheat and in consequence that option went up to \$1.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Two of the five members of the Utah Commission, John A. McMenamin and A. B. Carlton, have filed with the Secretary of the Interior a minority report. They also submitted a minority report last year. The report received today says: "Reform in Utah is progressing favorably, far beyond our most sanguine anticipations. Utah is

forging to the front among the Rocky Mountain states and territories, and may be compared favorably with any of them in the enterprise of her citizens, the fertility of her valleys, the richness of her mines and the flourishing condition of her cities and towns. A great deal of capital is being invested in Utah by non-Mormons in city lots, farming lands, mining property and such investments are as safe there as in any other state or territory; that is to say, there is not the slightest danger of insurrection, nor, in our opinion, is there any danger of any adverse legislation that will jeopardize personal security or property rights. Apart from sexual offenses, which are decidedly on the decrease, the Mormon people of Utah will compare favorably with other communities for peace, good order, sobriety, honesty, and industry."

The commissioners say that in their opinion a majority of the Mormon people have wisely resolved that the practice of polygamy should be abandoned. "We are thoroughly satisfied," say the commissioners, "that the work of reformation in Utah is progressing rapidly and that it will soon result in a successful issue without resort to legislation that is proscription of religious opinion. Our view may be epitomized in a few words: "Punish criminal action, but religious creeds, never."

The commissioners are adverse to any further restrictive legislation by Congress, believing the present laws are sufficiently stringent and will accomplish all that can be reasonably required of legal coercion.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 26.—Up to a late hour this afternoon no authentic news had been received from Rio Grande City. Governor Ross went to San Antonio this morning to confer with General Stanley, commanding the United States troops in Texas.

A man calling himself Edwards telegraphed Governor Ross from Rio Grande City today that everything was quiet in that town; that matters had been misrepresented to the governor; that there never was any occasion for military interference, and asking the governor to send a commissioner to investigate. Edwards is supposed to be one of the only two white men who went with the Mexican mob of 500 that surrounded Fort Ringgold and tried to "bulldoze" Col. Glendinning, commanding the United States troops, into giving up Seberes.

RIO GRANDE CITY, Texas, Sept. 26.—Sheriff Britts of Cameron County with 30 men, the Sheriff of Hidalgo County with 45 men, and the Sheriff of San Patricio County with 30 men, have arrived here. An additional force from Uvalde County is expected tonight, also a company of State soldiers. Everything remains very quiet. It is presumed that the arrest of the rioters will begin at once, as there is sufficient force here now. No further trouble is expected unless Garza dies, but his physicians still think he will pull through.

HISTORIC GROUND.

Another Correspondence from Missouri.

By courtesy of Apostle Franklin D. Richards, we are enabled to publish the following letter:

ADAM-ONDI-AHMAN, Daviess Co., Missouri, Sept. 17, 1888.

President Franklin D. Richards: Dear Brother:—Agreeable to a desire expressed by you on the day we were set apart for our missions that we would remember you when standing upon the altar at Adam-ondi-Ahman, we now comply with your request by writing you a few lines on the very step you mentioned. So far our journey has been successful in every respect. We have visited Independence, Richmond, the Crooked River battle ground, Far West, the Hanns Mill site, and now this place, and have succeeded in gathering considerable information which we trust will be of benefit to the Saints of God in the future. It surely has been satisfactory to ourselves. We feel that the Lord has blessed us, and that He is pleased with our efforts, for a spirit of peace and happiness has rested upon us continually, and the way has been opened before us wherever we have visited to obtain the historical information we have desired, for which we glorify God. We find but a few of the old mobocrats of Missouri around here now. Many of them have died and others moved away. In Caldwell County we found this to be the case nearly all over, and the majority of the present population there hail mainly from Ohio and Kentucky. Also this new class of settlers are almost universally possessed of the spirit of moving away; hence farms and lots are everywhere advertised for sale. A number of people who perhaps at first have taken us for land speculators have repeatedly offered us their farms, and some of the very best homesteads in the country have been thus offered us very cheap. We have told all such that we were not ready to buy yet. We arrived in Gallatin, Daviess County, last night and put up at a hotel. In the evening one of our number called on Major McGee, an old resident of Gallatin, who took part in the trouble with the Saints and was taken prisoner by the "Mormons." He gave us some valuable information in regard to the past, and pointed out to

us the identical spot where the house stood in which the election was held Aug. 6, 1838, and also where the fight took place between the mob and our brethren who on that memorable day wished to cast their votes as free American citizens. He said the town of Gallatin at that time contained only about four houses; now there is quite a respectable town of 1,500 inhabitants. The major also showed us where Jacob Stollings' old store stood before it was burned during the difficulties in October, 1838, and, upon inquiry, said the "Mormons," while keeping him and a companion prisoners, treated them quite well. He said Joseph Smith was a fine man, physically and socially, and related quite an amusing incident about how a certain man who considered himself the champion of Daviess County was thrown by the Prophet three times in a wrestling match. We asked him what in his opinion (looking back at this late day upon the scenes of fifty years ago) was the cause of the troubles between the Missourians and the "Mormons." He replied that he thought some of the Saints were to blame for teasing the other inhabitants with the doctrine that they (the Saints) were the rightful heirs to the whole country because they were Saints of the Most High; but he knew of no horse-stealing or any kind of lawlessness being perpetrated by the "Mormons" prior to the time of the troubles of 1838. During the fracas, however, he said they burned nearly all the houses in the country belonging to the Missourians.

Altogether the major manifested a spirit of fairness, but of course leaned to the side of the Missourians, trying to justify them as much as possible in what they had done. Both Millport, three miles east, and Adam-ondi-Ahman, five miles northwest of Gallatin, are extinct, and the new settlers or the younger part of the population are entirely ignorant of such towns ever having existed, which we experienced by inquiring for the roads leading to them. Until we saw the mayor nobody could give us the least information about them.

We left our lodgings this morning and walked three miles to Grand River at a point due north of Gallatin. Finding no boat on the south side, one of us waded the stream and brought a boat from the north side in which the other two crossed in safety.

We then crossed the Grand River bottom, passing through some very rich farms in which a splendid crop of Indian corn, melons, tomatoes and other vegetables was maturing. After reaching the heights on the north we passed through a beautiful grove of timber and finally reached Sarah A. McDonald's farm house, located on the old site of Adam-ondi-Ahman. This is, in fact, Lyman Wight's old house, somewhat renovated, but the same logs and part of the roof still there. It is the only house on the old town-site which has changed somewhat in appearance during the past fifty years, because of the heavy growth of timber on what was formerly open prairie land. Nearly the entire length of the heights from the old Adam-ondi-Ahman hill eastward is a dense forest. We walked up the hill and soon found the remnants of an ancient altar on the top of what is supposed to be the highest point in the neighborhood. The McDonalds thought the top of the knoll was about 100 feet above Grand River. They also said that a number of people had visited the place during the last few years from sheer curiosity, wishing to see the spot where the "degraded Mormons," say Father Adam, was buried. It may here be stated that the author of a history of Daviess County (published in 1883) among other trash which he dishes up about the "Mormons," states that Joseph Smith pointed out the Adam-ondi-Ahman hill as Adam's grave. We asked Mrs. McDonald if she believed Adam was buried there. She replied in the negative. "Neither do we believe it," said we, which seemed to astonish her. We then related our theory in regard to the place and asked her kindly to give future visitors the more correct information that we now gave her.

We have spent about three hours on the altar writing letters and making notes, and each of us has prayed in turn, asking our heavenly Father to remember the waste places of Zion and cause the way to be opened for the city of Adam-ondi-Ahman, that the States once organized here by the Prophet Joseph might be re-organized at some future day never more to become disorganized, and the Saints be permitted to possess the land forever in peace. We also remembered the Apostles and all the authorities of the Church in the mountains and prayed for the redemption of Zion, the downfall of Babylon, and that the Lord would hasten the day that Zion shall be free and her children enjoy their privileges and rights. We felt a heavenly influence resting upon us when we poured out our hearts before God, and we felt to thank him for Prophets and Apostles, for the revelations given in these the latter days and the knowledge we had received through them, without which we would have been in ignorance in regard to what had transpired in the past in this holy land. Elder Stevenson who, when a youth, had visited the place several times, remembered the lay of the country perfectly well. In times of the trouble, previously to the Saints being driven out, he had served in the ranks of the defenders and now related to his companions, a number of incidents transpiring in those days. The mound or ancient altar at, the

top of the Adam-ondi-Ahman hill measures 30 feet in diameter. A large number of fragments which no doubt were once a part of the altar, lies scattered all around. Immediately northwest of the mound stands a large buckberry tree, while a small ash and also a black walnut shade it from the southeast. The western slope of this hill is quite rocky and a sort of prickly pear (similar to that found in the Rocky Mountains) grows among the rocks all the way from the McDonald fence to the top of the hill. We were informed that this prickly pear was not known to grow in any other part of Missouri. On both sides of the Grand River the land for several miles back is considerably broken and hilly. This is on account of the numerous small creeks emptying into Grand River having during the past centuries cut through the land making steep slopes on either side; but further back from the river the traveler meets with gentle rolling and very fertile prairies and timber land. In the valley of the Grand we have seen some of the finest corn fields we ever beheld. A large field belonging to Mr. McDonald estate, we were informed, will yield all of one hundred bushels to the acre this season.

We start for Liberty tomorrow. From there we go to Kansas City, to continue our journey further east.

With kindest regards we remain your brethren and fellow-laborers, ANDREW JENSEN, EDWARD STEVENSON, JOSEPH S. BLACK.

Names of the Immigrants.

List of passengers sailing from Liverpool, Sept. 15, 1888, per S. S. Wisconsin, Wm. G. Phillips, President of company.

SWISS AND GERMAN.

Salt Lake—Antonie Witosch; Frantz Lietz; Fried, Katharine, and Frida Altmendinger; Johan Reichman; Verna Meierhofer; Rosa Siegenthaler; Friedrich Schneider; Rosa Buri; Emma Boss; Friedrich Richat; Wilhelmina, Helena, and Richard Viertel; Mary Banman.

For Logan—Katharine Enrie; Elizabeth Kohler.

For Montpelier—Nicolaus, Anna B., Fritz, Johan, Sina and Rosa Egli.

BRITISH.

Salt Lake—William, Elizabeth, Josiah, Jane, Ruth, Anna, Arthur, Ada, Theresa, George, Bertha, John, Miriam and Robt. Howard; Benj. Booth; Alice, Annie and John Fairclough; John H. Marg, Harold and John Jarvis; Elizabeth, Hugh, May, Violet and Isabella Fletcher; Caroline and Florence Hill; Hannah Hemingway; Mary A. and Arthur Baker; Mary and Sarah Meredith; Thyra Miles; J. B. and Emily Walkley; Henry, Albert and Florence Christolme; James Aitken; Henry, Isabella and Jane Kilpatrick; A. J. Elizth, Eliza, Agnes, Martha and Mary A. White; Alfred, Elizth., Alfred and Lily Lockett.

For Logan—Alfred, J. Stone; John Birt.

For Montpelier—Eliz. and Geo. Silletoe.

For Ogden—Jas. Etherington, Sarah E. Ashley, Griffith, Susanna, Sarah May, Peter G. and James Williams; Betsy Fish; Emma and Jane Oldfield.

For Pleasant Valley—John Morgan; Thomas Williams; Christina, John and Christina Patterson.

For Manti—Jane Reed.

For Nephi—Rebecca, James, Elizabeth and Thomas Thomas; Elizabeth, Yoxall; Fanny Bailey.

For Woods Cross—Ellen Tomlinson.

For Provo—Mary and Thomas Massey; Emma Lightwood.

For Spanish Fork—Edward, Eliza, Julia, Edith, Edward, Harry and Lucy Smith; Elizabeth, Wheat; Jemima, Percy and Lizzie Husham; Evan Evans.

For Brigham City—George Corford; Joel and Mary Arkwell; John P. and Martha Eldredge.

For Evanston—Mary Davis.

For Coalville—Sarah and Helier Lowe.

HOLLAND.

For Ogden—Jacobus C. Schainck; Hermina, Johanna, Elsobina, Maria and Gerardus Van Leeuwen; John C. Crezer.

Cache Notes.

Six delegates from this county are to be elected on Saturday, to attend the Territorial Convention to be held in Salt Lake City on Monday, October 8th.

On Sunday evening, a 16-year-old son of Fred Peterson, the painter, was riding a horse out of town when the horse fell on the boy's leg breaking one of the bones below the knee.

Bishop Skidmore, of Richmond, was arrested yesterday morning by Deputy Marshal Wheatstone on the charge of unlawful cohabitation. He was placed under \$1000 bonds to appear for examination in the commissioner's court on Saturday next. Mrs. Skidmore and a son were subpoenaed as witnesses in the case.

On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Thos. X. Smith and two children were out riding, when the horse became frightened, and they were thrown from the buggy, and Mrs. Smith had her shoulder blade fractured and was quite badly bruised. The little children were somewhat shaken up, but not seriously hurt.—*Logan Journal*, Sept. 26.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 27.—Bishop John Ireland will receive the pallium, and be elevated to be Catholic Archbishop of St. Paul today.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Justice Matthews, of the Supreme Court, rested well last night, and is reported decidedly better this morning.

Madrid, Sept. 27.—Owing to fears of the military, en route, precautionary measures have been taken in the barracks at Saragossa, Seville and other places.

Berlin, Sept. 27.—North German *Gazette*, Cologne, *Gazette* and Berlin, *Post*, publish a semi-official hint to France to hasten the conclusion of the inquiry into the shooting of the porter of the German embassy at Paris.

Lake Mahonk, N. Y., Sept. 27.—At the opening of the Indian conference this morning, a congratulatory message was sent to President Cleveland and J. H. Oberly, on the appointment of the latter as superintendent of Indian education.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. C. Smith & Co.

500 genuine Spencer 7-Shot Repeating Rifles (of world-wide reputation,) 50 calibre, metallic cartridges, ONLY \$6.00.

The subscribers offer another lot of the above Rifles, having sold last season over 1000 of them. They are the genuine Spencer 7-shooter, and a bargain to anyone wanting a rifle for hunting, target or defense; originally cost \$30.00 each, and only offered at above low price from having been sold at a large sale at a great sacrifice. Have patent cut-off to magazine, making the arm a single loader or repeater at will; take the 50 calibre metallic cartridge; sighted from 100 to 900 yards. Cartridges 50 cents per box; bristol brush 25 cents. It can also be used as a SHOT GUN, as Shot Cartridges can be furnished, making it a Repeating Shot Gun. Price for Shot Cartridges, 75c per box. Send P. O. Order, and order at once, as lot is small. Orders filled in rotation. Price only guaranteed for present lot. Cut this out, as it will not appear again.

A discount to dealers ordering a case of ten or more. WM. READ & SONS, 107 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Established 1828.

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