

tions are requested to have full statistical reports prepared and delivered by May 15th, 1891, to George D. Pyper, acting secretary, Contributor office, Salt Lake City.

A representative from each State is expected to be present to give a brief verbal report at the Conference, May 31st and June 1st.

All officers and members of the associations are invited to attend this Conference, for which an interesting programme has been prepared, and at which important instructions will be given.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
MOSES THATCHER,

General Superintendency Y.M.M.I.A.

The Treaty with Spain.

MADRID, May 10.—General Foster, American reciprocity envoy, having failed in his negotiations for a general treaty between Spain and the United States, suggested a secret treaty, which also failed to meet the approval of the Spanish ministry. He therefore agreed to conclude a simple convention on the basis O'Donnell proposed for a treaty. This convention necessarily comprises a double tariff first, commencing July 1st and enduring till the Spanish treaties with other powers are renounced in July, 1892, when a second comes into operation. The convention provides for the free entry into the United States of sugar, honey, cocoa, coffee and skins from the Spanish West Indies, tobacco and iron ore paying the duty exacted by the United States tariff. In exchange Spain's colonies in the West Indies are to receive American coal, ice, wood, boots, shoes, fresh and salted meats and fish either free or under a small duty; while butter and drippings are entirely exempt, and the duty on flour reduced from three and a half to one-half dollar per barrel, with same reduction on corn. The tariff on dry goods and husbandry machinery will afford the United States no material advantages until 1892, because any privileges accorded will be repeated by Great Britain, France, Germany and Belgium under the "favored nation" treaties, thus injuring America's future interest. Competent authorities calculate that Cuba will suffer a reduction in customs receipts of \$500,000 monthly.

The Poor Jews.

ATHENS, May 1.—A dispatch from Zante, the capital of the Ionian island of that name, brings news of a serious religious riot which has taken place there. Today was observed by the Greek Christians as the Greek Good Friday and part of the ceremonies of the day consisted of a procession. When they neared the Hebrew quarter the Christians besieged the section. Upon the refusal of the Christians to retire in peace, the soldiers there fired upon them, killing and wounding several people. The Christians, the dispatch adds, are now pillaging the houses of Hebrews at Zante and threaten to burn the Jewish quarter of the town.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 6.—The authorities have suddenly suspended the expulsion of Jews from Moscow. It is reported there were disorders at Warsaw on Sunday, suppressed by the troops. The agitation among the Rus-

sian Poles is spreading. Official circles here put the blame upon the conciliatory policy adopted by Germany in Prussian Poland, and believe Germany's object is to arouse envy and discontent among the Russian Poles.

LONDON, May 8.—A *News* correspondent at Moscow says: The expulsion of the Jews continues. More harsh measures are expected with the approach of the Easter holidays. Neither baptism nor appeal to foreign consuls avails to secure escape.

LONDON, May 11.—Since the Greek attack on the Jewish quarter of Corfu, the Jewish residents of the town have not dared to open their shops or let themselves be seen in the streets. They creep out of their houses at daybreak to buy victuals, for which they have to pay three times their value. All the synagogues are closed. A recent Jewish funeral required an escort of troops. The anti-Semitic movement is increasing in danger. Almost daily attempts are made to set fire to the Jewish quarter by means of rags soaked in oil.

A Witty Indian.

Some little diversion was afforded the party who went north from this city to meet the President, during their stay on Friday in Pocatello, by the witticisms of Major Jim, a sub-chief of the Bannocks, who for some time past has been from his home at Ft. Lemhi on a visit among his friends, the Shoshones. Addressing himself to Judge Anderson, he said he had a paper he would like him to read, and proceeded to select from a number of papers which a wallet carried in his breast pocket contained, a certificate of his good character as an Indian and his eminent service to the nation as a scout, signed by an army officer. He handed it to Judge Anderson, but just as he did so asked if he was a Democrat. On being told that he was, he withdrew the document saying "I don't want you to read it then; I want to give it to a Republican," and amidst the laughter of the bystanders handed it to Colonel Godfrey to read. Some one present asked to which party he belonged—whether he was a Republican or Democrat, to which he replied reflectively that he was in the middle; he liked to have a Republican on one side and a Democrat on the other and shake hands and be friendly with both. He evidently understood, however, from remarks which he made, that the Republicans were in power at present and the party most necessary to conciliate. Being asked if he was a Shoshone, he replied, "No; my father a Bannock, my mother a Snake. All same white man, half American, half Dutch." When asked if he had a wife, he replied, with a roguish wink at Judge Anderson, "Yes, heap wives. Injun have two, three, four wives; all right. White man one wife." He evidently alluded to the prosecutions before the courts in this region of "Mormon" polygamists and to the exemptions which the Indians enjoyed from interference as to their domestic relations.

A Magnificent Souvenir.

An exceedingly elaborate and beautiful souvenir has been prepared for presentation to President Harrison. The gift is in the form of a salver or

tray, and is made from 35 ounces of silver from the great Ontario mine, and presented by the citizens whose names appear below. Its size is 10½ by 12½ inches, and beautifully engraved upon its surface is a map of Utah Territory, showing all the principal cities, the counties and their boundaries, the rivers, lakes, mountains, etc., etc. Every line and dot is as clearly and beautifully traced as on the map of which it is a faithful reproduction. In the upper right hand corner, occupying the northeast section where Wyoming juts into Utah, the following paragraph is engraved in plain letters:

"SALT LAKE CITY, April 4, 1891.

"To the President:

"The people of Salt Lake city, irrespective of party or creed, delegate us to send you greeting and to express the earnest hope that the chief magistrate on his proposed western tour will find it possible to honor our city with a visit, and accept its cordial hospitalities. We have the honor to be your obedient servants: R. Mackintosh, John E. Dooly, Henry W. Lawrence, Samuel A. Merritt, C. C. Goodwin, James H. Bacon, Spencer Clawson, Thomas Marshall, James M. Ricketts, L. S. Hills, James Sharp, James T. Little, Heber M. Wells, Joseph M. Stoutt, Fred Simon, E. C. Coffin, James Gleudennig, W. E. Smedley, W. C. Hall, H. C. Lett, T. R. Jones, M. K. Parsons, George A. Lowe, John J. Daly, Joseph R. Walker, N. A. Empey, R. N. Baskin, W. S. McCormick."

The token is encased in a magnificent silk casket and has been on exhibition at the jewelry store of Davidson, Leyson & McCune, for several days. The workmanship is the most exquisite and artistic of its kind, and was done by Reed & Barton, of Tauton, Mass., to whom the white metal was sent in a crude state.

The donors are justly proud of its unique design and artistic finish.

The Rights of Foreign Residents.

A score or more instances can be found, in existing treaties between the United States and foreign nations, of stipulations for securing citizens of each nation residing within the territory of the other, the enjoyment of all the privileges of the most favored nation and perfect equality with the natives. These stipulations, while varying somewhat in form, are in substance equivalent, and in none of them is a greater degree of care, diligence and active protection required of the government of the United States than is bestowed by it upon its own citizens. The grant of the assured protection is almost invariably accompanied by the condition that the individuals so protected shall submit themselves to the conditions imposed upon the natives, or, in the phraseology of our treaty with Italy, that they shall receive protection "upon the same terms as the natives of the country, submitting themselves to the laws there established."

In no case is a separate or special tribunal stipulated for on either side; the same laws that control the natives, and the same courts of justice that administer those laws and are resorted to by the natives, alone are mentioned. I except, of course, those oriental