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### AMERICAN.

**Testimony of Guides.**

NOGALES, Arizona, 7.—Billy Long and Jack Wilson, two guides who were with Lawton throughout the Apache war, and who were present at the time Geronimo surrendered, states there were no conditions stipulated further than that the Indians would be taken to Fort Bowie in safety and should not be harmed by either the American or Mexican troops. It is well known in this locality that Lawton was firm in his demand for an unconditional surrender, and citizens feel grateful to Gen. Miles and Captain Lawton for having been the means of ridding the Territory of these murdering savages.

**To Extend a Railroad.**

BALTIMORE, 7.—It is pretty well understood in railroad circles, though the fact is not officially stated, that President Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, while in Europe, perfected arrangements for securing the funds necessary for extending the Shenandoah Valley Railroad south to Pensacola, Florida. The work will be begun within 30 days. The Alabama extension of the road will run through the Cranberry iron mines, where the best of ore is obtained for Bessemer steel. The line is to be completed inside of two years.

**A Big Incendiary Fire.**

BUTTE, Mont., 7.—In Silver Bow Cañon, at 3 o'clock this morning, 24,000 cords of wood, in two ricks, owned by Williams & Co., and intended for the Colorado Smelting Company, was fired by an incendiary and totally destroyed. Loss, $100,000; insured, $50,000. Three thousand dollars reward has been offered for the guilty parties. Trains cannot pass the scene of the conflagration, owing to the proximity of the track to the burning mass, the rails being warped by the heat and the telegraph wires melted down. There is great excitement in Butte over the affair.

**Suit for Damages.**

NEW YORK, 7.—Debensaude, the husband of Violet Cameron, the English actress, brought suit to-day against Lord Lonsdale, her manager, for $100,000 damages for alienating his wife's affections. A warrant will be applied for for Lonsdale's arrest.

**In the Sheriff's Hands.**

SAN FRANCISCO, 7.—Solomon Sweet, assignee for J. Baum & Co., who lately assigned for nearly a million dollars, having failed to qualify as assignee, attachments were placed to-day on the assets of the concern and the store is now in the custody of the sheriff.

**To Work Ten Hours.**

CHICAGO, 7.—The owners of the largest packing establishments gave their employes formal notice that beginning next Monday ten hours would constitute a working day. This only affects the men in the hog-killing and packing establishments, about 1,500 in number, the men in the cattle and sheep-killing department having effected a compromise so as to work by the hour.

**Song-writer in Trouble.**

NEW YORK, 7.—Marcus Rosenfeld, author of a number of well known variety songs, among others "Climbing Up the Golden Stairs," pleaded guilty to-day to forging a check for $225 on the Germania Bank. The prosecution was inclined to be lenient, and Rosenfeld was remanded until his antecedents were inquired into.

**An Underground Road.**

HARRISBURG, 7.—A charter was granted at the State Department to-day for an underground railroad for Philadelphia. Its name is the Metropolitan Railroad Company, and the line will run from Upper Darby, Delaware County, through Philadelphia County to Chelton Hills, Cheltenham township, Montgomery County, a distance of 15 miles. The capital stock is $2,250,000.

**A Legal Point.**

HOUSTON, Tex., 7.—A special from Laredo, Texas, says: Rafael Panale, a Mexican officer who seven or eight years ago fired across the river at a deserter and killed him, the deserter being on the Texas side while Panale was on the Mexican shore, was arrested here to-day. It is said Panale will plead non-jurisdiction in the case, as he was in Mexico when the act was committed.

**The Miles Muddle.**

WASHINGTON, 7.—The *Post* this morning says: It cannot be discovered that anything has been said officially at the War Department to justify the report that General Miles disobeyed orders and made terms with Geronimo, but it is said that certain officials in the Department, while not positively giving out the reports, have encouraged the publication of these strictures on Miles, in order to favor Crook, who seems to meet with special consideration from some quarters because he was a West Point graduate, while Miles is a volunteer soldier.

At the Cabinet meeting, the Indian question, involving the disposition of Geronimo, was the principal topic of discussion to-day.

**Destructive Fire.**

NEW YORK, 7.—A fire broke out early this morning in the four-story factory building occupied by eight different firms at No. 68 Hayard street. In three cloak manufactories on the fourth floor between fifty and seventy-five men, women and children were at work when the fire occurred. The employes of two establishments found their way down the stairway blocked by the flames. The fire was below them in the quilt factory. The frightened employes then made for the roof of the building, at last reaching the flat roof with their clothes afire and nearly smothered. Adjoining the factory was a two story house with a peaked roof. With shrieks of terror the men and women flung themselves off. Minnie Reagansky falling in the street on her head was mortally hurt, her skull being crushed in. She was removed to the hospital. A little boy who was clinging to the coping of the peak roofed house was rescued by an old volunteer fireman with the aid of some citizens and the police. The police went upon the roof of the tall tenement No. 21, and threw a rope down to the factory employes still left on the roof of the burning building, and they were rescued one after another. Others were taken into the window from the peak-roofed house. At this time the roof of the factory was on fire but the firemen were soon masters of the situation. A search showed that nobody had been burned to death. Loss about $20,000.

**The "Boodle" Aldermen.**

NEW YORK, 7.—William H. Miller Henry L. Sayles (Republicans,) and William H. Kirk and J. Farley (Democrats,) members of the "Boodle" Board of Alderman of 1884, whose cases were placed on to-day's calendar of the General Sessions Court for the purpose of fixing the trial days, were on hand to-day with their lawyers. When the cases were called District Attorney Martine appeared before Judge Cowing and announced the dates for trial, placing Sayle's first for next Monday. Lawyer Newcombe representing Sayles, asked for delay, pleading other engagements, and was finally given a week's grace. The other cases were set down accordingly with the understanding that no further delay would be given. "Sayle's trial must proceed on the 18th instant, Farley's and Miller's on October 25th, and Kirk's on the first Monday of November," was the peremptory order issued by Judge Cowing, before whom the cases will be brought.

### FOREIGN.

**New South Wales Deficit.**

SYDNEY, 7.—Hon. Sir P. A. Jennings, the Premier of New South Wales, announced a deficit of $10,000 in the revenues of the province for the past fiscal year, which, he says, was characterized by the greatest commercial depression in 22 years.

The Colonial Assembly was in session all night discussing the estimates. Great disorder prevailed. Sir Henry Parker, leader of the Opposition, called the Ministry "British." A member named Wisdom endorsed the expression and was forcibly expelled. Later, the House divided and the motion to expel Sir Henry Parker was defeated by a majority of two. Sir Henry re-entered the House, greeted with prolonged cheers. It was moved to re-admit Wisdom, and the motion was agreed to.

**Cabinet to Resign.**

MADRID, 7.—The whole Cabinet has decided to resign. It is believed the Queen will ask Señor Sagasta to form a new Ministry.

At a Cabinet Council to-day Queen Christiana signed a decree commuting the sentences of the condemned insurgents.

The Queen also signed a decree freeing the slaves in Cuba from the remainder of their terms of servitude.

**The Priest's Trial.**

MADRID, 7.—Father Galeote, the priest who killed Mgr. Isquierdo, Bishop of Madrid, on Palm Sunday, in revenge for having been silenced as a priest, attempted during the progress of his trial to-day to read to the court a long narrative of his grievances against the Bishop. The priest was much excited. The court refused to permit the reading, but ordered the manuscript left with the judge for further consideration. The prosecution then closed their case. The defense asked for the prisoner's acquittal on the ground that he was not responsible for has actions when he killed the Bishop. The court reserved its decision.

**In Trouble Again.—Cholera.—Rebels Killed.**

LONDON, 7.—At Torquay the magistrate sentenced three officers of the Salvation Army to one month's imprisonment at hard labor for conducting a band in procession through the streets.

Yesterday there were nine deaths from cholera and 20 new cases in Szegedin, Hungary. In all Italy there were five deaths and 14 new cases.

Cholera returns from Austria and Hungary: Trieste, 13 new cases, two deaths; Pesth, 13 new cases, seven deaths.

A dispatch from Suakim says: At dawn to-day the friendly natives assaulted and carried Tamai, Osman Digna's old stronghold. Two hundred rebels were killed and many prisoners taken. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired.

**Kaulbars Moving.**

SOFIA, 7.—The government has notified the foreign consuls at Sofia that General Kaulbars, through the Russian consul at Rutschuck, ordered the military commander there to release the political prisoners in his custody, threatening to hold him responsible if he disobeyed and promising, as a reward for compliance, promotion to the rank of commander-general "when the Russians arrive," and informing him that the penalty of refusal would be reduction to the ranks. The commander informed the troops under his command what orders he had received, and declined to obey the command, and the soldiers applauded his conduct. Gen. Kaulbars on the route to Plevna, summoned the mayor of that town to meet him, and urged that official to petition the Czar to occupy Bulgaria.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

**OBITUARY AND LIFE SKETCH OF J. M. PHELPS.**

MONTPELIER, Idaho, October 5th, 1886.

*Editor Deseret News:*

Joseph Morris Phelps, who was accidentally shot and instantly killed near Cokeville, Wyoming Territory, Wednesday, September 29th, 1886, at 4 o'clock p.m., was the eldest son of Morris and Laura Phelps. Born June 2nd, 1857, in Caldwell County, Missouri. While a babe in his mother's arms his father was made a prisoner with Joseph Smith the Prophet and Parley P. Pratt. With others, under these trying circumstances, the mother with her children were banished from the State. Mrs. Phelps returned from the State of Illinois to Missouri, leaving her babe Joseph with Edward Stevenson's mother. She went to her husband in prison, where she was instrumental in helping to effect his escape on the 4th of July, 1839. Brother Phelps' mother died when he was 5 years old. The family journeyed along with the Saints, reaching Salt Lake City in the fall of 1851; settled at Mountainville, now Alpine, Utah County. Married Miss Malissa Stevens in 1859, who died one year afterwards. Two years subsequently married Miss Eliza Cliff. In the year 1861 moved with Gen. Charles C. Rich and company to settle Bear Lake Valley, where he has helped to develop the country, taking a prominent part in prominent part in promoting the interest of the people. He made his home in Montpelier, there being only one house in the place at that time.

Brother Phelps has succeeded in accumulating quite an amount of property, and has left his family in comfortable circumstances, who at his death numbered three wives and eighteen children living and dead.

Brother Phelps was arrested by U. S. Marshals in Salt Lake City, May, 1885; he gave bonds and was tried at Blackfoot, Idaho, the September following, and was sentenced by Judge Hays to six months' imprisonment, with $300 fine and cost of court, $200, in the Boise prison, where he served his time for no other reason than living with and supporting his wives. He arrived home April 19th, 1886. During his prison life he became a general favorite both with officers and his fellow prisoners, and was the recipient of many favors, his genial nature gaining him the friendship of all his acquaintances.

Salt Lake, Ogden and Provo papers, please copy. B. W. DRIGGS.

**MORMONISM—A PLEA FOR RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.**

*To the Editor of the Record:*

Dear Sir:—In an article in the *Record* a few weeks since, you made some quotations from the *Democrat*, a paper published in Salt Lake City, Utah, and which contained statements, Mr. Editor, which, in my humble opinion, greatly slandered and maligned a portion of American citizens in the exercise of their just and constitutional rights, which we suppose we all possess.

It is a principle no less true in political society than elsewhere, that, where a number or portion suffers, all feel or should feel the effect thereof. And if the rights of American citizens are infringed or trampled upon in one instance, it opens a breach wherein the rights and liberties of other citizens may be infringed or trampled upon in numberless other instances. It is said that "Liberty is the price of eternal vigilance" and if we would guard well her citadel, we must be careful of precedents.

I will not make the charge that the conclusion arrived at by Judge Dickson was false in the remarks and the charge of disloyalty which he is quoted as making against the people of Utah in the said Salt Lake *Democrat*, but will let your readers infer from the facts in the case whether said charge of "disloyalty" was true or not. The fact as stated in his own words as the basis of his charge of disloyalty was—"No longer ago than July 4th, 1885, the American flag was at half mast over the principal buildings, including the unfinished walls of the Mormon temple." Now Mr. Editor, the Constitution of the United States defines treason or disloyalty to it to be committing an overt act of war, or the giving of aid and comfort to its enemies. Were all American citizens disloyal or traitors when we hung our flags at half mast at the death of our martyred Presidents, or at any other National calamities when the people wished to express their sorrow and mourning? Then why should a people be denounced as "disloyal," who chose in that way to appease their sorrow and to make a mute appeal to the people of the State for justice, for leniency in the exercise of their just, their constitutional rights as American citizens.

A celebrated Greek philosopher once said "the feeble and weak ask for nothing but what is just and right; the rich and powerful pay no regard to it." Must we, the people of the United States, in relation to the people of Utah verify and illustrate the wisdom of said philosopher in our periodical anti-Mormon crusades; crusades against the rights and liberties of American citizens in the Territories? Or shall we turn a deaf ear to the lies, calumnies and base slanders of a handful of political adventurers and carpet-baggers who infest Utah and who by misrepresentation endeavor to incite prejudice, hatred and it may be a spirit of war against an industrious, inoffensive and loyal people? In this, Mr. Editor, I speak advisedly. I know them whatever their other faults may be, to be a loyal people, and to ask for and to maintain only behind the bulwarks of the Constitution their just and true rights as American citizens.

It is a fact, Mr. Editor that our Constitution is not qualified, our statesmen not able to grapple with this Mormon problem; when they will legislate, make laws above and beyond the bound and regulations of the Constitution, as such a character are the laws known as the Edmunds Statutes, confessedly by their author as being extraordinary, that ordinary constitutional legislation will not meet the exigences of the case. Are we come to this pass? and the platform of a prominent political party in our own state declares that a domestic institution of the people, against which there is no Constitutional prohibition, "must be suppressed by the judiciary if it can, by the military if it must."

Mr Editor, what can such language mean? Does it mean the crushing out of Constitutional liberty in America? I hope not. If the State of Kansas and the National government decide to throw reason to the dogs and enter into a crusade to overthrow such Constitutional liberties by physical force, and I am called upon to aid in such an overthrow, I will go, but it will be against my earnest protest and advice. Wm. Pitt, about the year 1765, told the British government in Parliament, that with right on the side of the government, England could crush the Colonies; but with the right on the side of the Colonies, *never*; the result justified the prediction. History repeats itself; with right on the side of the people of Utah the government can never crush them. The people of the States may be sixty millions and they less than half a million, it makes no difference, right is Omnipotence itself in such a conflict and numbers count as nothing.

I beg my fellow citizens before they enter into such a contest to consider the facts in the case. The Mormon of to-day is not in Ohio, Missouri or Illinois, but in the valleys of the mountains, upon the back-bone of the continent, where the natural advantages are such that it may be possible "that one may chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight."

The right or wrong of their peculiar institution enters not into the merits of the controversy, but the rights and liberties of American citizens not only in the Territories, but everywhere throughout the land are at stake. As for Mormonism of itself, I have no belief concerning it; but I know it to be one of the gigantic frauds of the age; but beware, my fellow citizens lest, we transmit as a truth to our posterity the couplets of the poet: "And the demon of our sins, become the Saints whom we adore; so round and round we turn, and ever is justice done."

FAIR PLAY.

We give below an editorial paragraph which accompanied the foregoing communication. We are glad the editor had the courage to print the letter, even though he felt constrained to explain and apologize to his readers for so doing.

Space is given for a communication on Mormonism but it must not be inferred that our sentiments are expressed therein, as we consider polygamy one of the most abominable and outrageous institutions on the face of the earth. The language in the article named may be misconstrued as upholding the institution, but we hardly think that is what the writer wishes to express. He merely pleads for freedom of religious opinion, which should be conceded to all. Polygamy should be blotted out from the institutions of this country. Let it be buried with slavery—its twin abomination.

**WANTED A TITLE.**

THAT IS WHY MR. HEARST WENT TO THE SENATE.

Having had no advantage of education, Senator Hearst is an illiterate man, but not an ignorant one, writes a San Francisco correspondent of *The New York Times*. He is of a keen and observing mind and quick of perception, and with him an experience once gained is never forgotten, but is used to advantage should the occasion arise. He is a good judge of men and human nature, and it takes a bright man to get the best of him. When in the company of his cronies he delivers himself of many wise, original, and homely thoughts and phrases. Like most Southern men he is a great admirer of title, and I believe it was this trait more than any other cause that led him to seek the—to him but honorary—position of United States Senator. While he was with his intimates, who were being addressed by each other as "major," or "colonel," or "general," though the latter's title might have come from his having been general superintendent of the Sunday school—he was but plain "Uncle George," and as it is the fashion for millionaires to purchase United States senatorships as the crowning of their ambition he didn't want to be left in the rear, and by the accident of death and a Democratic governor he has reached his goal. No more will the "boys" address him as "Uncle George" nor the Brigadiers as "Mr. Hearst, sah;" now with awe and reverence they salute him, "senator." Hearst is naturally a kind and open-hearted man, free from affectation or exclusiveness. I do not think that one of his old comrades or acquaintances ever applied to him in vain for assistance, and I have personally seen him on more than one occasion leave a party of broadcloth-clothed men to step across the street and shake hands with some ragged wreck of a pioneer whom he had known in the early days. In disposition he is what is politely called convivial, can stand a great deal of conviviality and take it straight. In dress he is slouchy, and all the tailors on earth could not fix him up to make him look otherwise. Just here I will relate a story that I have often heard repeated, but can not vouch for its accuracy:

Mrs. Hearst is a woman of fashion, inclined to aristocrasy, and, with her only son, spends a large share of her time in Europe, while her husband is happy and feels at home in the unconventionalities of the mining camps. The Hearsts have an elegant home on Van Ness avenue, the most fashionable quarter of the city, and the lady is a lavish hostess and magnificent entertainer of the *creme de la creme* of the somewhat incongruous element known as San Francisco society. One night Mrs. Hearst gave a grand entertainment. Mr. Hearst had not been invited, or if he was he had forgotten all about it, and staid out somewhat late. He is an inveterate tobacco-chewer, and when he becomes animated in congenial company scatters the extract of the weed somewhat promiscuously over his shirt front. When the revel was at its height at the entertainment he reached his home, utterly oblivious of the fact that anything unusual was transpiring therein. He succeeded in entering by the aid of his latch key, when he was met by a flood of light, the perfume of flowers, strains of music, and gorgeous costumes. He stood somewhat dazed for a moment, and a sort of hush came over the festivities. Mrs. Hearst, catching sight of him, reached his side, and getting him into the hall out of sight of the guests, begged him to go up stairs and change his street attire and the tobacco-stained shirt-bosom for something more suitable to the occasion. Thrusting his hands in his breeches pockets—a habit of his—and drawing himself erect, he said in a voice loud enough for the company to hear: "This is my ranch, and if these here folks don't like my shirt they can go home; it's time for folks to be in bed, anyhow, and I'm gwine thar," and he steadied himself up the stairs to his apartment.

**Positively Dishonest.**

The following story, illustrative of the honesty of the border American and Mexican is said to be true. It was related to the writer by a well-known printer who declares that it has, notwithstanding its truthfulness, never been published. This explanation is necessary in order to protect the writer against the probable charge of "chestnutism."

An American ranchman had employed a Mexican herder. The American owed the Mexican sixty dollars and as money was not very plentiful with him, began to devise means of a cheaper settlement. One evening while the two men were in the kitchen the American took down a coffee mill and said: "This is the most wonderful machine in the world. It was recently invented in the United States and is valued at $100. See here! Instead of having to crush your coffee with a stone, you put it in this way and grind it up. I never saw anything like it. Old man Jones over here wants it so bad he don't know what to do. Offered me a hundred dollars for it, but I would not accept the offer."

The Mexican listened attentively, but assumed an air of indifference. The American left the mill on a shelf. When he got up the next morning he found that the Mexican and the coffee mill had disappeared. "You can't place any confidence in the honesty of a Mexican," said he. "That fellow is positively dishonest." — *Arkansaw Traveler.*

**A Deliberate Man.**

A man from a sequestered township of Washington County, called the other day on the president of the Arkansaw Industrial University.

"I have come ter see yer," said the visitor, "because I have hearn that yer've got er heep o' sense."

The president bowed and the visitor continued: "I come ter ax yer er question that consarns me er good deal. Er feller over in my neighborhood called me a crank. I knowed it wasn't exactly ur compliment but I 'lowed ter merse'f that I wouldn't hit him till I found out what he meant. What did he mean?"

"According to Carlyle," said the president, "a crank is a very headlong, very positive, loud, dull and angry kind of a man. The American signification of the term, as employed by the newspapers, is a sort of fanatic, a semi-crazy man."

"Then I recken he thinks that I am erbout ha'f crazy."

"Yes, I should think so."

"Wall, I won't hit him ef that's all, but at fust it made me powerful mad fur I 'lowed that he meant that I want to jedge uv er hoss."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*


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