

eration be, with any degree of fairness, regarded as evidence of unfriendliness toward our manufacturing interests or of any lack of appreciation of their value and importance. These interests constitute a leading and most substantial element of our national greatness and furnish the proof of our country's progress that if, in the emergency that presses upon us, our manufacturers are asked to surrender something for the public good and to avert disaster, their patriotism as well as a

GRATEFUL RECOGNITION

of the advantages already afforded, should lead them to be willing to cooperate. No demand is made that they shall forego all the benefits of governmental regard, but they cannot wait to be admonished of their duty as well as their enlightened self-interest and safety when they are reminded of the fact that a financial panic and collapse to which the present condition tend, afford no greater shelter or protection to our manufacturers than to our other important enterprises. The opportunity for safe, careful and deliberate reform is now afforded and none of us should be unmindful of a time when an abused and irritated people, heedless of those who have resisted timely and reasonable relief may insist upon a radical and sweeping rectification of their wrongs. The difficulty attending a wise and fair revision of our tariff laws is not underestimated. It will require on the part of Congress

GREAT LABOR

and care, and especially a broad and national contemplation of the subject and a patriotic disregard of such local and selfish claims as are unreasonable and reckless of the welfare of the entire country. Under our present laws, more than 4,000 articles are subject to duty; many of these do not in any way compete with our own manufactures and many are hardly worth attention as subjects of revenue. A considerable reduction can be made in the aggregate by adding them to the free list. The taxation of luxuries presents no features of hardship, but the necessities of life used and consumed by all the people, the duty upon which adds to the cost of living in every home, should be greatly cheapened. The radical reduction of the duties imposed upon raw material used in manufactures or its free importation, is of course, an important factor in any effort to reduce the price of these necessities. It would not only relieve them from the

INCREASED COST

caused by the tariff on such material, but the manufactured product, being thus cheapened, that part of the tariff now laid upon such products as a compensation to our manufacturers for the present price of raw material could be accordingly modified. Such reduction, or free importation, would serve besides to largely reduce the revenue. It is not apparent how such a change can have any injurious effect upon our manufacturers; on the contrary, it would appear to give them a better chance in foreign markets with the manufacturers of other countries, who cheapen their wares by free material, and thus our people might have the opportunity of extending their sales beyond the limits of home consumption, saving them from the depression, interruption in business and loss caused by a glutted domestic market and affording their employees more certain and

STEADY LABOR

with its resulting quiet and contentment. The question thus imperatively presented for solution should be approached with a spirit higher, than partisan and considered in the light of the regard for patriotic duty which should characterize the action of those entrusted with the weal of a confiding people. But the obligation to declared party policy and principle is not wanting to urge prompt and effective action. Both of the great political parties now represented in the government have, by repeated and authoritative declarations, condemned the condition of our laws, which permit the collection from the people of unnecessary revenue and have in the most solemn manner, promised us correction, and neither as citizens or partisans are our countrymen in a mood to condone the

DELIBERATE VIOLATION

of these pledges. Our progress toward a wise conclusion will not be improved by dwelling upon the theories of protection and free trade. This savor too much of bandying epithets. It is a condition which confronts us, not a theory. Relief from this condition may involve a slight reduction of the advantages which we award our home productions, but the entire withdrawal of such advantages should not be contemplated. The question of free trade is absolutely irrelevant and the persistent claim made in certain quarters that all efforts to relieve the people from unjust and unnecessary taxation are schemes of so-called free traders, is mischievous and far removed from any consideration for the public good. The simple and plain duty which we owe the people is to

REDUCE TAXATION

to the necessary expenses of an economical operation of the government and to restore to the business of the country the money which we hold in the treasury through this perversion of governmental powers. These things

can and should be done with safety to all our industries with out danger to the opportunity for remunerative active labor which our workmen need and with benefit to them and all our people by cheapening their means of subsistence and increasing the measure of their comforts.

IN CONCLUSION.

The Constitution provides that the President shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union. It has been the custom of the executive, in compliance with this provision, to annually exhibit to the Congress at the opening of its session, the general condition of the country and to detail with some particularity the operations of the different executive departments. It would be especially agreeable to follow this course at the present time and to call attention to the valuable accomplishments of these departments during the last fiscal year, but I am so much impressed with the paramount importance of the subject to which this communication has thus far been devoted that I shall forego the addition of any other topic and only urge upon you

IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATION

the state of the Union as shown in the present condition of our treasury and our general fiscal situation, upon which every element of our safety and prosperity depends. The reports of the heads of departments, which will be submitted, contain full and explicit information touching the transaction of the business entrusted to them, and such recommendations relating to legislation to the public interest as they deem advisable. I ask for these reports and recommendations the deliberate examination and action of the legislative branch of the government. There are other subjects not embraced in the departmental reports demanding legislative consideration, and which I should be glad to submit. Some of them, however, have been earnestly presented in previous messages, and as to them, I beg leave to repeat

PRIOR RECOMMENDATIONS.

As the law makes no provisions for any report from the Department of State, a brief history of the transactions of that important department, together with other matters which it may hereafter be deemed essential to commend to the attention of the Congress, may furnish the occasion for a future communication.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Washington, Dec. 6, 1887.

SANPETE STAKE CONFERENCE.

The regular quarterly conference of Sanpete Stake was held on Nov. 26th and 27th, 1887, as per appointment, at Manti. There were present of the Stake Presidency, Canute Peterson and J. B. Maiben; High Counselors, Bishops and others. The attendance was reasonably good, though not quite so large as usual, no doubt owing to the sudden lowering of the temperature. Bishops W. T. Reid, Hans Jensen, O. C. Olson, John Bartholomew, C. C. N. Dorius, C. A. Maiben, C. L. Thorp and J. L. Peacock each reported the ward over which he has the watchcare. The reports showed an appreciation of the condition and surroundings of the Saints, and that the majority are endeavoring to show by their works that they have a living faith in the Gospel of Christ.

The statistical report showed 19 marriages, 144 births, 90 deaths, 98 children baptized, 12 new members baptized, 80 removed, 115 received, 23 missionaries abroad. Superintendent Maiben's report of Sunday schools was read; also receipts and disbursements of means on the Manti Temple.

Presidents Peterson and Maiben were the principal speakers during conference. President Crosby, of the Panguitch Stake, and Elder A. H. Lund, made short addresses.

Freewill offerings, fast days, assisting in the completion of the Temple, purity of life, living at peace with each other, were subjects laid before the Saints in a clear and lucid manner.

The general, Stake and local authorities were duly presented and received the unanimous vote of the conference. Christian Christianson, of Chester, was sustained as Presiding Elder of the Chester Ward, Bishop Redick N. Alfred having resigned.

Chaplain L. Thorp was sustained as acting Bishop of the Ephraim North Ward, Bishop Anderson being absent on a mission.

President Peterson called the attention of the Saints to the proper manner of settling difficulties between brethren.

Conference was adjourned for three months to meet at Ephraim, February 23rd and 25th, 1888.

We had the pleasure of listening to the beautiful music rendered by the Manti band during conference.

Geo. TAYLOR, Clerk.

A "CUSTOM" OF DAHOMY.

SICKENING SIGHTS FOR THE EYES OF CIVILIZED MAN--A SPHENEADE.

Evans informed me that in a few days one of the "customs," as the Dahomians call them, was to come off in the courtyard of the palace, and that I could witness it if I chose. I did

choose, but I wished afterward that I had not. These customs, which have existed as long as Dahomey has--they claim a thousand years--are of various kinds, and with different names. The one I was to witness was called "Throwing of the Presents," others, "Watering the King's Graves," "The Feast of the Trobadours," "The Day of the King," "The Muking of the Palm," etc.

The day came off. Evans, with a shudder, declined to attend. He had seen it the year before. In the center of the courtyard a platform was erected, hung with silks, velvets and flags, including that of Dahomey--a white ground, with a figure in black holding aloft a decapitated head in one hand and a cimeter in the other. On this platform stood the king, surrounded by his nobles, among whom I had a prominent seat, while below struggled a mass of 50,000 or more people, kept in some order by the king personally throwing into a sliding trench various packages of goods, consisting of cottons, clothes and cloths, knives, markets, pipes and tobacco, all of which were fought fiercely for by the crowd below. Then came the grand point--the slaughter.

The victims were brought forth, lashed into boat-shaped baskets, in a sitting position, with knees drawn up to the chin, and lifted into the slide, from which they went down to the crowd below. Then there came a horrible scramble. Thousands with long and bright knives threw themselves on the victim and in a moment he was hacked to pieces, as well as were some of his backers, the victor being the one who came off with the head. This was kept up for three hours, the numbers killed amounting to about 200, until the crowd below was reeking and smeared with blood. A more horrible sight was never witnessed, and it did not lessen the horror with me to be told that this is not a mere useless slaughter, as civilized nations suppose, but a day of execution, the decapitated being criminals, traitors and prisoners of war, who have been "offensive political partisans." It is the highest holiday in the land, and the only one where much slaughter is done, and there is no doubt, according to Mr. Evans, that the king himself wishes to abolish that part of it, but he dares not.

That night, perhaps as a soothing to my nerves, the king gave us a serenade by his own private band. I was awakened about midnight by a noise that I can compare to nothing but a thunderstorm in scales. They ran from high to low, and got terribly mixed in the middle. It was not really unpleasant, but, like the chiming of bells, should be heard at a distance--the greater the distance the better. I sprang to the window to find that this band consisted of 22 men, each with a log or piece of wood, the largest so heavy that it took four men to carry it. These were set, one on the ground, the other supported by a wood trestle, and beaten on the left end with wood hammers, of all sizes, from the land hammer to a sledge, each stick or log emitting its sound, but no distinguishable air resulting. --J. W. Watson in North American Review.

THE NUMBER OF STARS.

WHAT MAY BE SEEN WITH A POWERFUL TELESCOPE.

Some astronomers have devoted special attention to counting the number of stars which may be seen with the naked eye, and the result has been that, even to persons gifted with more than ordinary powers of vision, there are not so many as 4,000 stars at any time visible above the horizon. But a very different result presents itself when the heavens are surveyed through a telescope. Countless numbers of stars then come into view which were previously invisible, and the more powerful the telescope used the greater the number of stars revealed to observation, until finally the conclusion is arrived at that the number of stars visible in the heavens is limited only by the optical capacity of the instrument which the observer may employ in his survey. A familiar illustration of this is furnished by the well-known group of stars known as the Pleiades. Surveyed with the naked eye, this interesting object is seen to consist of only some six or seven stars; but when observed with an ordinary opera glass the entire field of view is filled with beautiful conglomerates of distinct stars. The great astronomer, Sir William Herschel, who far surpassed other astronomers in the profundity of his explorations of the stellar heavens, has left upon record some striking results of his observations illustrative of the immense multitude of stars which a powerful telescope is capable of revealing. It may be proper to remark that when the stars are surveyed even with a telescope of moderate capacity they are seen traveling in quick succession through the field of view of the instrument, an optical illusion attributable to the diurnal revolution of the earth upon its axis. Herschel, while engaged in surveying some regions of the Milky Way, found that in the short interval of a quarter of an hour as many as 116,000 stars passed through the field of his telescope. On another occasion he estimated that in forty-one minutes there passed in review before him the immense number of 255,000 stars. --Good Words.

The way the Union Pacific Railroad Company treats the people of this valley is little short of an outrage. Passengers traveling between Montpelier and Salt Lake are compelled to lay over at McCammon from 12 to 18 hours each way, as no connections are made with the Oregon Short Line, or the Utah & Northern trains. Under present arrangements, a person can travel by team and beat the railroad passengers several hours to Salt Lake. --Southern Idaho Independent.

THE FITNESS OF THINGS.--A numerous colonel met a dignified governor walking down the street arm in arm with a renomination. The colonel extended his hand. "Sir," said the governor, "you are too common; I am the governor, and there is but one of me in the state at a time." "True," said the colonel, who was a large majority, "that is all the state can stand." This fable explains why governors are not elected in flocks, like cockroaches and aldermen. --Chicago Times.

Men say that time is money. This is a wretched burlesque. It would be as truthful to say that light is money, that air is money, that sleep is money. Time is thought; time is knowledge; time is character; time is power; time is the threshold of eternity. An earnest man will often reckon time as if he were on a death bed. There are hours in a man's life in which the tick of a watch is more thrilling to an earnest spirit than the roll of thunder. There will come, in the lives of us all, moments in which the beat of a pulse will be more awful than the roar of Niagara. --Austin Phelps, D. D.

BROWN'S COUGH BALSAM
and Tar Troches are invaluable in every family for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat.

BROWN'S ARNICA SALVE
is every box warranted for Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Old Sores, Piles and Sore Eyes. No cure no pay.

BROWN'S KIDNEY PILLS
has no equal. Stands alone as the Great Blood Purifier and cure for Rheumatism. All Wholesale Druggists sell Brown's Family Medicines. Z. C. M. I. Drug Store, General Agents.

Ely's Cream Balm cured me of a very disagreeable disease which I supposed to be catarrh. I think it one of the best of remedies for any complaint of the nasal organs. --F. W. Otte, Anaconda, Mont.

I have used Ely's Cream Balm for catarrh in head and have been greatly benefited by it. --Mrs. Susie Morgan, Connor Creek, Or.

How's Your Liver?

Is the Oriental salutation, knowing that good health cannot exist without a healthy Liver. When the Liver is torpid the Bowels are sluggish and constipated, the food lies in the stomach undigested, poisoning the blood; frequent headache ensues; a feeling of lassitude, despondency and nervousness indicate how the whole system is deranged. Summons Liver Regulator has been the means of restoring more people to health and happiness by giving them a healthy Liver than any agency known on earth. It acts with extraordinary power and efficacy.

NEVER BEEN DISAPPOINTED.

As a general family remedy for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I hardly ever use anything else, and have never been disappointed in the effect produced; it seems to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of the stomach and bowels. W. J. McILROY, Macon, Ga. d&w (2)

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its causes, and a new and successful Cure at your own home, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application. P. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st St., New York City.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the discovery of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLEN CONVULSIONS a life-long cure. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst case. Because others have failed to do so, for not only curing a cure, but also a cure for a lifetime and a free bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Druggists and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. DR. H. G. McILLAN, 111 Pearl St., N. Y.

NOTICE.

Ferron Township.

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT whereas Orange Seely, as the Probate Judge of Emery County, U. T., and in accordance with the laws of the United States and of this Territory, did on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1886, duly enter at the U. S. Land Office, in Salt Lake City, U. T., in trust for the several owners and occupants of the lands involved, and as a town-site, to wit: The town of "Ferron," the following described tracts of land, viz: The south east quarter (SE 1/4) of section nine (9), and the west half of the south west quarter (W 1/2 SW 1/4) of section ten (10), in township twenty (20) south, of range seven (7) east, Salt Lake meridian, United States survey for the Territory of Utah, containing 240 acres of land.

I, Jasper Robertson, the successor to said Judge, duly commissioned and qualified, do now notify all persons claiming any rights whatever in or to any lot or parcel of said land, to sign a statement in writing, describing in an accurate manner the lot or parcel of land so claimed, and deliver the same to the Clerk of the Probate Court of Emery County, U. T., within six (6) months from the 31st day of August, 1887, the same being the date of the first publication of this notice, or be forever barred the right of claiming or recovering said land in any court of law or equity.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, at Castle Lake, Emery Co., U. T., this 20th day of August, 1887.

JASPER ROBERTSON.

Wm Probate Judge, Emery Co., U. T.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate and Guardianship of Sidney K. Hooper, Minor.

Order to show cause on application of Guardian for Order of Sale of Real Estate.

IT APPEARING TO THIS COURT from the petition this day presented and filed by Lewis S. Hills, James T. Little and Willard Young, the Guardians of the person and estate of Sidney K. Hooper, minor, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to said ward, and that it is for the best interest of said ward that such real estate should be sold:

It is hereby ordered: That the next of kin of the said ward, and all persons interested in said estate appear before this Court on Saturday, the 2nd day of December, 1887, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the Court Room of this Court, at the County Court House of Salt Lake County, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted for the sale of such estate.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for three successive weeks before the said day of hearing in the DESERET WEEKLY NEWS, a newspaper printed and published in the City of Salt Lake, County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah, this 3rd day of November, 1887.

ELIAS A. SMITH, Probate Judge.

Territory of Utah, County of Salt Lake.

I, John C. Cutler, Clerk of the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an Order to show cause why order of sale of real estate should not be made in the Estate of Sidney K. Hooper a minor, as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of said Court, this 3rd day of November, A. D. 1887.

JOHN C. CUTLER, Probate Clerk.

By H. S. CUTLER, Deputy.

wtd

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the District Court, in and for the Third Judicial District of Utah Territory, County of Salt Lake.

Daniel H. Kimball, Andrew Kimball, Alice Kimball and Sarah Kimball Sickles, Plaintiffs,

vs.

Benjamin Johnson and Harriet Johnson, Defendants.

The People of the Territory of Utah, send greeting: To Benjamin Johnson and Harriet Johnson, Defendants.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons--if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days, otherwise within forty days--or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court declaring void a certain deed made and executed by plaintiffs on or about May 1st, 1884, to said defendant Harriet Johnson, on the ground that the said deed was obtained by fraudulent representations of said defendants, and purported to convey Lot Two instead of Lot One, block 29, Salt Lake City Survey, and ordering also that said defendant deliver up said deed for cancellation and for plaintiffs' costs of suit.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded thereon.

Witness the Hon. Charles S. Zane, Judge, and the seal of the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the Territory of Utah, this Fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

H. G. McMILLAN, Clerk.

By J. M. ZANE, Deputy Clerk.

wlm