A CONFLAGRATION

Delivers Six Blocks in an Ohio Town; Several Lives Lost.

DEATH OF CHARLES BRADLAUGH, THIS MORNING.

Reports from Chili Concerning Desperate Engagements With the Insurgents.

By Telegraph to the News.

Fire And Loss Of Life.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Jan. 30.— Early this morning a fire in the town Cynet, 15 miles north of this city, destroyed six blocks. These persons are known to have perished in the flames:—P. Mawney, Frank Satterlee and Gertrude Satterlee. Others are reported missing and several more probably will be found to have lost their lives. The loss will exceed $100,000.

Assignment of a Large Dry Goods House.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 30.—James R. Bayse & Co., one of the oldest and largest dry goods houses in the West, assigned late last night. The assets are $125,000; liabilities, $105,000. The assignment was forced by an attachment for $50,000 by the First National Bank.

IN CHILI.

Reported Sanguinary Battles Against the Rebels.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 30.—According to Chilian advices received here, there have been desperate and sanguinary battles fought in the province of Chili, between the rebel forces and the government troops. Many are killed on both sides. The reports are conflicting as to which side was victorious. There is but little action on either side at Santiago de Chili.

JOINED THE REBELS.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Gunboats says that 12,000 Chilian government troops despatched from Valparaiso against the insurgents, have revolted and joined the rebels.

CONTEMPLATING AN ADVANCE ON THE CAPITAL.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Advices from Buenos Ayres state that 15,000 insurgents are massed at Quillota, province of Valparaiso, fifty miles from Santiago, and are reported contemplating an advance on the capital. The insurgents threaten to bombard every port on the coast, unless their demands be granted by the government. President Balmaceda's forces have recaptured Iquique. The insurgents have been forced to withdraw from La Paila, where, after a desperate engagement, 5000 government troops compelled the insurgents to retreat to Lautorita.

Charges Made by the St. Paul Grand Jury.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 30.—The report made by the St. Paul grand jury yesterday was the most sensational ever filed in this county. It charges that an immense amount of money had been diverted from the proper channels into the pockets of individuals and that liquor licenses had been running for months without the city or county treasurer receiving one cent therefrom. Indictments is found against a deputy in the office of the clerk of the courts on the charge of getting warrants issued by the county treasurer to the extent of $20,000 on jury certificates made to fictitious persons. Indictment is returned against the district clerk for appropriating several thousand dollars of the county's funds to his own use. From the evidence before it, the jury finds it cost the county $12,000 in excess of receipts to run a portion of the clerk's office. The jury also recommends a thorough examination of the books of the county clerk, sheriff and treasurer, to ascertain the full amount of money that has been wrongfully appropriated from the county treasurer.

Fight to a Finish.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Jake Kilrain and George Godfrey met at the California Athletic Club last night and signed articles to fight to a finish on March 14.

Death of Charles Bradlaugh.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Charles Bradlaugh died at six o'clock this morning.

The Late Secretary Windom.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The body of Secretary Windom was taken by train to Washington this morning.

DRAPED IN MOURNING.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The flags are at half mast on all federal and municipal and other building and on many private residences, the colors are draped in mourning for the illustrious dead. A special committee, appointed last night, escorted the remains to Washington. As did also Secretary Tracy and Attorney-General Miller. From early this morning the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel bore an animated appearance, men of prominence coming and going constantly and gathering in groups to silently discuss the sad news. Many desired to view the body, but few were admitted to the parlor where it lay. An examination of the body made early this morning by the coroner confirmed the belief that death was instantaneous. When the inquest was finished, the body was placed in a casket of rosewood black, relieved by no ornamentation. The interior was lined with deep colored copper and the body was hidden from view with the exception of the face, which showed plainly beneath the glass cover. The features exhibited no signs of pain and the secretary looked as if he had sunk into a calm and peaceful sleep.

AT WASHINGTON.

The effect of the death of Secretary Windom was clearly visible in all the departments of the government this morning. While the Treasury Department was the only building actually draped, the business was practically suspended in others. The President very deeply grieved over the loss of his friend, and this morning gave instructions that he could see no one on business today. General Spalding, who is the acting-secretary of the Treasury, ordered the department closed for the day. Flags on all executive departments are placed at half mast and the Treasury department is draped in mourning. At a meeting of the bureau of chiefs and heads of departments in the Treasury department, it was decided that they go in a body to the railroad station this afternoon to meet the body when it arrived.

The Western Traffic Association.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—A local paper intimates that resolutions that have been adopted at the meeting of the advisory board of the Western Traffic Association, directing net only how the territory of the association should be divided, but also by whom the several districts should be officered. The business fraternity view the whole plan of operation in detail and leave nothing for the six committees to do, but to put the plan into operation.

A Reversal Gratifies wife on Unfaithfulness Sind.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, Jan. 30.—The jury in the case of Rev. Dr. William Mitchell, the Presbyterian minister, charged with forgery, brought in a verdict of guilty, fixing his punishment at not less than two years in the penitentiary. The verdict is a surprise as it is known that Dr. Mitchell's mind is unfathomed.

IN CONGRESS.

Marks of Respect to the Late Secretary Windom.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Immediately after the reading of the journal, the senate adjourned as a mark of respect to the late Secretary Windom.

In the opening prayer, the Chaplain, Rev. G. J. Butler, referred very feelingly to the death of the Secretary.

IN THE HOUSE.

After a few affecting words of tribute to the worth of the deceased Secretary of the Treasury, by Representative Dunnell, Minnesota, the House, on motion of McKinley, out of respect to the deceased, adjourned.

PERPETUATION OF THE REPUBLIC.

An Old New Englander Gives His Views on the Subject.

Editor Deseret News:

In your issue of Saturday evening, Jan. 24th, there was an article entitled "Will Our Republic Last?" The several respondents to the interrogatory, while giving their views, have mentioned several conditions which contribute to imperil our government and nation. Although they have spoken from several standpoints, both religious and political, and from the basis of the labor element yet to my mind they have not touched upon the most vital part of the theme.

The questions are: First—"Will our present republican form of government last 100 years longer?" My answer to that is "No."

The second is, "If not why not?" Answer—Simply because we have got quite off the base upon which the republic was founded.

Third. "What is the greatest peril?" Answer—The rottenness of our politics.

Then comes the fourth question: "Is there any danger that aliens may so tinge the land," etc?

My answer is, there is no danger whatever to be apprehended on that score. When we, or rather our fathers, commenced to establish our government they were all—except a few Indians—aliens, or at least late arrivals. What did they complain of? They complained of the very kind or form of government, with its abuses, we, their offspring, have returned to in our Territorial system, with all its evils. Does any person, not an idiot, pretend to say that it is in any appreciable extent republican in form any more than the old colonial system was? Our revolutionary fathers and our statesmen of the middle years ago were willing to suffer, to fight, and to die in order to emancipate themselves from such a system. Does any one suppose that those men, if resurrected in the Omnibus, by which the people of the then thirteen states should, together with those that should come after, would return like the ass to the wallowing in the mire? They made no provision in the fundamental law of the land for such foolishness, and yet for the last half century the Congress and executive have assumed to be the home government, and we, the people of the Territories, the colonies thereof. And this is done on the ground that the Constitution, in Article IV, Section 3, provides that "The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States," etc., which simply gives them power to say by enactment whether the lands shall be disposed of for $1.25 per acre, or $2.50, and to military reservations, etc. But it gives no power to legislate for the people differently from those in a State capacity, such dissension from republican or representative form of government, together with the acknowledged political corruption exhibited in party politics, and such departure from christian principles as is made manifest by the law-making and administrative services by the judiciary and connected to by the silence of the people, will work the destruction of any government. If a republic, it can only be a republic for a time when it will terminate. When Congress may pass a law confiscating the property of a church, the judiciary court say that law and thy people, the sovereigns, not protest against the outrage, it is one of the best evidences that can be had that not only religion is at a low ebb but that morality and common honesty are also departing from the nation, or at least from the Christian sects.

The evils spoken of by Mr. Pewderly are conditions that constitute at the present time the glaring and false substitutes spoken of in the earlier part of our history. There are also other existing conditions that will contribute to the final destruction of our government that in and of themselves would not be of sufficient force to cause such an effect had we but got so far off our base in an earlier day. But, it may be asked, cannot the government yet be saved by reform or retracing of steps? Of course it could; but nations, like individuals, who have corrupted themselves, seldom take the course toward redemption until too late. Have we kept on the track marked out by our great statesmen of a hundred years ago? The nature of our government demands that there should be no idle or unpaid men to complain today. Governments, like individuals, should assume responsibilities equal to their talents or resources. There is now and always has been an abundance of room on our coasts, rivers and harbors to employ all our own surplus labor to good advantage. We have a broad interior country to develop and beautify. It is not the great amount of money in a country that makes it happy and the people comfortable and happy. It is the free circulation and wise application of what there is. There is need of many millions being expended, yet not needed, as above indicated, at the present time. A false should be considered on national or local or party political lines, coupled with better guarantees of civil and religious liberty. These conditions would gather towards perpetuating our time, the best and most liberal form of earthly government, and render it in deed and in truth the asylum of the oppressed and the home of the free.

Let us hope for the best.

S. H. B.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 29, 1891.

TIMELY CONTRADICTION.

A Young Utonian Has a Word to Say to a Slanderer of the "Mormons."

I notice in the November issue, 1890, of the *Young People's Friend* a paper printed in Meadon, Utah, and recently sent as a sample copy to the respective members of our city, an article written by a person whose name is not attached, but who states that he has in the past had occasion to comment on the general condition of things in Utah. I also notice an article written by E. W. Dunn, a young man living in Meadon, who refer mostly to the late manifesto of President Wodruff, also the report of the Utah Commission to the Secretary of the Interior, respecting the forty plural marriages said to have been solemnized within a year. Were this true, why are the fulminations not issued for the guilty parties and why are they not brought to justice at once? Just one case of polygamous marriage would be a God-sent to the marshal's office. These considerations claim for the Americans, yet they favor and recommend disfranchisement. Mr. Dunn portrays in a measure the social and political prospects of Young Utah as being bright and promising. With polygamy set aside, the Mormon people, he adds, are to be respected as much as any other class or denomination.

The question sprung by Mr. Dunn respecting the forty persons reported to have gone into polygamy but not brought to justice is also answered in the columns of the same paper, and I suppose by the same person, first referred to, as being a pertinent question for an outsider to ask but a very strange one for a person living in Utah. He thinks that forty, as well as many others, are not convicted, because legal wives are not required to testify against their husbands and because their polygamous wives will perjure themselves, will even testify in court that they do not know the fathers of their children.

The writer seems to consider himself possessing great ability in the art of investigation. He claims four years experience among the people of Utah. He states that he knows young Mormons who believe in republicanism and in a high protective tariff and he asserts that if these young Mormons only dared, they would organize a republican party in Utah, but they dare not mistake such a thing. He is also acquainted with young Mormons who organized a democratic party, which was soon broken up by Church authority. He knows young Mormons who would soon organize a prohibition party if they only dared. In the end, if the young Mormon people were allowed to act and think for themselves there would soon be as many political parties here in Utah as in other States and Territories. He says things are now the Mormons all unite together and form a Church party, which they call the People's Party.

Speaking for myself I am one of those young men of Utah, against whom these gross falsehoods and misstatements of facts are hurled, I feel it my duty to contradict the same.

I was born and raised in Utah and have been identified with the "Mormon" people since my birth. As a young man I can say with positive truthfulness that the Priesthood, in spite of the accusations of the other, have never exercised any authority over political matters, neither has it restricted the belief or opinions or convictions of any young man. I fully and positively deny the charge. The writer puts stress upon "the horrible crime of polygamy," and states that the young people of Utah surely are to be congratulated upon getting rid of polygamy with all its attendant evils. This, he states, is well, but you must take one step further and ignore your Church and be on level footing with us. Then a young Mormon would stand just as good a show to get a position of honor or trust as any other man in the land. If the present course is much longer persisted in, the generation will not live to recover from the disgrace and distrust which is falling on the "Mormons" as a people. The signs of the times indicate that the "Mormons," in less than two years time, will be in the minority in Utah as well as elsewhere. Then, if the republicans and democrats should separate and form a "Mormon" party to take the balance of power business from both, we shall see a Nauvoo tragedy in Utah. The bigoted writer takes contrary sayings