

stein at an electoral meeting at Karlsruhe. He also admitted it was true that the Pope had expressed to several members of the centre party his desire that the septennate be passed, but he said that the members understood that it was only a personal wish concerning the Catholic conscience. Baron Frankenstein referred to the note of Cardinal Jacobini, of January 30th, communicated to himself and Dr. Windthorst. Both of them considered it

ABSOLUTELY CONFIDENTIAL,

and they did not reveal it to their colleagues. These explanations fail to refute the charge that the Centre leaders, during the debate in the Reichstag on the bill, had an explicit expression from the Vatican of its policy, and refrained from revealing it to the party. The letter of the 3d of January asks the chiefs of the Centre to use all their influence with their colleagues in behalf of the septennate. The government organs contend this letter was a positive instruction, having the authoritative weight of the Vatican, and not a mere utterance of personal advice by the Pope. To sum up, the position of the centre party is this: There will probably be returned to the Reichstag as many Catholics as there were in the last house, but they will be divided, a large majority voting for the septennate.

THE PROGRESSISTS

are losing heart, and admit the triumph of the government. It is now established that they will lose twenty seats to the conservatives. The socialists maintain an unbroken front and hold their own.

The prospect is that there will be a slight gain for the government candidates in six Berlin circles.

It is reported that Prince Bismarck is not inclined to favor the Emperor issuing an electoral manifesto, trusting that success is assured without the Emperor being pledged to assurances of peace or threatenings of war.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—A special to the Times from Austin, Texas, says: There is quite a sensation here to-day among the members of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, which has been in session during the week. It is alleged that Thomas M. Joseph, a prominent lawyer of Galveston and for ten years Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Texas, is short in his accounts in a sum ranging all the way from \$12,000 to \$30,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The brewers' union met to-day. The members were outspoken against the leaders of District Assembly 49, and said they could not understand why the brewers of all trades had been ordered to help bolster the forlorn cause at the eleventh hour, which "49" had vainly ordered them to do. Herbrandt, secretary of the National Brewers Union, expressed the belief that the strike had been wholly mismanaged from the start and it was doomed to a disastrous collapse from its inception. The brewers would not strike because they were earning good wages and would not give up these advantages, besides breaking their contract, when the result would only be additions to the common loss. Resolutions embodying these opinions were adopted and this action was supplemented by an

OFFICIAL DETERMINATION

that the brewers' organization should withdraw its delegates from District 49, which is practically secession from that body. The beer drivers' organization, at a meeting in the same hall, later in the day, took action identical with that of the brewers' union. Delegations from all the longshore unions of New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City have had a convention this afternoon; the men were in conference four hours and they decided not to return to work save at 40 cents per hour for day work and sixty cents per hour for overtime. One shipowner was present and agreed to put 125 men at work at once at forty cents pending a

PERMANENT ADJUSTMENT

of the prices, but with the understanding that if the general scale became thirty-five and forty-five, his work should then be done by the men at the same rates. This proposition was accepted. There was developed a strong undertone of feeling against those who had led the men into the late senseless strike.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—A bloody battle to a finish with skin gloves occurred yesterday in a barn, five miles south of this city, between George Lardwood, of New York, and Frank Stierk, of Philadelphia, weighing each about 160 pounds. They fought twelve rounds, ending in the complete knockout of the latter, who, in the eleventh round, had to be lifted to his feet by his seconds and was a mass of pounded flesh and blood. Lardwood was not much punished. The fight was for \$300 a side and gate money. Twenty spectators paid \$10 each for tickets. During the last three rounds, Frank Stierk's eyes were closed and he could do nothing, but in spite of the protests of his friends and even of his opponent, he persisted in standing up to be knocked down until rendered completely unconscious by a terrible blow on the jugular.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 13.—Charles Klose, of Schlesinger's, Wisconsin, saloonkeeper, loaded two shot guns this evening and emptied the contents into his wife's head as she was nodding in bed, killing her instantly. He then tried to shoot himself, but merely blew away one cheek. He locked the doors, poured kerosene over the fur-

niture and set the house ablaze; when neighbors tried to enter he loaded one of the guns and blew out his brains.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—The American has the following special from Rome: The American cardinals arrived in Rome this evening. Father O'Connell, rector of the American College, met them at Geneva. They were met at the depot by many prominent officials and laymen. While at Paris, Cardinal Gibbons was a guest at the seminary of St. Sulpice. He will make his home at Rome in the American College, being assigned to the apartments formerly occupied by the late Cardinal McClosky.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The British troops in India will be armed with repeating rifles and the Martini rifles will be transferred to the Sepoys.

ROME, Feb. 12.—General Genc, Italian commander at Massawa, has reported as follows: Boretti is commanding at Saati. On Jan. 25, at 11 a.m., at Saati heights, occupied by thousands of Abyssinians, who disappeared on the firing of some shells, Boretti sent out a party under Lieutenant Como, who surprised and engaged the enemy. The latter advanced intrepidly on all sides to within three hundred yards of the station positions. There was desperate fighting until five o'clock, when the enemy retreated. Boretti applied for reinforcements and the general sent a column under Col. Decristoforis. The column was delayed by difficulty in transportation. Decristoforis asked for more men and guns, and while the latter reinforcements were on the way it was learned that the Decristoforis party were massacred after forming a square and defending themselves to the last man and cartridge. The relief party found the bodies lying in the order in which the men had fought and the enemy retreating. Many corpses were mutilated.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Herr Krupp has issued a stirring appeal to his 20,000 employees to vote for the septennate.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 13.—The jail at Murfreesboro, Tenn., burned this morning and three men confined in it perished in the flames. The fire broke out at 12:30 in the office, from an unknown cause. Jules Jackson, who was asleep up stairs, rushed down and opened the doors, and ten men in the upper floor cages escaped, but the three men in one of the lower cages could not be reached. They died piteously for help until the flames reached them.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The following summary will be printed in this week's issue of the *Farmer's Review*: Reports as to the condition of winter wheat continue with generally a favorable character, with the exception of those from Kansas, where, in a majority of the counties, the outlook is regarded as poor. The latest reports were all made prior to the cold wave of Friday night, and the resulting damage to exposed fields, if any, has not yet been fully disclosed. Reports from Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, state that the plant is looking green and tender, but that broad acres are entirely exposed and indicating that the crop would be subjected to a certain amount of peril in the event of freezing weather.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—*Vossische Zeitung* says:

Emperor William will issue a manifesto on the 19th inst., and that the government hopes that the lateness of its appearance will prevent its discussion by the press.

The fort created at Cummersdorf, an exact counterpart of the French frontier forts, was destroyed in forty-eight hours by a new explosive.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—R. T. Bush, owner of *The Coronet* and *Caldwell*, and Col. owner of *The Dauntless*, will meet to arrange the details of an ocean race between their keel schooners for \$10,000 per side. The understanding is that the yachts will start from Sandy Hook on March 15th for Queenstown.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Paris papers continue to publish the details of movements of German troops in Alsace, vouching for the accuracy of their statements.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 14.—Rev. Dr. Keebut, of the congregation of Ababath Chessa, New York City, was married in this city to-day, to Miss Rebecca Bettelheim, daughter of Rev. Dr. A. S. Bettelheim, formerly of San Francisco. A number of the most prominent Israelites of this city were present, as well as several from New York.

VIENNA, Feb. 14.—Herr Tisza, Hungarian premier, arrived here yesterday. After conferring with the Emperor he attended a meeting of the council of ministers called to consider the question of the early assembling of the delegations and the amounts of credits to be asked. The staff of the Steyr rifle factory has been quadrupled and work has been given to other factories. Repeating rifles cannot be supplied for the whole army until the end of May.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Advises from Zanzibar state that the Sultan has refused to comply with the demand of the Portuguese government of Mozambique to surrender the territory claimed by Portugal, but recognized in the Anglo-German agreement with the Sultan as belonging to Zanzibar, and has referred the matter to a friendly power. Portugal has, on this account, ruptured diplomatic relations with the Sultan and has hauled down the Portuguese flag from the consulate at Zanzibar. In addition to this, a number of Portuguese men-of-war have proceeded to Tunes, the bombardment of which is threatened.

LYONS, Mich., 14.—The ice gorge is frozen solid to a depth of from five to ten feet. The river is still flowing

through Main Street, and merchants are building trestle works to their stores only to find their goods frozen in the ice. The cold weather has settled the water nearly a foot, but made work almost impossible.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The President has allowed the act appropriating \$400,000 a year to provide arms and equipments for the militia to become a law without his signature, the constitutional limitation of ten days, within which he should have acted on the bill, having expired Saturday. His failure to sign the bill is regarded as an oversight, as he was not known to object to any of its provisions.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says General Von Schweinitz, German ambassador to Russia, recently sounded the Czar as to whether he would remain neutral in the event of war between Germany and France, and that the Czar refused to make any engagement respecting the matter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Senate, by vote of 37 to 17, has taken up the Cuyoten bill providing for ten new cruisers.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Religious services in the Tabernacle, Sunday, February 13, 1887, commenced at 2 p.m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir and congregation sang: Praise ye the Lord: my heart shall join in work so pleasant, so divine.

Prayer was offered by Elder A. M. Musser.

The choir sang: We'll sing all hail to Jesus' name; Honor and praise we give To Him who bled on Calvary's hill, And died that we might live.

The Priesthood of the Twentieth Ward officiated in the administration of the Sacrament.

Apostle Lorenzo Snow addressed the congregation. He said that the peculiar circumstances in which he arose caused him to request the congregation to be as quiet as possible as his lungs were not strong enough for him to speak very loud. He had also just been liberated from an eleven months' incarceration in the Utah penitentiary, and the change to this large congregation from about 56 persons whom he had the honor of addressing in a cell, was rather confusing. He read from Romans viii: 35 to 37:

Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword?

As it is written, For thy sake we are killed all the day long; we are accounted as sheep for the slaughter.

Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerors through him that loved us.

For I am persuaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come,

Nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord.

He had felt particularly struck with some lines in the opening hymn, "Happy the man whose hopes rely on Israel's God," and "He sends the laboring conscience peace and grants the prisoner sweet release." The words of Paul embraced sentiments that the speaker had endeavored to cultivate, as should all the Latter-day Saints. Since he became a member of the Church, over 50 years ago, he had found that it was necessary to contemplate and prepare for the difficulties that beset the path in which he proposed to move.

If the Saints had the same Gospel as that embraced by the ancient apostles, they must expect to meet the same difficulties, which were of a nature that no man in his own strength could overcome. If the Saints did not take this into consideration when they joined the church, they had had it brought face to face with them in their experience, and some who had said they were willing to sacrifice all for the Gospel had fallen away and fought that which they had known to be true. The speaker had done all he could to keep out of the penitentiary, for he did not like the prospects of going there, which were anything but agreeable. He had never been in a court, or been arrested before, and had considered himself as moral as the generality of men. He thought he was a good citizen; he honored his country, and had as much loyalty in his heart as men generally possess. When he found himself in the penitentiary, he understood that that was the course for him to follow. When he received the Gospel he covenanted that if God gave him a testimony of its truth, direct from Himself, he would devote his entire life to the proclamation of its glorious principles. He had not been in the church many years before God revealed to him in the visions of the day, that He had organized His children, and that divine faculties were in the organization of every man and woman; that Jesus came into the world to show a plan and lead the way to a restoration to eternal life, that others might receive the same glory that He and His Father possessed. In these visions he saw clearly that as man now is God was; and as the Son of God is man may be; but he must do the same as Jesus had done—let the will of God be done by and through him as it is in heaven. These things cost the Son of God and His Apostles their lives. When the speaker received His Apostleship he did not feel that he would fare any better than

the ancient Apostles. He did not know how far along he had got in the scale of sacrifice, nor did any man. He never prayed to avoid sacrifice, but rather to be prepared to make it in the cause of truth. He did not want to go back to the penitentiary, but would go back a thousand times rather than disgrace that which God had given him. If he knew his body would lie down there in death there he would not turn. Punishment never moderated an honest man's opinion. He had been treated kindly, the Governor had called on him but they did not agree. They tried to convert each other, but looked at matters from different standpoints. The Governor had said certain effects would follow as he sincerely believed. The speaker had told him that if the people lived as became Latter-day Saints they would come out gloriously; and the result would be the establishment of the kingdom of God and its extension among the world. Those in prison were preaching the Gospel, and showing by their actions that they believed what they preached. The speaker had preached the Gospel in England, Scotland, France, Italy, Switzerland, Palestine and the United States. Before he undertook this task he knew that it was true, as God had revealed it to him. He had been in prison eleven months; the Supreme Court of the United States had said he had been confined six months more than the law warranted. Those who committed such deeds would find that it was a heinous offense to imprison a man unjustly. The speaker had no quarrel with the court or with any man. Let them do their work, and the Saints do theirs. He never considered himself a convict. If he had not been an Apostle, he would probably be a free man. While in prison he had been introduced to many prominent men, among them Chief Justice Waite. It was perhaps amusing to the Marshal to show an Apostle dressed in stripes, and the speaker did his best to show why he was there. One of the visitors, Major Strong, of the department of justice, said it was the most outlandish place he had seen for a penitentiary. He suggested that the people petition to be sent to Detroit. The speaker replied that they had some privileges of visiting from friends; it was different with them than with most prisoners, they did not consider themselves convicts. Said the Major, "Neither do we." Others made similar statements as to how they looked on the "Mormons." The prisoner for the truth's sake found satisfaction in knowing they were proclaiming the Gospel. In reference to the treatment the people were receiving at the hands of the nation, he would say that the temporal salvation of His people was as important in the Lord's sight as was their spiritual salvation, and He would deliver them.

The course of the government may appear alarming in that it sought to take away every right of the Latter-day Saints. They were of course somewhat disturbed by these things—and it was not strange. But God had offered and given them protection many times in the past; and He held all governments in His hands. The Latter-day Saints were not all that God desired to bring to salvation. All the inhabitants of the earth were His children, and it was His purpose to effect their happiness, and the Saints, who had received the Holy Priesthood, should work in unison with Him for this object. Many of those who were persecuting the Saints were better men than they were thought to be; but the spirit of the evil one had control over them. The Lord wanted to save them, and the Saints must suffer for their good; if they did not, they were not working in unison with God. They had seen wives deprived of their husbands; children of their fathers; men so changed that their children did not know them; and some other very unpleasant things, which it was painful to contemplate and endure. But as a general thing the officers of the prison had done pretty well. The Saints sometimes felt angry at the trouble brought on them by their enemies, but it was the ignorance of the latter and the Saints should forgive them.

The speaker had a charitable feeling for this nation. Six years ago he had made some remarks on this subject. He read from this discourse, in which the good that had been done to the people of Utah by the Government was commented upon. There were doubtless corrupt legislators, but there were still men who desired justice. This was shown in the United States Supreme Court decision on the question of segregating indictments. The decision had not been anticipated by the enemies of the Saints. It may have been somewhat of a surprise that there was a department who would do the Saints justice. But God had so brought it about. It had saved the people from 150 to 200 years' imprisonment. The Saints, after submitting to necessary chastisement, had received many kindnesses. Who would have thought, when they were driven from Missouri, that their Prophet would have afterwards been appointed Governor of the Territory? Yet so it was. What is called the Edmunds-Tucker bill, agreed on by the conference committee, who had stricken out the most serious and afflicting sections, if it should become a law, would be pretty hard. The Saints were equally as well prepared to meet the exigencies of that law as they were to meet many of the persecutions that had passed. They were becoming accustomed to it, and Jesus and His Apostles had done, for

the salvation of man. Many were surprised that Saints would not give their word to obey the law, as it would be so easy. This showed that they believed the Saints were honorable and would keep whatever promise they made. They could not afford to do anything that would dishonor them in the sight of God. He had shown the glories of the celestial kingdom, had blessed and taken care of them and had not allowed the oppressor to control them only in accordance with His good purposes. There was no sectarian church to-day that would make the sacrifice the Saints were making for their religion. After the suffering comes the blessing. They may not have kept the commands of God as strictly as they should have done; in fact they had been neglectful. They should prepare for any pressure the Lord might see fit to bring on them, and for greater usefulness. There was a wonderful future before the people. Language could not describe it. But they must pass through the narrows and learn by sacrifice. Job was given to the bands of his enemies, and he suffered greatly, but he was true. Some of the Saints might receive an equal trial. Job in his sacrifice entered the door to his fame and glory. His example was now a comfort to millions who were trying to do right. God wanted brave men, morally and spiritually, men who would honor and serve Him. Sometimes people feel that they cannot bear all things, and there would not be justice in requiring them to. If the Saints showed that they would stand by the truth in life or in death, as God had declared He would try them, His grace would be sufficient. The pressure coming would make it difficult for any man or woman to stand unless they were living their religion and working righteousness.

The choir sang the anthem, "Zion." Benediction by Elder P. P. Pratt.

TERRITORIAL ITEMS

CULLED FROM LATEST EXCHANGES.

—It is reported that the Northern Pacific Railroad expended \$400,000 in keeping their lines open during the month of January.

Miners report that there are rich placer deposits on Boulder River, a stream that empties into the Yellowstone near Big Timber Station, on the Northern Pacific. This ground is within the lines of the Crow reservation. They are of no use to the Indians, but cannot be worked until the Indian title is extinguished.

—The new rotary snow plow introduced seems to be a success. A recent instance in point is the work of the shovel on the Wood River branch of the Oregon Short Line. This branch is sixty-nine and one-half miles in length, and the rails were hidden beneath frozen snow from five to seven feet in depth. The new steam-shovel cleared the Wood River branch in four hours, driven by only one engine. The snow on the track was hurled aside to a distance of 125 feet, and the rails were as clean as though swept by a broom.

—A report reached Laramie, Wyo., on the 12th inst., that four men had been discovered frozen to death on a hand-car on the Oregon Short Line. The car was on the rails in a deep cut and had been completely buried, and when found the men were huddled closely together, and had frozen fast to each other in their last effort to communicate mutual warmth. The reporter could learn nothing as to the point of the occurrence or the names of the frozen men. It was said however that the discovery was made by the new steam shovel.

—On the forenoon of the 9th inst. at Butte, Montana, an accident occurred in the salt sheds opposite the depot, by which Ira Gilbert lost his life. The salt had frozen in a crust over the top, and Gilbert and a partner by the name of Roberts were working by turns shoveling it from underneath. Deceased had just taken his turn at the shovel, when the crust fell, crushing him. His partner's calls for help soon brought several of the railroad men to his assistance. Quickly as possible the heavy crust, which had split just over the body, was removed, and the unfortunate man taken out dead.

—Ten carloads of snow fences passed through Laramie, Wyoming, on the 11th, from Cheyenne en route for use on the Oregon Short Line. More fences are to be taken from the line of the Wyoming division, between that point and Lookout, and shipped to the same destination for the same use. One hundred and fifty laborers from the Cheyenne and Northern passed through there en route for work on the Oregon Short Line. Seven outfit cars fully loaded, accompanied the party. These men were originally transferred from the Oregon Short Line to the Cheyenne and Northern as truck-layers.

Diphtheria. — A correspondent, writing from Wanship, Summit County, under date of Feb. 11, says: "Since August last there have been eleven deaths from diphtheria in the neighboring settlement of Peoa. Although the attention of our county court has been called to this matter repeatedly nothing of any moment has been done to stay the disease. Within the past ten days there have been three deaths in one family—two dying within twenty-four hours of each other. A party just from Peoa reports that there are still other cases."