

peals sent abroad for assistance through the press, representing the suffering and distress of some of those residing in his Ward were misrepresentations. A few persons were being assisted, drawing support from the Tithing office; the Teachers and others were diligent in caring for the necessities of the poor and sick.

Counselor H. K. Coray reported the Ephraim Ward, there had been some apostasy since last conference, but there was an increase of faith among the Saints, no suffering, no distress, no want for food. The people had raised grain and vegetables to last till another harvest.

President Smith was pleased to hear so favorable reports. He said they were correct so far as his acquaintance with the people extended. Some were poor, there were no rich, but none had suffered the pangs of hunger or lacked for fuel or clothing.

Elder B. H. Roberts was the next speaker. He read part of the third chapter of Malachi, treated of the restoration of the Priesthood, the gathering of Israel, and the building up of the Kingdom of God on the earth. Behold the Lord will suddenly come to his Temple.

March 9th 10 a. m.

Opening exercises, prayer by Elder Wm. Christenson.

Elder B. H. Roberts delivered an able and instructive discourse. He spoke of the sin against the Holy Ghost, of apostasy. Some who received the ordinance of baptism had never truly repented of their sins. He showed the object of gathering, the effect of obedience and the result of disobedience. "In my Father's house are many mansions." All will not attain to the same degree of glory, but all will be rewarded for all their labors "for the deeds done in the body," but those who failed to remember the Lord would lose the faith, apostatize and be found fighting against the Saints.

The names of several persons were presented who requested that their names be erased from the Church records, and the people assembled in conference by unanimous vote, lifted up their hands against them.

2 p. m.

Singing. Prayer by L. M. Peterson. Sacrament administered.

Counselor Wm. Christenson read the statistical reports of the Stake, and presented the general and local authorities, which were sustained by unanimous vote.

Elder Asa S. Hawley spoke of the apostasy of the primitive church and the restoration of the Gospel.

President Smith said the Conference would be adjourned for three months. He felt satisfied with the Conference, and confident that the Saints would go to their homes strengthened, and resume their labors with renewed diligence.

On Saturday night a Priesthood meeting was held, and on Sunday night a meeting in the interest of Sabbath Schools.

ALBERT R. SMITH, Clerk.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MISSIONARY WORK.

An Elder Visits a Town in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

I have just returned from a two weeks' trip, to a distant town in the State, where I have been preaching the Gospel. Over two months ago Thomas Sherwood wrote to Salt Lake City a letter with a request that it might be given to any "Mormon" minister. It fell into the hands of Brother A. M. Musser of your city. It was a request to send an Elder to the town where he lives to preach to certain parties. This letter was sent to Brothers Duke and Ormand, who were in the State, but not finding them it was returned to Brother Musser, who sent it to me and requested that I should attend to it. I corresponded with them, received an answer and wrote to them when I would come. Accordingly I left Philadelphia on the 15th of February, and after a trip of nearly 300 miles in 24 hours, arrived at my destination with the following results: I found the family glad to see me and I was treated with much kindness.

HOLD SEVERAL MEETINGS.

On the following day (Sunday) preached morning and evening, first at the Upper and then at the Lower School house, and was listened to with much attention. We kept up our meetings every evening with increased numbers attending. One evening after the preaching a United Brethren Minister came to me and said I had preached a good Scriptural doctrine, but how about polygamy? I informed him that I was not sent to preach polygamy, but that I was prepared to defend it wherever assailed. He expressed himself much surprised that I should believe such a doctrine and denounced it as damnable. I asked him if he expected to be saved in the Kingdom of God. He said he hoped so. I replied I hoped so too. I then quoted from Matthew viii and 11, where Christ says: "And I say unto you that many shall come from the east and west and shall sit down with Abraham and Isaac and Jacob in the Kingdom of God." "Now, sir," said I, "wont you be very much shocked with these polygamists you will be in company with?" He replied that he

did not know. This raised a great laugh at his expense, and the congregation separated in good humor.

INEFFECTUAL OPPOSITION.

On Friday evening some half dozen fellows of the baser sort determined to stop my preaching, and threatened to tar and feather or shoot me. They went to one of the directors of the school and told him what they intended to do if he did not lock the school house against us. He, fearing that they would put their threat into execution, locked the house. One of the farmers seeing this, offered his house to hold the meetings in. So we started to his place, about one mile away, and had a good meeting, with about sixty present. After this we had no trouble to find places for meetings. At a meeting we held on the following Sunday, at a farm house, two directors of another school, came three miles from the one we last met at, requested me to come and preach at their school house and they would see me protected. Accordingly, on Monday evening, we held meetings and the house was fairly packed. When I had done preaching I asked the directors if it would be agreeable that I should preach the next night, and all of them answered in the affirmative. One of them proposed that a vote be taken, which was put, and it was unanimous. I would have stayed in the place longer, but I had made other appointments to fill and I had concluded to go home on Friday, so you see, that by being turned out of one place many others were opened up to us. You would be surprised at the interest that was manifested wherever I went, and with the exception mentioned above, I was treated all over with the greatest kindness.

CASES OF HEALING.

Perhaps it would not be out of place to mention an incident that occurred shortly after my arrival here. When I came to the house of Thomas Sherwood, his wife lay sick of a fever, unable to be up. The next morning after my arrival I felt impressed to go to her bedside and talk to her on the principles of the gospel. After talking a little while, she asked me if I would administer to her. After prayer I did so, and in less than ten minutes she left her bed healed. A child about four years old, a son of one of the Brothers Sherwood, had the croup and was almost choked, his throat swollen, and he had a high fever. I administered to this child and the fever left, he commenced perspiring and got well.

ADDITIONS TO THE CHURCH.

Now as to the results of my labors. On Thursday I baptized of the Sherwood family the father and five sons, the wife of one of them, and an other woman whom I had the privilege of marrying to one of the Sherwoods. I intend making another visit before the summer is over. Some 20 years ago the father came into possession of the Book of Mormon, and believed it, and taught his children that it was true. None of them had ever seen a Mormon Elder until they saw me, and they became so impressed with the truth of the work that they wrote for an Elder to come among them. They have nearly enough money to go to Zion, and I doubt not that before the summer is over you will find them all in Utah.

We are not doing much in Philadelphia by way of making converts, but we are keeping the Saints together and trying to gather them up to Zion as soon as they have the means. May the Lord hasten on His work until all things shall be accomplished that are spoken of by all His prophets since the world began.

SAMUEL HARRISON, President of the Philadelphia Branch.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

St. Louis, 20.—Three negroes, Lewis, Freeman and Anderson, boarded several freight trains near East St. Louis late last night, and to-day with drawn revolvers covered the conductors and brakemen and robbed the cars. At noon a posse from East St. Louis attacked the negroes six miles from the city. After an exchange of shots the negroes were arrested and jailed. Anderson received a load of buckshot in the side and arm. Alderman Green was shot in the knee.

San Francisco, 20.—Mrs. John Schaffer of Oakland, Cal., became insane over the loss of one of her children, and during the absence of her husband for a few minutes, last night, she cut her babe's throat and then cut her own. Her husband, at the terrible spectacle presented, seized a revolver and attempted suicide, but was prevented by a policeman. Some friends visited the scene in the evening. Among them was Mr. Letrolli, a French lady, who was so shocked at the sight that she became a raving maniac.

Chronicle Modesto, Cal., special: Robbins and Doane, citizens of Modesto, who were accused, but acquitted, of having outraged two girls 11 and 13 years of age, daughters of J. W. McCrellis, were notified some days ago by the "San Joaquin Regulators," a vigilance committee, to leave town or suffer death. Owing to the shameful way in which the girls gave their evidence on the trial the McCrellis family were included in the order of banishment. Robbins and the McCrellis family departed immediately. Doane delayed. Fifteen masked men visited

his place last night and shot him dead on sight.

Columbus, O., 20.—The Gill Car Manufacturing Company assigned this morning; assets estimated at about \$120,000; liabilities, \$260,000. The company became involved by a large amount of material on hand at the time of the panic in 1873, and never recovered.

Palestine, Texas, 20.—The passenger train on the Missouri Pacific from Tyler to Palestine telescoped this morning with a freight train, badly smashing the front part of the engine and the cars. The Minnie Hauk Company escaped with some bruises.

Pittsburg, 20.—Jack Davis of Wheeling and Jim Connors of Pittsburg fought a desperate prize fight with hard gloves for a silver cup and \$200 tonight, in a barn at East End. Seventy-two rounds were fought, resulting in favor of Connors. Both were badly punished, and Davis was so weak at the finish of the fight that he was unable to stand. When the fight was over, 14 police forced the door of the barn open and succeeded in arresting Davis and a number of spectators. Connors escaped in the excitement. About 200 persons witnessed the fight.

Chicago, 20.—Simon Beattie, representative of the Breeder's Gazette, of this city, telegraphs the Associated Press to-night from Neosha Falls, Ks., where he has been investigating the reported cases of foot and mouth disease as follows: I visited the two herds most affected in this district to-day, and found them much the same as those in Iowa and Illinois. I don't see any indication of contagious foot and mouth disease in them and am satisfied there is none. There are two professors and two veterinarians and two prominent cattle men here. I think they are weakening somewhat from the opinions previously expressed.

Inter Ocean Rockford, Ills., special: A disease supposed to be apthene fever has appeared among the cattle here. They are taken sick at night and die before morning. The bodies are much bloated.

Salem, O., 20.—The Chicago & New York limited express on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, which passes here at 4 o'clock a. m., met with a terrible accident two miles east of here this morning. The train was equipped with a combination smoking and baggage car, dining car and two sleepers, having on board twenty-nine passengers, bound east of Pittsburg. The train was in charge of conductor Holloway, with engineer James Richards and fireman Charles Rhodes in the cab, and while rounding a curve and running at a high rate of speed the boiler exploded, the terrific violence hurling the engine down a 15-foot embankment, and blowing the engineer and fireman 400 feet from the spot where the engine left the track, killing them instantly. The combination car followed the engine, and landed upon the boiler with such violence as to force the drivers of the engine through the floor, the car being completely demolished. The dining car was thrown over on its side and slid down the embankment, and was completely wrecked. The remaining two cars were forced from the track, and the truck of the forward car was thrown a distance of twenty feet. Both cars were badly damaged. For a few moments after the explosion the interior of the sleeper was a scene of inextricable confusion. The screams of the ladies were ear-piercing, and the cries of strong men could be heard above the din, calling for help. Some little time elapsed before an attempt was made to ascertain the extent of the accident, so great was the excitement, and every person being either unconscious or imprisoned. The first person to emerge from the wreck was the colored porter, who, although badly bruised, succeeded in breaking the windows of the car, which afforded an avenue of escape, and one by one the passengers crawled out, and it was soon ascertained that none had received serious injuries, although eleven were more or less cut and bruised. The employees on the train were not so fortunate. Baggage Master Beisel received a bad cut on the leg, and it is feared his knee is fractured. The sleeping car conductor was badly bruised, but not seriously. One of the colored porters was found unconscious in the smoking car, lying in a pool of blood, and was at first feared dead, but after being removed to the open air he revived. His injuries are not considered fatal.

ALBANY, N. Y., 21.—The Senate committee on public health, which has been investigating adulterations of food, reported to-day. They say they have discovered wholesale and alarming adulterations, dangerous to the consumer and depreciating the property in the rural districts. Imitation has been so disguised often as only to be discovered by chemical analysis. Out of 30 samples of butter purchased by the committee in New York, only 10 were genuine. The poorer qualities of bogus butter sell from 20 to 30 cents to laboring men; better grades 40 to 50 cents. The cost of manufacture ranges from 12 to 18 cents, average 14. Many dairy farmers have been driven out of business, and the consequent loss to the State is estimated at \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 yearly. The committee estimate that 40,000,000 pounds are sold annually in the State, and that the illegitimate business is breaking up our export butter trade. Butterline can be sold for 18 cents less than natural butter.

New York, 21.—The sanitary inspector accompanied by a squad of police, made an unexpected raid last night, on the express wagons that carry meat

into the city from New Jersey: 150 carcasses of "bob" calves were seized and sent to the offal dock. The raid spread consternation among the expressmen.

New York, 21.—business failures last week throughout the country reported 213, as against 216 last week. The failures are exceptionally few in the Western and Pacific States.

Boston, 21.—A conference between the committee of the C. B. & Q. and the Union Pacific, is now in progress at the offices of the former road in this city. No reporters are admitted, but it is learned that up to this hour no action has been taken.

BUFFALO, N. Y., 21.—This morning a freight train on the Lake Shore road, near Angola, that had parted, came together heavily, causing the explosion of an oil tank on one of the cars, setting fire to the train and also to one on the west bound track. Two brakemen were burned, but not fatally.

CLEVELAND, 21.—Duncan C. Ross today sent Richard K. Fox, New York, articles of agreement for the signatures of John L. Sullivan and Mervine Thompson to fight according to prize ring rules. Accompanying this was \$2,500 guaranteeing Thompson's signature.

Point Pleasant, W. Va., 21.—A conflict with Judge Jackson of the United States court, has been raised by the Keystone Bridge Co., which built the bridge across the Ohio here for the Ohio Central Railroad Co., and still holds the unfinished structures until payment is secured, the road being in the hands of a receiver. He tried to put a telegraph wire on the bridge. The bridge company refused to permit it. Judge Jackson sent the United States marshal, who got possession of the bridge and a wire was put up. That night the bridge company cut the wire and barricaded both ends of the bridge, defying the United States marshal. Under orders from Judge Jackson the marshal has gone to Parkersburg to get an armed posse to enforce the authority of the court.

New York, 21.—The announcement that several prominent public men, including Speaker Carlisle and Senator Thos. F. Bayard, would speak on the tariff issue, crowded Tammany Hall to-night. At the meeting of the Tammany general committee, Sidney P. Nichols presided, and announced with regret, neither of the gentlemen above mentioned would be able to be present. Letters were also read from Congressmen S. S. Cox, Hurd, Herbert, O. B. Potter, and Aug. Belmont. Senator Bayard, in his letter of regret, said: "The subject of Tariff reform is one of present and undeniable importance. The incrustation of abuse which has been engendered by the ill-considered tax laws passed in the excited times of the war and to supply temporary exigencies, must be broken through, and if the democratic party has any duty it is to take an honest straightforward, unmistakable step in the way of reducing and simplifying the present unequal, complicated and obscure tariff system."

Resolutions favoring the reduction of the tariff and approving the Morrison tariff bill were unanimously adopted.

Congressman Dorsheimer and Belmont and George H. Foster addressed the meeting.

Philadelphia, 21.—Special to the Times: The Indiana County democratic convention to-day selected delegates to the State convention, and instructed them to support Randall for President.

A dispatch to the Press from Ridgeway, Pa., says the republican committee of Elk county appointed Congressional conferees to nominate delegates to Chicago. Resolutions were adopted favoring Blaine for President and Lincoln for Vice-President.

ATKINSON, 21.—The Champion has a special from Osborne, Ill., announcing 50 cattle in one herd in the northwest part of Osborne county are affected with a disease similar to the foot and mouth disease now prevalent in Woodson county. The sheriff has established a quarantine against the herd and has stationed a deputy in the locality to prevent the passage of man or beast to or from the ring. Osborne county is in the northwest part of the State, while Woodson is about 200 miles southeast.

Washington, 21.—Commissioner Loring has received a telegram from Prof. Salmon, Veterenarian of the Department of Agriculture, stating after a thorough investigation of the disease at Neosho Falls, Ks., he has concluded it is not genuine foot and mouth disease, but is due to local conditions, and there is no danger of its spreading to other sections. The Commissioner accepts this conclusion as final.

The sub committee of the Senate committee on postoffices and post roads, having several postal telegraph bills under consideration, have formulated and caused to be printed, as embodying the views of the majority of the sub-committee, a bill providing that the Postmaster General shall establish telegraph offices at postoffices on the telegraphic circuit and all other postoffices within ten miles of any such circuit, where the salary of the postmaster is not less than \$500 per annum. The charges for the transmission of telegrams shall be prepaid by telegram stamps, or by postal telegraph cards, and the maximum rates for telegrams of twenty words, or less, shall be as follows: When the distance of transmission is one thousand miles, or under, 20 cents; when over one thousand miles, or under two thousand miles, 40 cents; for all greater distances, 50 cents; for telegrams directed to be transmitted by night, under 2,000 miles, 15 cents; for greater distances, 25 cents; all words to be counted, and

for every five additional words, or less, one-fifth of the additional rate will be charged. The government business shall have priority in transmission without prepayments, and at rates annually fixed by the Postmaster General. All other telegrams shall be transmitted in the order received, except night messages. The charges for transmission of special telegrams to newspapers and commercial news associations, for each 100 words, or less, for each circuit of 1,000 miles, shall not exceed 50 cents, if sent at night, and one dollar during the day. But when copies of the same telegram are dropped off at one or more offices, the rate for each office shall not exceed 50 cents and 75 cents during the day, and at the same pro rata rate for each word in excess where special telegrams are delivered at the same office for two or more newspapers, 10 cents additional shall be charged for each 100 words or less, for manifolded for each newspaper receiving the same. Telegrams shall be privileged communications in law to the extent that sealed letters now are. The Postmaster General shall cause to be issued postal telegraph cards of the denomination of 15, 20, 25, and 50 cents, on one side of which word spaces shall be ruled for writing postal telegraph messages. Such postal telegraph messages may be deposited in any letter post-box at the postoffice where there is a postal telegraph connection, or in any letter post-box which is or may be fixed on a letter-carrier route, and shall be dispatched by the postal telegraph. The money order system existing, and now in operation in the postoffice department shall, as soon as practicable, be adapted to the postal telegraph, and the charge for transmitting money orders by postal telegraph within the United States, wherever the money order offices are now, or may hereafter be established, shall be at the rates charged upon money orders transmitted by mail, in addition to the regular charge for postal telegrams, but no postal telegraph money order shall exceed \$100. The Postmaster General is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for three months in two daily newspapers published in each of the cities of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, New York and St. Louis, for sealed proposals from any telegraph company or companies, now or hereafter incorporated, for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph, according to the provisions of this act, and shall contract with the lowest responsible bidder or bidders to perform the whole or part of the telegraphic service of said contract or contracts, to be entered into for ten years, terminable at the option of Congress. The contracting company shall have the right to contract for devices and material, not including the telegraph lines not owned by the persons or corporations, whether patented or not, as shall be deemed necessary for the establishment and operation of said lines. Two million dollars will be appropriated for the purposes of this act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885. The lines shall be under the direction of the Postmaster General and part of the Postoffice Department. The bill has been submitted to the full committee, and will be taken up for consideration in a few days.

Louisville, 21.—Rudolph and Champ Fitzpatrick were hung this afternoon at Columbia, Ky., a place twenty-five miles from a telegraph station, for the brutal murder of Miller Brewster at Nealsville, August 6th, 1883.

Sioux City, Ia., 21.—A flood in the Missouri River is inevitable and great damage is anticipated. Green Island, a town opposite Yorktown, which was washed away in 1881, is flooded and nothing can save it. Heavy rain to-night.

Mt. Carmel, Pa., 21.—An explosion of sulphur in the Enterprise colliery instantly killed Carl Yakubowsky, Zacharia Herringer and Peter Supolosey. The brattice work and other timbers in the mine were badly shattered.

Vicksburg, 21.—The water has backed up through the railroad culverts, flooding the houses on First Street. The levees at Shipp's Bayou and Point Pleasant will be broken. The steamers are busy bringing stock from the inundated districts.

Montreal, 21.—The snow is so deep on one branch of the Canada Pacific that there has been no train for eighteen days.

Toronto, 21.—A school-boy named Lamont fatally shot another scholar named New with a toy pistol at Wellesley school. Lamont was arrested.

New York, 21.—James J. Rooney, John Rooney, his son, and Andrew McNamara were arrested to-night on a charge of systematically robbing the brewers of this city of ale barrels and beer kegs.

Springfield, Ill., 21.—A tramp named Reen married a widow named Bodd two years ago. He subsequently abused the woman and her children. The eldest boy shot and killed his stepfather while he was maltreating his mother. The body was buried in the cellar drain, where it was found to-day, a clue being given by a girl, a domestic in the family at the time of the shooting.

Chicago, 21.—One of the cable cars on the State street line, while crossing the track of the Illinois Central road this afternoon, was run into by an engine and two street car passengers were injured, but it is thought not seriously.

PETERSBURG, Ills., 22.—Orrin A. Carpenter, a wealthy grain merchant of Lincoln, Ills., who was accused of the murder of Zura Burns, was acquitted by the jury this morning.