The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock -EDITION.-

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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THE DAY'S EVENTS.

The Proposition to Repeal the Federal Election Laws.

AMES, A U. P. DIRECTOR, DEAD.

Secretary Carlisle Suffering From an Abnormal Growth.—Fire on a Steamer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Though the bill to repeal the federal election laws is to be presented tomorrow in the House it is not probable that the debate on the measure will begin before Friday. How long the discussion will last is unsettled. The Republicans say they will last at least this month. Tucker of Virginia, who has the bill in charge, says there will be no limit placed upon the speeches in the line of legitimate discussion, but as soon as it is apparent that the minority is filibustering the committee on rules will be invoked for an order which shall compel a vote. A good deal of opposition is manifested even on the Democratic side to the present consideration of the proposition to repeal the federal election laws. It is claimed it will detract the attention from the Senate and in this way as well as by engineering the Republicans endanger the cause of repeal. The answer of the Southern Democrats to this is brief but to the point. They say they have already sacrificed their opinions on silver to the position of the administration and cannot go back to their constituents unless something is done directly desired by their section. Apart from this there is a general desire on the part of the Democratic leaders to have some questions brought forward upon which the political lines can be boldly drawn. They point out that the Democratic party is not a unit upon silver, state bank tax, or income tax and there is difference of opinion as to the extent to which tariff revision should go. On the question of abolition of the federal force at the polls, there is no division of sentiment. The leading Democrats are unanimous in the hope that there will be a very lively political fight on the repeal of the election laws. It has been so long since there has been a genuine political fight in the House that it will be welcomed not only by the Democrats, but by the Republicans.

The exact program which the Republicans will follow in their opposition to the repeal of the federal election law is not yet made known. As a matter of fact secrecy is being observed, not without purpose, the minority being afraid of disclosing its plans of campaign to the enemy. All that they will say is to repeat their determination to fight until they can no longer hold out. The debate is already indicated promises to be very bitter.

THE CHOLERA.

Portugal Says New York is an Infected Port.

LISBON, Sept. 13.—The Portuguese authorities have declared cholera quarantine against New York, as an infected port.

AT THE FAIR.

Michigan Day Appropriately Celebrated Today.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Lowering clouds ushered in Michigan day at the World's Fair. The exercises at Michigan state building were largely attended. Addresses were made by Governor Rich, President Palmer of the national commission, Ex-Governor Blair, General Alger and others. Many excursionists came in from Michigan this morning.

The McKinley club of the United States assembled in the Kansas State building this morning. A large number gathered and were addressed by Governor McKinley of Ohio, and Governor Lewelling of Kansas.

Convicts Surrender.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 13.—The convicts who refused to work in the Lone Rock mine at Tracy City yesterday came out of the mine this morning. The supply of food became exhausted and they concluded to surrender. All is quiet.

A CLOSE RACE.

The Navahoe Beaten by Only Two Seconds.

RYDE, Isle of Wight, Sept. 13.—The Prince of Wales's yacht Britannia won the race for Brenton's reef cup, defeating the American yacht Navahoe, owned by the Royal Carroll of New York, by two seconds. It was an astonishingly close race, considering the fact that the course was a hundred and twenty miles in length. The yachts started at 11:15 yesterday forenoon, and reached the Leeds shortly before 11 o'clock last night, the Britannia reaching the winning line one minute and four seconds ahead of her American competitor. After allowing time for the start it was decided the British yacht won by two seconds only. On board the Navahoe it was at first believed the latter yacht was the winner and the winning flag was hoisted by her this morning. The race to the stake boat at Cherbourg was very close, the Navahoe having the best of the turn at 5:12 p.m., going around thirty seconds ahead of the Britannia.

The Crowd of Home Seekers.

ARKANSAS CITY, Sept. 13.—The crowd coming in today is stupendous and is being augmented hourly. The registration goes on slowly. Many more clerks are now needed if all of them shall secure registration. Gamblers are plying their trade and much indignation and trouble is feared.

Three men died this morning at the booths of dust and exhaustion.

RUSSIA AND SILVER.

An Order Closing the Mints to Its Free Coinage.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Russian government has ordered that its mint shall no longer receive from individuals silver bars or worn silver pieces to be converted into coin, and that the importation of foreign silver coin shall be prohibited. This prohibition, however, shall not apply to Chinese lans which China may still send into Russia over the frontier. No great significance is attached to the order by the treasury department as most of the money of Russia is paper and silver coins are few.

Burned to Death.

LEAMINGTON, Ont., Sept. 13.—The steamer Byron Trerice, lying at the dock, caught fire early this morning. The captain, purser and cook jumped overboard and were drowned. Two dock hands were burned to death.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S AILMENT.

A Surgical Operation to Be Performed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—A large lump having developed on the right arm, Secretary Carlisle will in a day or have a surgical operation. The lump has long resisted treatment. The secretary has suffered great agony and has little use of the arm. He has endeavored to keep the fact of his approaching operation a secret.

THE REBELLION IN BRAZIL

Rio de Janeiro to Be Bombarded by the Insurgents.

Much Anxiety Felt as to the Loyalty of the Garrison and the Government Troops.

ROME, Sept. 13.—The Italian government has received a dispatch from Rio Janeiro dated yesterday, saying that Admiral Demelloa has informed the representatives of the foreign powers at Rio Janeiro that the vessels of the insurgent squadron would open fire on the city's defenses at 9 o'clock this morning (Wednesday.) The forts in the bay will be first attacked separately, it is believed, and upon the result of this bombardment the future movements of the rebels will be decided. In consequence of this announcement arrangements have been made to send foreign war ships and merchant vessels at Rio to positions outside the line of fire. A British gunboat was to leave the bay early this morning to warn all incoming vessels to stay off the coast until the result of the bombardment was learned. Much anxiety is felt in Rio as to the fate of the city in the event of the success of the rebels, for in spite of the dispatches sent to the government there is doubt as to the loyalty of the forts in the bay. It is asserted that the garrisons will exchange a few shots and then haul down the colors and join the rebels. The government, however, seems confident of the garrisons' loyalty and that of the troops in the city, even if the forts surrender.

THE REPORT CONFIRMED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Advices to the Associated Press from London and Paris confirm the report from Rome that the rebel war ships proposed to bombard Rio this morning.

AGAINST HOME RULE.

An Emperor's Proceedings Against the Bohemian People.

VIENNA, Sept. 13.—The emperor has sanctioned the decree of the minister suspending the articles of the constitution bearing on citizens' rights and suspending trial by jury for one year in Prague, Bohemia and the districts of Weinberg, Karolinenthal and Smichow, owing to the agitation in favor of home rule for Bohemia. The clauses suspended include the freedom of the press and the right of holding public meetings. The leaders are young Czechs who are making menacing speeches. Serious riots are anticipated. The military is confined to the barracks, and public buildings are strongly guarded.

THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Senator Shoup of Idaho Makes a Plea for Silver.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Mills, Texas, gave notice that he would address the Senate on Tuesday.

Stewart's resolution for a committee to ascertain whether senators were interested in national banks came up. Stewart addressed the Senate in advocacy of it. After a few moments he diverged into a general discussion of the silver question.

SHOUP'S PLEA FOR SILVER.

Senator Shoup, Idaho, in opposition to repeal of the Sherman act, began his address with liberal quotations from the President's message and announced his failure to agree with the President as to the cause leading up to the present financial condition of the country. He made a review of the conditions of affairs as they had existed for twelve months and showed by facts and figures cited that we were then prosperous. He said at that time both declared for a double standard and Cleveland as well as Harrison had accepted the nomination for President with the full knowledge of this pledge. When he became the standard bearer of his party, he became defender champion of the principles enunciated by the party. Whether he is seeking to violate one of the most solemn and serious declarations contained in the platform his party associates and the country must decide. Shoup did not pretend to know when Cleveland became convinced that it was necessary that the country should come to a monometallic basis, but he did know that Villard and others appeared in Washington and began to lobby for the repeal of the Sherman law immediately after the election, and it was a fact that the rewards and punishment of the incoming administration were invoked to influence that legislation. The speaker did not believe that Sherman had anything to do with the financial crisis. It injured no one except the residents of the silver producing states. Indeed, he considered it had been of much benefit to the nation at large.

Referring to the criticisms made by Senator Cullom, that if the silver advocates were so much dissatisfied with the Sherman act that they should join in its repeal, he said that he recognized that its disappearance at this time probably means the permanent retirement of silver as one of the money metals. The Sherman law was the only bulwark between bimetallism and monometallism in this country. He did not accept the idea that silver coinage would degrade the financial standing of this country and made a plea for independence in the monetary affairs as in others of our resources. He believed the passage of a free coinage bill would immediately restore confidence and enlarge our trade. Repeal would result in removing this country from the front of the column of producers of precious metals, in contraction of currency and in the weakening of the country by destroying one of its great industries. He drew a strong picture of the distress that would be occasioned in the silver producing states and asked: "Must the prayerful appeal of these people for justice pass unnoticed?" He declared that he did not believe and would not believe the majority of the Senate would favor repeal until after silver should be amply protected. The Sherman law had been accepted as a compromise. It was all the friends of silver could obtain when the law was enacted, but as it is the only strand we have connecting silver with gold, he would oppose with all the vigor at his command its repeal until a better substitute were given.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Talbott, S. C., introduced a resolution directing the currency committee immediately to report the bill of McLaurin, S. C., for the issue of a hundred and twenty-five million dollars in treasury notes for the relief of the people. The resolution was received with laughter and objections and the House went into committee of the whole on the public printing bill.

OBITUARY.

Death of F. L. Ames, the Millionaire.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—F. L. Ames, ex-governor of Massachusetts and director of the Union Pacific and other railway and financial institutions, died last night on the train coming from Boston.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Frederick L. Ames, the millionaire, vice president of the Old Colony railroad and director of the Union Pacific was found dead this morning. He left Boston last evening to attend a meeting of the Union Pacific directors here. Today he was found lying in his berth. He had evidently died sometime during the night. The coroner visited the boat and made an examination but has made no report yet. Reporters were excluded from the boat. Rumors are prevalent that an official examination and autopsy would reveal the cause of death entirely different from that given the public. He was reported to be worth twenty-five millions. He held immense interests in railroad stocks and is said to have been director of at least sixty railways. At one time he held a vast amount of Union Pacific stocks.

MUST BE A CRANK.

An Attorney Said to Advise Wholesale Murder.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 13.—A pension attorney whose name the pension officials refuse to divulge has been writing letters to suspended pensioners of this district advising them to kill President Cleveland, Secretary Hoke Smith, Commissioner Lochren and all others connected with the recent ruling in the department, suspending the payment of certain pensions. A copy of the letter has been forwarded to the interior department. It is probable the attorney will be arrested for treason. It is said that he is a Grand Army man and pensioner.

The Ravages of Cholera.

TUNIS, Sept. 13.—Of 9000 pilgrims who went to Mecca on May 4th five hundred perished of cholera and other disease. A body of Turkish troops was detailed to bury the dead. Five hundred of them also died.

The Lake Shore Robbery.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The amount secured by the Lake Shore robbers is now put at $19,000. The chief of detectives of Chicago places little credence in the story that Bill Dalton had anything to do with the robbery. He says the best information is that the gang consisted of seven men of whom two were colored.

IN HIS OWN NAME.

Some of Watermaster Harvey's Bills Referred Back for Particulars.

Notwithstanding the unenviable light Mr. Ryan found himself in recently on account of having bills in his own name charged up to the city, that sort of thing is still going on in other departments of the municipality. At last night's meeting of the Council Watermaster Harvey sent in some bills for lumber used—nobody seemed to know where—made out in his own name. On motion of Rich they were referred back for particulars with the supplemental statement that it was about time the city stopped paying individual debts.

The City Bonds.

The city has received a bid for $125,000 of its bonds, the figure offered being variously stated at from 90 to 92 cents. This tender is exceedingly low considering the accrued interest on the bonds, but in its present debilitated financial condition the municipality doesn't seem to have much of a call on bond buyers. The finance committee declines to give the details of the offer made.

Sharp-Sprague.

David J. Sharp, son of the late Hon. John Sharp of the Twentieth ward, and Miss Bessie Sprague, daughter of the late Ezra T. Sprague, were married in the First Congregational church at 8:30 last evening, the Rev. Clarence Brown officiating. The ceremony was performed in the presence of numerous relatives and friends, who extended congratulations to the young couple. The latter left for the World's Fair on the evening train where they expect to visit for two or three weeks.

THE CHOIR RETURNS.

Our Famous Singers Complete their Tour.

MR. STEPHENS INTERVIEWED.

Business Manager Whitney on the Contest and the Financial Result of the Trip.

Utah's celebrated Tabernacle choir returned home this morning, arriving at the Rio Grande Western depot at 6:45, an hour so inconvenient and early as to prevent any demonstration of welcome on the part of the temporary musical organization under the efficient leadership of Prof. C. J. Thomas as originally arranged for.

In a remarkably short time the members of the choir had joined their families and friends at home.

STEPHENS INTERVIEWED.

The following interview between a News reporter and Mr. Stephens will be interesting reading, as it gives the conductor's views of all the leading events of the choir's trip, concerts and contest:

"On the whole, it was a glorious trip for all of us. Personally, it was more fraught with labor and anxiety than pleasure for me. But nevertheless I could not but partake of the general joyousness and delight of our almost constant success. Nothing but weariness and a slight ailment from colds was there to worry me. Everywhere I turned the kindly, cheering smiles of my singers greeted me. All the worry of business management with its thousand and little annoyances was borne by the never-tiring Whitney, whose energy and patience have placed him in the estimation of all our party as incomparable to all others, though all used their best to aid in making the trip a success. Yet there was so much hard for me to do that outside of choir work the trip was almost a blank to me.

Denver received us with open arms, and we remained by singing as we never could have done to an unenthusiastic audience. We will never forget the magnificent church crowded with pleased faces, nor will they soon forget us. Almost every number rendered called for, and many received encores. It almost made us feel that we were liberated at home, as we thought of the many Salt Lakers in our Tabernacle, and recalled the annoyance of people leaving the building while we rendered the closing chorus (a detestable practice peculiar to Tabernacle audiences). Our Denver success brought its reaction, notwithstanding our hearty welcome at Independence. We felt as though our Kansas City greeting was a cold one at first. All the night concert, however, we repeated our success, some things being rendered even better than at Denver. Yet few of us were really in anything like a pleasant mood while at Kansas. But at St. Louis another great wave struck us. Feted and honored, located in a magnificent ride in a steamboat on the great Mississippi, and welcomed at night with a grand audience of nearly 4,000 people, who applauded and cheered to the echo, notwithstanding that our condition at any chorister was beginning to show the effects of fatigue, some really did not do themselves justice. It was a most useful warning to us to act up before our important work at the contest. Our Chicago audience was less demonstrative (at Music Hall) yet kind and appreciative on the whole. And our Omaha experience was needed to finish up our experience.

A large audience waited until time for closing before our arrival, the singers hurried from the train without having had anything to eat since sixteen o'clock the previous morning. But even here we did our work fairly and I believe both performers and audience left the hall about 11:30 in fairly good spirits. The chief drawbacks to the rendition of our programs were the different arrangements of placing the singers which every different hall necessitated. Indeed when I think of how in some places the entire chorus had to be placed one behind another on a flat floor, accompanied with a piano and organ but indifferently attuned to each other, it is surprising to me that we did so well. Our accompanists, too, were placed in so many new positions that it is a marvel they were able to aid us so effectually with their accompaniments. On three different occasions, in Denver Choral hall (Fair grounds) and Central music hall was Prof. Daynes suddenly, with no opportunity to study the intricate combinations of stops, called upon to manipulate great pipe organs in accompanying us, and each time succeeded beautifully. He and Prof. Paterson as well, Prof. Weihe and the Christensen bros. have my sincere gratitude for their splendid work.

What have you to say about the contest?

The contest of male choruses was magnificent, the winners from Wales singing as I never before heard mortals sing. Tone so pure, shading so perfect and full of deep meaning, enunciation so broad and yet distinct. It made me more delighted to lose the prize than I could have been to win at our present stage of progress. And the greatest compliment paid us—not excepting the awarding us the second prize in the main contest—was to declare us next to these glorious choruses; this, Adjudicator John Thomas did to me personally at the last night of the contest, saying, "You were third in the male voice competition and first this side the ocean." The report of the adjudicators on this contest was fair and intelligent, giving each part its due praise and censure.

THE MAIN CONTEST

though calling for a higher grade of work, was not so satisfactory in any respect from the rendering to the adjudication, the former being on a much higher plane than the latter.

While the Pennsylvania choirs are magnificent bodies of singers, under leaders who have a dozen times at least led them to victory or defeat at previous contests, on these and similar choruses, their singing on the whole was disappointing, their shading repeatedly being forced, unnatural and overdone. Their enunciation, while distinct, was marred by over accentuation, and the wild speed with which they rattled off the last part of "Worthy is the Lamb" and the first part of "Now the Impetuous Torrents Rise" so changed the character of these stately and withal serious subjects so much that one might mistake the first a musical representation of the famous race in "Ben Hur" and the latter a hilarious "rollicking chorus." There was absolutely no seriousness nor awfulness in the latter nor stately grandeur in the former. All these faults were roundly scored by the honorable judges, while our own faults whatever they may have been were not deemed worth mention. Yet they without giving the slightest hint as to cause, awarded the first prize to these faulty interpreters, and the second to us who had been so careful to avoid these errors, as to cause every singer in my choir to notice this peculiar rendition given by them to such an extent that doubtless had not the judges mentioned them as serious faults they would have deemed my instructions all wrong. As it was, every word of the verdict as rendered by Gill, (Gower they could not help but construe in our favor and against our competitors, until the final sentence which was rendered hastily and nervously without comment or reason: "We award the first prize to No. 3 and the second to No. 2." Each choir, I have reason to believe did the very best work they were capable of doing, I am certain mine did. Never have they tried harder or more effectually I learned. The Welsh singers placed themselves far more under the direction of their respective leaders than mine know how to as yet, and had it not been for faulty interpretation I believe would have excelled mine, because of this and a naturally more serious musical temperament. The Welsh sing with all their hearts, mind, and (too often) lungs, in rehearsal or performance the same, and I found much to greatly admire in them. But nevertheless owing to the errors mentioned, by far the best and most correct rendition of the contest pieces were given by the Salt Lake choir at this contest—though I say it who should not."

A misinterpretation, however carefully and nicely done, can never be equal to a proper interpretation even moderately executed. When the sense of the entire text is changed the rendition can not be meritorious. Our chief error was failing a shade in the last four measures of the last chorus, and in that we were not alone, the winners of the first prize as well as the Cleveland choir falling into the same error, each caused by nervous excitability and having to sing piano lentus.

I am, notwithstanding this unaccountable decision of the judges (which I hope to say more about by writing) entirely satisfied with our work as a whole. I never expected even a second prize. I have learned one thing of my choir. They can do themselves justice under fire, and I am proud of them. We are pressing upward and onward, and we are ever now a credit to any community. We realize how much higher it is possible to attain, and when we have singing like the South Wales male chorus gave us, we realize it is even possible to attain an ideal height.

I will here mention to you for your readers a few of the many complimentary remarks heard by myself for our choir, as they are equally for them as for me, to be passed over.

"You have a magnificent choir." Caradog (leader of the Welsh choir who won the world's champion cup for choral singing in Crystal palace, London).

"The finest rendition of 'Worthy is the Lamb' I ever listened to." T. J. Davies, author of Cambrian Song of Freedom (contest piece).

"Your points were better taken than any one of the competing choirs in this contest (main)." Mr. Davis, of Wales (father of Clara Novell Davis, conductor of the winning ladies' chorus).

"Magnificent singing. So devoted a people who can sing so must be a good people." Apmadoc, conductor of the Eisteddfod choirs, and secretary of the committee.

Let me here say that it is an additional great compliment to our musical resources that during our absence such a body of singers could be brought together at the call of the Stake Presidency and do such effective work under Professor C. J. Thomas on such short notice. It proves that my fellow-workers as well as your humble servant have not labored in vain. My sincere thanks to all and especially my faithful singers, who have performed their mission at home equally well with those who have been away."

WHAT MR. WHITNEY SAYS.

H. G. Whitney, one of the business managers of the choir tour, who returned with the singers, was asked for his impressions of the contest, and as to the financial outcome of the trip.

"Regarding the contest," said Mr. Whitney, "there was, of course, some disappointment among the singers in the first moment of hearing the decision, but this soon wore away, and I believe all the choir reached home as happy as though they had won the main prize. You see the trouble was, that the judges in summing up the merits and demerits of the various choruses, scored rather severely, the faults of which our competitors had been guilty, and left our faults unmentioned. This held up rather a confident hope that we were to be successful, so when the final words came that we were entitled to second prize, the effect was at first rather shocking. But both Scranton choirs, reinforced as they were by the prize winners from across the water, sang beautifully. I assure you I had little hope even after hearing number one, which got no prize at all. But we sang "Worthy is the Lamb" in a way they could not touch. "Blessed Are the Men" I think was a tie; the Scranton choirs certainly sang it admirably, and if we came up to them, it was all we did do. On the last piece, and the most difficult one, "Now the Impetuous Torrents Rise," we outshone them all in tempo and conception—they all ran away with it as though it were a gallop. But they held to the key at the finish just a trifle better than we did. After all four had sung I said to myself, if exact justice is done, the $5000 prize will be divided between us and one of the Scranton choirs, and the second prize will go to the other. This was what I confidently looked for. To this moment I have not made up my mind which one of those Scranton choirs was superior to the other. Both were reinforced by the prize winners from Wales—we learned this from several who took part. Among them by the way, were several Mormons from Scranton, who sang against us, and who, after the contest, were introduced to the Presidency. My candid opinion, based on having heard Scranton choir number one, give a concert before they were reinforced by foreign singers, and on the fact that they are winners in a majority of the competitions in which they have taken part is, that had the contest been limited to the choirs of Scranton, Cleveland and Salt Lake alone, we would have been awarded first money. That is always supposing the judges were big enough men to have given it to us. I confess that their manner of adjudication, and the variance between their premises and their results, somewhat shaped my confidence in their mental girth. We had at first some thought of protesting before the contest began, about this admission of foreign singers, but when I went to the chairman and secretary, I was told that it was perfectly allowable, that it was a world's contest, and that we could have enlisted Madame Patti had we liked. This was poor consolation to us at that late hour, and I answered that the committee, of those who had come to Salt Lake some months ago to induce our singers to enter the competition, had given us the list of the choruses we would meet, two from Scranton and one from Cleveland, and we naturally had supposed the list meant what it said, not that our competitors would be allowed to fill up the weak places in their ranks with old veterans at the last moment. However, nothing came of it, and we thought it better to smother our feelings rather than risk exciting a prejudice by protesting, and giving the idea that we were afraid. Therefore I feel that although we were only awarded second money the moral effect is that of a victory, because it was everywhere said that they had to combine forces from all over the world to beat the Utah folks. Hence I feel entirely contented with the result."

"Concerning the financial outcome," said Mr. Whitney, "the result is fully as gratifying. There were 416 people in our train, and that meant for railroad fares, meals, hotels, Pullmans, etc., a disbursement of about $22,000, the actual expense for the choir of course will only be a proportion of that figure. We could never have made the trip but for the very considerable fund the choir itself commenced to build up long ago by its concerts and excursions. We got a little help from a subscription list but very little. Our gross receipts from our concerts in Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and Omaha were $5000, that figure could easily have been made $1000 more had we not sacrificed our concerts in Kansas City and Chicago by our appearances without charge. We won $1000 prize money, and we made a little profit from the sale of excursion tickets; we could have quadrupled the revenue from that source had we been allowed to push the sale of tickets, but the railroads insisted that the number sold be limited to other members of the choir and immediate relatives or friends. There will, of course, be a deficiency, but I am pleased to say that it will be very much less than we anticipated in the beginning. More than the artistic and financial success, however, is the gratification we all feel that the trip has been productive of such widespread good in dispelling prejudice, correcting false impressions about Utah people, and advertising our city and Territory. I believe the trip has been a tremendous missionary effort throughout, and the First Presidency stated in our committee in Chicago that they felt sure the benefits which would grow from it would be incalculable."

Other members of the party seem state that the whole excursion was from start to finish, one of the most constant and unalloyed delight. All the tremendous work went as smoothly as though it had been oiled; what the choir have been through no money could have purchased for them, and one and all feel more than thankful for the enterprise, zeal and spirit on the part of the committee of arrangements that made the great trip possible.

THE AFFLICTED CHILD.

Condition of Mr. and Mrs. Allison's Little Son.

When the Tabernacle choir reached the Rio Grande Western depot at 6:30 this morning, Mr. Allison was there to meet his wife, Mrs. Bessie Dean Allison. The appearance of the lady indicated the mental suffering she had undergone since learning of her baby boy's illness. Mr. and Mrs. Allison hastened at once to the little sufferer.

Inquiry this afternoon elicited the information that there was no perceptible change since yesterday afternoon. The babe appeared no worse, nor did it seem any better. At the best its condition was very low and precarious, but there was still room for hope of a change toward convalescence. The child is ten months old. The general anxiety for its welfare is not less than when its illness first became known to the public.

Pleased With This City.

Mr. John M. Crane, general superintendent of the American Casualty Insurance and Security company, has been in Salt Lake for three days looking over the business of his company in this section in connection with Messrs. Sloan and Krigbaum. He thinks this the making of a fine city. Mr. Crane is one of the originators of the casualty insurance in the United States, was an organizer of the Fidelity and Casualty, knows the business as a father knows his child, is a sleight of hand performer, a business maker and a business getter, a good story teller, is the press man for his company, an all-round good fellow and is held in high esteem by the insurance press and companies generally.

THE POLITICAL SWIM

A Prospective Big Bolt from the Liberal Ranks.

AFRO-AMERICANS IN ARMS.

The Central Democratic Committee Endorses the City Committee. —Notes.

Appearances strongly indicate the early demise of the Liberal party. Many of its members are wandering aimlessly about in their now "short picking" pasture of political darkness. Their Michigan bell wether has wandered almost out of the fold and its followers are left to themselves and their groping about is correspondingly funny.

Said a deserting Liberal today whose influence has given many votes to his party in his time: "The Liberals are disrupted and scarcely know which way to turn for consolation or instruction. The party is going to pieces and that very fast. Mark what I tell you. It is now on shifting sands and will soon be torn asunder by reason of internal trouble and the conviction that it has served its time out. Keep your eyes open and you will hear something drop that will do the Liberal party more harm than the organization of half a dozen Alliance societies. There will be wholesale bolting from the party we once fought for and spent our money with, but of which we are now ashamed."

When asked to explain specifically what he meant the gentleman said: "I don't want to go into detail in regard to the matter but will say that the movement will result in a great accession of votes for the Democratic party and corresponding decrease in the voting strength of the Liberals. The boys have come to the conclusion that they belong with the Democrats now the old fight is over and that there is nothing to gain by staying on the outside. I tell you they will simply go over in droves. It means a new order of things in this Territory."

ENDORSED BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Central Democratic club met in the Wasatch building last night, Judge Norrell presiding. The meeting was an earnest and business like one. Speeches were made by several members of the club and a resolution was unanimously passed endorsing the action of the Democratic city committee in calling primary primaries and a general convention. The resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice.

THE COLORED PEOPLE PROTEST.

The colored voters of the city held an enthusiastic meeting in Sandberg's hall last night. Its object was to denounce the manner in which they have been treated by the Liberal party of which they have been members heretofore. These gentlemen are getting tired of the men who have no use for them except on election day. At the meeting last night W. C. Nelson acted as chairman and W. Taylor as secretary.

In regard to recognition, or rather non-recognition by the administration, Mr. Nelson truthfully said: "With three or four exceptions you will not find a black face among the army of city employes. Every time I walk down the streets I find foreigners employed on the public works, men who are not citizens and who neither pay taxes nor vote, and yet colored men in great numbers are compelled to remain idle. Two-thirds of the men employed in laying are foreigners, and yet a colored man can handle a pick and shovel as well as any one."

R. B. Johnson, W. W. Taylor, Robert Houston and Messrs. De Young, Simpson and Stevens were appointed a committee on address.

POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS.

The Wasatch Democratic club of the Third precinct will meet this evening.

The Afro-Americans are up in arms against the Liberals. They held a meeting last night in which they aired their grievances and appointed a committee on address to set them forth for the consideration of the colored population.

BURGLARS AGAIN!

The Residence of Mr. M. H. M. Lund, Grape Street, Receives Attention.

The family of Mr. M. H. M. Lund, who resides at 57 Grape street, went out to Saltair yesterday afternoon, and did not return home until a late hour. During their absence the place was visited by burglars, who managed to get away with $27.50. The house is a one-story and basement structure, the latter being occupied by lodgers, who remained upon the premises yesterday while the Lunds were away. The burglars, it is believed, got in their work about ten o'clock, as at that time those in the lower part of the house now remember to have heard a slight noise around; but they paid no particular notice to it. The thieves gained an entrance by cutting the wire screen against the front windows. From a tin box which stood in one corner of the bedroom occupied by Mr. Lund's father—who only recently arrived from England—they abstracted cash to the amount of $25, and the remaining $2.50 was taken from the son's bedroom. Everything else was left unmolested.

The matter was reported to the police, but so far no clew has been obtained.

The Governor's Return.

Governor West is expected to arrive from Chicago towards the end of this week. He is enjoying himself immensely.