

some ingenious enemy, and then so colored in part as best to answer their personal interests."

"Would you mind saying in what respect your course has differed from your instructions?"

"I am glad to answer that question in order to put at rest the very inaccurate statements."

I was given absolute discretionary authority to conduct the campaign. Even then, Sheridan, who commands the army and knows more about Indian matters and the topography of this country than all the army officers in Washington together, declined to give me specific instructions."

"What has been the effect of the removal upon other tribes of Indians?"

"It has stricken terror into those living in the adjacent country. Even the powerful Navajos of twenty thousand souls, are now afraid they might do something for which they will be liable to be sent away from their native country. I already regard it more effective than forty executions would have been."

CHICAGO, 5.—A special to the *Inter-Ocean* from St. Louis says: The steamship *La Mascotte* exploded her boilers at about 10 o'clock, killing a large number of people.

The *Daily News*, Cairo, Illinois, special says: The disaster occurred at Apple Creek, six miles below Grand Tower, and that after the explosion the steamer burned. She was less than 90 days old, valued at \$50,000, and the property of Duriland & Perkins, Evansville, Indiana.

CHARLESTON, S.—No shocks were felt here to-day. A slight tremor occurred at Summerville, at 6 o'clock this morning. Advice from South Carolina towns over two hundred miles from Charleston report shocks about three miles from those places during the past week, and it is claimed that the center of the disturbance has shifted from Charleston to that point.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., 5.—The Veiled Prophet, accompanied by his retinue of faithful attendants and preceded by a brilliant pageant, emerged at 7:30 o'clock this evening from a subterranean cavern at the corner of Twentieth and Chestnut streets, on his eighth annual parade, and after traversing the principal streets of the city proceeded to the Mercantile Exchange, where a grand ball was given in his honor.

The Prophet's pageant consisted of floats, upon which were illustrated the most interesting and important events in American history. The first float represented America carrying the statue of the Goddess of Liberty; the second, the discovery of America by Columbus; the third, the landing of Christopher Columbus on the island of San Salvador; the fourth, the formal presentation of Christopher Columbus to the newly discovered country to Ferdinand and Isabella; the fifth, the discovery by Ponce de Leon of the Fountain of Youth; the sixth, the surrender by Montezuma of the City of Mexico to Cortez; the seventh, King Negahualon, the last of the Mexican line; the eighth, the discovery of the Mississippi river by De Soto; the ninth, the story of Pocahontas and John Smith; the tenth, Henry Hudson on the Hudson river; the eleventh, the burning of the Dutch village by Indians; the twelfth, the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock; the thirteenth, Washington crossing the Delaware; the fourteenth, Peace—the Heroes of 1776; the fifteenth, the Far West—a prairie scene; the sixteenth, equestrianism; the seventeenth, a mining camp; the eighteenth, King Cotton—a plantation scene; the nineteenth, Misadventure, representing the various industries of the State; the twentieth, the Veiled Prophet.

This latter was the handsomest float in the pageant. The cavern scene was represented, the roof studded with gems and supported by heavy pillars of marble, the Veiled Prophet occupying a massive throne of gold, and guarded on either side by an armed attendant. Scattered before him were trays of jewels and chests of gold in profusion.

Everywhere along the line of the march the Prophet was greeted with enthusiastic and continuous applause. Immense crowds of citizens and country visitors, who thronged all the streets and filled every foot of space that could be made available.

BUFFALO, N. Y., 5.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland, and her mother, Mrs. Folsom, who have been visiting relatives here for the past few days, left for Washington this morning in the special car "Minerva."

WILKESBARRE, Pa., 5.—Mrs. Cleveland accompanied by her mother and cousin, Miss Emma Folsom, of Philadelphia, passed through here this afternoon from Buffalo en route to Washington. At the depot they were met by over one thousand persons, the majority being women, who were anxious to see the President's wife, and many of them shook hands.

NEW YORK, 5.—District Attorney Martine was greatly pleased at the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Jaehne case. He said nothing could save Jaehne now but the intervention of the Governor. Martine will at once prepare for trial the cases of the other indicted "boodler aldermen." The defendants would in a short time be summoned to the bar and the time fixed for their trial. The District Attorney said that he was looking forward to the indictment of the alleged bribe givers, and that he had taken all precautions to prevent the flight of any indicted aldermen.

DENVER, Col., 5.—The following was to-day issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry:

COOLIDGE, Kansas, Oct. 5, 1886.

To the Live Stock Sanitary Authorities of the Range Country: Having a personal knowledge of the fact that Eastern cattle are now being brought into portions of the range country, where quarantine regulations exist, without restriction or inquiry as to whence they are from, or the conditions to which they have been subjected, I would earnestly urge you to immediately give the management of all railroads entering your State or Territories, official notice of your quarantine regulations, requesting that this information be furnished shippers at the points of entry to the range country, and that all cattle from the proscribed districts be refused shipment, and that all Eastern cattle be held at your State or Territorial lines in quarantine until examined by your inspectors, as provided by your laws. I have assurance from the management of the western railroads of their desire to co-operate with you in carrying out all measures necessary for the protection of the cattle industry from disease. The shipping West of Eastern cattle without restriction is attributed by the railroad officials to the want of official knowledge of the quarantine regulations in force.

Signed, H. M. TAYLOR, Agent U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

FORT BENTON, Mont., 5.—A special to the *Pioneer-Press* says: Parties just arrived from Fort Assinaboine say the recent fight between the Blood and Gros Ventres Indians took place on Canadian soil. The war party of the Bloods came south of the line and raided the herds of the Gros Ventres. The latter after a long chase overtook the Bloods on Ghost Creek, six miles north of the line, and killed six.

The Canadian mounted police are exerting themselves to prevent the excited Bloods from attempting reprisals on American soil.

DEADWOOD, Dak., 6.—A box of 30 pounds of giant powder exploded in the 300 foot level of the Caledonia mine last evening, blowing four men to pieces and injuring five or six others. A spark from a pipe caused the explosion.

ST. LOUIS, 6.—No cause is assigned as yet for the explosion last evening of the boiler of the river steamer *La Mascotte*, which caused such a great loss of life. The boat was said to be steaming along under 150 pounds of steam, her usual amount to carry, when the explosion suddenly occurred, blowing the fire in every direction. The utmost confusion prevailed. The pilot taking advantage of her heading, turned her towards the shore, but the flames caused him to abandon his post before the stage planks could be lowered. After leaving his post, the current turned the boat's bow out into the river again and her stern swung close to the bank, which afforded means of escape for several who were at that end of the boat, the pilot and one cabin-boy getting ashore without any injuries or even a wet foot. The stage plank was lowered and many placed upon it, mostly

WOMEN AND CHILDREN

who would have been saved had not the smoke-stack fallen squarely across it, and all who were not killed by it were drowned. Captain Thompson, after doing all in his power to save the passengers and crew, jumped overboard and swam ashore, the boat having by this time drifted fully two hundred yards out into the river. The *La Mascotte* drifted over to the Illinois shore, opposite Willard's Landing, and sank, the only thing visible at present being her wheel.

Low Brahan, second clerk, tells the following story of the disaster: "We had landed at Neely's and were pulling out, and I walked up stairs and into my room, when I heard a small explosion like that of a sky rocket, and opened the door to the cabin and saw steam coming into it from the barber shop. I saw the ladies in their cabin and called to them to come forward."

I SAW FIRE

coming from under the boiler deck and took the ladies forward to the boiler deck and started down stairs, where pilot Gougeon gave life-preservers to them, telling them all to put them on immediately. I ordered the stage plank thrown overboard, which was promptly done, and we put all the ladies on the plank. The rigging broke and the plank swung out. Mrs. L. Seimners jumped into my arms and I landed her on the stage, while I was thrown into the river myself. I swam alongside of the stage and made the men get off so it would bear up the ladies. I then swam to a ledge of rocks and crawled ashore. A man from Illinois with a skiff took the people off the stage and also saved a number that were swimming. I don't recollect the skiff man's name, but he did noble work."

DID NOT CARE

to render any assistance. Adolphus Evelyn, the pilot of the *Eagle* told me that the Captain ordered him not to go near the *Mascotte*."

WASHINGTON, 6.—The Utah Commission, by its chairman, A. B. Carleton, has filed with the Secretary of the In-

terior its annual report, of which the following is a synopsis:

During the year, the laws regarding the disfranchisement of polygamists and those living in unlawful cohabitation have been fully and successfully enforced. All such persons, with very few, if any, exceptions have been excluded from voting and holding offices. A large number have been

FINED AND IMPRISONED

in the penitentiary for polygamy and unlawful cohabitation, chiefly for the latter offense.

It is reported and believed by many resident non-Mormons that during the year a large number of polygamous marriages have taken place in the Temples at Logan City and St. George. We have not the means of verifying such reports, yet we have no doubt that a considerable number of such marriages have been celebrated, with the knowledge, approbation and active co-operation of the leading men of the Mormon Church. Upon the whole, that polygamous marriages are on the decrease in Utah is a matter on which different opinions are expressed, but undoubtedly many have been restrained by fear of disfranchisement and the penitentiary, and we think it is safe to say that in the more enlightened portions of the Territory, as for example Salt Lake City and its vicinity, very few polygamous marriages have occurred within the last year.

Referring to the

JOINT RESOLUTION

now pending in both Houses of Congress, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting and punishing polygamy in all the States and Territories, and extending the judicial power of the Federal Government to the prosecution of such offenses, the report says: "While we are of the opinion that this should not supersede other measures, we are satisfied that it would be an efficient factor in effectuating the desired result. In addition to the reasons presented by the Judiciary Committee, we suggest that the incorporation of this provision in the Constitution would serve as an advertisement to the people of all civilized nations that in the United States polygamy had been put under the ban in the most authoritative and emphatic manner."

The report calls attention to the magnitude of the evil by saying: "There are more than 200,000 Mormons in the world, a large majority of whom live in Utah, and that while only a portion of them practice polygamy, they all believe in it as a Divine revelation; have been taught it in their schools and churches for a third of a century; and are led by men of great skill and ability, and fanatical to a marked degree. That the only immediately effective remedy would be the

USE OF THE MILITARY,

but that the sense of modern civilization will not permit the employment of bayonets against women and children. Yet the American people regard polygamy as a crime, and it cannot be ignored by the government. Here we may say that while we recognize the obligation of the government to protect the personal and property rights of the Mormon people, and to deal with them as equals before the law, yet it is fully the duty of the government to punish crimes within its jurisdiction, and religious liberty cannot be pleaded as a bar to punishment for criminal acts in violation of the laws of the land and of social order. If the present laws and proposed Constitutional amendments are not sufficient to suppress the evil more, stringent enactments must be adopted, and the result will be that, at no distant day, this relic of Asiatic barbarism, this blot on the fair fame of America, will be swept from the land."

VIRGINIA, Nev., 6.—Orders have been received from San Francisco to stop all work in the Chollar mine, and to immediately strip all the levels below the 2,400 feet. The order also necessitates the immediate suspension of all operations in the Hale & Norcross lower level. This action is the result of the flat refusal on the part of the Savage trustees to pay their one-third proportion for keeping the pumps in motion at the Combination shaft. The lower levels in both mines will be abandoned and flooded as soon as the ponderous pumps are shut down. The stoppage of these mines throws several hundred men out of employment, and it is believed sounds the death knell of deep mining on the Comstock.

NEW YORK, 6.—The trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund held their annual meeting to-day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in this city. The following were present: Ex-President R. B. Hayes of Ohio, Robert C. Winthrop and Theodore Lyman of Massachusetts, Chief Justice Waite, Bishop H. B. Wailope of Minnesota, Thomas C. Manning of Louisville, Anthony J. Drexel of Pennsylvania, Samuel Gunn of Massachusetts, and James D. Porter of Tennessee. President Cleveland was expected, but was unavoidably detained in Washington.

CLEVELAND, 6.—The freight brakemen on the Mahoning division of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad made a demand several days ago for an increase of wages from \$1.75 to \$2 per day, and presented several other grievances. Among other things they asked that they be given extra pay for all time over nineteen hours consumed in making the round trip. At present they get extra pay only when it requires more than twenty hours to make the trip. The engineers and firemen come within the nineteen hour limit, and the brakemen asked the

same. They also demanded one-quarter of the day for time lost when called to go out with a train which failed to start, as was frequently the case. General Manager Shaler forwarded the demands of the men to the Erie headquarters in New York, promising to give them a reply to-day. This morning the officials submitted a proposition to the effect that they will agree to pay wages as high as any other road competing with the N. Y., P. & O. Railway, the men to be given time to investigate for themselves, to ascertain the prices paid by competing lines. If satisfactory arrangements could not be made, each party was to select a man and those two a third, to constitute an arbitration committee, whose decision was to be considered final, and for both to bind themselves to abide the decision rendered by the committee. The committee refused to accept the proposition and ordered the brakemen to quit work at noon. The order was complied with here and about sixty men struck. Freight is blocked in the yards here. It is hinted by the strikers that the entire Erie system will yet be involved.

WASHINGTON, 6.—Commodore Chandler, commanding the New York Navy Yard and Admiral Luce, commanding the North Atlantic squadron have been instructed to consult with General Schofield with reference to the part to be taken by the military and naval forces in the Bartholdi statue ceremonies.

James L. Williams, who was arrested at the White House in March, 1885, while insisting on the President paying him \$500,000 on a claim against the Government, and sent to the Insane Asylum, was to-day brought into the District Court on a writ of *habeas corpus* and released. The court decided that no person can be restrained of his liberty as an insane person unless the question has been passed upon by a jury. There are, but about 20 per cent, of the 1200 patients in the Government Asylum whose sanity has been passed upon by a jury of lunatics inquiring.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION

This afternoon was the largest held since his return from the mountains. The callers numbered 500 and completely filled the East room.

F. E. Warren, Governor of Wyoming Territory, has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior his report of affairs, progress and development of the Territory during the last year. He says: "The general business depression of the country during the year has been quite generally felt in Wyoming. Cattle growing—the leading industry of the Territory—has suffered severely from the unsatisfactory beef market and emigration and the settlement of public lands is being sensibly checked by the severe requirements exacted from settlers by the new rules and regulations of the General Land Office. Aside from these retarding influences the Territory is making rapid progress. Very flattering results attend all efforts in developing our mineral resources and railroad building is pushed with remarkable vigor."

The report speaks flatteringly of Wyoming's products, and states that the attention of the whole world at no distant time will be

DIRECTED TO WYOMING

on account of her oil and other mineral productions. The Governor offers the following recommendations: That all enclosures of certain public lands, alternating with railroad sections, receive attention, and the necessary registration; that certain public lands be either leased or sold; that final proofs upon public lands by *bona fide* settlers be made easier, and that patents may be speedily issued after final proof and necessary inspection; that school and university lands be leased and thus be made useful to the schools of the Territory; that no existing privileges under the land law be repealed as regards Wyoming; that the abandoned Fort Fetterman military reservation be sold and the other reservations opened to settlement; that Wyoming's mail facilities be greatly increased without delay; that Congress reimburse Wyoming for the money expended in erecting the Territorial Capitol, the government to own the building and occupy it for Federal offices, and that Congress increase the number of members allowed for the Legislative Assembly of Wyoming, and also increase their compensation, and that four United States judges should be provided for Wyoming Territory, instead of three, as at present.

RICHMOND, 6.—The afternoon session beginning at 2 o'clock lasted nearly an hour beyond the regular time for adjournment, 6 o'clock. Matters then stood about where they were this morning.

Mr. Powderly, through whom all the official news of the proceedings is given to the press, told the reporters he had

NOTHING IN THE WAY OF NEWS

to give them. The convention, he said, was still considering the report of the committee on credentials and had not yet acted on it. This means that the fight over the admission of eight or ten delegates whom the committee referred to the convention is still in progress. Who these delegates are Powderly and the other leading Knights still refuse to say. The burden of the rumor, however, seems to favor the statement that they are the three Brooklyn delegates, Brown, Dobb and Miller, of the Brooklyn Montauk Association, Morrison, of District Assembly 126 of New York, and six St. Louis delegates, claiming to be elected instead of the six said to be Turdemon. The delegates from District

Assembly 49, according to the same unofficial reports, are fighting Morrison and the Brooklyn men tooth and nail, but the long continuance of the battle shows that the opposition is as fully determined as they. There can be no doubt of the fact that the

BATTLE IS A BITTER ONE.

This afternoon the voices of opposing delegates could be heard in the street without the Armory Hall as they argued the questions at issue. Until this discussion is ended, the convention is at a standstill and no work can be done.

It was rumored to-day that the delegates of District 49, with the colored brother, Farrell, intended to go to the Richmond theatre this evening, and if the latter was refused admittance, to

FORCE THEIR WAY IN

with him. Mrs. Powell, proprietor and manager of the theatre, heard of the rumor and gave instructions that Farrell should not be admitted to the theatre except to the gallery reserved for negroes. She called on Chief of Police Poe to afford protection in case of trouble. The Chief called on Mr. Powderly to request that he use his influence to prevent the attempt to force the admission of the colored delegate, as it would cause trouble. Mr. Powderly sent word that he was too busy to see him, but sent Hayes of the Executive Board instead. The latter said he thought Farrell would not try to enter the theatre, but he could give no assurance on the subject. Before the theatre opened the Chief of Police and thirty-five policemen were on guard there. An hour before the opening of the theatre

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE

assembled on Broad street. The colored delegate and his fellow members of District 49 did not appear and there was no disturbance. The crowd remained about the theatre until nearly 10 o'clock.

It was stated officially to-night to an Associated Press reporter, by a member of the executive board, that the report of the committee on credentials has been accepted in all the contested seat cases excepting those of Morrison, of New York and the St. Louis delegations. Brooklyn's Montauk delegations were

REFUSED ADMISSION

on the constitutional ground that where there is a mixed district another district cannot be formed without the consent of the existing district, unless it has obtained a charter. The Brooklyn seceding district has neither such consent nor charter.

Colored Delegate Farrell of District 49, called on Powderly at his hotel this evening and had an interview. It is stated that no further attempts will be made by the colored delegates to enter the theatres in the unauthorized portions of the auditorium while the convention remains in session.

WANTED.

BACK VOLUMES (OR A SET) OF THE *Deseret News*; Autobiography of Parley P. Pratt; Journal of Discourses; Millennial Star, any volume after vol. 18; Latter-day Saints Messenger and Advocate; Times and Seasons; Elders' Journal; The Wasp; The Nauvoo Neighbor; The Voice of Joseph, 1841; The Olive Branch. Also, many other Books, Newspapers, etc., on the *Mormons* (Latter-day Saints) not mentioned above, for which good prices will be paid by

E. & L. B. YOUNG & CO.,
w3t 4 sat 2w New York, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court, in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of Mary B. Goughly, deceased.

Order appointing time and place to hear petition for distribution.

ON READING AND FILING THE PETITION of Isaac Brockbank, Administrator of the Estate of Mary B. Goughly, deceased, setting forth that he has filed his final account of his administration upon said estate in this Court, that all the debts have been fully paid, and that a portion of said estate remains to be divided among the heirs of said deceased, and praying among other things for an order allowing the final account and of distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons entitled. It is ordered that all persons interested in the estate of the said Mary B. Goughly, deceased, be and appear before the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, at the Court Room of said Court, in the County Court House, on the 30th day of October, 1886, at 11 o'clock a. m., then and there to show cause why an order allowing said final account and distribution should not be made of the residue of said estate among the heirs and devisees of the said Mary B. Goughly, deceased, according to law.

It is further ordered that the Clerk cause copies of this order to be posted in three public places in Salt Lake County and published in the *DESERET WEEKLY NEWS*, a newspaper printed and circulated in Salt Lake County, three weeks successively prior to said 30th day of October, 1886.

ELIAS A. SMITH,
Probate Judge.

Dated September 24th, 1886.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
County of Salt Lake, ss.
I, John C. Cutler, Clerk of the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of order appointing time and place for settlement of account and distribution in the matter of the Estate of Mary B. Goughly, deceased, as appears of record in my office.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 24th day of September, A. D. 1886.

JOHN C. CUTLER,
Probate Clerk.