DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XIX. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 19, 1886 NO. 150.

EVENING NEWS:
Pubished every Evening, except Sunday.

One Copy, one year, with Postage, $10 00
" " six months " 5 00
" " three months, " 2 50

—o—

DESERET NEWS:
SEMI-WEEKLY,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY

One Copy, one year, with Postage, $3 00
" " six months, " 1 75
" " three months, " 1 00

—o—

DESERET NEWS:
WEEKLY,
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

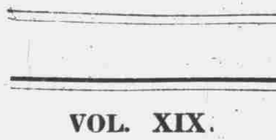
One Copy, one year, with Postage, $2 50
" " six months, 1 50
" " three months, .80

—o—

PUBLISHED BY
THE DESERET NEWS CO.,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

CHICAGO TRADE.

SIX MEDALS
of the First Class
AWARDED



Established 1839.

Soapmakers, Perfumers, Chemists,
BY THE
World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans 1884 and 1885.

(Extracts from Jurors' Reports to the Board of Awards.)

For Collective Display of Toilet Soaps and Perfumery.
For Fancy and Ordinary Toilet Soaps.
For Excellence of Material, Delicacy of Perfume, and Neatness of Style.
For Zenithia Shaving Soaps.
For Laundry Soap Specialties.
For Excellence and Superiority of Laundry, Harness, and Medicinal Toilet Soaps.
Highest and only Award for Chemically Pure Glycerine.

JAS. S. KIRK & COMP'Y,
CHICAGO.

F. MAYER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHAMBER SUITS,
SIDEBOARDS and BOOK CASES,
In Walnut, Cherry and American Mahogany,
CHICAGO.
Our Goods are on Sale in all the Principal Stores in the country. div

R. E. POHLE,
Manufacturer of Center, Library & Pillar Extension, Kitchen, Breakfast & Common Extension
TABLES,
Hat Racks and Whatnots,
313 to 321 South Clinton Street, Chicago.
Goods can be found at the Co-operative Furniture Co. and other Dealers at Salt Lake City. d1y

AUGUST HEUER. H. BROCKSCHMIDT.
HEUER & BROCKSCHMIDT,
Wholesale Dealers in
Cabinet Hardware,
AND
Upholsterers' Goods.
NO. 173 RANDOLPH STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.
d115 6m

SAPONIFIER

Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye for FAMILY SOAP MAKING. Directions on can for making Hard, Soft, and Toilet Soap quickly. It is full weight and strength. Your grocer has it or will get it for you if you insist. Take no other. SAPONIFIER, and take no other. PENN'A SALT MANUF'G CO., Philadelph'a

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S
Breakfast Cocoa.
Warranted *absolutely pure*
Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

USE THE
PAN HANDLE CARPET WARP
WHITE AND COLORED.
THE BEST in USE.
Z. C. M. I. SOLE AGENTS. Can be obtained at all their branch stores throughout the Territory. d&s alt

JOSEPH WM. TAYLOR

Undertaker, Funeral Director and Embalmer.
A full line of Fine Cloth, Metallic and Redwood Coffins and Caskets. Air-tight Oak Cases and Caskets.
A complete stock of Burial Robes and Undertakers' Goods of every description kept constantly on hand.
Black or White Hearses.
Bodies preserved without ice for any length of time.
Particular attention given to embalming, shipping and care of bodies.
Embalming and shipping a specialty.
Lots and graves furnished in any cemetery in the city.
All orders by telegraph or telephone, day or night, will receive prompt attention.
Prices low and terms reasonable.
Office Never Closed. Telephone No. 351.
238 West Temple Street.

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. Address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

NEW YORK TRADE.

ROYAL

BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.
Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall Street, New York.

BEST
SIX-CORD
Spool Cotton
FOR SALE
AT WHOLESALE
BY
Z. C. M. I.

BRINCKERHOFF, TURNER & CO.,
109 Duane St., New York.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in COTTON SAIL DUCK, "Woodberry," "Druid Mills," "POLHEMUS" and other favorite brands, all numbers—Hard, Medium and Soft.
DUCK FOR OVERALLS, BLUE, BROWN, OR IN THE GRAY
COTTON CANVASS of all numbers—14 to 120 inches wide for Deck, Car, Trunk and Wagon Coverings, Machine Aprons and for other purposes, constantly in store and made to order.
Agents for U. S. Bunting Co., "Standard" and "Eagle," by the Case or less quantity
These Goods can be obtained at Z. C. M. I.

HAZARD POWDER
Office, 63, Pine St., New York.
Constantly on hand a complete stock of this well known and justly celebrated
GUNPOWDER!
Blasting, Kentucky Rifle, Fair Lawn, Duck, Electric Fuse.
For sale at wholesale and retail by all the leading stores in the Territory, and at wholesale only by J. W. Sanders & Co., Agents, Salt Lake City.

GOOD FOR ALL.

GRAEFENBERG
PILLS.
For more than Forty Years these valuable Pills have been known and used. They act mildly but thoroughly. Bilious Disorders, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Headache, Constipation and Malarial Diseases are cured by using these Pills.

GRAEFENBERG
CATHOLICON.
A Great Remedy for all Female Complaints. This Medicine cures Female Weakness and Nervous Disorders. Physicians use this Catholicon in their practice.

GRAEFENBERG
Children's Panacea.
A safe and pleasant remedy for all Children's Diseases. Acting as a tonic it is positively beneficial to every child that takes it.
Send stamp for book to Graefenberg Co., New York.

Z. C. M. I. DRUG STORE, AGENTS.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH d&

Utah Cracker Factory
27 EAST THIRD STREET,
SALT LAKE CITY.
Manufacturers of
PLAIN AND FANCY
CRACKERS, CAKES & JUMBLES,
Guaranteed to be equal to any imported.
FOR SALE BY
Z. C. M. I., SALT LAKE CITY, OGDEN AND LOGAN.
Co-operative Stores and other dealers would do well to patronize these goods and introduce them to their customers. d

ESTABLISHED 1862. ESTABLISHED 1862.
JOSEPH E. TAYLOR,
Pioneer Undertaker of Utah.

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of
METALLIC, WOOD AND CLOTH COVERED COFFINS AND CASKETS.
A full line of COFFIN FURNISHINGS kept constantly on hand.
Telephone and Telegraph Orders promptly filled.
Bodies preserved in their natural condition, without extra charge.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT,
Factory and Ware Rooms, No 253 E First South Street,
One and a half blocks East of Theatre.
Telephone No. 70
EDWARD T. TAYLOR, Supt.
Saxton's Office in same building. d

BY TELEGRAPH

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE

XLIX CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 18. — Hale to-day presented the memorial of the United States and Brazil Steamship Company, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, the Red, the "D" Line of steamships and the New York and Havana and the Mexican Mail steamship companies. In presenting the memorial, Hale remarked that he denied squarely what had been stated in certain newspapers, namely, that an attempt has been made to improperly influence Congress in what is called subsidies. Hale wished to say, in connection with the recent action of the Senate, in regard to foreign mail, that if this great effort to revive American commerce ever prevailed in Congress, it would not be done by the influence of any lobby. It could only come about because the American people were growing more and more interested in the subject, and sooner or later Congress would have to respond to the popular demand.

Hoar presented the petition of the New England Methodist Episcopal Conference, urging the United States to enforce the terms of the Chinese treaty so as to protect the lives and property of Chinese subjects in the United States. Referred.

On motion of Dolph the Senate passed the bill extending the limits of Portland, Oregon, so as to include the east bank of the Willamett River, opposite the city, one mile to a point opposite the lower end of Seven Island.

The motion to proceed with the consideration of the Staten Island bridge bill was lost, 22 to 24.

The bill retains its place on the calendar.

At 2 o'clock the pension bill was placed before the Senate, but was temporarily laid aside to permit Coke to address the Senate on the House labor arbitration bill.

Coke did not favor the establishment of a permanent board of commissioners such as has been recommended by the President's message. Such a board, he believed, would inevitably become a tribunal favorable to corporations, however little it might be intended that it should so become. The plan of voluntary arbitration provided by the House bill, he contended, was much better.

Arbitrators under the bill would be chosen in each case by the parties immediately interested and would be chosen because of the special knowledge of the subject involved in dispute. The commissioners being voluntarily chosen by the parties concerned, their decisions would be more acceptable to the parties involved than that of any permanent board. As to the responsibility of railway companies for the operation of their roads, Coke said they should be compelled to keep their roads in operation, strike or no strike, and on the other hand, any one who interfered with that operation should be treated with the utmost severity. Public interest was the first consideration. Coke recognized the absolute necessity of restraining railroads. No one, he said, could read the history of railroad development without feeling a profound indignation and disgust that a system which, like that of railroads, had become so indispensible a necessity to civilization, should be an instrumentality in the hands of a few individuals for the systematic robbery of the people. It was to pay dividends of watered stock that the wages on railroads were squeezed down. The State governments and the United States government, while uniting to protect the railroad property and the interests of the public from assault and damage, should also unite to crush out the practice which led to the labor difficulties that had become so serious a feature of the railroad problem.

Logan, without committing himself to the support or otherwise of the House bill, would at the proper time submit a substitute for it. The House bill provided arbitration, but when, after trouble had arisen and after arbitration should be appealed to and a decision rendered, there was no means of putting the decision into effect. He would propose that a commission, to be called the Commission of Arbitration, should be selected by the President; that the men should be selected part of them for their knowledge of law, and part of them for their knowledge of the laboring interests of the country. The commissioners to be five in number and to have power to examine witnesses, etc. He would provide that when a decision is made it should be filed in the United States district court, placed on record there and become a decree of the court, which would secure a method of information for decisions. Under the House bill that could not be done. He would also make it the duty of the commissioners to examine all questions of controversy arising between corporations and their employes and make a report to Congress. He would erect the Bureau of Labor into the Department of Labor and require the Commissioner of Labor to communicate with all corporations to ascertain the particulars as to the number, character and compensation of employes, the prices of food, rent, etc., and to submit comparative statements, so far as practicable, of similar particulars relating to labor in Europe, etc.

The pension bill was then laid before the Senate, which went into executive session and when the doors reopened, adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 18. — Harrison of Georgia, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill amending section 3,388 Revised Statutes so as to reduce the penal sum of the bonds of cigar manufacturers to say $250 with an additional sum of $50 per each person proposed to be employed by them in making cigars. Referred to the committee of the whole.

Sadler of Alabama, from the committee on territories, reported adversely the bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the Territories. Laid on the table.

Hatch of Missouri, from the committee on agriculture, reported the bill authorizing the exhibition of California silk in the capitol building. Placed on the House calendar.

Blount of Georgia, from the committee on postoffices and post roads, reported back the postoffice appropriation with the Senate amendments, and it having been referred to the committee of the whole, the House went into committee for the purpose of considering the amendments. Blount addressed his remarks to that clause known as the "subsidy amendment" and made an argument in opposition to it. The appropriation of $800,000, he contended, would not secure any advantage in the way of obtaining additional mail trips, but would have the contrary effect. Under that clause the Postmaster-General would be required to contract at all, for not less nor more than five years, and this would act as an absolute inhibition upon any other company than the one holding the contract. Attempting to traverse the same line or an increase in the number of days would be stopped and, while the contract was in force, any increase of the foreign postal service would be prevented.

He quoted statistics to show the difference in the compensation which the steamship companies received under the present law for carrying mails, from that which they would receive if the proposed legislation were enacted, and as an instance of the evils which he maintained would follow such enactment, stated that the mails carried by the Oriental and Occidental lines at a cost of $3,500 would have to be carried by the Pacific Mail at a cost of $109,000. He denied the correctness of the declaration that the decline of American commerce was due to the fact that the United States refused to pay subsidies to its steamship companies, and asserted that the decline was attributable to the narrow-minded policy which forbid American citizens from purchasing ships abroad.

Mr. Guenther, of Wisconsin, said that the appropriation did not rise to the dignity of a subsidy. It was neither fish, flesh nor fowl. It was a gift, pure and simple. It was a charity to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, a corporation which Congress should not touch with a ten foot pole.

Pending further discussion the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

Wired from Washington.

WASHINGTON, 18. —. Commodore Mayo failed to pass the examination for promotion to Rear Admiral and the President to-day granted his request to be placed on the retired list of the navy with the rank of Commodore, under the forty-year-service provision. There are now two vacancies in the grade of Rear Admiral, for which Commodore Jouett "Acting Rear Admiral" and Commodore Russell are eligible in the order named.

The following confirmations were made to-day:

General W. S. Rosencrans, Register of the Treasury.

Edgar S. Wilson, Register of the Land Office, Cheyenne.

Postmasters—California: J. E. Ward, Modesto; E. F. Stephens, Sacramento; J. D. Sproul, Chico; J. N. Mayor, Redding; W. Louis, Santa Barbara; W. N. Woodson, Red Bluff.

The National Vinicultural Association assembled to-day and the Commissioner of Agriculture delivered the opening address. He said in part: "It was not so much the consideration of the importance of the grape in connection with its dietary and domestic uses as in the manufacture of pure American wines and the protection of them from adulterated compounds that this National Convention was called. As a nation we may well feel proud of what we have accomplished in the last 50 years dating back to the early beginnings at Cincinnati and other sections. We can produce wines even now which can enter into competition with the choicest vintages of Europe, where wine making has been followed for thousands of years, and has been fostered and encouraged by government aid. Here the industry has had to take care of itself, and it has grown up and made its way by the simple pluck and energy of its followers. Not only this, but we have had our best brands presented to the public under French and other foreign labels, and only the indifferent ones were presented as American wines. But we have grown strong enough now to insist on our rights and to stand on our own merits, and to promote this new order this National Vinicultural Convention has been called. We claim admittance and recognition among the nations of the earth as a wine-producing country, the fairest and greatest the Creator has made. We are rivals and successful competitors in the greatest market of the world with almost every product of industry and skill, agricultural and mechanical. We also want to be in the cause of true temperance. We want to furnish the nation with the cheapest, most wholesome and beneficial beverage, the pure wine from the grape. We want to give the American people American wine, if they use wine at all, without fortification or adulteration. Americans ought to drop the false pride which causes them to think that they ought to have something "far-fetched" and dear bought, when at the festive board. They should encourage home industry, discard the French table and French prices for home products, when a thorough trial has proved the American products to be superior. Part at least of the imported wines are inferior in purity and quality to our California product. It is certain the California products have been sought in foreign markets, and almost equally certain that some have returned either unmixed or manufactured under a foreign name. It is evident that time and use will educate the taste for native wines and that the importation will decline, and the exportation advance by rapid strides, keeping at home the money paid for foreign vintages, which amounted to over seven million, dollars per annum in the last five years, and bringing a still larger annual revenue from the export trade." The speaker at some length described the methods of the manufactures and the component parts of adulterated wines, and concluded as follows: "The brandies of California are pure, and infinately superior to the detestable concotions that bear foreign brands, and which are marked with prices that are at once means of deception and a source of fraudulent income. It is the statement of M. Girardi, Chief of the Municipal Laboratory of Paris, that forty years ago seven-eighths of the brandy manufactured was pure, but that of 80,000,000 gallons now produced annually, not one per cent. of it is from the grapes, grain, beets, potatoes, etc., being the principal sources. In view of the statement of this fact, as it is recognized to be, what folly it is to discriminate against our native production and endanger the public health, to gratify a sentimental recollection of the virtues of primitive cognac."

The Commissioner also spoke of the rapid growth of the raisin industry of California, and predicted for it a most successful future.

The following officers were elected: President, Charles A. Wetmore, of California; B. W. Clayton, of Florida, secretary; members of the vinicultural council, J. S. Newman, of Alabama, L. J. Ross and H. W. Crabb, of California; D. Cook, of Missouri; A. W. Pearson, of New Jersy; M. W. Dewey, D. Bander and J. W. Davis, of New York; Hon. W. J. Green, of North Carolina; J. J. Lucas, of South Carolina; G. W. Campbell, of Ohio; V. Munsen, of Texas; M. O. Randall, of Tennessee; H. L. Lyman, of Virginia; the president and secretary being *ex-officio* members of the council.

In the telephone investigation to-day VanHuysen asked to have witnesses examined for the purpose of impeaching the former testimony, but the request was denied.

The Senate committee on pensions voted to postpone indefinitely the House Mexican pension bill as passed by the Senate last session. The committee is opposed to the service pension and insists upon making dependence and disability necessary qualifications of pensioners.

The National Trades Unions.

PHILADELPHIA, 18.—Officers of 20 National Trades Unions met here this afternoon, with closed doors, to take action, it was stated, to resist the encroachments being made upon open unions by the Knights of Labor. Thirty-two associations were represented by delegates or letters, and they claim to have a total membership of 368,763. The representative of each organization presented his grievance. At the close of the evening session which continued until after midnight, the secretary stated that resolutions had been adopted declaring that in view of the success which had attended the efforts of the National and International Unions in the past they should strictly preserve their distinct and individual autonomy; that it is not deemed advisable for any trades union to be controlled by or to join the Knights of Labor in a body, believing that the trade unions are best qualified to regulate their own internal trade affairs.

The resolutions further declare that it is the purpose of a certain element of the Knights of Labor to destroy the Trades Unions and that this element makes it a point to encroach on the mission and prerogatives of the Trades Unions, arousing antagonism and provoking dissensions in the labor movements to the delight and satisfaction of the capitalists.

The conference, however, concluded that some concerted plan of action was absolutely necessary to prevent the continuance of this destructive policy and to establish harmonious and fraternal relations between all the various branches of organized labor, and a set of terms was drafted with this object in view to be presented as a treaty for the consideration of the Knights of Labor, which will meet next Tuesday at Cleveland. The nature of the terms was not disclosed. They will be submitted to the General Executive Board of Knights of Labor on Monday next by the committee.

Maxwell the Murderer.

ST. LOUIS, 18.—The *Post-Dispatch* prints the statement made by H. M. Brooks *alias* Maxwell, now on trial for the murder of C. Arthur Preller, which will constitute his only defense and which will be urged by his attorneys in the trial. In a word, he will confess to the killing of Preller by accident while acting as his physician, and that being excited and frightened he concealed, instead of making known the fact of his death. He declares he has always wanted to tell the facts and was only restrained by the advice of his attorneys. The following is Brooks' statement: "Mr. Preller was suffering from a private disease, for which I had previously prescribed, mixing the medicines myself from bottles in a medicine chest I carried with me. But his ailment had reached a stage when it was necessary for me to make certain investigations. I was obliged to use a catheter, and in using the catheter, when the parts were inflamed, I had previously applied chloroform, in order to produce a condition of narcotism. I explained the process to Preller and told him what I should have to do. He was not only willing, but was very anxious for me to treat him in this manner."

Brooks then tells of the purchase of chloroform, which was spilled in a sink on Sunday afternoon while he was washing his instruments preparatory to operations; of his going to Fernow's drug store and buying more, denying incidentally the statement that he showed evidences of hurry and excitement, and continues: "About 5 p. m. we began the operation. I administered the chloroform in the usual way, holding a saturated cloth to the nose. Mr. Preller passed through the first stage all right. It took several moments. I don't know exactly how long. Then he entered the second stage and here the terrible result came. I discovered, too late, that he was dying. Imagine my horror when the fact dawned upon me. I was wild with fright, but had presence of mind enough to cut his shirt and his undershirt from his body, and getting a wet towel I beat him around the neck and shoulders for half an hour or more. I did not give up until I was ready to drop from exhaustion, and my efforts were not relaxed until he had been dead some time. All the clothes he had on at the time were his shirt and undershirt. He had stripped for the operation. What did I do when I saw my friend was dead? What could I do? I didn't know what to do except drink, and I drank freely. I drank everything I could get—wine, whisky, everything. What were my thoughts? I had not any. All I remember is that I drew on a pair of drawers—the first that fell into my hands—and put the body into my trunk, from which I had removed everything. What was done beside this I have no recollection of. Liquor and consternation had possession of me and I knew only that my feelings were those of the utmost horror. I remained in my room that night, the same room in which the remains were—and it would be a lie for me to say I slept, for I did not, and I was glad when morning came. What I did after leaving my room, you know, for it has all been printed."

He says he supposed the post mortem, when the body was found, would disclose the nature of the operation and the cause of death. According to his own story, the cutting off of Preller's moustache, the inscription about "Traitor" found in the trunk and all other queer incidents connected with the tragedy are to be attributed to his liquor and fear in his crazed condition after the fatality.

Improving.

NEW YORK, 18.—Ex-President Arthur is reported steadily improving. He expects to go out for a drive to-morrow if the weather is fine.

FOREIGN.

Proceedings in Parliament.

LONDON, 18.—Mr. Labouchere said it was clear that the chief object of the opposition was to get rid of Mr. Gladstone. The Liberals who were opposing the bill, were simply asserting the power of the Tories to pursue the policy of coercion. Mr. Labouchere's speech was full of witticisms, and convulsed the House, especially the references that he made to Mr. Chamberlain's "cocksureness." That gentleman, he said, reminded him of Moses on Mount Sinai. The member for Birmingham would be as much surprised if anybody doubted that he was right, as Moses would have been if an Israelite had risen and proposed an amendment to the Ten Commandments. When Mr. Labouchere suggested that the bill be dropped after the second reading, Mr. Gladstone leaned forward and closely watched the effect of the speaker's remarks upon the Parnellite members. Mr. Dillon and other Irish members arose simultaneously and in reply to Mr. Labouchere's suggestion shouted an emphatic "No." Mr Labouchere was undoubtedly inspired to make the proposal. He has recently had frequent interviews with Mr. Morley and the party managers. Mr. Labouchere, in the course of his speech, likened Mr. Chamberlain to the Conservative jackal or whipper-in for the Whig cave. Among Mr. Chamberlain's many good qualities, he said, was the magnificent confidence in himself, which led him to consider that nothing could be good that had not been originated by him. His impulsiveness, however, made him leap before he looked. He thereby compromised himself and he felt obliged to continue in what he knew to be an erroneous course.

On motion of Mr. McCarthy the debate was adjourned.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Archbishop Gibbons this morning received an official communication from the Papal Secretary of State, informing him of his elevation to a Cardinalate by the Pope.

An Albany dispatch says: Judge Parker has appointed John O'Brien chairman of the Democratic State Committee, Receiver of the Broadway Road.

The Ohio Legislature has adopted a resolution to adjourn to-day.

H. M. S. *Emerald* arrived at Halifax to-day from Bermuda. She will leave in a few days for Newfoundland, on the fishery protection business.

A Digby telegram says that the order for the sale of the schooner *Adams* by the Sheriff has been received. All fish and other perishable articles will be sold at once.

Base Ball—Chicago, 18.—Washington 6, Chicago 7.

Detroit 18.—Philadelphia 0, Detroit 1.

New York 18.—Brooklyn 12, St. Louis 7.

Kansas City, 18.—New York 7, Kansas City, 2.

St. Louis, 18.—St. Louis 14, Boston 8.

A New York dispatch says: A special meeting of the Texas & Pacific stockholders was held to-day at Henry Clewes' office. Mr. Clewes was made chairman, and after discussing the prospects of the road he was requested to appoint a committee to protect the interests of the stockholders. All the speeches were of the confident sort, as to the earnings of the company, because of the development of the business in Texas and the territory which the road drains. The protective committee is three in number—Messrs John Bloodgood, P. J. Goodhast and Mr. Burns. The committee has power to increase its number and to engage counsel. Mr. Clewes will be included in the list, probably as chairman of the committee.

A Cleveland dispatch says: For ten days past a group of German Anarchists have been holding meetings on the West Side and calling on persons of their stripe to arm with guns and bombs. To-day Mayor G. W. Gardner issued a proclamation forbidding such meetings.

In New York the trial of the suit of James H. Goodsell to recover $250,000 damages from the Western Union Telegraph Company, and which has occupied the jury in Judge O'Gorman's court during two weeks past, was this afternoon closed by a verdict for Goodsell against the Western Union for the full amount, to which was added $1,750 for counsel. Damages were claimed by Goodsell for breach of contract, the Western Union having failed to make good the contract Goodsell held with the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, which the Western Union absorbed.

MRS. FERGUSON TALKS.

MORMONISM AS VIEWED BY A MORMON WOMAN.

"The articles of faith of the Mormon Church, which are subscribed to by all its members in all parts of the world," said Mrs. Ellen B. Ferguson, a Mormon lady now in Washington, to a *Post* reporter, in referring to the statements recently made by the editor of the Salt Lake *Tribune*, "contain in section twelve the following words: 'We believe in being subject to kings, presidents, rulers and magistrates, in obeying and sustaining the law.' The teachings and preaching of all the leaders of that people, from the organization of the church down to the present time, have been and still are, 'to obey all constitutional law, and to uphold and sustain the government of the United States.' With the exception of the laws recently enacted against polygamy, which the Mormons considered directly aimed at their religious faith, what law of the United States have they ever violated or defied? None, not one. A more loyal, law-abiding, long-suffering community, under the oppression and malpractices of corrupt officials, misrepresenting a free government, cannot be found on the face of God's earth. This has been testified by thousands of Gentiles who are not under the lash of the *Salt Lake Tribune's* whip. Is it to be charged against the Mormons as a crime that the Legislature, elected by the votes of 27,000 monogamous Mormons, who have never violated any law of the United States, should be, with one single exception, Mormons? Is it any more criminal for Mormons to vote for Mormons than it is for Democrats to vote for those of their own political faith? Those among the Gentile population who have aspired to such politicsl distinction have not, I am sorry to say, so commended themselves to the community by their honesty, integrity, incorruptibility and impartiality as to merit the suffrages of those who look for these qualifications in their legislators. Considering that the Legislature has hitherto been exclusively Mormon, is it not rather greatly to their credit that no law has yet been passed by them against which the Gentile minority have ever protested as harsh or injurious? For nearly 30 years the laws passed by this Mormon Legislature have been signed by a Gentile Governor, who enjoys absolute veto power and whose individual dictum outweighs the unanimous vote of the entire Legislative Assembly."

"Is the statement that 'not a Mormon vote is cast except as dictated by President Taylor, true?"

"It is not. It is a lie made out of whole cloth for lack of any other material. I affirm from my own personal knowledge that neither President Taylor nor any other Mormon official has ever dictated the vote of any individual. In no community is the secresy, purity and freedom of the ballot more rigidly guarded and maintained than in Utah. The instance Mr. Goodwin gives of the despotism of the church stands upon a very poor foundation, as there is no 'Bishop of Salt Lake City,' no 'village of Binghampton,' and no preacher in any of the villages would have any power to regulate its social or ecclesiastical affairs. The tithing paid by the members of the Mormon Church is purely a voluntary offering; just as much so as the contributions of Presbyterians, Methodists, or other Christian sects for the support of the churches to which they belong. No individual is forced to pay it, and no church agent collects it, as stated; neither has any workingman been disfellowshipped or ostracised for non-payment. Indeed some Gentiles pay it as an honorable acknowledgement of business favors received from Mormon customers. If the assertion that no Gentile is employed by a Mormon were true, whence have the Gentiles in the Territory drawn their subsistence? Were all Gentile tradesmen, artisans, laborers as well as professional men, dependent only upon Gentile patronage, they would starve or be compelled to seek other fields of labor. The teachers in the district and high schools and academies in Utah are the peers in education and ability of any class of teachers in the United States, the District of Columbia not excepted. Many of them are graduates of the normal department of the Deseret University, others of different colleges in the States, and all teachers applying for district schools must pass an examination before the school board and receive a certificate of efficiency in order to secure an appointment."

"Are the books used in the schools unsectarian?"

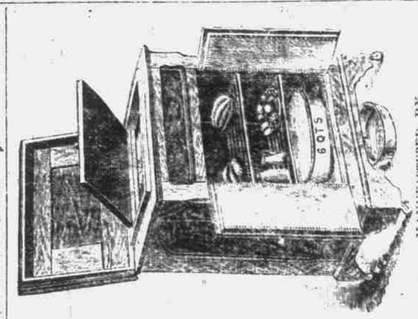
"Yes; and the teaching is unsectarian also. Besides this, Gentiles are employed as well as Mormons. In the district in which I reside the teacher is a Gentile and has taught the same school for two years, and his predecessor was also a Gentile. The statements in reference to polygamists have no more truth in them than those relating to tithing, employment, and education. The concluding paragraph contains the whole aim and object of all this pretended crusade against polygamy. 'A bill to disfranchise all Mormons is just what is wanted,' says Mr. Goodwin. This shows conclusively that it is not polygamy that the anti-Mormon ring in Utah is fighting, as all polygamists, both men and women, are already disfranchised by the law of 1862. The blow is really aimed at local self-government. Were the relative situation of the parties reversed and the Gentiles as largely in majority as the monogamous, law-obeying Mormons are to-day would they not, however corrupt their practices might be, consider it a flagrant outrage on the republican idea that majorities rule if the Mormons should demand their disfranchisement on any grounds whatever. Is it less heinous a violation of justice and equity that to gratify insensate ambition and bigoted fanaticism the anti-Mormon political tricksters should demand the passage by Congress of laws unconstitutional and oppressive, only because popular prejudice against the Mormons is sufficiently strong to make such legislation possible?"—*Washington Post.*

An aching sensation midway down the back and at the right of the spinal column indicates a deranged condition of the liver which can be rectified by the use of that great specific, Warner's safe cure.

Another Victory at Gettysburg.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Nov. 20, 1885.—Two years ago, I became a confirmed invalid. My friends thought I was far gone with consumption. I grew worse under the treatment of physicians, and at last resolved to try Warner's safe cure. In two weeks, I was like a new creature. In four weeks, was able to assume my household duties. At this writing, perfectly well. I believe Warner's safe cure will cure 99-100 of all suffering people, so I convince all suffering people of its merits. —MRS. E. J. WOLF, wife of Rev. Theodore Wolf, LL. D., Editor *Lutheran Quarterly.*

—AS—
FLOWING WELLS
Are becoming so popular and essential,
SHAW & WALLACE
Are now prepared (after a wide experience) to
DRIVE WELLS or SINK WELLS
AND PUT IN PUMPS,
In any part of the city or neighboring settlements.
Satisfaction guaranteed. For particulars, terms etc., address
H. C. WALLACE,
103 North, Second West St., Salt Lake City. d&s 1mo



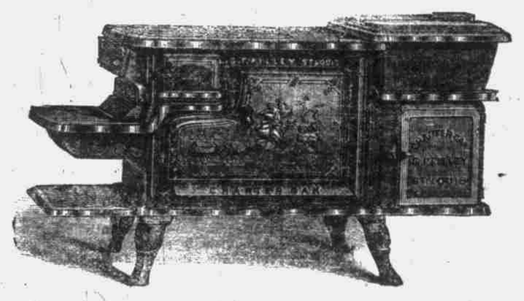
MANUFACTURED BY
THE ST. LOUIS REFRIGERATOR AND WOODEN GUTTER CO.,
Corner Main Street and Park Avenue,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
—o—
HENRY DINWOODEY, Agent

DAVID JAMES & CO.,
LICENSED
PLUMBERS,
TINNERS, GAS
—AND—
STEAM FITTERS.
No. 67 Main Street.
TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION No. 879.

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1886.
ESTABLISHED 1876.

BUCKLE & SON.
STOCK REPLETE WITH ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
STYLES, WORKMANSHIP AND PRICES GUARANTEED.
CLOTH AND TRIMMINGS BY THE YARD—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
Samples Fashion Plate and Rules for Self-Measurement mailed to any address on application. Correspondence solicited.
BUCKLE & SON,
TAILORS AND WOOLEN DRAPERS,
P. O. Box 682. 235 S. MAIN STREET, Opposite Walker House, SALT LAKE CITY.

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,
CHARTER OAK



STOVES,
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, STAMPED WARE & TINNERS' TOOLS,
612-18 N. Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri.
FOR SALE BY Z. C. M. I.,
Sole Agents in Salt Lake City.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
—:o:—
WE ARE NOW SELLING THE CELEBRATED
Pleasant Valley and Anthracite Coals!
—ALSO—
CHARCOAL, COKE, PIG IRON, WOOD, Etc.
SEND YOUR ORDERS TO
145 MAIN STREET,
Next door South of Barratt Bros.
TELEPHONE 211.
YARD, foot of 2nd South and 5th West, near D. & R. G. Depot.
SELLS, BURTON & CO.