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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

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THE TUSCS' DEFEAT.

THE final decision of Judge Zane in the case of the Tuscarora was a death blow to their impudent attempt to gain some recognition of their bogus organization. It was the ringing down of the curtain over the silly farce in which Justice Lochrie assumed so peculiar a part.

It is difficult to determine which actor cut the most ridiculous figure—Powers, Hiles, Newton, Lochrie or Duke. If it can be determined who wrote the plot, that is, who made out the complaint and pleadings in the case, the question will be settled as to which made the worst exhibition of himself.

Hiles declared in court that the pleader did not know how to plead. Newton's name appears on the papers, but it is said he claims that Powers made them out and he signed them. Powers, it is understood, lays the blame on Hiles. Hiles would scarcely proclaim in court that he was ignorant himself of the rules of pleading.

It is a very pretty quarrel, and may develop some more fine suits, or at any rate the exhibition of bad blood, the issue of which might be beneficial to some of the Tuscarora before they start for Chicago, particularly if the stories of the amount of fire-water and kindred liquids already provided for the trip are in any degree authentic. The Tuscs depart with a bad defeat as an omen.

A PLAIN CASE.

THE interview with Mr. John Morgan which will be found in our issue of today, explains the true inwardness of the Utah situation at Minneapolis. It was just as we understood but additional details are given which make the matter very plain.

The pretended satisfaction with which the defeated "Liberals" regard the result is not very creditable to their good sense. Their veracity is always questionable. But they ought to be shrewd enough if not truthful enough to make at least an appearance of consistency. What they really obtained was an empty honor, the mere shadow of the substance which fell to the lot of the regular Republicans. If there had been any intention to give the "Liberals" real recognition they would have had the national committeeman. This place being given to the Republicans settles the question as to which party is recognized in national affairs.

The including of C. C. Goodwin of the *Tribune* in the committee to inform President Harrison of his renomination, it will be seen, was a courtesy extended by the regular delegates, Messrs. Salisbury and Cannon. We regard it as a mistake, because it will not be appreciated in its true spirit, and will be misrepresented by the very persons whom it was intended to please.

There is now only one course for consistent men in this Territory calling themselves Republicans to take. That is to drop local factional disputes and unite under the recognized Republican organization. If the men sent to Minneapolis by the "Liberal" organization act in good faith on their return, they will advise this and be followed by all the decent men that belong to it. The fewer elements, which are nothing if not anti-Mormon and malignant, can go their way and fight the wind and live on the carcass of dead feuds as long as they can hold out. What they may do will not count in the sum of Utah's future affairs.

NOT THAT KIND OF A MAN.

The following is self-explanatory:

Editor Deseret News:

"A man calling himself 'Charles Ellis,' and saying that he had been lecturing through Utah and to Salt Lake Theatre, has been in Leadville, Colorado, recently denouncing the Mormons. Do you know if he was the Charles Ellis who has been so long fighting the Liberal party?"

CITIZEN.

The person to whom our correspondent refers is not Mr. Charles Ellis who is so well known to the public on account of the lectures he has delivered here and in other parts of Utah, on local subjects. It is fair to presume, however, that, for some reason at present unexplainable, the man at Leadville personated the gentleman with whose name the Utah public is so familiar. This presumption is based on the fact that no other person named Ellis except the latter has delivered lectures in this city. We have information as to the identity of the perpetrator of this mean deception, who circulated, while in Leadville, a large amount of absurd anti-"Mormon" slander. We are in possession of information to the effect that his name is E. C. Ellis, and that he is employed as an agent for an eastern firm which deals extensively in patent medicines.

The following is a description of him, furnished by Messrs. J. H. Stephens and H. J. Benson, of Leadville, both of whom heard him tell his anti-"Mormon" tale: "He has a short goatee, will weigh between 175 and 180 pounds, has one or two fingers off one hand—think it is the right; is full faced; has gray hair and beard; has two front teeth out."

We presume that our correspondent will be satisfied, from the foregoing, that the Leadville fraud is a very different kind of a man from the Charles Ellis who has stood so many telling stalwart blows for justice in behalf of the majority of the people of Utah.

A THIUSVILLE HERO.

Of all the numerous catastrophes that have lately befallen different sections of the country, none have surpassed in appalling significance the terrible visitation at Thiusville, Pa. The combination—fire and flood—was unusual. As a rule the one element acts in opposition to the other, but in this instance the flames from burning oil acted as an auxiliary to the nothing waters in prosecuting the work of destruction.

Such an occasion furnished an excellent opportunity for courageous men to exhibit heroic qualities. This manly manifestation was made in numbers of instances. It often happens that heroism is shown by persons from whom it is least expected. This appears to have been the case with John McLaughlin, whose brave exploits, in saving the lives of people in imminent peril during the reign of flood and fire at Thiusville, are thus graphically related by the New York World:

"Among the heroes John McLaughlin is perhaps entitled to first mention. Big and brawny is Jack McLaughlin. He has made a considerable digging of wells, and expects has reddened the fire here with his blue eyes. His red mustache and red hair are sprinkled with gray. A simple, patient, invalid man is 'Big Jack' with quiet, sluggish ways, who has lived thirty-nine years complained of chaffing. It was good-natured chaffing, for everybody loved him. They didn't know Jack McLaughlin until the flood.

"On Saturday night McLaughlin strolled up to Church Run to watch the little flood there. As he came back he crossed Market street. He heard people were in danger and he went down. A young man named Leighton asked him to help bring out his mother and sister. They had been driven to the upper floor of the house, which was sixty feet away, and the water was five feet deep. McLaughlin waded out to the house. He climbed up a pipe and followed on to the shed. He took the sister out of the gable window and waded ashore with her.

"He returned for the mother. She is a large woman, weighing 230 pounds. Jack himself weighs 210 pounds. The drift-wood broke away under the great weight, and both were plunged into the water. They floundered about, but McLaughlin found his footing, and carried the woman ashore. Then he waded out again to see if any one else wanted to be taken ashore, but the people refused to leave their houses.

"He heard that help was wanted at South Franklin street. People tried to stretch life ropes there but they were not successful.

McLaughlin ran up to a hardware store and bought bale of twine. He found a ball player and told him to throw it as far as he could. The line was caught and ropes hauled out.

Then McLaughlin heard that people were in danger at South Washington street. It was 4 o'clock when he got there. Then the fire broke out.

In that flame, red glow, he saw hundreds of people across the black waters which rushed along. There was no soul among all those people but knew the danger of an all fire.

"Shrieks rose above the roar of the fire and water. Then would come a moment of silence and those on the shore knew the voices were forever stilled.

"Two hundred yards away McLaughlin saw ghastly faces against the black machine-shop. There were children there, and McLaughlin has three children.

"He knew that no man could live in that raging torrent with his own efforts. Life lines must be stretched.

"One of his balls of twine was thrown to a man who was in a coal car. He caught it and drew over the rope, fastening it to the brake rod. The other end was tied to the opera house stage step.

"McLaughlin called to the man on the car to throw the ball of twine over in the flood so it could float down to the machine shop. Three times man caught it and made it fast.

"While they were doing this McLaughlin saw ten or twelve people on a piece of sidewalk on the corner of Mechanic and Washington streets. The house beside them was afloat. They floated on their sidewalk raft to the machine shop.

"He saw men and children dropped from lines into the water and floating to the shops. Two men plunged into the water and made their way to the shop. McLaughlin took off his coat and waded into the water.

"He felt his way along, carefully avoiding debris which shot past him. At the mill race he struck a current which carried him off his feet and he sank. But he had a firm hold of the rope. Across the railroad track he struck another current. There were no fewer than six of these between the shore and the shop.

"When he reached the shop he found that men who preceded him utterly exhausted.

"The first person he reached was a boy. He placed the youth astride his shoulders, taking his legs under his arms. He passed his arm around the life-rope and reached his hand up and clasped that of the boy. He knew in the bad places the boy would clutch him about the throat if he did not hold his hand. With the other hand he drew himself along the rope.

"Steadily and carefully he made his way with the water rushing about him up to his armpits, trying to tear him away. Floating timbers shot by him and he had to avoid them or receive a blow which he would not withstand.

"On the shore, some white, deep in the waters, were passed a street sprinkling with all their eyes, half afraid to breathe, silently and steadily he forged along.

"When he reached the railroad track he lunged upward and then fell through. Yet a second did he pause, but plodded on. A groan of horror ran through the crowd. He had disappeared in the angry water, but the men holding the rope felt a great tugging.

"McLaughlin was carried off his feet by the current, but still he clung to the rope. Steadily, that it might not part, he drew himself along.

"Again he felt the earth under his feet. The onlookers saw the boy's head and shoulders appear and checked with joy their sight. A dozen men rushed into the water and drew them both ashore, while cry upon cry went up.

"You'll have to take that kid to a doctor, quick. He's pretty badly used up," remarked McLaughlin as he turned to go back into the flood.

"Next he brought a young girl to land. Then he brought three women ashore. Two of them weighed more than 200 pounds. He was carried off his feet at the rope with this great weight upon his back. The water was twice, but deep and the debris was hurled along as if shot from a cannon. But the John would not leave McLaughlin's hold or stop his progress.

"On the next trip McLaughlin was on the railroad track where he was seen to fall into the flood. Again went up a cry of horror, for that place was not safe. But again the strong man arose. It was a narrow escape. A plank or log had been forced against his leg, knocking himself into bed of the river a great gash. Women knew about this next afterwards, for he never stopped to bind up the wound, but turned again to the work of rescue, helped by Frank Tinsmire, Guy Palmer, Frank Bell, Fred Fennell, James Henderson and others who worked until more than fifty people were saved. They worked in the fetid and water for three hours.

"The fire and flood of Oil Creek will sound down the corridors of time linked with the name of "Jack" McLaughlin, who bore on his own broad shoulders seventeen people from the jaws of death, and whose clear brain made possible the saving of scores of others."

BUTLER'S BOOK.

GENERAL BENJAMIN F. BUTLER in his recent work, "Butler's Book," gives a graphic account of the Democratic conventions of 1860. He was a delegate from Massachusetts to the Charleston convention, which was presided over by Caleb Cushing. He says:

"Having become satisfied that there was danger of an attempt to sever the union of the States upon the slavery question, I sedulously devoted myself to an endeavor to keep the peace, and keep the Democratic party together, because I deemed it that as the only course of safety to the Union. Upon the slavery question Mr. Douglas was the leader of that part of the convention which advocated the principle known as "squatter sovereignty," that is, the right of a people who settle in any part of the territory of the United States, to organize themselves under such laws precisely as they choose to enact, and then to be admitted into the Union without being subjected to Congress to any conditions or any provision as to freedom or slavery in their statehood."

Gen. Butler did not fully endorse the "squatter sovereignty" idea. He believed that the time had come when another slave State could not enter the Union under any conditions. He also believed that Congress should retain power of admission over new States. The committee on resolutions of the Charleston convention consisted of thirty-three members, of whom Gen. Butler was one. Sixteen of these favored the Doug las platform. Sixteen others were in favor of leaving the question of slavery as a State institution to be decided by the Supreme Court. Butler did not favor either. The decision of the "Dred Scott" case illustrated what the result would be should that court be made arbiter. It "satisfied neither party, and was derided by one and trampled upon by the other."

Here Butler endeavored to act the part of compromiser. He introduced a resolution, which was the exact platform of the Cincinnati National Democratic convention of 1856, and on which Buchanan was elected.

The result was that three reports were presented to the convention, one a Douglas platform, another anti-Douglas, and a third the Cincinnati platform pure and simple. Each of the sixteen members on both sides spoke in favor of their respective platforms, and finally the doughty general, got the floor to speak for his minority report of one. To his surprise he carried the convention, and with the exception of South Carolina his resolutions were adopted. This caused the Carolina delegation to secede, leaving the hall in body. The convention then adjourned for dinner, on reassembling balloting began. Butler voted seven times for Douglas, and on the eighth ballot voted for Jefferson Davis, and continued to do so on 59 subsequent ballots when the convention resolved to adjourn, and meet again at Baltimore on June 18.

The "Squatter Sovereignty" platform came up again at Baltimore, then Caleb Cushing, who was presiding, vacated the chair and withdrew from the Convention. Several Southern delegates also withdrew; even Butler himself left. Finally Douglas got the nomination, and the seceders organized a Convention of their own.

COTTON IS KING.

In North Carolina the total area devoted to cotton in the year 1880, 1890, was 1,147,200 acres, and the production 395,250 bales, as compared with 800,155 acres and 380,800 bales in 1879, 1889. These figures show something astonishing. While in 1880, a bale of cotton was produced on 2.9 acres, it took in 1890 to 3.41 acres to produce a bale. Either the land must be becoming sterilized or no improvement is being made in cotton culture.

In South Carolina the total area for 1880-90 was 2,307,651 acres, producing 745,708 bales, as compared with 1,264,240 acres and 532,344 bales in 1879-89. These figures show that it took 2.61 acres to produce a bale of cotton in 1890 and 2.3 acres in 1880. Hence the South Carolinians seem to do better than their Northern brothers.

In Georgia the total area in cotton in 1880-90 was 2,545,529 acres, producing 1,132,319 bales, as compared with 2,017,156 acres and 814,441 bales in 1879-89. In 1880 it took 3.23 acres to produce a bale of cotton, and in 1890 only 2.81 acres.

In Florida the total area in 1880-90 was 227,310 producing 37,928 bales, as compared with 216,356 acres and 54,997 bales in 1879-89. In 1880 it took 4.47 acres to produce a bale, in 1890 5.99 acres. In Florida and Georgia the tendency is to produce more cotton to the acre, while in the Carolinas the tendency is in the other way. The census bulletin doesn't give any cause for this.

THE AUTHOR OF "BEN HUR" AT MINNEAPOLIS.

A NEW YORK *World* correspondent at Minneapolis during the convention gives the following pen picture of General Lew Wallace, who was there as one of the Indiana delegation:

"In the seat to the right as you enter stands all day a man of perhaps sixty years. The one thing you notice about him is his sharply gray eyebrows, which hang like a thatch over his piercing dark eyes. Next you notice his eyes themselves, which are keen and bright and inexpressibly soft and winning. He wears a light slouch hat, pulled so far down over his forehead that it nearly conceals the portion of his countenance. His skin is brown as a berry, as if he had been used to pitching in the sun, and his hair, which behind falls over a dull, round coonskinlike, is crowded with white.

"That is Gen. Lew Wallace. To one who does not look at him to find the author of a book which is dear to thousands of women's hearts he is simply a pleasant, vigorous old gentleman, who covers up too much of his head with his hat to leave any visible clue to his occupation or mental gifts. To the women who are interested in him he becomes at once the object of personal attention.

"Once in a long while he takes off his hat and then you can see his large, noble head, set upon a round stocky neck. But whether his hat is on or off, his voice is never silent. He talks and talks in a musical voice which charms the ear with its volume.

"'Colonel,' said a little Virginia girl to him today, 'I think your chapel room is the most thrilling thing in the world, but why did you make Ben Hur wreck the car in the pool Bethesda?'

"'Oh, that poor chariot race!' answered the General, coldly, 'everybody likes it, and everybody criticises it. Really I did the best I could with the little story. Please excuse its imperfections.'

"He said this so humbly and gently that he gave to his simple words the meaning of a soft apology for having offended the world with that chapter."

READ THIS!

John Morgan Gives Particulars of the Contest at Minneapolis.

A COMPLETE "LIBERAL" DEFEAT.

The Straight Republicans Fully Recognized In Every Instance.

Mr. John Morgan having returned from Minneapolis was interviewed this morning by a representative of the DESERET NEWS as follows:

"How about the Minneapolis convention?"

"Well, it was a representative gathering of American politicians, filled with enthusiasm for their party; all sections of the country being fairly represented. The great Northwest, with its thousands of earnest workers, was there in force. The New Englander, the Ante-American from the South, the Spaniard from New Mexico, the Indian from Indian Territory, and, for the first time in history, a "Mormon" occupied a seat as delegate in a national convention.

"Can you give us details of the Utah contest?"

"A more earnest, enthusiastic and united crowd of workers never attended a political convention than the Regular Republican delegation from Utah. They were early on the ground and left no effort unmade to enlighten the minds of delegates to the convention, on the Utah situation. They were everywhere treated with the utmost kindness and courtesy, their statements listened to patiently, and in the history of the Territory there was never presented a better opportunity to inform the public of the true situation here.

"The sub-committee of the National committee listened patiently for four hours to the representatives from both sides, and made a unanimous report in favor of seating Salisbury and Cannon. This report was received and unanimously accepted by the National committee.

"At this juncture one of the 'Liberal' delegates made overtures to the Regular delegation of a desire to stop the fight, acknowledging defeat, and made the statement that they would not persist in the struggle any longer, provided the Regulars would not crowd the name of Hon. Arthur Brown and a national committeeship for Utah. When asked who would satisfy them they replied Salisbury, and also named one of two others. Mr. Salisbury refused to accept the position, as he did not desire it, and the matter was allowed to pass.

"Their objection to Mr. Brown was based on the claim that they could not get the "Liberal" Republicans to train under him, while they could do so under Salisbury, Kenyon or Tiewalk."

"What about the action of the committee on credentials?"

"After the decision of the sub-committee, outlined and adopted by the national committee, the contest went to the committee on credentials, which held the case within two days hearing the many contests from the South. I was one of the first of the list, and was allowed a brief hearing, in the interest of harmony, both delegations were seated—Cannon and Salisbury in the seats assigned to the Utah delegation, Goodwin in the rear, and Allen in the rear in the face of the last allotted to the Liberals.

"The 'Liberal' delegates were not recognized by the chair, nor did they take any part in the proceedings of the convention. Cannon, as chairman of the delegation, announcing the vote and naming the committeemen representing Utah Republicans, who was certified on every hand.

"The Liberals succeeded in the selection of Salisbury as National Committeeman, Goodwin publicly stating that they were satisfied with Salisbury, as did others of the 'Liberal' delegation, and the universal understanding was that all Republicans in the Territory would unite with the Regulars under the leadership of Salisbury and Dereath, and support the National Ticket.

"In pursuance of this idea, at the close of the convention, Messrs. Cannon and Salisbury being the only ones from Utah present, they were called on to nominate one from Utah on the committees to notify the candidates of their nomination. It was suggested that it would be an act of courtesy and an evidence of a desire to do their part in consolidating the discomfited 'Liberals' by naming Mr. Goodwin. Neither he nor any of the 'Liberals' were present, but, as the fact were not present, having left for home and the East, and the selection of Goodwin's name was a most magnanimous act on their part, which seems to be little appreciated by those who are doing his editorial writing in his absence. Messrs. Cannon and Salisbury could have just as easily named one of themselves, or someone else to have named Goodwin. They then named Hon. Jas. T. Hammond on the committee to notify Mr. Reid of his nomination."

"How do the Regular delegates feel as to the results of the Minneapolis convention?"

"They are well satisfied as to the result here; they have the Territorial committee unanimously with them, and the only committee recognized by the party; they have the national committeeman, and their organization of league clubs has received recognition by the National league, organized, as we could they ask? Having all the party machinery in their hands, they naturally feel well and are abundantly satisfied with the result of their labors."

Mr. Morgan looks quite jubilant over the result and understands from personal observation and hearing that the prospects for the coming opposing parties was for a fusion of all Republicans in Utah under the new recognized Republican party and its leaders.

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125 pieces of Colored Pongee for 50c, worth 75c. 50 to 25 lbs.

50 pieces of Fancy China Silk for 47½c, worth 75c.

42 pieces of Fancy China Silk for 75c, worth $1.25.

800 yards of 27-in. All Silk Black Satin, 50c, worth 75c.

175 yards of Black Brocaded Silk for 75c, worth $1.25.

1225 yards of Gros Satin for 75c, worth $1.25.

40 pieces of extra quality Colored Satin for 25c, worth 65c.

53 pieces of fine French Challis for 50c, worth 75c.

At 25c, yard Colored Cashmere, regular price 35c.

At 50c, yard All Wool Henriettas, regular price 75c.

At 60c, yard Bedford Cords, Summer weight, regular price 85c.

At 50c, yard French Albatross, 46-in. wide, regular price 75c.

At $6.00 Novelty Suits cut from $8.00 to $10.00.

At $7.00 Novelty Suits cut from $12.00 to $15.00.

At $9.75 Novelty Suits from $15.00 to $20.00.

At 15c, American Wool Challies, light and dark colors, regular price 20c.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!

300 Ladies' Parasols for $1.00, worth $1.75.

475 Ladies' Parasols for $1.50, worth $2.50.

300 Ladies' Parasols for $2.25, worth $3.50.

At 10c, Children's Parasols, regular price 25c.

At 25c, Children's Fine Cambric Parasols, regular price, 50c.

At 50c, Children's Silk and Satin Parasols, regular price 75c.

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Always ONE Better, EACH Week ahead of the LAST is the WAY we are doing DOLLARS SAVED in this Department this Week.

167 Boys' Knee Pant Suits, $1.00, worth $1.75.

135 Boys' Knee Pant Suits, $1.25, goods sold from $2.50 to $3.00.

200 Boys' Knee Pant Suits, $2.25, goods sold from $3.50 to $4.00.

115 Boys' Knee Pant Suits, $3.50, worth $5.00.

75 Extra Quality, All Wool Boys' Jersey Suits $2.85, worth $4.50.

125 dozen Boys' Outing Flannel Waists, 25c, worth 50c.

35 dozen Boys' Outing Flannel Waists, 40c, value 75c.

48 dozen Boys' Mother Friend Cambric Waists, 40c, value 65c.

47 dozen Mothers' Friend Cheviot Waists, 50c, value 75c.

At 15c, a fresh invoice of Boys' Knee Pants, value 25c.

At 19c, Boys' Wool Knee Pants, value 40c.

At 50c, odd sizes Boys' Knee Pants, sold from $75c. to $1.00.

At 25c, Men's Outing Flannel Shirts, value 50c.

At 50c, Men's Outing Shirts, value 75c.

At 50c, Boys' Black Sateen Shirts, value 90c.

At 75c, Men's Black Sateen Shirts, sold for $1.25.

At $1.75 Men's Silk Striped Shirts, have been sold from $2.25 to $3.25.

At 15c, Men's Jersey Ribbed Shirts, (drawers) actual value 50c. each.

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Special Reductions in Ladies, Misses', Children's Men's, Boys' and Youths'

Ladies' Fine Kid Oxford Ties, Pat. Tip Special, $1.25.

Ladies' Fine Kid Oxford Ties, Pat. Tip Special, $1.75.

Misses' Fine Kid Oxford Ties, plain, $1.25.

Children's Oxford Ties, 11c, 75c. | Men's $3.00 Shoes for $2.00.

Boys' $2.75 Shoes for $2.00. | Youths' $2.00 Shoes for $1.25.

Youths' $1.75 Shoes for $1.25. | Youths' $1.50 Shoes for $1.00.

Great Bargains in our Notion Department This Week.

Great Reductions in Silk Curtains for One Week Only.

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