

previous speaker was abundantly blessed with the Spirit of the Lord.

Elder Clark, president of the mission, then addressed the congregation at some length, calling the attention of the audience to the many great and eternal truths they had heard during this conference, when it would seem that enough had been said to convince any one that these humble Elders who were seated around him were divinely authorized servants of God. The speaker's words were so strong and powerful at times that many were moved to tears and he himself at one time was so overpowered by the Spirit of the Lord that he had to pause. In his closing remarks he spoke of the judgments that were about to be poured out upon the inhabitants of the earth and he bore a powerful testimony to the truth of the Gospel and of the divine mission of the Prophet Joseph Smith. He was followed by Elder Matson, who spoke in the same strain and with great power, causing tears to flow from the eyes of many. The Holy Ghost rested mightily upon both speakers. At the close, we sang the hymn, "The Spirit of God like a fire is burning." Thus closed the second day of our spiritual feast.

On Tuesday morning the Elders and Saints met in a fast and sacrament meeting. Many strong testimonies were borne by the Elders and Saints and at 12 o'clock we broke our fast by partaking of the Sacrament.

Priesthood meetings were held on Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday. The general authorities of the Church and those of the mission and of the conference were presented and unanimously sustained.

Cornelius Richardson was sustained President of the Pennsylvania Conference in place of George B. Matson, who has been released to return home. Ebenezer Tanner Jr. was sustained clerk of the conference.

Great credit is due Elder William Hill for his valuable service in leading the singing, which did so much towards the success of our conference. A great amount of credit is due the Saints for the hospitality displayed in taking care of the Elders during the conference. We had a grand spiritual feast, one long to be remembered by the Elders and Saints.

EBENEZER TANNER JR.
Clerk of Conference.

Addresses of the Elders in the Pennsylvania Conference:

Cornelius Richardson and John R. Crawford, Labell, Randolph Co., West Virginia.

Heber Balls and William Hill, Harding, Randolph Co., West Virginia.

Cyrus Neff and A. J. Allen, Mount Savage, Allegany Co., Maryland.

R. A. Perkes and Ebenezer Tanner Jr., Buck Valley, Bedford Co., Pennsylvania.

A. J. Broderick and George W. Parish, Auril, Tucker Co., West Virginia.

William J. Holbrook and Joseph Bindrup, Independence, Preston Co., West Virginia.

J. C. Allen and J. Y. Barlow, Buchanan, Upshie Co., West Virginia.

J. R. CLARK.

FURNITURE SCANDAL.

County Attorney Whittemore and the selectmen who are backing him in the proceedings against the old county

court in the matter of the furniture contract created a decided sensation and some alarm in certain quarters by a coup before daylight Monday morning. Their act was no less than securing the arrest of Martin Hayken, who arrived on the Union Pacific train shortly after 3 o'clock this morning, and immediately had a warrant served upon him.

Mr. Hayken is the agent of Andrews & Co., from whom the furniture for the building was purchased. He is the man of whom it is said that he made a remark to the effect that it cost him \$27,000 to get the \$60,000 furniture contract from the old selectmen, H. E. Bamberger and J. R. Morris. Hayken denied having made the remark. The furniture contract has been the occasion of much discussion and investigation as to its alleged fraudulent character, and the present selectmen have been delving for the inside facts relating thereto. It is in pursuit of their investigations that the Andrews & Co. agent was placed under arrest on a very serious charge.

Mr. Hayken was taken before U. S. Commissioner Pratt, who issued the warrant, today, and was released on \$1,000 bonds to await the result of the hearing. A motion to discharge the defendant, because he was under subpoena as a witness and those claims to be free from arrest in connection therewith, was made this afternoon. The accusation against Mr. Hayken is that on or about March 1, 1894, he paid to Selectmen Bamberger and Morris a sum of money as a bribe to secure the furniture contract for Andrews & Co. His plea to the charge is not guilty. The effect of the accusation is to name the ex-selectmen as equally guilty, though no formal charge is lodged against them. The case is, however, becoming decidedly interesting.

When the matter was called up the second time in Commissioner Pratt's court, there was some little discussion and a further postponement of the special question was had till 10 a. m. tomorrow, at which time it probably will not be pressed, as other developments may preclude the necessity thereof.

After Hayken's arrest, he was kept closely confined, and up to 10 a. m. was not allowed to see his attorney C. E. Dey, who is also attorney now for Andrews & Co. Mr. Dey objected to such procedure, and applied to Judge Merritt, who directed U. S. Marshal Brigham and County Attorney Whittemore that the prisoner must be permitted to see counsel. The officers attended to this order, but did not understand that the chief justice had said Mr. Hayken must be brought into court, hence Mr. Dey instituted habeas corpus proceedings, as noted briefly elsewhere, in which Messrs. Brigham and Whittemore were ordered to show cause tomorrow at 10 o'clock why they should not be punished for contempt.

The proceedings this afternoon, however, are full of promise for sensations in the near future. Mr. Hayken was taken before the grand jury to testify in an investigation supposedly against two ex-selectmen and others. When before the grand jury he refused to testify on the ground that he might incriminate himself, that being according to his attorney's advice, in

view of his arrest in the morning. He was excused and set at liberty on the bail furnished.

In the eve log there was made public a batch of letters which passed between Andrews & Co., of Chicago, and Martin Hayken, who represented them at this end of the line.

The first of these was dated June 6, 1893, and terminated in the following "ouching" language:

"In conclusion, permit me to request you to forward to me an order for such an amount of money as you may deem in your judgment best, to be used in case of necessity in working county court-house and city hall. Perhaps I may not need it, but would not be 'cramped;' at any rate, shall not throw any away, but it is unavoidably necessary. It results are to be obtained. I deem it unnecessary to give a more detailed explanation, and shall depend upon your instruction, and act accordingly. My main object is 'to rush' the thing through, to be solid with before anybody else gets to it. I found that way only secured my success at Omaha. Hoping to hear from you by return mail, etc."

Three months later, on September 10, the wily and confident Mr. Hayken wrote to Andrews & Co., saying that work on the joint building was proceeding slowly and that the roof would perhaps not be on before New Year's; that two of the county committee would soon visit Chicago where the firm could see them and fix matters—have them "securely settled." "The particulars," he continued, "I should prefer to explain personally." Hethen admonished his company to be cautious as at the "coming election" the personnel of the committee "might be changed;" that the architects "Proudfoot and Bird are very friendly to you, in fact they are using every effort in your behalf."

On January 23, 1894, Mr. Hayken wrote as follows:

Frederick Holbrook, Manager, A. H. Andrews & Co.:

Gentlemen—Your favor of the 17th inst. duly received and contents noted. Your kind objection and suggestion "that the percentage stated would be altogether too steep, especially when applied to common articles of furniture, such as chairs," etc., I anticipated, and have already guarded against, wherever expedient, and added to them only such a percentage as to avoid all possible objection from whatever source. Of course I fully admit the greedy propensities of "our friends," but since the objects "of a rake-off" bearing the end, perhaps, as in generally the case, "they make hay while the sun shines," I shall carefully and judiciously arrange for any and all apparent "addition and division," and be strictly governed by your orders in general.

According to this letter, ex-Selectman Cahoon was in the background in the negotiations and only willing to come in "indirectly," as in his report to his house Mr. Hayken explains:

By reliable information received, one of the committee (Cahoon) is strictly honest—"not in it," as it were, and yet open to be benefited "indirectly." For instance: he and his brother-in-law (H. Haines) have built and own a small opera house at Murray, ten miles south of here, and will need some settees. Haines will call to see me about them, and of course "our friends" desire me to give him a way-down figure, and to deduct from the percentage the cost of the settees, so with quasi have C. get his share, which is really to be admired. In fact