

OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

Junius Flings His Fiery Shaft at Frauds—The Sharp Point of His Trenchant Pen Pierces where it Strikes.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27, 1886.

NOTORIETY SEEKERS.

During the past week Chicago was visited by some persons in search of notoriety. Two of these curious beings hailed from Utah. One a Blaine Irishman from Salt Lake City, the other an apostate Mormon from Ogden. Two others hail from regions far remote. One, a Mr. Mohini from Bagdad, Professor of Theosophy, the other, Mr. Costykan from Constantinople, trader and merchant. With four such lions, our city was rich in amusements last week. The Theosophist and the trader are persons innocent enough to be "naturalized natives," and it is probable that in the registry lists their names might appear as Costigan and Mahoney.

POOR STODDARD.

Mr. Stoddard, the apostate Mormon from Utah, is rather an interesting study. On Monday last, he addressed an assembly of Congregational ministers, on matters pertaining to Utah. He detailed after his own fashion the "enormities and criminalities" of the religion he has but recently renounced. To the ministers he was a sorry disappointment. After all the racket, and all the coaching, there were only a very few of the staidest kind of chestnuts about Mormonism. He repeated the oft-told tale of the Mountain Meadows business, and said he was born near the place. Well, one would think it was no great claim to distinction to be born at Mountain Meadows. He also spoke about the vast pretensions of Mormonism, and that it contemplated absorbing everything in the country, Congregationalists and Methodists included. Mr. Stoddard's address did not improve the foul stomachs and disordered livers of the brainless assembly to which he orated. In fact, he rather intensified the pessimism and dyspepsia of the unfortunate parsons, not by what he said, but by what he did not say. It was expected that he would furnish such a catalogue of crimes and offenses as to paralyze Chicago, Bridgeport and the packing camps included. But he did not; all he could say was that he was the son of many mothers. There were persons listening to him who could beat that.

Poor young man, he himself was sorely disappointed also. He expected that the Mayor of Chicago would receive him in state; and that we were all ready to grasp him by the hand as the new Messiah. He received a formal notice in the newspapers, of a few lines. Some church members looked at him, and when they found he had not the Cyclopaedia eye, nor the Darwinian caudal appendage, nor any other mark of physical eccentricity, they were disappointed also. Poor young man! he is now supplied with sheep ploddinghouse tickets among the Farwell Hall penitents and salvationists. Already he sighs for his Utah mountains. To be a kind of charity museum curiosity is rather monotonous. Chicago has no capital to invest in apostate Mormons, and whoever thinks she will find himself woefully taken aback.

GRACIOUS!

The Blaine-Hibernian from Salt Lake proved "a most amusing cuss." For this frisky animal natural history has no parallel. His name on the hotel register appears as P. H. Lannan. There is no Bagdad or Constantinople about that. P stands for pigsticker, and H is an aspirate, affording time to blow the odor of the Lannan away before grasping it. He is said to be a newspaper man, though a number of our hog butchers claim in him a brother artist. This Mr. Lannan delivered himself of a long lucubration about Utah. In a very oracular manner he outlined a scheme that would settle the Mormon question, according to his ideas. His scheme is a very simple one. It is absolute disfranchisement of all "Mormons," "Jack-Mormons" and non-supporters of Blaine.

What strange developments the whirligig of time brings about! Here is a man whose ancestors were made to dance at Lannigan's ball by Oliver Cromwell, and made to choose between "Hell or Connaught," now advocating measures once practiced on his fathers. Here is a man who a few years ago could not worship in safety. The windows of his church were stoned, his priests openly insulted in the public streets, and himself the objective point of brutal jeers, rotten apples and chamber refuse. This man now appears in the role of prosecutor himself. This man said to represent a learned profession, too. What mockers to be sure! The words of the Roman poet would have little poetry for such a man. The Roman says: *Haud ignara mali, disco succerere miseri*, which rendered into English would mean, "not unacquainted with persecution myself, I learn to sympathize with the persecuted."

I would like to ask this man what there is in Mormonism alien or hostile to America. Does Mormonism seek its inspiration and rule of faith in foreign lands? Does it arrogate to itself the right to condemn or uphold any American organization or associa-

tion? Do any of its erring priesthood have to go abroad to have judgment pronounced upon them? Does it require that the medium of communication between God and the United States be an Italian or a Frenchman or a Spaniard? Does it exact obedience to any priest or layman who is not a citizen or resident of this Republic? No, American to the heart it is.

This man Lannan made a number of statements with regard to Utah, and that in complete control of this element it was capable of still further development. He also said that great dissatisfaction existed among the Gentile population of Utah owing to a certain omission in the President's message. There may be some food for consideration in the last statement. No President should ignore the Gentiles of Utah. They are formidable in numbers and in intellect, and they are unequalled in morality and integrity. As to their capacity for development, that is undoubted. They can develop and consume more whisky than can an equal number of citizens in any part of the country. As to their morality, why you have only to ask any person who has sojourned in Utah about that. In numbers, too, these Gentiles are formidable. They completely eclipse the Tooley Street tailors, three of whom spoke in the name of the people of England. The Utah Tailors number three hundred; they want the President to designate them specially as models for 70,000,000 of Americans.

A WIFE FOR WILLIAM WALTER.

A gentleman named William Walter Whelps has made some comments on the Presidential omission. This person will be remembered as one of Mr. Blaine's confidential friends, in the "Contingency" case. W. W. is not one whelp, he is a whole litter. In his communications he writes "we" and with propriety, seeing that he is a pluralized embodiment of puppies. Terriers and spitzpoodles are privileged creatures, and the President has too much good sense to be disconcerted by their petty yelping. There are a number of these kinds of canines, but William Walter well represents the whole breed.

SEVERAL DEGREES REMOVED.

Reference was made to the Utah question at some of the "Forefathers' celebrations" held last week throughout the country. Mr. Blaine made a characteristic speech at one of these gatherings. He said he was not a Puritan, except through his children, who were Puritans in the ninth remove. Here Mr. Blaine has left himself a fine margin. In addressing a St. Patrick's day meet, he can say he is a Hibernian through his grand-children. A man of his enterprise might get an African wife for one of his sons, and then he has a claim on the three governing races of America, namely, the Puritans, the Patricks and the Ethiopians.

On a future occasion the President might refer to this incident, and show that in the case of Mr. Blaine polygamy would be a decided advantage. If Mr. B. had a German frow, an Indian squaw, an Irish Delia and an African belle, together with his Puritan helpmeet; then, through his children, he is sure to command the votes of all the races. William Walter Whelps should take this view of the matter and act on it for 1888.

OPPOSITION TO ROMANISM.

Dr. Newman, Joseph Cook, and a few others have inaugurated a crusade against Romanism. The Doctor said some hard things about the Roman church a few Sundays ago. He was applauded, too. The poor Doctor has proved a sleeping custodian. While he was spending his time hurling paper bullets at the Mormons, the Romans were preparing the way for cardinals, monsignors, and archbishops. In a few years more, we will have a cardinal in Chicago and another in San Francisco, and one in New Orleans. With one or two in Mexico, and two or more in Canada, then the organization of the Roman-American Church will be completed. If the Doctor and his friends don't desire this state of things, they had better support Mormonism. That is the only religion at present capable of perpetuating American institutions and American liberty. And by championing it, patriotism and fair play can be best manifested.

CONCLUSION.

The day will come when these Mormon-eaters will seek protection in Utah. History affords a similar case. The Norman-English Catholics were the most cruel and rash of persecutors in Ireland. But when the Protestant English came upon the scene, the Normans sought the bogs and morasses of their former victims.

If we want to obtain a good view of a district, the best way is to get up on a high building or on a mountain. If we want to see political and religious matters as they really are, we must get upon something that will command a view. We must look beyond our mere personal self. We must look beyond and behind. American freedom is something worth fighting for, and the man who would not uphold it, support it and perpetuate it, is a blot.

JUNIUS.

—Geo. Lynch, the man who fell from the roof of a saloon in Rock Springs on Christmas morning, during a big drunk, and broke his neck, was a tailor by trade and drunkard by occupation. Lynch was an Irishman and had no friends in this country but the bartenders.—Boomerang.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.
AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day transmitted to the House a communication from the Director of the Mint bearing on the issue and redemption of minor coin. The Director says that the experience last year has shown conclusively that minor coins may accumulate in the Treasury and sub-Treasuries of the United States, at present the only agencies for the redemption of minor coin, while at the same time there may exist a pressing demand for the same class of coin in parts of the United States remote from the Treasury and its branches. Again, he says: There may be an accumulation at the Treasury or at certain sub-Treasuries, while at the same time there may exist a demand at the commercial centres even where certain other sub-Treasuries are located; yet no specific appropriation is available for the transfer from one sub-Treasury to another of the minor coin found to be in excess of the demand at the locality where any such excess may happen. The Director adds that part of the demand for

MINOR COIN

(which has arisen to an unprecedented extent during the latter part of the past year) is at least unreasonable, it having appeared that in the exercise of a preference for coin, applications to the Philadelphia Mint for large sums of minor coin have been made from various cities where an accumulation was reported at the Sub-Treasury. To facilitate the transfer of coin and its recoinage and cleaning for reissue, certain amendments to the Revised Statutes are suggested, conferring on the Secretary of the Treasury authority to transfer coin from the Treasury to the Mint, and allowing him to retain from the balance of the minor coinage profit fund, which is now covered into the Treasury, a sum not exceeding \$25,000 in any one year, to defray the expenses of distribution.

The *Evening Star* says: "Though the announcement has not been formally made, it is known that

COX, OF NEW YORK,

is to be appointed to fill the vacancy on the ways and means committee caused by Mr. Hewitt's retirement. He is expected to be a very active member of the committee, of which he may be chairman in the Fifty-third Congress. It is reported that he intends to take an aggressive part in trying to bring about a reduction of revenue this session. In this it is thought that he will act in accord with the Administration, as he is closer to the President than are any of the members of the committee. It is said that he has an idea of bringing about a compromise by which enough votes can be had to take up the consideration of the tariff question. He and Mills, of Texas, will be rival candidates for the ways and means chairmanship in the Fifty-third Congress, and the result will indicate whether it is the disposition of the party to adopt a bold and aggressive tariff policy, or one more conciliatory. If Cox fails to show a

PRETTY GOOD HAND

during the two months he will be on the committee this session, Mr. Mills will probably be before him in the Fifty-third Congress, if Carlisle is re-elected Speaker, as no one seems to doubt he will be. In the event of an extra session, and there is a pretty general impression now that one may be called, the appointment of a successor to Mr. Morrison is not so remote. The organization of the next House and the formation of its policy may begin very soon after this session ends."

The *Star* to-night also says: "Senator Brown, of Georgia, will arrive in this city to-night or to-morrow morning. A reporter was assured to-day by a party competent to speak on the subject that Senator Brown, if he resigns at all, will not do so until the meeting of the Georgia Legislature next summer. The reporter's informant added that Senator Brown had not yet

DETERMINED TO RESIGN;

that his health has been impaired and the probability of his being compelled to abandon public life in order to restore his physical strength had been suggested by the Senator's physicians, but they had not advised an immediate resignation.

Referring to the criticisms that Senator Gordon brought upon himself by placing his resignation in the hands of the Governor instead of submitting it to the representatives of the people of Georgia, a Democrat who gave the facts to the reporter said, Senator Brown will profit by the experience of Gordon and will wait until the legislature meets to resign. Meantime, if his health improves or if he has reason to believe that he can retain his seat without positive injury to it, he will not resign at all."

The President has commuted to five years in prison the death sentence of Jon W. Parrott, of Arkansas.

CONVICTED OF MURDER

and sentenced to be hanged January 14th. He made the following endorsement on the application for Parrott's pardon: "I am not quite willing to pardon absolutely this convict after his conviction of murder and after a denial of the motion for a new trial, based substantially upon all the papers now before me. I am entirely satisfied that he ought not to suffer the extreme

penalty of the law, but I do not think that when he killed Elder McAdams he was driven to the wall by the attack of his assailant to clearly excuse the taking of life. I do not think the convict invited the attack, but in considering an application for his pardon, I cannot overlook the fact that he armed himself and went to the place where the man was who had threatened to kill him before night. In the belief that the prisoner should be punished for the part he took in this homicide, and that he is guilty of a crime much less than murder, I have determined to commute his sentence to imprisonment at hard labor for the term of five years."

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS

to-day had a long conference with the President concerning appointments and promotions in the New York Customs House. They submitted to him a set of rules which, if approved, will give them supervision and control for the first time of all examinations, appointments and promotions in the customs service at the Port of New York. Promotions there are not governed by what is known as the Hayes rules. The new regulations in the hands of the President are the result of an investigation made by Commissioner Oberly several weeks ago, and if adopted will change the existing practice in the following particulars:

First—They will make examinations for promotion compulsory instead of optional.

Second—Under the proposed rules the names of all persons eligible for promotion in the New York Customs House are to be submitted to the appointing officers instead of only four names as now required.

Third—Under the present rules regulating appointments to all branches of

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

a person after an examination is eligible for appointment to the highest grades of the service. The proposed regulations provide that certifications for appointment to the customs service at New York shall be only to the lower or \$1,200 class, and that after any person has entered the service he shall be required to pass an examination for promotion to each succeeding higher grade, until the fourth class is attained, which includes employees of the Customs House receiving a salary of from \$1,800 to \$3,000.

The President took all the papers under advisement. It is thought that the regulations will be approved substantially as proposed by the Commission.

New York, Jan. 4.—A Washington dispatch to the *Post* says: A movement is in progress among Southern men who are in favor of a reduction of the surplus in the form of a combination by which the taxes on fruit brandy and tobacco and its manufactures shall be abolished, and there is some expectation that Randall will co-operate in this scheme. It is also said by Democrats who ought to know, that Mr. Morrison, during the holiday recess, has become convinced that it will be expedient for him to move again to consider the revenue bills, and that it is not improbable that he will have a larger vote than he had before. The fact that two New England Republicans, nearly every interest of whose constituents is protected, voted for the Morrison motion, it is ascertained had a very considerable effect upon the Western Republicans, who, while they have constantly voted with the Prohibitionists

FOR PROTECTION'S SAKE,

have recently stated that if the New England Congressmen can afford to break ranks upon this subject there is no reason why the Western men, the industries of whose sections are practically without protection, should not also exercise their independent judgment.

A prominent New England Congressman who voted against the Morrison resolution says he has discovered that this feeling is quite prevalent in certain sections of the West, and he is apprehensive that if Morrison shall again make his motion the result will be different. It is now definitely known that Randall's plan is the total repeal of the internal revenue tax, which would involve for the full fiscal year, a diminution of receipts by \$120,000,000, which is at least \$12,000,000 more than the expected surplus for the fiscal year.

Troy, N. Y., Jan. 4.—A sensation was caused in business and railroad circles to-day when lawyers, bankers and others, liable to know, stated as a fact, that the Troy and Boston Railroad had been sold within a few days to the Fitchburg Railroad Company. A reporter learned that the majority of bonds and stock of the Troy & Boston road had already been transferred to the Fitchburg Company. There were about \$4,000,000 in shares. The first, second and third mortgage bonds it is understood were assumed by the Fitchburg Company at par. The selling price of the Troy and Boston was \$3,400,000 in Fitchburg stock. It is not known whether the sale means that the Fitchburg Company have secured the Hoosac Tunnel and are to use the Troy and Boston for a through line to Troy, or whether they make the purchase to prevent other roads from purchasing the tunnel from the State.

Lowell, Mass., Jan. 4.—The decision in the arbitrators' suit of W. H. Beun vs. The Erie Telephone Company, has been overruled by Judge Thompson in the Superior Court on the ground of illegality in the papers extending the time of hearing. General Butler appealed the case to the Supreme Court.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 4.—A special from Morehead, Kentucky, says: Last night, at Judge Menix's house, Mason Keeton saw his rival, John Rogers, dance with a Miss Martin, to whom he was paying attention. He followed Rogers into the street, where Rogers saluted him in a friendly way. Keeton replied with a revolver shot which took off one of Rogers' fingers. Keeton then ran into an open door, but not soon enough to escape a volley from Rogers' friends, who had seen Keeton shoot. Keeton was instantly killed, but who fired the shot could not be told. The men belong to the opposite factions which have kept Rowan County in a state of terror for a long time.

New York, Jan. 4.—The case of Sarah Brannagh against Wm. P. Smith, the former coachman of the late A. T. Stewart, has been pending for months. The plaintiff is Irish, and claims to be the sole heir of the Stewart estate. Benjamin F. Butler is her counsel. It is claimed that Mrs. A. T. Stewart gave the house in East Thirty-fifth Street to Smith in return for his signing for Stewart his name to a paper which was probated as his will. Plaintiff claims to have a number of letters from Stewart proving her relationship. She brought an action for Smith's ejectment from the Thirty-fifth Street house. Her amended complaint, filed September 29th, 1886, shows that Stewart died intestate April 10th, 1870, seized of the premises in question. That plaintiff is heir and next of kin of the said Stewart. That defendant is in possession of the premises in question, claiming to be the owner thereof, adverse to plaintiff. Defendant demurred to the complaint on the ground that it failed to state facts constituting a cause of action. Judge Wallace to-day in his decision sustains the demurrer, but gives the plaintiff an opportunity to amend the complaint upon payment of costs.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—Telegrams from Buenos Ayres Jan. 3, received yesterday, announce that during the past 24 hours, 56 new cases of cholera and 20 deaths occurred. During the last month there have been 700 cases and 332 deaths in Mendoza and during the last 24 hours, 43 cases and 22 deaths.

CARSON, Nevada, Jan. 4.—The Republican Legislative caucus to-day selected Wm. M. Stewart as the nominee for United States Senator. The balloting for United States Senator will take place Tuesday next, and as the Legislature is Republican, Stewart's election is assured.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—A *Picayune* special from Arcadia, Farmersville and Minden report the heaviest snow-storm ever experienced. Snow has been falling since noon. It is now four inches deep. The prospect is that there will be a foot of snow by morning.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 4.—W. W. Workins, a boy 17 years of age, employed by Jacob Peake, printer, as collector, was to-day charged by his employer with having embezzled money. The boy promptly acknowledged it and asked that his father be sent for to make it good. While waiting for his father to come, Mr. Peake having left the office, young Workins swallowed prussic acid, and in less than two minutes was dead. The boy had no bad habits, and is said to have used the money in buying books and skates. His father is a resident of Bond Hill, and would readily have made good the deficit. The boy had two vials of poison in his pocket.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Mr. Goschen, although he will not be the conservative leader of the House of Commons, obtains control of the appointments. Sir R. A. Cross and Lord Iddesleigh have offered to resign in order to make room for Mr. Goschen's nominees. The result will be a general reconstruction of the Cabinet. Goschen has asked Lord Northbrook to become Sir R. A. Cross' successor. He also wants Mr. Ritchie in the Cabinet as he desires the latter's support in the work of reshaping the local government bill.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Lord Ashbourne left Dublin for London to-night. They are coming to attend the Cabinet Council which is to be held to-morrow. Sir Michael still adheres to his determination to remain in office. In official circles this is accepted as settled. In the construction of

THE CABINET.

W. H. Smith will be First Lord of the Treasury and leader in the House of Commons, and Lord Salisbury Premier and Foreign Minister. Among the Conservatives no expressions of regret are heard over the prospective retirement of Sir R. A. Cross and Lord Iddesleigh. Before accepting the office Mr. Goschen closely scrutinized the accounts and estimates of the War and Navy Departments in order to ascertain whether or not there were any grounds for Lord Randolph Churchill's charging maladministration. He found that Lord Randolph had been misled by wrong data which he supposed were supplied through interested Treasury officials. Mr. Goschen is convinced that Lord Randolph is unable to prove his allegations, and that Lord Salisbury was right in refusing to reduce the estimates.

Mr. Chamberlain authorizes a denial of the statements that a conference has been arranged between himself and the

GLADSTONIAN LEADERS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: Chamberlain has consented to have a private