

report was adopted, declaring vacant the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State and Treasurer. During the same year, he was appointed United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, and resigned a few months later to become Provost Marshal General with the rank of colonel for the department embracing Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, the Indian Territory, and Southern Iowa. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1875, which framed the present Constitution of Missouri, which created the St. Louis Court of Appeals, and gave to the city of St. Louis a charter framed by its own citizens. He was also a member of the Board of Thirteen Freeholders which drew this admirable charter. The next year he was retained by the government as counsel in the trials of the whisky ring conspirators. He was put in nomination for the presidency before the Democratic Convention which nominated Mr. Tilden, and was voted for on a number of ballots, receiving a majority of the votes of the Missouri delegation. In 1878 he received what the *Journal* states was the crowning honor of his life, by being chosen president of the American Bar Association. In 1882 he was elected to the 48th Congress on the Democratic ticket, and was a member of the Judiciary Committee. He was appointed, in 1885, Commissioner for the United States in the matter of the French Spoliation Claims.

Col. Broadhead has at all times taken an active part in matters affecting the public good in the community in which he has lived. Though generally identified with some political party, he has in all public matters been able to rise above mere party prejudice and party dictation. He has given the right hand of friendship to many a young man while endeavoring by honorable dealing and hard work to get a foothold in life; at the same time extending no favors to those who have endeavored to get into position on the strength of ancestral reputation, or by waiting for some turn of luck or good fortune.

A PROMINENT GENTLEMAN JOINS THE CHURCH.

A SHORT time ago we reproduced in the News a dispatch purporting to be from Victoria, British Columbia, stating that a gentleman named Anthony Maitland Stenhouse, member of the Colonial Parliament from the District of Comox, had resigned his seat in that honorable body for the purpose of casting in his lot with the Latter-day Saints. It is so rare that a man of high political and social standing lays aside his worldly prospects and accepts the certainty of obloquy being thrown upon his name to unite with an unpopular cause and people, that we entertained some doubt as to the correctness of the statement. We have before us, however, copies of British Columbian papers, which establish the truth of the matter. In their columns appears a copy of an address from Mr. Stenhouse to his constituents, which opens thus:

"Within the last few weeks I have been called to the ranks of an afflicted hierarchy, whose warfare is against vice and whose credentials are attested by much patience in tribulation. I am therefore obliged, with sincere regret, to resign the high trust reposed in me."

After defining his position in relation to certain local questions of interest only to those immediately concerned, he concludes:

"Though you have ceased to be my constituents, the ties of friendship have not been severed. From no great distance in the south I shall watch your progress, and I invoke the blessing of heaven upon your destinies."

On being approached by a reporter of the *Nanaimo Free Press* on the subject, Mr. Stenhouse said:

"It is true that I am about to join the Mormon Church. I have no intention of practicing polygamy, but I accept and will firmly maintain it as a doctrine, and am in no way ashamed of it."

The marriage contract, whether single, dual or plural, should be held sacred, and should be vigorously enforced in every case and under the sanction of severer penalties than are now provided for any class of offenses against women. Under such conditions I am confident that nothing short of an all-powerful religious motive could ever induce a husband to multiply his marital responsibilities; and thus the crime—as it is called—of bigamy would be most effectually stamped out in Gentile communities."

The *Colonist* complimented Mr. Stenhouse for thus placing his position squarely before the country. In alluding to an aspirant to the seat so recently vacated by the gentleman named, the same paper, drawing a comparison between the two, says he "has none of that high-souled spirit" that characterizes Mr. Stenhouse. It appears that the latter stands high in

the estimation of the community in which he resides, as an intelligent and honorable gentleman.

THREATENING INDICATIONS.

THERE are apparently but two sources from which any action can come to prevent the execution of the seven condemned Chicago anarchists on the 11th of this month. These are the Supreme Court of the United States, before whom the question of granting a writ of error is pending, and Governor Oglesby, of the State of Illinois, in whose hands lies the power to pardon the convicted men or commute their sentences.

There seems to be a general opinion that the writ will be denied. If this be correct the responsibility one way or the other will fall upon Governor Oglesby.

That official would thus be placed in a most unenviable position. In his case the statement made by the immortal bard regarding the uneasiness of the head that wears a crown, would apply with tremendous force to the person of the individual which occupies the gubernatorial chair. He would have to face the alternative of a flood of bitter denunciation from those imbued with the anti-anarchist sentiment, which overwhelmingly prevails throughout the country, or the machinations of the votaries of social revolution, who would, in case he refused to interpose, be very likely to reduce him, at the earliest opportunity, to the position of a fragmentary cadaver.

The governor is already being urged to extend executive clemency to the condemned men, not only from within the confines of this country, but influential sources without, among them being a number of members of the French Chamber of Deputies, who have forgotten the maxim in relation to the propriety of men and nations attending to their own business, and have addressed an appeal to Mr. Oglesby. These Frenchmen take the position that the Chicago men are political martyrs, conveying the idea that they look upon the claim that they had been proven guilty of the crime with which they were charged as so much buncombe. This is a hard kick at the judiciary of the state of Illinois, and incidentally at that of this entire country.

The anticipated event at Chicago on the 11th of November is causing a bubbling up of threatening aspects generally. The claim that J. Gould's sudden discovery that he needed rest and retirement for a season was due to personal threats directed to him by anarchists by the medium of letters, is a subject of deep gravity. It is openly announced that he hurriedly departed for Europe, to seek security for his life, which had been threatened providing he failed to cease his great financial influence to prevent the execution of the anarchists.

What renders the statement still more significant is the assertion that his destination is Gibraltar. But how does he know that there are no anarchists in that renowned fortress, which may be impregnable to a military or naval force, but certainly cannot be made so to ideas antagonistic to social order. The Czar of Russia, to his consternation as well as astonishment, discovered that they even found their way into his strongly environed and guarded household.

Taking it for granted that Mr. Gould's precipitate departure for Europe was ascribed to its correct cause, does it not indicate a remarkable situation? If this be so the gentleman has been practically and summarily banished from his native land by a process into which the only argument injected is the conditional application of a piece of lead or a stick of dynamite to his person. This is a key to the power that could be wielded in the land by the unscrupulous anarchist. If Jay Gould can be subjected to such a regime, so can any other capitalist, or indeed any other individual of whom the social disruptionists may choose to make a shining mark.

Even President Cleveland has been the object of sinister threats for the same reason and from a similar quarter. He has been notified by the "Council General of the Social Federation of Holland" that unless he interferes to prevent the pending execution of the Chicago convicts he will be held by that body personally responsible for their death.

Stripped of its covert clothing this threat has all the repulsive appearance of an intimation that, in certain events, there will be an attempt upon the life of the Chief Executive. In what other way could these revolutionists follow up their threatened conclusion of personal responsibility than by visiting personal vengeance? If it did not mean that, the threat would be but the buncombe breath of an aggregation of Dutch braggarts. Be that as it may, those fellows need hunting up and attending to. Nothing of that nature will, we believe, cause the President to prospect for a hole, creep into it and draw the aperture in after him. He is made of sterner and more solid stuff than that. Judging from the solidity of his character, it is rather doubtful whether in any time of danger he would be sufficiently careful of his personal safety.

In connection with this anarchist problem that is forcing its ghastly presence upon the world like a hideous nightmare, the situation of Mr. Chamberlain, of the Fisheries Commission may be mentioned. True it has no connection with the Chicago business, but the anarchist influences and outcroppings may, for purposes of explanation, be appropriately bunched.

Because of his position in relation to Irish home rule his life has been repeatedly threatened, publicly as well as in private. He has announced, however, like the fearless man that he is, that nothing of that kind will intimidate him into a change of attitude or view on the subject. He is aware of the probability of an "avenger" being on his track, and his government has taken precautions to protect him. His last speech on land before leaving for this country, delivered at Liverpool, had a pathetic significance. Sensing his peril, as if he were possessed of a presentiment of approaching disaster, he said: "These may be the last words you will ever hear me utter." Should an attempt to murder the honorable gentleman be made upon American soil it would indeed be a disgrace that would be felt by the whole nation.

All the conditions and circumstances indicate the presence and growth of a murderous and sinister element which threatens the governments of the world. They also serve to show the thinness of the partition by which civilization is separated from barbarism. They likewise exhibit the fact that in the education of the world moral culture has been allowed to lag several ages in the rear of intellectual advancement.

A THEOLOGIO-SCIENTIFIC BOOK.

H. B. PHILBROOK, of Chicago, has written a work entitled: "What and Where is God?" the purpose of which is to answer the question which forms its title, with a theory the truth of which the author claims to demonstrate with scientific certainty. He ascribes the origin of all things, of the material and intellectual universe, to a universally diffused substance or element which, evidently from want of a better name, he calls electricity. A "current" of this substance "gave the Creator" of this world "existence, as it affords existence to all beings," and "all intelligence is to be found in a current of this subtle agent," declares Mr. Philbrook. He further says:

"The agent of all construction and destruction, and of all manifestations of intelligence, is the one Almighty Being whose power is so competent to do the work of all wisdom and control of nature."

In further explanation of the leading idea of his book, Mr. Philbrook continues:

"The infinitesimal operations of the universe are possible by the present existence and competency of this Almighty will. The wants of every creature, and the condition of everything are ascertained by a connection of this agent with the thing or being that is to be affected. On this great and universal existence of the agent of creation a chance is offered all things and creatures to impress the Almighty of a condition or want of such objects or creatures. A mind is always present. The whole [of] creation is a mere construction with an influence that is capable of communicating all its conditions to a mind that is powerful enough to control every part of the creation. This mind is the universal influence of creation."

In stating the origin of those intelligences called human beings, or souls, this author says:

"The only means of creating another intelligent being, is the employment and the condensation of what created a God."

He thus gives his idea of what the human mind is:

"A simple mirror is the aura of the brain, and in this wonderful fluid that a universe is reflected in, the Almighty is speaking to a person. This very aura of electricity is the portion of the Creator that is devoted to a person's brain for a purpose of intelligence. Just to the extent that it is possessed by a person, or any organization, will the object possess what is termed intelligence."

Our author frankly admits his inability to tell who created, or whence came, the universally diffused, intelligent element or agent, to which he ascribes the origin of all other things, including the Being whom the inhabitants of this world call God. He labors to prove the existence of this subtle, omnipotent and omnipresent agent, and having apparently done so to his satisfaction, proceeds to erect theories respecting phenology, astronomy, spiritualism, ethnology, etc., into which we do not care to follow him. We will only remark that in his philosophy he makes the usual error of substituting will for faith, as the principle of power and of action in intelligent beings, while his exposition of a theory of God contains no coherent or practicable plan by which the human family may be emancipated from the

evils under which they exist in this life.

The most notable characteristic of this book is the evidence it gives that features peculiar to the religious faith and philosophy introduced by Joseph Smith, the great Seer of the nineteenth century, are spreading among thinking minds. During this process of dissemination they are often so sadly distorted as to be scarcely recognizable by their friends, yet they possess lineaments not easy to obliterate entirely. In Mr. Philbrook's book are seen traces of great truths that were not dreamed of by the philosophers of this age until after the Prophet Joseph Smith had received the revelation known among Latter-day Saints as the Olive Leaf, and the same had been expounded by him, and other writers and Elders of the Church.

Mr. Philbrook has mixed truths which were first published to the present generation by the Latter-day Saints, with his own ideas, and the teachings of a certain school of metaphysicians, spiritualists, etc.; but as the truths he gives are unaccompanied by any suggestion of "Mormonism," from which they appear to have been in part taken, and as truth purges itself from error while being agitated and examined, such publications as the one we are examining may not be without effect in preparing the minds of their readers, to a greater or less extent, for the reception of the pure principles of the Gospel.

SUCCESSFUL INDUSTRIES.

WHATEVER may be the general and uninformed opinion of the industrial condition of this Territory, a careful examination of the facts will warrant the statement that it is making rapid progress in the way of developing home industries. This is particularly true of agriculture, and in the number and amount of that kind of products which Utah is now exporting, she is rapidly gaining a prominent place.

This year enormous quantities of potatoes are being shipped from this Territory, destined to various portions of the Union, some of them even going to New Orleans, and thence, perhaps, to foreign countries. Lucern is another article of which large quantities are being exported. For years Utah barley has been unrivaled in markets north and east to which freight rates would admit of its being shipped, while some brands of Utah flour rank high in competition with the best produced anywhere in the country. Cattle and wool are industries that have been very successful in this section for years past, and they have assumed very extensive proportions.

What Massachusetts is to the shoe trade, Utah is fast becoming to the woolen goods markets of the entire Rocky Mountain region. This year considerable quantities of woolen goods are being sent to neighboring States and Territories, and some shipments have been made to such markets as St. Louis and Chicago. This industry has passed the days of its reproach and struggles for existence, and has become a leading source of employment and revenue.

We are shipping building stone to Colorado and plaster paris east, west and north; we furnish the mines of Idaho and Montana with salt, and are prepared to supply the grocery trade with it to an unlimited extent. Our marble beds are beginning to be uncovered, and the fact has lately been made apparent that the mineral wax which abounds in portions of the Territory, is a valuable product for which a ready market exists, when the article is put in proper shape.

In seventeen years of railroad communication with the outside world Utah has certainly accomplished wonders in the way of bringing her exports up to the amount of her imports, though she has not by any means reached a point at which she can afford to stop. Other industries as profitable as any above mentioned are equally as well adapted to her resources. The farmers have scarcely commenced to learn what profit there is in raising good horses for exportation; and the profits to be made in the manufacture of mineral paints, material for which is so abundant, and of linseed oil, are waiting to be reaped.

In another column is a communication relative to the manufacture of sugar, which certainly inclines one to the belief that it could be successfully engaged in, in this Territory. The magnitude of the subject at least entitles it to a careful and thorough investigation, for the day that sees Utah sugar on the market in respectable quantities will be fraught with the brightest prospects for her future prosperity. In the days of her isolation and poverty, Utah has been regarded as "the Cinderella of the family," but a change in this estimate of her, and of her prospects, seems to be at hand.

ANOTHER PRE-HISTORIC RELIC.

A FEW days ago we reproduced a statement from an Arizona paper to the effect that a shell had been found by a citizen of that Territory on which was an inscription engraved in Egyptian characters. The artistic workmanship was believed to have been executed by some ancient individual

belonging to a pre-historic race. We noted, as a coincidence, that the plates from which the Book of Mormon was translated were engraved in the reformed Egyptian character. In the same connection we deem it worthy of notice that a letter written last year, some time ago fell into the hands of the editor of the *Winnemucca* (Nev.) *Silver State*. As it contains a description of what is evidently an important relic of a civilized race, we republish it. As indicated it was addressed to Mr. Brown, a prominent citizen of Plattsville, Wis., by an old Californian:

"Plattsville, March 11, 1886.—A. L. Brown, Esq., Dear sir: I will give you as near as I can a description of a granite rock which I saw on the Truckee River about September 1860."

A man who was hunting with me and myself are the only white men, so far as I know, that ever saw it. It is a solid granite rock, as near as I recollect, about eight feet long, and about four feet in height above the surface of the ground on the east side and the south end. The west side and north end laid against the hillside, so that I can not tell whether these two parts, as well as the bottom, which of course I could not see, were squared or not. The top was flat, and I think about four feet across. The south end was perpendicular. I took no special notice of it, except that it was square. The east side was carved from end to end, and from top to the ground. The carving was mostly in regular lines, though some parts of it were, I think, somewhat irregular. If it meant words, it was in a language and a form of letters of which I had never heard. All the curves and turns of the letters, words, or hieroglyphics, as the case may have been, were regular and seemed to have been done by a master workman. While contemplating the rock we thought it had been squared and set in its place by design. The carving is cut into as hard granite as any I ever saw. Whoever did the work must have regarded it as a matter of importance. It may possibly be a sacred stone or memorial of some pre-historic people, who inhabited that country thousands of years ago—perhaps another Moabitish stone.

It lies on the north side of the Truckee, close to the foothills, and near the northeast angle of the great meadow. I think it is about one-fourth of a mile from the river and about the same distance or a little further above what was then "a natural dam," a place where the rocks had obstructed the flow of water and backed it up like a milldam.

I have given you this according to the best of my recollection. In 1860 I wrote to General Wool, then in command of the department of California, offering to guide some scientist whom he might select to the place, provided he would send a military escort along.

He replied that he had two Indian wars on his hands and could not spare a soldier for any purpose, but took a deep interest in my statements, and asked me to describe it further and more minutely. Soon after I returned to this state, and this is the first time I have ever written in regard to it, except as stated. Fraternally yours, CHARLES H. COX.

Mr. Brown writes: "Mr. Cox has stated to me orally that they discovered the rock while noticing the rapid flight down its face of a large lizard which had been basking in the sun on the top of the rock. They then began an examination of the rock, but discovered Indian tracks at its base, and as there was a good opportunity to cover them from a thicket or some other good hiding-place not far from the rock, they thought it prudent to move on, and so did not examine it critically. The companion of Mr. Cox wrote a description of the rock in his diary, which he (Cox) intended subsequently to copy, but failed to do so, and his 'part' has long since passed in his checks."

"It seems not impossible that you may have some friend or acquaintance living near the place described, who might take an interest in looking into it. If it really be what Mr. Cox thinks it is (or was), it would be a big thing for the finder, and would probably be sought after and well paid for by scientists or the Smithsonian Institution."

It steps have not already been taken to revisit and examine this memento of a past age and race, they should be instituted. The characters upon the stone, when translated, might throw considerable light upon a subject of deep importance to students of history and antiquity.

\$1,000 REWARD for any medicine in the world that will cure a bad case of Itching, Ulcerated and Bleeding Piles as will one fifty-cent box of Dr. E-mail's Magic Balm of Healing Ointment. It acts as a soothing lubricator, absorbs the tumors and allays the intense itching at once as nothing else will. No pile cure ever acquired so large a sale in so short a time. Sold at every drug store, or sent by mail. Address Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution Salt Lake City, Utah. Send me five gross E-mail's Magic Balm soon as possible. This will make nearly one hundred and fifty dozen I have bought since July 15, 1894. I now sell more of your Balm, or Ointment, at retail over my counter than of all other balms and ointments combined. It sells better than any medicine I have in my store.—S. P. Churchill, 30 Euclid avenue. d&w (3)