

CHICAGO LETTER.

Junius Furnishes Another Able Dissertation Upon Passing Events and Existing Conditions, and Utters Expressions Embodying Much Sound Philosophy.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

The Scotch have a saying to the effect that a whistling woman and a crowing hen are omenments of gloom, disaster and calamity. We have a whistling woman in our midst at present, a Mrs. Shaw, who whistled before British royalty, and charmed British aristocrats with her novel music. It is possible there is a crowing hen to be found also, if one were to interest himself in the search.

At all events, this whistling charmer has brought us an unusual amount of excitement, alarm, and dread during the past few days. From outside,

NEWS OF A MOST STARTLING CHARACTER

reaches us. From Alabama comes the report of that fearful lynching business. The story of that sad affair carries with it its own moral. It will suggest the question "Is such a community fitted for self-government?"

From Missouri comes the news that the State militia are under arms at Bevier, to keep order and protect life and property. The strikers are also armed and entrenched in barricades and ready for action. From a dozen different points in the United States comes news of strikes, riots and race quarrels.

From Racine, Wis., comes news that the stronghold of Episcopacy in the northwest, the Racine College, is on the verge of collapse. Its misfortune has been brought about by wise supporters among the rev. professors and verdant students. Mismanagement of funds and reckless expenditure will kill religion as effectually as such would kill secular business.

FROM EUROPE

comes news that Russia is building a bridge over the Danube at Reut; that Bismarck is exhorting Germany to increase its army; that Austria is ridden with nightmare; and that France is already amusing herself in her pictorial literature with prodding Germans with pointed barbs. England is in a flutter about India lest the bear may fancy it for a winter resort.

Here in Chicago we have so much in local sensationalism that we don't think a great deal about outside matters. During the last week the city has been kept in great excitement about

THE ANARCHISTS.

Last Sunday trouble was anticipated. A public meeting was advertised at the famous Haymarket, but the police notified the leaders of the proposed meeting to desist. The meeting did not take place; 1500 police were on reserve all last Sunday within easy reach of the Haymarket. The Anarchists held meetings in private halls and in other places unknown to the police, and it is said effected what they desired, in the way of organization, election of officers, and adoption of rules and bylaws. However, the Sunday passed over quietly, having only the usual crop of Sunday saloon murders, and whiskey brawls.

"Monday morning" at 6:15 the residents of the North side of Chicago were startled by a loud report. Persons ran around asking wildly what the report meant. Now it was a police station that was destroyed with all its occupants. Next, it was a church, a schoolhouse, a factory, the gasworks, etc. Finally it was learned that a distillery was the scene of the

GREAT EXPLOSION.

This seemed unaccountable, because beer, whiskey, and anarchism are interchangeable terms. Why anarchists should blow up their own favored inspiration is what surprised most people.

Shufelt's distillery is situated near Chicago Avenue and the north branch of the river. It is close to the gas works. There are several lumber yards and two or three large coal yards in its immediate neighborhood. The dynamite was exploded on the roof of the distillery, directly over 200,000 gallons of whiskey and high wines. From this it will be conceived what a dreadful calamity Chicago has barely escaped.

The anarchists are not charged with this last outrage. The managers of the distillery attribute it to the whiskey trust. If the charges can be sustained, it is practical proof of what President Cleveland said in his last message about the communism or combism of aggregated capital in these latter days. The charge against the whiskey trust may, perhaps, not be sustained in a law court, but if all the facts were fully known, they would leave the trust in a very tattered condition. Shufelt's distillery has never gone into the great whiskey monopoly of the Mississippi Valley. It won't go in. The result is that the trust is fighting tooth and nail to crush it or force it into the trust.

One of the means adopted by the trust was to ascertain the names of the Shufelt patrons, then offer to sell whiskey to these 40 or 60 per cent cheaper than Shufelt. The trust employed a detective agency to find out Shufelt's customers. Shadows followed the distillery wagons to the depot, and when the barrels were unloaded, the detective took the ad-

resses of the barrels. But this could not be done except in isolated cases. It was found that most of Shufelt's whiskey was going over the Illinois Central Railroad and into the heart of the trust's territory. Then the detective thought of striking a grand plan. He resolved to

BUY UP A RAILROAD EMPLOYEE.

He sought one in a humble capacity, a watchman or car-sealer, or some such poor devil. This employee was offered a salary of \$25 per week for one year, provided he would undertake to give the destination of the cart loaded with the whiskey, and as many of the consignees names as possible. This was a poser for poor Pat. Murphy. Here was \$1200 dollars for an apparently innocent and innocuous work. Poor Pat thought over the matter a day or two, and finally concluded to inform his own superior officers. Lynch, the manager of Shufelt's, was informed of the matter. Then a watch was kept by the distillery teamsters, and they found that a detective was shadowing every wagon. This led to breaking up the shadow-

The next attempt was to get a detective into the employ of the distillery. When the detective asked for work in the garb of a common laborer, he was employed. It was found that he kept a note book and was making good use of it. One day the manager of the distillery called a meeting of the employees, and informed them that their new associate was

A TRUST SPY.

The men prepared a gallows, and had the noose of the rope around the fellow's neck, when he volunteered confession. This was what Shufelt wanted. He then stated his name to be a Mr. Waite, that he was an employee of Stanley's Western Detective Agency, that he came to work ostensibly, but really to find out the names and addresses of all the patrons of the Shufelt distillery.

The Whiskey Trust representative in Chicago denies to reporters and to the public that he ever employed detectives.

IN THIS HE LIES.

The writer is personally cognizant of much of this matter, and if he were interested enough could furnish Shufelt with information that would open the eyes of the trust. It is possible the trust did not authorize the use of dynamite, but when we are certain that it authorized the purchase of a poor, honest laboring man, who had nothing but his labor and his industry behind him, what conclusion must we come to regarding trusts.

Is it not a fact that the copper mining of the United States is now controlled by a few European capitalists organized as a trust or syndicate. Only a few days ago a mine in Montana was closed at the behest of this trust, throwing 4,000 men out of employment. Is not this the

ANARCHY OF CAPITAL?

An insurance trust has just been organized. Very soon even death itself will be in the hands of a trust. Then there is our proposed railroad trust comprising some 36,000 miles of road, and a stock and bonded indebtedness of nearly \$200,000,000.

This morning Chicago was startled by

ANOTHER EXPLOSION

in a flouring mill, but whether from dynamite or flour dust has not yet been ascertained. This, in addition to a boarding house tragedy of a fearful nature, has caused "considerable excitement."

Everybody is still talking of

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It is certainly the most complete State paper in the archives of American history. There is only one exception to be found—that is in the President's interpretation of the word government. He ascribes to the government the cause of excessive taxation, and the creation of a privileged class. How he could have fallen into this error is inexplicable. The government, after all, is the people, and if excessive taxation and a privileged class are excrescences in this republic, and not in line with the constitution, then the people are to blame. Cleveland and his government were ineffective in removing the evils. He should rather have deplored the ignorance, blindness and dishonesty of the people.

"We discover that the fortunes realized by our manufacturers are no longer solely the reward of sturdy industry, and enlightened foresight, but that they result from the discriminating favor of the government, and are largely built upon undue exaction from the masses of our people." In this sentence the words Government and people are suggestive of a desperate monarchy. Have not the people voted right along for taxation, and if a people go to Hades with their eyes open, how can we blame them.

If it is true that a privileged class is already created in the United States, then we have

NO LONGER A REPUBLIC

in harmony with our constitution and with our political traditions. Forty years ago Thomas Colley Grattan wrote a book entitled "Civilized America." Mr. Grattan's book was not popular because perhaps it contained truth. He wrote as Nephi wrote, not to please the rabble, but to instruct and educate the honest searcher. Here is what

MR. GRATTAN SAYS

of a privileged class:

"No individual portion of the American institutions possesses *per se* permanency, privilege, or power. Their force and their stability exist only in union. Not one of the component parts of their constitution taken singly could stand alone for a day. An oligarchy might be claimed as their birthright by a clique, with just as much justice as an aristocracy founded merely on purse-right can be asserted to exist in any country on earth. Let the citizens of the United States mark it specially in their vocabulary, as being a term that cannot bear any possible application to themselves. And, for the happiness of the masses which are spreading so fast over the immense republic, let it be hoped that the thing which the word really designates may never be transplanted thither from Europe, where it is indigenous and congenial."

This language is unequivocal. Mr. Grattan wrote several works on European matters. All his life he was a politician, diplomatist and student. His book is well worth perusing even today.

JUNIUS.

IN NEW ZEALAND.

Ordinations of Native Elders—Interest of Native Saints.

RAKAUMANGAMANGA, Waiakato,

New Zealand, Nov. 3, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

I send you a brief report of the Waiakato District conference, held at Rakaumangamanga, Waiakato, New Zealand, October 13th and 14th. The weather was beautiful, and about two hundred natives gathered from the different branches to attend conference. At 10 a. m. the bell rang and the large where (meeting house) was soon filled. The following Elders from Utah were present: William Paxman, president of the Australian Mission; John Manning, president of the Waiakato District; Charles Johnson, Jr., and Jos. S. Dame.

After the usual opening exercises, President John Manning stated the object of the meeting. They had met together to hear the reports of the different branches and to be spiritually fed and strengthened in the principles of the Gospel.

The presidents of the branches, all of whom were natives, then made their reports. They said the Saints were trying to live their religion, and they all desired to be firm and faithful to the principles they had espoused. They had received many testimonies since joining the Church to convince them of the truthfulness of "Mormonism." Although a few had given way to sin, they were always sorry afterwards, and were willing to do anything to make reparation, and to retain their standing in the Church.

When the native Elders had concluded President Manning reported the condition of the scattered members of the district. He said that there was a spirit of inquiry, and he thought that in the near future there would be many brought into the Church, and other branches organized. The Book of Mormon was now in course of publication, and the Saints were willing to aid it financially and very anxious to obtain copies of the same. This terminated the morning services.

At 2 p. m. the meeting reassembled. Elder Manning read the statistical report of the district, after which President William Paxman delivered an able discourse on the authenticity of the Book of Mormon, Elder Manning acting as interpreter. At the conclusion of his remarks, two native Elders spoke very spiritedly on principles of the Gospel. The meeting closed as usual.

A Priesthood meeting was held at 7 o'clock p. m. President Paxman explained the duties of the Priesthood, and answered many questions.

On Sunday morning at 10 a. m. the building was again crowded. After the opening exercises the sacrament was administered, after which President Paxman spoke very powerfully, and occupied the forenoon, on divine authority.

A Priesthood meeting was held at one p. m. President Manning spoke a short time on the duties of the Priesthood, after which eleven brethren were ordained to the Priesthood and two native Elders were set apart as home missionaries.

The afternoon services convened at 3 p. m. A number of Europeans were in attendance. After the opening services, Elder Manning presented the authorities of the Church, who were unanimously sustained. Elder Charles Johnson was cordially accepted, as President of the Waiakato District, to succeed Elder Manning, who was released to return home after three years' labor. Elder Johnson then addressed the Saints on the first principles of the Gospel, and was followed by Elder J. S. Dame, who spoke on the restoration of the Gospel. President Manning concluded with an address on the organization of the Church. The services concluded with benediction by President Paxman.

The evening meeting commenced at 7 o'clock. After the usual opening exercises of singing and prayer President Manning gave the meeting into the hands of the Saints who spoke very spiritedly and twenty-eight persons bore their testimonies. Elder Manning concluded the services with a short farewell address, exhorting the Saints to faithfulness and diligence. The meeting closed at 11 p. m.

The conference was adjourned next

morning by President Paxman after a fine discourse.

Ever praying for the welfare of Zion I remain your brother in the Gospel,
CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.,
Clerk of Conference.

Sunday School Conference.

The Bear Lake Stake Sunday school conference convened at Paris, Dec. 8 and 9, 1888, Stake Superintendent A. Galloway presiding. On Saturday choice songs of the Deseret Sunday School Union were freely and well rendered by the Sunday school of Bloomington; leader Superintendent P. Greenbald; organist, Miss Ida Osmond.

Opening remarks were made by the Stake superintendent; he mentioned among other things, the imprisonment of his first assistant M. Jacobsen, in Boise, and the death of his second assistant, V. M. Pugmire.

The superintendents present made brief reports which were quite encouraging. The exercises, selections, recitations, etc. of the various schools, together with the many instructions and wise counsel offered, made the meetings of the day interesting, instructive and profitable.

On Sunday there were present on the stand, of the Stake Presidency, Counselors J. H. Hart and George Osmond, and many other prominent brethren.

General and timely instructions were given by Elders William N. B. Shepherd, W. Hoge and J. G. Kimball; also by President Geo. Osmond, Stake Superintendent A. Galloway and Bishop R. Price and President J. H. Hart delivered an excellent discourse.

The choir sang an anthem and benediction was pronounced by President Geo. Osmond.

The meetings were largely attended and a good spirit prevailed.

H. C. KETCH,
Clerk of Conference.

Stake Conference.

The Quarterly Conference of Snowflake Stake was held at Taylor, Arizona, on December 2d and 3d, 1888.

There were present on the stand: the local Presidency and most of the members of the High Council and Bishops of the wards. There had been considerable rain during the last ten days, causing the streams to be quite high and roads very muddy, which detained quite a number who were coming from a distance. There was however a good turnout from the Snowflake and Taylor wards.

The speakers during the conference were Elders Jesse N. Smith, H. K. Perkins, Paul Smith, John Korchner, Willard Hatch, Peter Shumway, Hans Hanson, John Cope, J. N. Perkins, M. E. Willis, F. A. Lundquist, Nels Peterson, J. W. Smith, John Hunt, S. D. Rodgers, J. A. West, J. H. Richards and L. H. Hatch. Many subjects of interest were spoken upon and much good instruction given to the Saints.

There was a Board of Education appointed consisting of Jessie N. Smith, E. M. Webb, John Bushman, W. J. Flake and J. H. Frisby, who are expected to make arrangements for the starting and carrying on of a high school in this Stake.

The general and local authorities were presented and sustained by a vote of the conference.

The regular Priesthood meeting was held on Sunday evening, at which much good instruction was given and some local business transacted.

The written reports of the Bishops showed the wards in tolerably good condition, but a few were lukewarm as to their duties. The conference was adjourned to meet at Snowflake on the first Sunday of March next.

JOSEPH FISH,
Recorder.

News Notes.

A dispatch from Waco Texas, says: "The White Caps fogged George Armstrong, a white man, nearly to death, on Sunday last, for leaving his wife sick, and destitute and publicly living with another woman. The whippers wore white caps which came down over their faces. A notice was pinned to a tree where the flogging took place informing all citizens that the perpetrators were law-abiders, but determined to mete out punishment to the guilty when the statutes fail."

Omaha, Dec. 11.—A Bee special from Albia, Iowa, says Mr. Parmenah Tuttle, of Monroe township, Monroe County, served on the jury on a murder trial last week. On Saturday the court adjourned until Monday, and Mr. Tuttle went home. Yesterday morning he complained of feeling badly in his head and went out and hung himself. It is thought that the nervous strain of passing upon a man's life in the trial had unbalanced his own mind, as no motive for the suicide is known.

Walla Walla, W. T., Dec. 11.—On Monday afternoon a man named Ike Freeman hired Fred Bailey to go to work for him on the ranch. Freeman got drunk and lay down to sleep in the wagon, when Bailey went through him, robbed him of his watch, chain and \$49, and drove out of town. On the road he met an old lady named Micham, who is over 60 years old. He brutally beat her about the face, ravished her, dumped Freeman out on the road and

returned to Walsburg where he stayed all night, and left for parts unknown in the morning.

Nogales, A. T., Dec. 11.—About 7 o'clock last evening the Sonora Railroad pay train, en route to this city, was fired into near San Ignacio station, 50 miles south of Sonora. One shot passed through a car window, and another through the cab of the engine, wounding brakeman Bovard in the head. The men in the car supposed someone had thrown a stone, but the engineer and fireman say they heard distinctly two shots. As no obstructions were placed on the track, it is thought the deed was committed for mischief and not for the purpose of robbery.

Omaha, Dec. 10.—A Bee special from broken Bow, Neb., says that Edmund King was shot and instantly killed there this morning by Ed. D. Demeritt. King's cattle had strayed into Demeritt's corn field and the latter started to drive them to the pond. On the way he met King, who protested vigorously, applying epithets to Demeritt. The latter raised a shotgun that he carried and fired, instantly killing King and the horse that he was riding. He then started on with the cattle and was arrested and jailed. Demeritt is a dwarf, while his victim was a large man. Both were former residents of Illinois.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 11.—Yesterday Lewis Thompson, proprietor of a saw mill on Lake River, W. T., met with a rather singular death. He was out on a boom of logs, at slipping, fell between two. He was wedged in firmly and could neither extricate himself nor sink. The tide was falling at the time and the logs were jammed more tightly, until the young man was almost squeezed to death. He was finally discovered by his wife, who heroically waded out and at last extricated the man. So badly crushed was he that death soon followed. He was 42 years old and leaves a large family.

Change of Name.

1A CALLE DE SOTO NO.

Mexico, Dec. 8, 88.

Editor Deseret News:

Recently a change has been made in the name of the ancient town Paso del Norte, which is now called the City of Juarez, Canton Bra. Chihuahua. This change was made in honor of the late patriotic President Benito Juarez, who, during the French invasion, sojourned with his cabinet, for a season, in that town, seated on the right bank of the Rio Grande. From there, with his fellow patriots, he afterwards advanced onward, finally defeating the enemy of his country.

President Diaz having invited the inhabitants of Paso del Norte with a bust of Juarez, they reared a pedestal on the Plaza, placing the statue upon it and on that occasion called the town "Ciudad Juarez" (City of Juarez). In view of this we would suggest that our friends in Utah or elsewhere, in addressing their letters write to: "Colonias Juarez, Calle Galeana, Chihuahua, Mexico." Greater all business matters of the colonies should be addressed to A. MacDonald or Henry Eyring, at Colonias Juarez as above. We are all well and expect to leave this city for the States about the 20th inst.

Yours very truly

A. MACDONALD,
HEN. EYRING.

Dead Man Found.

At the end of last week, when Mr. Luman came in from his ranch, he reported that he found while riding over the country, two men and the head of a human being. He gave specific direction as to the locality to Coroner Treasurer, who, in company with Assessor Wm. Patterson, started out for the place in Tuesday morning. They retraced yesterday afternoon, with the news that they had the hands and head, as reported Mr. Luman, and in addition the body and feet of the dead man. The body was a new Weches rifle, somewhat rusted, an arid the canvas coat, which he wore, as a leather belt with cartridges in it. The rifle was not loaded, no waders or a cartridge in the magazine, the hammer was up. The body was much decomposed, most of the toes being completely bare, the legs badly discolored, and the feet, hands and head all separated from the main trunk. On the feet were over-shoes, and the legs were encased in a pair of canvas overalls, of the same material as the coat, and inside of them was a pair of blue overalls. One foot was slipped into a badger hole, and the hands and skull were at least yards from the body, which lay as if wild beasts had torn it to pieces. They found a bullet hole in the overalls, ranging upwards from the top, which encouraged the belief that deceased met with foul play. Thole shows he was shot from behind. A mystery surrounds the death of this man, whoever he is. No papers or anything leading to his identification, were found on him. Messrs. Treasurer and Patterson brought rifle and cartridge belt to town with them. The body was found at the foot of Cedar Cañon, about thirty miles north of Rock Springs, and about nine miles from the Rock cabin. *Lk Springs Miner.*