

DELEGATE RAWLINS AT HOME.

The Hon. Joseph L. Rawlins, Utah's delegate to Congress, has surprised his friends and constituents by returning unheralded and unexpected from Washington, where he has been doing good work during the special session of the nation's lawmakers.

He came in over the Union Pacific on the morning "flyer," arriving here at 3 o'clock. He went at once to the residence of his nephew, Professor Kerr of the Utah University, at No. 808 north, Second West street, where he will remain during his brief stay in Salt Lake, and where he was found by a News representative, resting from the effects of his journey.

Mr. Rawlins welcomed the newspaperman cordially and in answer to questions said that he left Washington on Friday last and that he would attend to a little private and official business and return to the capital in time to be present at the reconvening of Congress on the first Monday in December. His family are there now and like himself have enjoyed excellent health since leaving Utah. When asked as to whether he was surprised at the result of the last election in Utah he promptly replied that he was not.

"The statement has been frequently made since the election and often times before," said the reporter, "that a vote for the Republican party in Utah was a vote against statehood. Do you consider it and do you think it would be so regarded and will it militate against our chances for admission into the Union?"

"I have no reason to think so; I am sure it will not," replied Mr. Rawlins. "Generally speaking the members of both parties with whom I have conversed regard it as I do. Democrats did not expect much from western states or territories at this time realizing that they could not do so. So it will have no detrimental effect or that kind I am certain. My own view is that the people are just as much entitled to statehood if they vote the Republican ticket as though they had cast their ballots for Democracy. That should not and will not unfit them for statehood because they are clearly entitled to it in either case. It is their right to express their political preferences."

"It has also been intimated that you would not press the Territory's claim for statehood as earnestly now as you would have done had Utah gone overwhelmingly Democratic."

"That is wholly incorrect. The result of the election will make no difference to me as far as my official work is concerned. My purpose is to secure as rapid and favorable action on the matter as I can. I shall take it in hand as soon as I return, and hope to be able to carry it through successfully. I have no reason to doubt that our desires in that respect will be gratified."

"When do you really look for Utah's admission?"

"The enabling act will, I believe, become a law next session."

"Where do you expect the greatest opposition?"

"Well, there is some difficulty ahead

in the Senate. There is a sentiment among some of the leading Republicans that Utah and Nevada ought to be merged into one state, and it is not unlikely there will be an effort to sidetrack the statehood bill by a measure of that character. It is possible that this effort will receive some support from certain Democrats, and it will be for the purpose of subverting Eastern sentiment in order to prevent further silver representation in Congress."

"Have you heard, Mr. Rawlins, in your association with public men any expression that Utah was not entitled to statehood?"

"No. I have not heard anything of that kind. Of course, members are controlled largely by the sentiment of their constituents and there is naturally a little lingering prejudice on the part of some regarding the Territory, but not so much as there once was."

"What do you apprehend will be the strongest point raised against the admission of Utah?"

"Well, in my opinion, an attempt will be made to question the sincerity of the people. But that argument will be put forth simply for the purpose of covering the real objection which will be to prevent the election of more silver senators."

"What if anything will the administration do for silver?"

"I have no means of making a correct prediction. I can say, however, that President Cleveland is firmly and irrevocably opposed to the use of silver except for subsidiary purposes under some international arrangement."

"To what do you attribute the recent big gains of Republicans in the east?"

"To a variety of causes chief of which is business depression. The people when not happy and prosperous are ever inclined to hold the party in power responsible without stopping to inquire into the real cause. That is what they have done in the present case. In my judgment it was also due to the apathy and indifference of Democrats who remained away from the polls and not to any increased strength of the Republican."

"The message of the President to the extra session of Congress insisting on the repeal of the Sherman law and the failure of the administration to stand by its platform in all particulars tended strongly to alienate Democrats from their party. Another cause of failing to give the party support was disappointment in regard to official appointments. But these things do not indicate a permanent disaffection. They are simply a resentment against the administration which of course has not yet had a full opportunity to do what it can and what I believe it will."

When questioned in regard to Church property, Mr. Rawlins said: "The story of its restoration is very short. I have ever considered its return to the people as a debt of justice and made up my mind before going to Washington to do all I possibly could in that direction. After reaching there I conferred with several congressmen and found that I could count on their support and prepared the resolution I introduced in the House. It was referred to the judiciary committee, of which Culbertson of Texas was chairman, and by

them to a sub-committee, who made a slight amendment, limiting it to the personal property, and upon it being reported back the full committee recommended its adoption."

"There has been some question as to why the real estate was not included. To that I wish to say such action would have greatly impeded and imperilled the passage of the bill as the Edmunds-Tucker act provides for the disposal of that portion and therefore if included would have come up for open discussion before the committee of the whole and have been subject to numerous amendments and possibly defeat."

RETURNED ELDERS.

Elder Henry Harker, of Taylorsville, Salt Lake county, made a pleasant call at the News office. He returned on Thursday last, Nov. 2, from a mission to Great Britain, on which he left October 10, 1891. His labors were in the Nottingham conference, where he met with good success. He had excellent health, and enjoyed his labors in preaching the Gospel.

The News had a call from Elder Charles R. Clark, of Morgan, Morgan county. Elder Clark left home on a mission to the Southern States October 20, 1891, and returned November 6 of this year. He was assigned to labor in the Virginia conference, his field being the central portion of the state. He received good treatment from the people, and enjoyed full health during his mission. There has been considerable of a change in the sentiment of the people during the past two years, the prejudice being much less intense than formerly.

The News has had a call from Elders Joseph Condie, of Crofton, and Frank Croft, of Euterprise, Morgan county. The former left on a mission to the Southern States Oct. 11, 1891, and the latter August 29 of the same year. Both were assigned to labor in the South Alabama conference, embracing southern Alabama and Florida. They labored in both of these states, though in different districts. They met with good success, and were kindly treated by the people. The feeling towards the Latter-day Saints they found to have improved considerably the past year. Both the Elders had good health with the exception of about a month's illness last spring in the case of Elder Croft. Their experience with mobs was not extensive, Elder Condie not meeting with any trouble and Elder Croft being called on only once, and then after a talk with the crowd of men who came, he and his companion were left unmolested. At the time of the holding of the South Alabama conference, on the 4th and 5th of this month, a crowd surrounded a house where some of the Elders were and fired several shots in, but no one was injured. This was the work of disorderly persons and received no countenance from respectable people.

ON NOVEMBER 10th Martin Luther, the great German reformer, first opened his eyes upon this sinful world. If he had lived until now he would have been 410 years old.