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July 30, 1886

ANTI-POLYGAMY AND UTAH'S STATEHOOD.

THE New York World of July 24th contains a communication from Washington which is of interest to the people of this Territory. It was attributed of course that Utah would come into Mchay sad the "camp-fire" in charge, by the correspondent of a villamous the Union as a State. The preju- and from this it could be understood sheet of this city to Mr. Gibson of Washington, an accompliahed journalist and able lawyer who has done good service to the people of Utah before congressional committees. The statement in the sheet alluded to was sufficient evidence of its faisity, and the signature to the letter in the World proves that it was written by the regular correspondent of that paper, T. C. Craw.

ford, whose brilliant pen is a material

aid to the growing popularity of the

leading organ of the Democrats. Here is the communication : E"It is probable that the House will settle the Mormon question, so far as legislation is concerned, in a way dif-ferent from what has been expected. The House judiciary committee has re-ported the Senate bill with certain amendments. It is hardle view of the senate amendments. It is hardly possible that this particular measure can be acted upon before the adjourn-A constitutional amendment this subject has been reported from the judiciary committee, and it is now understood that the Speaker will recognize Mr. Tucker on the first Monday when suspension of the rules will be in order, for the pur-pose of asking the House to pass this constitutional amenument. As is will require a two-thirds vote to pass it, it may as well be tried under suspension of the rules as any other way. It could not be reached on the calendar. This constitutional amendment first defines what shall be legally considered polyg-amy. The first section may that mar-riage relation by contract, or in fact, by one person of either sex and more than one person of the other sex shall be deemed polygamy. Neither polygamy nor any polygamous association or conspiration between the series shall exist or be lawful in any place within the jurisdiction of the United States or any State. The second section provides that the United States shall not, nor shall any State, make or enforce any law which shall allow polygamy or any polygamous association or consbitation between

the sexes; but the United States and The only reason why we could smile every State shall prohibit the same by law within their respective jurisdicat the success of the scheme marked out by the World correspondent, tions. It was not intended to go beyond this in the original preparation of the amendment to the Constitution, but it was found that Congress would have would be because of the discomforture it would bring to the scheming rascals to assume the power to punish for any to assume the power to punish for any infraction of this amendment to the Constitution should it be adopted. For instance, if the punishment were to be left to the States they might provide isadequate penalties which would prac-instance is they might provide isadequate penalties which would prac-instance is they might provide isadequate penalties which would practically amount to an abrogation of the law. Behind this plan it is really in-tended to admit Utah as a State. Utah tongued defamers to the front, to poison the minds of the crowds of visto-day is Democratic, and it is the only itors who are making a brief visit to one of the Western Territories to-day the city of the Salats.

some politicians, but it is very doubt-ful if it is held by many. It is true that there is no solid reason why Utah should not be admitted into the Union as a State. There never has been any. The polygamy question is not and never was a political one in this Territory, because it has been entirely under ecclesiastical direction

and has not been recognized in the ther comment is needless. laws or public regulations of the Territory. Neither has it figured in the

THE G. A. R. GUSH CONTINUES. Constitutions that have been framed for Utah as a State. It has not been THE RECEPTION BUSINESS STILL AN contemplated to make of it a political ANTI-MORMON CAMP-MEETING.

institution, but it has always been considered a purely religious matter, filled to overflowing by members of the with which the State should not inter- G. A. R. and others curious to witness

he antics of the anti-"Mormon" ring. But if this Amendment should be Upon the platform were Governor West, Secretary Thomas, U. S. Maradopted, it does not follow as a matter shal Dyer, and others. Commissioner dice is so great and the would be given a chance to show their ignorance prevailing on the subject hatred of the "Mormons." The Comis so dense, that opposition would missioner stated that it was intended rage at the mere mention of the idea. to keep the camp-fires up during the remainder of the week. The friends of the G. A. E. were pleased with the

of common sense come in, and the meetings, but some others were not. country may be brought to see the Many wished they could be continued foliy of playing into the claws of those to the next national encampment. birds of prey who have stirred up real Some had come to scoff and gone away birds of prey who have stirred up re-ligious animosity and sectarian bigotry ers, and wanted to give all a chase to against the "Mormons," for the pur-pose of feathering their own foul nests. The abolition of polygamy by Na-

tional and State laws and provision for which characterized those who fulits punishment, would actually re- exceptions. He neld it to be a special move all the alleged reasons for the nonor to welcome the strangers to the exclusion of Utah from the Union. city. The word welcome might be But the local conspirators would be just as vehement as ever in opposition to Utah's Statehood, because that than in Utah. The Territory was in an anomalous condition. A few stood up would end their greedy anticipations for place and plunder. Their chances the picket line between two civilizarun in the line of Utan's subordina- tions. When they spoke of the sovertion to undemocratic and unrepublican rules. To suit their plans the majority must be deprived of all participation in the local government, that a few unprincipled plotters may grasp the power to run the Territory, tax the people to death, steal themselves rich, and revel in the ruin they have wrought. So if the amendment comes up for passage, we may expect to hear the deafening screeches of the anti-"Mormon" ring. They do not want it, first because it would dispose of the polygamy question in national politics, and this would be a blight upon their agltation; second because it would destroy their chances to centrol a rich

speaker was glad on other grounds that they had come. People some-times think the real centre of the earth is where they live, and they begin to look down with pity on others. This was a great country and it took some courage to bring the wilderness into subjection, and compel the hand to respect the rule of honor and law. If the difficulties met by the men in Territory and rifle its t reasury, and the west were understood, perhaps this is what they live and lie and labor when they asked for favors and aid they

would be granted. He hoped the vis-itors would enjoy themselves on their journey. When it was finished they would have some idea of the magnincence of the country. In California they would receive a thrilling welcome. Those who had not been taere had no idea of the grandeur of the who have hindered the progress of the Golden State. The welcome of the G. A. B. there would be worthy of the Californians. Again he welcomed them o Utah. Governor Roble, of Maine, was next

atroduced and said he had come a oug distance to see those assembled, He came with members of the G. A. R. from a State on the Atlantic Coast to visit the Pacific. He thought when he started that he was an inhabitant of me of the greatest States, but found

Utah was near. Here a grand com-monwealth could be built. Here was the clearest air and purest was the clearest air and parest, water, and the people who were logal, were kind and hospitable as any on earth. He had been traduced here as he thought he never could be. He was satisfied with his record, and went out with the confidence of the loyal Gentiles. He bore an intense hatred of the "Mormon" Church. Yet he pified the "Mormon" Church. Yet he pitted them and the mea on whom he had in-flicted punishment, because they be-lieved it right to disobey the law. He now laid his office down, feeling that the time had come when the men sp-pointed would not pander to the "Mor-mon" Church, but would keep their oath to sustain the Constitution and laws. For all his friends no had the haps laws. For all his friends he had the highest regard. The country owed much to its soldiers and also to the handful of men who, here in these mountains, had met anknown dangers. Those who represent the United States should think of the situation in this should think of the situation in this Territory and say they will never vote for a man who can be influenced by the "Mormons." Why haven't we had "something done? Why do we have to plead on our bended knees for Con-gress to do something to sustain American institutions in Utah? The speaker was a democrate but he held the present democrate Congress Th sublime contempt. He wanted them to do something when they were paid for it. There had not been a single act passed that would entitle a mem-ber to re-election. Nothing had been lowed him, with one or two honorable ber to re-election. Nothing had been done. The caucuses should send the old members into the background and give the country a new deal. He was going east to instruct the people about Utah. The time had come when someting should be done. Take the ballot away from the "Mormons" and getting monotonous to them, for they as follows: Mr. chairman, members ot the Grand Army, in which I include anomaious condition. A few stood up to maintain the honor of the flag on the members of the Ladies Relief Corps, ladies and gentlemen: It is now so late that I promise you I shall let them be ruled by American Ideas. The visitors should tell their friends what they had heard, and the time would soon come when the twin relic eignty of the laws they evoked antag-ouism. For this reason it gave them not detain you more than five minutes No one can appreciate more than I do would soon come when the twin relic would no longer be a blot on American institutions. He spoke to the soldiers thus because he knew they would not allow the flag to be trailed in the dust; they should not lay their arms down until they had done all they could to destroy polygamy and the "Mormon" power in Utah. great pleasure to welcome the brave boys in blue, and especially those from New England. Away back in the doubtful days, when the soldlers went out and undertook with their lives to maintain the nation that a free government might live, it was understood that henceforth the good places should General S. S. Burdett, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the re-public, was next introduced to the aube kept for them, and that they should be the objects of especial favor and love. It was so understood now. The public, was next introduced to the au-dience. He thanked them for their greeting and spoke of his associations with the army. In 1861 he and two or three others, abolished slavery from Nebrasks. A family from Virginia brought two female slaves to test whether or not the United States Su preme Court decision in the Dred-Scott case was good law. The speaker and his companions tested it too, and had-carried the slaves. over the Canada line. In reference to polygamy be said "Now I did not know it would fail to my lot to add in any wise to the effort that is now being made to abolish the home post of the G. A. R., composed of as brave and as true men as I have found anywhere, meetings have been held nightly in this building, for the purpose of giving to their honored guests a flitting welcome, and for the intrisc purpose of asking their atten-tion to the extraordinary condition of affairs existing here, with the hope that the situation would receive at Indir hands that consideration which, carried the slaves over the Canada in their opinion, its magnitude and its inter in reference to polygamy be said; "Now I did not know it would fail to may be briefly stated. In 1880 we had iny lot to add in any wise to the effort that is now being made to abolish the other twm institution. But I add repared to be members of the willing to lend a hand. If Mormon Church—a majority of over in their opinion, its magnitude and its

Henry Ballard, of Vermont, next ally and them in particular. Those came forward. He thanked the loyal citizens of Utah for their cordial who believe their statements about the Latter-day Saints are innocent, but citizens of Utan for their cordial greeting. He felt that they were friends, and that in speaking he was surrounded by Gentlies, not "Mor-mons," He hoped there were no animals like Jack "Mormons" present. That animal was so low that nothing but a miracle could lift it to the level of total de-pravity. He would plead guilty to the charge of Judge Powers that Brifeham charge of Judge Powers that Brigham practically placed the flag of his coun-Young was born in Vermont; but he emigrated very young, and if the Ver-monters knew where his birth place How that for a clarate to man. How is that for a clergyman; a prowas they would plow it under and plant it with sod. It was also the birth, place of John Taylor, who also emi-grated young, and had recently emi-grated from Uiah. (Here the speaker's fessed follower of Him who came to do the will of His Father, and not that of man? What a difference there is in his attitude and that of the noted attention was called to the fact that President Taylor was not born in Ver- Bishop Simpson, whose words are thus (moot.) He might be mistaken, perquoted in the January number of the it was Joseph Smith who was Church Union, a religious periodical bosh there. It was also the birthplace of Senator Poland, who introduced the first bill for the curtailment of "Mormonism." Senator Edmunds published in New York: "We shall take our glorious flag-the flag was born and lived there, and if his of our country-and nall. It high was not enough, and it was neces- just below the cross! This is high of our country-and pail. It ary to pass a more stringent measure, enough 1 There let it wave as it waved Edmunds would doft. Vermont was of old! Around it let us gather First Christ, and then our country.

Edmunits would doit. Vermont was small, but she was proud of her re-cord. She had always held up the Stars and stripes. He was sorry there was disloyalty in America, or any one who would haul down the flag. He had the same sentiment as Gen Dix, who gave the order "If any man" hauls down the American flag, shoot itam on the spot " He was glad of his visit to Utah. He and his friends had in a few hours, learned well the lesson of Flah's shame. "Mormonism" has got to go. If the "Mormons" are dis-loyal they must be put down. There couldn't be a disloyal people under the old flag. The story related by Judge The position of Bishop Simpson is in unison with that of every conscientious religious patriot. With men who merely deal out religion for a living, it is doubtless different. The trackling evinced by the clap-trap of the Rev Illf was doubtless thrown out as a bait to catch some small-frv passing admiration. In the discriminating mind capable of motive analysis, it exold flag. The story related by Judge cites a feeling very strongly allied to Powers made the soldier's blood run disgust. No man can consistently and disgust. No man can consistently say cold. In another conflict the man of that Mr. Iliff's attitude is in accordthe north and south would stand ance with the theory of Christianity. shoulder to shoulder under the old flag.

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The Biver and Harbor Bill

WASHINGTON, 30. - The Conferes on the river and harbor bill have reached an agreement on the bill, and the report will be presented to the House this atternoon.

The Mennepin Canal clause remained in the bill with modifications, providing for accepting by the governments of Illinois and Michigan. The Potantic

willing to lead a hand. I suppose that you people on in contact every day, with the institu-tion itself, and who feel in your persons the bitterness which your exertions the bitterness which your exertions the bitterness which your exertions suppose that with; you the light is per-sonal. Of course; to those of us who ive a good way off, it is only and can only be a fight on principle. Now, it was my fortune, some years ago, to only a few months sgo. I believe, went to his rest-and though a "Mormon," I trust he did go into rest-wm. H. Hooper. He and I served together in.

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that has a Democratic majority. If Usah could be made livto enter the Un-ion then perhaps Dakota would be ad-initted with it. It has been the custom in the past to admit a Republican Ter-

ritory with a Democratic Territory, so that the equalization between the two THE crowds at the rink are still parties could be maintained. The fourth section of this amendment treated to anti-"Mormon" harangues which we are pleased to learn do not gives the power to Congress to de clare by law what shall be the punishhave the effect intended upon the ment tar.violation of the amendment minds of many of the hearers. Sensigiven above. Section 4 closes by say-ingt Nothing in the Constitution or this article shall be construed to deny to any State the exclusive power, subble people see through the dust of bigotry and falsehood which the anti-"Mormon" fanatics are throwing into ject to the provisions of this article, to make and enforce all laws concerning marriage and di-vorce within its jurisdiction or to yest in the United States any power retheir eyes, and recognize the political purpose which lies behind. The speeches on Thursday night were more moderate in tone than on previous In the United States any power re-specting the same within any state." The strength of this proposed legisla-tion lies in the fact that it is not spe-cially prepared for Utah. It sphiles with equal force to all the Territories and States in the Union. There cannot be a single legitimate argument adevenings, with the exception of Corpoof O. W. Powers, who is now a dead be a single legitimate argument ad vanced against it, and it is probable that when this amendment is proposed in the House it will be adopted. It will, if act it upon by the Senate promptly, be ready to be submitted to the people in the elections next fail. It for him personally. He is mistaken and the only thing he regretted was will take the place of all the special the taken the distriction he taken because he had to put "Paid in full" on will take the place of all the special legislation which has now been pro-pared for Utan and without doubt will afford the United States authorities about the "undying hatred" he imamuch better opportunity for stamping out polygamy than any of the special acts which have been prepared for en-forcement only in the Territory of Utah." spising. He is too low, and false and "Rally round the flag, boys," was hittle-minded to arouse so strong a sung by members of the Massachusetts sentiment as hatred. He will soon be delegation. forgotten, or if mentioned, it will only

This arrangement does not suit the rabid anti-"Mormon" element at all, although it the strongest thing that has been proposed in icegard to the poly-gamy question. The Tucker Edmunds

gamy question. The Tucker Edmunds destruction of a "hierarchy" about bear bill is not really an anti-polygamy measure, but this amendment is essenwhich he has heard but knows nothing. tially of that character. Its effect would be to array the whole nation against polygamy and polygamous association, and to render it impossible for Utah, or any other part of the Union, to legalize plural marriage or agte remark for his side of the quesrecognize any other marital relations than those that are mo- tion. The priests and preacders of the that was treason it should be made nogamous. But the plotters against land are laying their hands in blessing the most of. He came down on the Utah do not want polygamy abolished. The suppression of that feature of the "Mormon" faith would be the death-knell to their hopes. They want to capture and plunder the mons," is their incessant cry. It is this that they din into the cars of the this that they din into the cars of the all such movements as the need that was been the fag at half-mest on the suith and are laying their hands in blessing the most of. He came down on the train with the Vermont delegation, and remembered that Vermont gave us Bilgham Young, and also the framer of the Edmunds law. This law was doing a good work to release the people from thraidom. Little did the visitors know that down on the suith the the suit. The suith and are laying their hands in blessing to lowing out his argument, that cause will be "trampled into the dast of for-getfulness" by "time and humanity." They want to capture and plunder the mons," is their incessant cry. It is this that they din into the cars of the all such movements as the need that vermont gave us the barbarisms has hid its mead for-getfulness" by "time and humanity."

Territory. "Distranchise, the Mor-mons," is their incessant cry. It is this that they due into the cars of the G. A. R. people, and for that they have a paid agent at the National Capital the concer up their designs, and as something to catch the popular car. But a moment's reflection would couvince any one bat A denote-head of their knowny and folly. The polygamous "Mormons" are al-bonds wint to "put down polygamous". Mormons." They would encourage "Mormons." They some polygamous "We consider the schedules of the statistics of the Territory. He apolitical rights and polygamous "Mormons." They would encourage "Mormons." They would encourage "Mormons." They would encourage "Mormons." They cannot be schedule and they save a way his "Mormons." They would encourage "Mormons." They would encourage "Mormons." They cannot was the "Apolitical rights and polygamous whet he they appresent to the statistics of the Territory. The "Mormons." They would encourage "Mormons." They would encourage the instance of the statistics of the Territory. The instance of the statistics of the Territory, are in al political rights and polygamous whet here the scale are doing all that straight lying, the expenditure of money, and the "Mormons of the polygaming to state they appresent to the statistics of the territory, are in any political rights and polygaming to state they appresent to the statistics of the territory, are in any political rights and polygaming to state they appresent to the statistics of the territory, are in any political rights and polygaming to state they appresent to the statistics of the territory, are in any political rights and polygaming to state they appresent to the statistics of the territory, are in any political rights and polygaming to make interview to the many polygaming to the mothers, whe many polygaming to the

FOLLY AND FALSEHOOD AT THE RINK.

country had been made great in part by the principles and influences of New Esgland. In 200 years Portland has grown to but a city of of 27,000 inhabi-tents. Sait Lake City had, in 50 years, increased to nearly that number. At the close of the revolution, one-fourth of the people resided in New England. To-day only one-twenty-eighth live there. It had done him good to see so many people of the State of Maine here to recognize him. It is a glorious fact that no matter where they are they triumph; it does a man good to 'know he is remembered kindly by the people. He brought kind greetings and lofty congratulations to the people here. The G. A. R. was one of the grandest organizations in the world. The memrsl Tanner's remarks and the ravings bers had seen all the vicissitudes of O. W. Powers who is now a dead war and had triumphed in the greatest of O. W. Powers, who is now a dead duck, and his quackings are of so little account that we can afford to treat them with the contempt which we, in common with most of the people of Utah as well as those who know him best in Michigan, feel for him personalize. He is contempt gines the "Mormons" entertain to-wards him; it is simply scorn and de-

Judge Powers then came forward,

General Burdette in referring to the iestruction of a "hierarchy" about which he has beard but knows nothing. been cut down in his prime. He would said "the priests and preachers of ev-ery nation since time began, have laid bis own way. But he felt a sense of their hands in blessing on the head of every cause which time and humanity has trampled into the dust of forget-fulness." This was s rather unfortu-dom of the press until the Tribune started. The time had come for loyal men to express their sentiments; if

looper. He and I served together in the ne was mistaken. He was glad to the same Congress-excuse me. I did come to a Territory to see so many fine men and beautiful women. This not intend to admit that fact after the Mormon candidate for delewhat was said about Congress a mo-. ment ago, but it is out. A genial and kindly man was William H. Hooper, and, bless his dear old grey head, he had only one wife, and I think, no doubt, he was true and loving to ber. But that is all a matter of mall consequence-an individuality of the business. It is the great princi-ple which is at stake, and the principle will fight and will win.

Mormons

uncovered the mineral

which

why, fellow citizens, the priests and preachers of every nation, and tribe, and land, and country since our time began, have laid their hand in-blessing on the head of every cause which time and humanity has trampled into the dust of forgetfulness. And so it will be that the onward march of this it will be that the onward march of this great liberty, family-loving country will inevitably transple into dust the pride of the blerarchy, which here in a suits God and man. We speak of a better land; we stug of another shore. God grant that our lest may stand in the beautiful place, and that our eyes may see of its glory. But it is a long way off. And thus we know, that which here be "the other shore" or will inevitably trample into dust the pride of the hierarchy which here in-sults God and man. We speak of a petter land; we sing of another shore, God grant that our feet may stand in the beautiand place, and that our eyes way off. And thus we know, that whether there be "the other shore" or no, there is upon this earth a newen, and it is found where one good man loves one good woman. And there is not grit enough in Utah to throttle that

neaven even out of this spot of land many years longer. "Now, I do not know but that is say-ing more than a Grand Army man ought to say, but I will offer an excuse. There is a lot of old follows: here is a lot of old fellows There is a lot of oid fellows here who, 20 or 25 years ago, offered their heip and their lives for this great country of ours. It may be all out of phee; it may be that it is self-giorifi-cation; it may be it is too much of self-appreciation; but whether that be think it stronger as we grow older-that we have a greater stake in this land of giory than others have, and, thinking so, we take to ourselves the land of givery than others have, and, thinking so, we take to ourselves the privilege, perhaps, of denouncing that which seems to us to dishonor the fug in more rounded phrases and, perhaps, in more vehencent faction than others would, or that we should do anyhow. I, expect to live long though to see that day dawn upon this great land that it shall be procisized to our glory and to the relief of every homest and God-fearing man under the san, that the last of the barbarisms has hid its head for-

region, upper Mississippi Valley and Missouri Valley is generally cloudy. clocted 85; and at the last Congressional election

Mail Robbers Take \$80,000. gate had a majority of 18,105. I mention these facts that you may know the non-Mormons of Utah are a hope-less minority, powerless of themselves ST. Louis, 30 .- It is just learned that the postal car which left New York for

Louis, June 25th, had among its mail a pouch for St. Louis which con tained about \$20,000 in money and to effect any change. The non Mor-mons, it has been charged, are here for the purpose of enriching themselves at the expense of their Mormon neigh-bors. The charge is utterly and ab-surdly false. A large majority of the drafts bonds, cneeks and other value. ble papers, and poperty valued at \$80, 000. At Pittsourg the far west mail was transferred and passed into the hands of the chief clerk. James Faron - Mormons who have come into this Territory, brought with them bra'ns, muscle and apital. They are the men ale. The train as a very short stop at that place, and also, as usual, the cnief clerk signed a receipt for the various pouches with-out inspecting them, the time being tos who have scaled these high paaks which you see all around us, and have treasures which they contain, producing, during the last year, over ten millions of dollars. Their work has short to do so. During the ran to Ladianapolis he found that he had recelpted for the St. Louis ponch, which was not in his pos-session and which probably had bade a market for the sale of the sur-plus products of the Mormon farmer, not been turned over to him with the rest of the mail. He immediately re-ported the robbery and detectives have been working on the case ever since without as yet having made any ar-rests. Il is believed the pouch was stolen between New York and Pittsburg by one, or a number of clerks who have since then left the a rvice.

The Three Mile Limit.

Boston, 80 .- A Portland special to the Advertiser says : The action of the Canadian government, in closing the bay of Chaleur to American fisherbay of Chaleur to American fisher-men, is, believed hereto be an at-tempt to force the question of the "three mile limit" into the pres-ent controversy between Canada and the United States, so as to force the United States into opening its markets to Canadian fish, whatever settlement of the question is hereafter made. The Bay of Chaleur is an arm of the Guif of St. Lawrence 100 miles long and from 10 to 20 miles wide. Dur-ing the month of Angust it is much work of men who have no o her object than to despoil their neighbors? Can it be truthfully said that the men who ing the month of August it is much resorted to for mackerel fishing and i exists between the Mormons and the non-Mormons? What is the demand Non-Mormons? What is the demand we' non-Mormons ask of our neighbors? Simply that they shall obey the law. Nothing menussiless? Can good attizens de-mand more? Certaidly when the citizens of Ulah assumed the rights of citizenship they obligated them-selves to obey the law; yet, having assumed these obligations, they have is believed advantage is to be taken of the scarcity of fish to endeavor to force a concession from the United States. In 1571 the same thing was attempted, but had to be abandoned at the request of the British government.

FOREIGN.

LATEST TRANSATLANTIC DIS-PATCHES

one Visite the Quee

saverage to obey the law; yet, having assumed these obligations, they have regudiated them, and seek by every archice in their power to evade and de-feat the execution of the law. Noth-ing can be more miserable, nothing can be more wretched than this con-stant evasion and resistance of the haw. It is the most miserable course which a wards can take LONDON, 30 .- Gladstone has gone to sborne to submit to the Queen the which a people. can take and approximates with rapidity to ab-solute moral ruin, and it marks the decay of order and the fail of patriotism. The conflict which list of honors that it is customary for the retiring Premier to bestow.

Successful Voyage with a Dirigi ble Balloon.

exists here to-day, will go on until the progress of civi ization will teach the people of Utah Teiritory, as it tangnt the people of this nation long ago, that every interest must be nade spoordin-The balloon Torpelteur, which is fitted with patent steering and pro-pelling apparatus, and in which the seronaut Hoste and the astronomer Margot, ascended from Cherbourg, France, at 11 o'clock is t evening, dete to the general welfare, and that ate to the general weifare, and that everything must be made subject to the Constitution and the laws which form the bond of the Union. But I have agreed not to talk fong. Soldiers, to you, the veterans of the Hepublic, we give our accelling -- On many fields of carnage you have attested your de-votion to your country by displaying information valor and patriot-ism. The record of your glorious deeds has been emplayoned high in the temple of fame, there to remain the scended in London at 6 o'clock this morning. The navigators will return to Cherbourg, and will attempt a voy-age from that place to Norway.



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