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CHARLES W. PENROSE, - EDITOR
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PEOPLE'S TICKET.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Salt Lake City, February 10, 1890.

For Mayor:
SPENCER CLAWSON.

For Recorder:
HEBER M. WELLS.

For Treasurer:
AUGUST W. CARLSON.

For Assessor and Collector:
JOHN H. SUMMERHAYES, JR.

For Marshal:
GILBERT A. McLEAN.

For Councilmen:

First Precinct—WILLIAM FULLER, JOHN SIDDOWAY, WM. GROESBECK.

Second Precinct—A. G. GIAUQUE, R. K. THOMAS, JOHN G. ROBINSON.

Third Precinct—O. H. HARDY, FRANK H. HYDE, ELI A. POLLARD.

Fourth Precinct—R. W. YOUNG, WM. J. TUDENHAM, J. FEWSON SMITH.

Fifth Precinct—NEPHI W. CLAYTON, JOSHUA MIDGLEY, F. A. MITCHELL.

For Justices of the Peace:

First Precinct—JAMES W. EARDLEY.
Second Precinct—THOMAS HULL.
Third Precinct—WARD E. PACE, JR.
Fourth Precinct—GEORGE D. PYPER.
Fifth Precinct—WILLIAM NAYLOR.

For Aldermen:

First Precinct—JOHN G. SMITH.
Second Precinct—P. W. MADSEN.
Third Precinct—W. A. HODGES.
Fourth Precinct—S. P. TEASDEL.
Fifth Precinct—ALEX. McMASTER.

THEY WANT A CONFLICT.

EVIDENCE is accumulating to the effect that there is a design on the part of the leading "Liberal" manipulators of the present campaign to precipitate a conflict in connection with the approaching election. We expressed that view a few days ago to a member of the party of the opposition, and stated that such an event would be a calamity from every standpoint. The gentleman with whom the conversation was held did not deny the possibility of violence, and deprecated any tendency in that direction; he also said substantially that the firebrand, pyrotechnical course pursued by Powers ought to be put a stop to.

The following extract from a dispatch sent from this city from a virulent and vindictive "Liberal" source, strengthens the opinion that an intention to bring about a conflict exists, and the public mind abroad is being prepared for it:

"There can be little doubt that trouble will result over this election, and hundreds of deputy marshals will be provided to maintain the peace, and if these fail, the Gentiles will have peace if they have to call on Fort Douglas and fight for it."

Should there be a disturbance it will not be because the people whom it is proposed to rob of their rights take the initiative. They will avoid anything of that character to the last extremity, and we advise them not even to give the rabidists the shadow of an excuse for a resort to violence.

A week ago today, groups of "Liberals" assailed some of the People, who were parading, with foul epithets and profane and filthy shouts and expressions. In a number of instances actual violence was offered and instantly resented. A statement of these incidents having been published, they drew forth a deprecatory document over the signature of "Liberal" Chairman Powers, who proclaimed himself as not in sympathy with such incitements to disturbance and violence. He advised "Liberals" to refrain from them. Yet, in the same publication, the same erratic and contradictory individual repeatedly published, over his signature, this call:

"Monday evening, Feb. 3, grand go-as-you-please parade. All marching clubs will parade the main streets, as they please, as long as they please and where they please. Each club will march independent of all others."

If that "go-as-you-please" alleged parade is not intended to produce a disturbance, the looseness of the call is liable to create such a condition. It can be construed by the paraders to mean that they can with impunity "paint the town red," and "make Rome howl." It almost amounts to a hint that they may do anything they please, there being no caution against a resort to mobocracy.

It is also understood that, in contravention of an old gubernatorial proclamation, which has the same force as a statute *when applied to members of the People's Party*, the Scott Zouaves are drilled and armed.

All these and other circumstances indicate an intention to precipitate a conflict. The instigators, as intimated, expect to shield themselves behind a large force of deputy U. S. marshals and the soldiery stationed at Fort Douglas. The presumed object of forcing the people into violence is to produce an effect that would induce Congress to hurriedly pass the unrepublican and oppressive measure providing for the total disfranchisement and robbery of all members of the "Mormon" Church, and which was drafted by the active and unscrupulous plotters of the "Liberal" party and carried to Washington in the pocket of a gentle smoothey.

The People wish to avoid creating the slightest excuse for the other side resorting to violence, but they propose to keep up the struggle for the retention and maintenance of their rights to the end. The proposed "Liberal" steal has not yet been consummated, and the proposition on the side of right is to *prevent it*. That may be set down as a fact.

JOE E. O'BRIEN.

UNDOUBTEDLY it was from the lips of Joe E. O'Brien himself that the organ of the conspirators obtained the history of his doings in Utah, which appeared in its issue of Thursday last. It publishes this morning a letter from him, with his oath affixed thereto, by way of attestation. The letter is an open one addressed to Mr. Bonfield, but beyond doubt was prepared specially for the use of the sheet referred to.

From these two accounts of the career of Joe E. O'Brien we purpose selecting a few points for the consideration of the public, leaving the latter to judge whether or not that individual is the embodiment of the worst forms of rascality and treachery. We will first observe that a detective who is entrusted with the ferreting out of crime, and who, while pretending to be so engaged, is really working in the interests of the criminals, is justly regarded as belonging to the worst class of traitors. Such a form of treachery is peculiarly abhorred for the reason that society has so little protection against it, and suffers so much from it.

In the articles of Thursday, O'Brien is made to assert that Frank Jennings instructed him to draw Col. Page, W. H. Dickson, P. H. Lannan and Judge Powers into a gambling game, under circumstances that would enable Jennings to have the place "pulled" by the police at the proper time to catch those individuals in a game; that O'Brien replied that such a scheme would "cost lots of money," and to carry it out he would "have to appear flush;" that Jennings answered, "Never mind the money; go ahead and you shall have all the money needed;" and that thereupon O'Brien started on a course of giddy pleasure and extravagant expenditure, all for the purpose of entrapping the persons named into a gambling game and ambush. O'Brien is further made to state that, in a brace game which he entered on his own account, he "dropped a big bundle of money," which, after some hesitation, Jennings made good, warning him to thereafter incur losses only in attempting to trap the "Liberal" leaders.

All this is a pack of palpable rubbish. A moment spent in an analytical examination of these statements will prove this. Mr. Jennings, in behalf of the People's Party, furnished O'Brien considerable sums of money to be used in demonstrating that certain "Liberal" leaders were gamblers. Now what earthly use could Mr. Jennings or the People's Municipal Central Committee make of such evidence? None whatever. Granted that there exists a popular supposition that those individuals are gamblers, what good would it do the People's Party to prove them such? None whatever. Whether or not they are gamblers is no issue of the campaign, and by proving them to belong to that class the People's Party would win no votes from their following a single vote, for the "Liberal" party have openly and for years advocated gambling as a means of reforming young Utah.

But in his sworn statement O'Brien sufficiently gives the lie to the above assertion published for him by the "Liberal" organ on Thursday. Under oath he declared to Mr. Bonfield, his employer: "You only told me that I was to ferret out frauds in the registration which the Mormons suspected, and that, being legitimate detective work, I engaged in it." He here states exactly what his chief set him to do. He was not to inveigle anyone into vile dens, he was not to collect material with which to besmirch the private character of individuals. O'Brien had no need to engage in gambling, nor to visit houses of ill-fame, in order to do the work assigned him; and proceedings of that sort were, therefore, entirely voluntary on his part, and presumably must have originated in personal motives.

That O'Brien was engaged solely to detect registration frauds is amply proved by the second, third and fourth paragraphs of his sworn statement, which set forth in detail the instructions he received and the outlines of plans given him to follow. In the sixth paragraph is repeated the falsehoods nailed above, and in the seventh is the statement to the effect that Mr. Barton wrote a pro-"Mormon" letter which appeared in the Chicago *Herald*. Mr. Bonfield's denial of this assertion, already made public, is sufficient. It is a positive fact that Mr. Barton did not write to the Chicago *Herald*. In the eighth paragraph of the sworn statement O'Brien says that Mr. Jennings informed him there was evidence that three members of the grand jury frequented private houses of ill-fame, and that if convicting proof could be obtained against them it might deter them from indicting "Mormons." As there were no "Mormons" who were even supposed to be in the most remote danger of being indicted by that grand jury, any attempt at deterring them from so doing would have seemed so superfluous that no man of sense would have engaged in it. This pretext of O'Brien for visiting houses of ill-fame, is entirely too attenuated.

In the ninth paragraph, O'Brien, who is a married man, confesses to a correspondence with a young lady. It will be remembered that what was believed to be an infernal scheme on his part to ruin her, was one of the reasons for his dismissal by his chief. In the closing paragraph of his sworn statement he says: "Mr. Bonfield, I am not actuated by malice in this matter, but here I stand for truth and the honor and dignity of the profession."

The affidavit affixed to this statement is such a curiosity that it is subjoined:

SALT LAKE COUNTY, } ss.
Utah Territory,

I, Joe E. O'Brien, do solemnly swear that the facts in the above letter are true.

Sworn and subscribed to this 31st day of January, A. D. 1890.

[SEAL] E. G. MATTHEWS,
Notary Public.

O'Brien swears that *the facts* contained in his letter are true; but how about the falsehoods embraced in it? He has taken care not to commit perjury so publicly as to swear to the *false* assertions included in his open letter to Mr. Bonfield. His affidavit signifies that there are falsehoods in the document to which it is affixed.

We turn again to the article of Thursday, in which we have ample evidence of the manner in which O'Brien vindicates "the honor and dignity of the profession." During the naturalization examination before Judge Anderson "he made constant reports [to the People's Party representatives] that there was a universal feeling that the 'Mormons' were being persecuted, and indignation was rising in the public mind," and the claim is that he thus deceived them. He was sent to Park City, but confesses his neglect to do what he was sent to perform, namely, procure names of miners employed there. He was sent to Bingham on the same errand, but perpetrated a shameful fraud—if the article referred to is true—by copying the names on the advertised letter list and furnishing the same to the People's Party managers, by which to check the registration lists here. O'Brien is made to see that he was given $100 [illegible] which to effect a certain purpose with Bynon, but "salted it down in his own pocket," and when asked about it said he had lent it to Bynon as directed, but took no note for it. What object was to be accomplished with the $100 is not given, and it is safe to assume that the only truthful part of the reference to it is that O'Brien appropriated it. This is confessed again further on in the article.

He claims to have been directed to get evidence against Clio o fraud in furnishing coal at Fort Douglas, but confesses that he went back and forth between the city and the Fort, sleighriding with "his girl" (it will be remembered that he is a married man), and all that he did for the pay he received was once in a while to "glance at the scales upon which the coal was weighed," and report that nothing could be found against Clio. Under the sub-head "False Reports Made" the sheet which champions this vindicator of the "honor and dignity of the profession," says of him:

"During the whole of this affair and during all this time he was in the employ of the People's Party he constantly filled them with cock and bull stories. He reported to them that he had discovered Judge Powers, Col. Page and others gambling, and that he had trapped them in various ways. His employers commenced to lose faith in him, and so had placed men to watch him."

This description of O'Brien presumably procured from himself, is sufficient. From it it appears that "During the whole of this affair" of his employment to detect registration offenses he lied to his employers, practiced frauds upon them, squandered and embezzled money put into his hands, went sleighriding with "his girl," though a married man, gambled, visited houses of prostitution, and conducted himself generally as a scoundrel and traitor, utterly abandoned to every sentiment of honor.

THAT CORRESPONDENCE.

WE publish today a correspondence which has passed between the chairman of the central committee of the "Liberal" Party and the chairman of the central committee of the People's Party. It speaks for itself.

The response of Mr. Richards to the proposal of Judge Powers is just right, and everybody ought to be able to see the cogency of the reasons for declination set forth by him. The committee does not recognize the right of the registrars in the premises. It has no confidence in men who will override law precedent and the decisions of high tribunals of justice. Many of the persons illegally registered do not reside in this city.

There could be no sounder grounds for the refusal to act upon Mr. Powers' proposition, which we do not believe to be made in good faith.

We do not know what other reasons Mr. Richards or the committee referred to have, but we could cite some. The whole "Liberal" manipulation of the campaign indicates that any information the People's representatives might place before the opposition would be elicited simply to formulate methods to break its force.

Besides, the taking of matters of the kind in joint before the high-handed registrars, who are also "Liberal" candidates, is simply submitting to those interested parties the question as to who shall vote for them and who shall be prevented from voting against them.

A proffer to have the lists purged of illegal "Liberal" voters by those who placed them on the lists is a grim and dreary joke. There is plenty of information on hand, but none to throw away.

A PEOPLE'S VICTORY.

LET it be kept in mind that a proposal to steal an election by fraud is one thing and its accomplishment is another. Because of that intention being apparent on the face of the "Liberal" anti-"Mormon" conduct of the present campaign, is no reason for the people being discouraged, or acting upon the presumption that the nefarious plot will succeed. There should be more and more determination to prevent the consummation of the robbery. *It can be prevented.* The People's managers are in possession of so much information that ought to be fatal to the opposition that the prospects are still bright for a People's victory.

Stake Conference.

The quarterly conference of Box Elder Stake was held on Sunday and Monday, January 26 and 27, 1890, at Brigham City, President Rudger Clawson presiding. On the stand were the Presidency of the Stake, Apostle L. Snow, members of the High Council and others.

The forenoon meeting of the first day was occupied by Bishops reporting the condition of their wards, which were generally favorable, and by Counselor A. Madsen, who remarked on the apportionment required to finish our Tabernacle. He read the Word of Wisdom and made some effective comments thereon.

In the afternoon the Sacrament was administered by the Bishopric of the Third Ward. The Church and Stake authorities were presented, and all unanimously sustained. Apostle L. Snow addressed the young on the necessity of obtaining a knowledge of the truth of God's work; how it could be secured, and of the glorious opportunities lying within the reach of the young. President Clawson gave notice of the coming week's meetings of Bishops, High Council and the Priesthood, and requested the merchants of Brigham City to close their stores during the hours of Conference meetings on Monday.

The meetings of the 10th consisted of Bishops' reports, testimonies of local Elders, remarks by Counselor C. Kelly on the quorums of Priesthood, settling of difficulties, and the order of the Church tribunals. Prest. R. Clawson spoke of the blessings to be obtained by attending meetings, dwelt at length on sacrifice, tithing, offerings, and was pleased at the generous response made to furnish means to finish our Tabernacle, which would not be dedicated until all expenses were paid. Work on the galleries would commence tomorrow. Meetings would be held in each ward at 2 p. m. on Sundays, and the usual Sunday evening meetings discontinued for the present. Apostle L. Snow said if we expend our time and means in the service of God and afterwards receive eternal life, we are amply paid. He tendered a high compliment to Brother Lee and our home choir for furnishing such beautiful music during conference.

JAMES BYWATER,
Stake Clerk.

LETTER FROM CHICAGO.

"Jonius" Criticizes The Recent Report of Governor Thomas.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29, 1890. [Special Correspondence of the DESERET NEWS.]—I have just finished reading the report of A. L. Thomas, Governor of Utah, to the Secretary of the Interior, dated October 20, 1889. He says the foreign-born Mormon population has been increased by 16,094 emigrants since 1880. He makes no allowance for deaths or resignations. He probably concludes that Mormons, like office-holders, never die, and few resign. The Mormon emigration for 1889 he sets down at 1,368—a very modest figure compared to the entire immigration of 1889.

Let us compare this with other sects. Take the Roman Catholics; we find that from distinctly if not exclusively Catholic countries, for 1889:

Ireland supplies	43,557
Italy and her Islands	35,737
France and Belgium	8,848
Poland	3,500
Hungary and Bohemia	14,000
Austria	20,000
Spain and Portugal	600
South and Central America	1,000
West India Islands	3,000
Atlantic Islands	2,319
Total	148,560

Germany and Switzerland supply over 100,000, and of these there is probably one-half Roman Catholics, but not to over-estimate, let us say one-third are Romanists, which gives 35,333 of undoubted Catholics. Then Canada has certainly supplied over 25,000 Irish and French Catholics, and Mexico probably about 5000. This gives us a total Roman Catholic immigration to the United States for the fiscal year of 1889 of 212,000. The grand aggregate of immigration from all the countries of the world for the fiscal year of 1889 is 444,472. Hence we find that very nearly half of that immigration is unquestionably Roman Catholic. The grand total of immigration to the United States from 1875 to 1879 inclusive is 6,250,000, half of which is unquestionably Roman Catholic, so that the estimate furnished by Cardinal Gibbons of his followers (10,000,000) is not at all over-estimated; on the contrary, it is far under the real figures, when the prolific powers of that church are considered.

It may be said that Ireland supplies many Protestants which are included in the above, but England supplied an immigration of 68,000 for last half year, and we know that a large percentage of that is Catholic, entirely Irish of course. There are large colonies of Irish in the English cities, and the second generation of the Irish there emigrate to America. Any way the matter is handled it will be found that half the immigration to the United States is Roman Catholic.

Compare your 1368 Mormons with your 212,000 Romanists for 1889 and try to suppress a smile if you can at Governor Thomas' dreadful apprehensions that these few terrible Mormons will eat up the poor, innocent, guileless, sinless followers of Leo XIII. There is about one Mormon to every 200 Romans, and when we add 200 of other sects, we find that this one Mormon will get away with 400 poor, honest Europeans unless Congress stops Mormon immigration. Of course I can't help commending the philanthropy of Governor Thomas for taking such interest in Leo XIII, and also in helping to protect Hungarians, Bohemians and Clan-na-Gaels. I hope it is not treason to wish the governor a long and happy life for his Christian efforts.

The governor says the bulk of the Mormon immigration comes from England and Scandinavia. This is no laughing matter, and it is one worthy of the formidable State document which the governor furnishes. Why not the Secretary of the Interior be warned in time of what is coming? 1,368 corrupt, demoralized, savage Englishmen and Swedes are going to destroy 212,000 Huns, Vandals and Clan-na-Gaels. Poor innocent babes!

Let us glance at religion in general in this country, and moralize a moment.

In examining the religions of the United States we find 5 kinds of Adventists, 15 kinds of Baptists, 3 kinds of Quakers, 5 kinds of Lutherans, 14 kinds of Methodists, 4 kinds of Mennonites, 9 kinds of Presbyterians, 4 kinds of Episcopalians, then there are the Christian Union, the Congregational, German Evangelical, Moravian, Universalist, Unitarian, New Jerusalem, Greek and Roman. There are probably over 70 denominations of professing Christians in the United States. Of these we find 10,000,000 Romans, 4,000,000 Baptists, 4,500,000 Methodists, 1,180,000 Presbyterians, and all these Mormonism is supposed to wipe out before breakfast, while the Congregationalists, Unitarians and Lutherans will come in for lunch, and all the others will make a snug tea at 5 o'clock.

It is really alarming to contemplate what horrors are ahead of us. Just fancy, 100,000 Mormons are going to swallow up the seventy or more religions of the United States with their 70,000,000 of followers.

When the governor wrote that report he must have eaten a terrible feed of pork and beans a few moments before. Although the governor should not care for the Puritan delicacy, seeing that he is a Welshman, welsh rarebit ought to be his favorite.

I commend the above figures to Mr. Stewart, of Vermont. There is considerable talk about renewing the dwarfing New England States with Scandinavian colonists, and giving them facilities to offset the French Canadians. But if Governor Thomas means what he says, the countrymen of Gustavus Adolphus must be kept out, and those of the St. Bartholomew massacre admitted. It is really surprising that we Americans, who are supposed to have such a keen sense of the ridiculous, should make such exaggerated asses of ourselves on the Mormon question. Perjury, misrepresentation and falsehood are openly resorted to, to down the Mormon and rob him of his little home. There is not another people in the world that would allow themselves to be humbugged thus. Look at Wardell, and the murdered Green. The fact is that the Utah gang are making a regular Mediinty minstrel troupe of themselves.

JUNIUS.

CURRENT TOPICS IN EUROPE.

Death of the Empress Augusta.—The Belgian Strike.—Republicanism Aggressive.—Progress of France.—Movements in Turkey, etc.

EUROPE, Jan. 13th, 1890. [Special Correspondence of the DESERET NEWS.]—By the death o the German Empress-mother who fell a victim to the Russian influenza on the 9th inst., at Berlin, the poor of Germany have lost their best friend. Born in 1811, she had nearly attained her seventy-ninth year, and it is no exaggeration to say that fully two-thirds of her life have been devoted to the cause of suffering humanity. In 1829, when nearly eighteen years of age, she was married to Prince William of Prussia, who afterward became King William I of Prussia and Emperor of Germany. During nearly four-fifths of her married life Prussia enjoyed the blessings of peace, and the late Empress-mother, under her successive titles of Princess William, Queen of Prussia and Empress of Germany, set an example of benevolence and philanthropy to German womanhood, which bore inestimable fruit during the seven momentous years when "German unity was forging." The three sanguinary wars of 1864, 1866 and 1870 afforded German matrons and maidens an opportunity to prove how well they had profited by their royal teacher's instructions. The lessons the German officers learned during the great American Civil War developed a care for the sick and wounded soldiery such as had never been known in the history of European wars. Vep Moltke found in the late Empress-mother an able helper in the sanitary condition of the German armies. She became the self-appointed supervisor and inspector of those sanitary measures which saved the life of many a brave warrior who had been wounded on the field of battle.

When in 1922 she was married to Prince William of Prussia, her reception in Berlin was the occasion of unwonted enthusiasm, and additional interest was added to the pageant by the fact that the Czar and Czarina of Russia came all the way from Warsaw to be present at the wedding. But for the gay ceremonies of the Capital she cared but little. On the other hand, her sympathies were ever alive to the sorrows of the poor and unfortunate. It is worthy of remark that the diamond coronet which she as Princess William wore on the day of her marriage was the same one that was worn fifty-two years later by another Princess William as the knot of the affair with the Empress-mother's grandson, the present Emperor of Germany.

The late Empress-mother was not only a person of wonderful beauty but likewise of great intelligence, and to her German unity owes more than is generally conceded. When her father-in-law, King Frederick William of Prussia, was offered the crown of Germany by the Diet of Frankfort, in 1848, he declined the honor, and it was only by her influence that he at length became more favorable. Her opinions often clashed with those of Prince Bismarck, and it can now be said to her praise that her policy made Bismarck famous in spite of himself, though he affects to resent all interference of women in politics. The Empress-mother lived to see the realization of her ideal of a United Germany, with Prussia at its head. She lived to share the Imperial throne with her husband, and to see her son and grandson succeed to this dream of her earlier years.

The troubles among the coal miners of Belgium seem to be decreasing. The results appear to be favorable to the laborers. They seem to have been more anxious for limitation of hours than any rise in wages. In this respect they are of the same opinion as their fellow craftsmen in other parts of the world. In fact, it seems to be conceded generally that in this particular industry fewer hours are necessary for the well-being of the men. Eight hours of coal mining is as much as any human being should, with our modern ideas of humanity, be asked to do. When the golden age, "the good time coming," which the poets describe, shall arrive, nobody will be expected to over-tax his hands or his brains. But the millennium is not here yet. Whether the shortening of the hours of labor will increase the opportunities for labor, is a question about which there is some dispute. The Unionists have got Lord Randolph Churchill on their side, even if such men as Lord Salisbury still profess to be in the dark.

The influenza epidemic still occupies a great share of public attention throughout Europe, and it is worthy of note that in 1889—the jubilee of Queen Victoria's accession—a similar epidemic raged throughout Europe. It is said that from January 20th, 1837, the average number of burials in London exceeded one thousand each day. The churchyards were all bustle and confusion. Groups of mourners with corpses were obliged to wait for their turn till the officiating clergyman could perform the funeral service. At a meeting of the Westminster Medical Society, Dr. Johnson stated that the influenza had been more violent in its character and universal in its extent than the cholera epidemic of 1832. From present appearances we may conclude that the epidemic is not so violent as it was fifty-three years ago.

A great change is taking place in the political feeling of Europe. In the beginning of 1889 the republic of France seemed tottering to its fall. Boulangerism was in the ascendancy, and republicans of every shade of opinion feared the consequences. Today it is different. Republicanism is no longer on the defensive only, it yields an influence in every monarchy of Europe. The recent revolution in Brazil will certainly have an influence on all the Latin nations of Europe. A popular uprising in favor of a republican path in Spain and Portugal, would be a surprise to no one. Italy also wishes a larger liberty. It is only the fear of Papal supremacy and the need of a strong central government that prevents her from attempting a federal republic. Then would Sardinia, Savoy, Lombardy, Venetia, Tuscany and Naples realize their political dream, while at the same time they would be confederated for mutual protection.

As an instance of the change of political feeling may be noted the rapid sale of a book of travels which has lately been translated and republished. In 1789 Sir Arthur Young, a famous Englishman in his day, traveled over France, and wrote a book concerning its condition and institutions. It is this book, which so terribly sets forth the condition of France before the Revolution, that is now republished, and it is with pride that Frenchmen point to the progress they have made. According to this work, Paris, a century ago, had "narrow, dirty streets, without foot pavements, and no well-dressed persons could traverse the streets without injury to their clothing." What a contrast to the Paris of today, with its sunny boulevards and exquisite gardens—the paradise of good Americans and the despair of patriotic Londoners! Then there was no Madeleine, no Arc d'Etoile, or Rue de la Paix or Rue de Rivoli, or Palace d'Elysee. The Pantheon, the Louvre and the Luxembourg were not yet finished, and not one Boulevard in ten had an existence. But this is not all; in the country the changes are equally great. The traveler of that day "never saw such poverty and neglect." It reminded him of Ireland, "the state of the people was even more dreadful than the desolation of the farms. From north to south, from east to west, he found "men without proper shoes or clothes, and women crushed by toil into hideous savages." Such is the description given by an English poet, the friend of Channing, Burke, and Pitt. A hundred years have passed since then; and what a change. The waste places have disappeared, on every side millions of acres have come into cultivation by peasant owners. The land overflows with milk and honey, fruits, vegetables, oil, wine and grain. The people as a rule live in good houses. The desolate land with its numerous forests, where formerly the nobility hunted the foxes and boars, is now a vast garden, and millions of happy landowners rejoice in their homes. What has caused this change? It would perhaps require a long story. The Frenchman believes that it was the revolution and the establishment of the republic.

"The world moves for all that" were the words of Galileo after his terrible ordeal before the Inquisition, and similar words might be applied to that terribly slow-moving institution, known as the Ottoman Empire. Its progress is now visible even with the naked eye. During the last month the Sultan has issued his decree prohibiting the importation of African slaves into his dominions. The prohibition of the negro slave trade by Turkey is a considerable step towards the final abolition of slavery in the Empire. In Turkey slavery is modified in many ways. A white slave in the harem of a Sultan or a Pasha may become herself the mother of a future prince or lord. The black slave has no such chance. What was called "chattel" slavery in America practically does not exist. There are no auctions, no public sales of mothers torn from their children, nor wives from their husbands; nor is there a traffic in white women with the negro taint in their veins. These horrible commercial incidents of the institution of America are unknown in the east. It is not often that we find Turkey setting a good example to the so-called Christian nations of Europe, but the statesmen of France may note with advantage that according to the terms of the new decree English, German and American commanders are allowed to search vessels suspected of carrying slaves even if they fly the Turkish flag, while Turkish captains are allowed similar privileges in regard to other nations. To the present time France denies all nations the right of search. For half a century Great Britain and America have been at work for the suppression of the slave trade. Germany and then Italy at length came over to the side of humanity. Portugal also has ranged herself on the side of right, and it now remains for France to do her part. Her explorers have done good work, and her new territories on the Congo give her an unquestionable interest in the matter. She can hardly lag behind now that Turkey has joined the movement against the curse that still makes Africa the Dark Continent.

Another important epoch in the history of Turkey has just been passed. A telegram from Constantinople announces the fact that track-laying has commenced on the long-talked-of railway which is to connect the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus with the great cities of Asia Minor and Syria. In a few months it is expected that the first section between Constantinople, or rather Scutari, and Angora will be completed, and trains will be running up among the forest-clad hills of Cilicia—the native land of the Apostle Paul. The completion of the whole line to Damascus and Bussorah is only a question of time, and no great time either, for in spite of the supposed stagnation of everything under the dominion of the Turk, there is a good deal more commercial activity and a great deal more progress during the last twenty years than many people are inclined to believe. This railway will traverse the famous range of Mount Olympus, passing through a region that was civilized and populous a thousand years before the Ottoman Turks had made their appearance on the stage of history. The construction of so important a line is an undeniable indication of progress in Asia Minor, and goes far to prove that even in the Asiatic dominions of the Turk the world still moves.

J. H. WARD.

ENOUGH OF IT.

The Unseemly Squabble in the House of Representatives Still Goes On.

THE NEW YORK BANK DISCLOSURES.

Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, Resigns.

A RAILROAD ACCIDENT THROUGH CARELESSNESS.

"An Appeal From the Northwest."—No Tidings of the Steamship "Erin."

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

STILL BICKERING.

The Turbulent Scenes in the House Kept up.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The public seems to have taken it for granted that the great parliamentary struggle in the House is practically over and that the exciting and turbulent scenes of the last few days are not to be kept up, because the gallleries, while pretty well filled at the hour of meeting today, did not present the jammed appearance of yesterday, and there was no such pressure and surging through the corridors as was the case on Friday. Nevertheless, there is an understanding among the members that the democrats will persist in their tactics and obstruct as far as possible all legislative proceedings, so long as there is no regular body of rules to govern them.

The Speaker, at the close of prayer, directed the clerk to read the journal of yesterday. One of the leading clerks proceeded to do so, but when he came to the phrase "yeas and nays," etc., McMillan interrupted and requested that the reading be in full.

"Does the gentleman," said the Speaker, desire the reading of the names?"

"I do," was McMillan's response; and the Speaker ordered that that be done.

The clerk started out again and

RUSHED THROUGH THE NAMES

at railroad speed. The journal embraced a full stenographic report of the Speaker's statement in reply to Bynum's question of personal privilege including the points of "general applause," etc. The reading was closed at 12:20, and instantly Springer was on his feet with a motion to correct the journal. McKinley was not so precipitate, but he got up slowly and moved that the journal be approved, calling for the previous motion on that question.

The Speaker recognized McKinley, but Springer was not to be ignored and immediately made a motion to adjourn. "In view of the fact," he said, "that we have no rules."

"The gentleman from Illinois," said the Speaker, "is out of order in making any motion to adjourn. The question now is, shall the House now adjourn?" He put the question, but several democrats demanded the yeas and nays, and that interesting exercise was proceeded with.

The democrats did not refrain from voting and consequently it was not necessary for the Speaker to keep his little memorandum of members present and not voting. After the roll call was completed, the Speaker was about to announce the result, but was stopped by a demand from McMillan, that the recapitulation vote be read. That also helped to consume time, and it was 1 p. m. when the result was announced—yeas 135, nays 158. So the House refused to adjourn.

That Bank Affair.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The President of the Sixth National Bank Peter J. Claassen, who surrendered himself last evening, was held in $30,000 bail today by United States Commissioner Shields. Mr. Claassen's counsel and friends are now trying to obtain bondsmen. Meanwhile Mr. Claassen will remain in the custody of the United States officers.

It Looks Bad.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Hopes had been entertained here that the first vessel to arrive from the Azores would bring news of the safety of the National line steamer *Erin* from New York for London, now long overdue. These hopes, however, were dispelled today by the arrival of the British ship *Gibraltar* from St. Michaels. The steamer *Gibraltar* reports that up to the time of her sailing nothing had been heard at the Azores of the missing steamer.

The "Professor" in Jail.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., Feb. 1.—Professor Alfred Brown, a "professor of medicine," was yesterday convicted of practicing medicine without a diploma and using incantations and "hoodoo" methods, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a $70 fine.

A Deal In Horses.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 1.—Merritt Tappan, stable superintendent of Bremner Bros., of Berlin, Germany, is in the city and today bought four young blooded horses from Robert Stren, for $1875. Two carloads of horses bought in the west by this firm passed through here last night for New York, en route to Germany. Among them were "Little Thorne," 2:23¼; "Baxter B.," 2:25; "Kitty G.," 2:23¾ and "General Garfield," the stallion. Other purchases of blooded stock were made at Rome, N. Y., and in New York. "Dan Jenkins," 2:24¼, was added to the string.

Death of an English Judge.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Judge Manisty of the Queen's Bench division of the high court of justice, who was recently stricken with paralysis while on the bench, died today.

The Duke of Cambridge.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—It is reported that the Duke of Cambridge resigned his position as commander-in-chief of the British army in October, and that he will be succeeded by the Duke of Connaught, the Queen's third son.

Its Annual Statement.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy annual statement, including the Burlington & Missouri River road for 1889, shows: Gross earnings, $26,778,312; operating expenses, $16,569,314; net earnings, $10,208,998.

Another Sensation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—An Ottawa special says: A printed statement, entitled "An appeal from the northwest," is being actively circulated among members of Parliament. It is from the settlers of Bresaylor, in the far west, who claim that during the rebellion in 1885, although they were all loyal to the crown, they were treated as rebels, their goods were seized by soldiers, they were refused protection, and exposed to assaults and the thievery of Indians, and generally ill-treated. The document charges General Sir Frederick Middleton, commander of the north-west expedition, with appropriating a large stock of furs belonging to one Bremner, for which Bremner has never been compensated. The appeal says: We have proof that General Middleton took these furs under the pretense of keeping them safe for Bremner. We have proof that these furs were shipped by General Middleton's order to keep himself and others, and when the deputation brought that matter before the minister of the interior we were assured that Bremner would be paid for his furs, whether he would be paid for his other losses or not. The matter has created a profound sensation.

It Was Carelessness.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 1.—The coroner's jury has decided that the terrible wreck on Monday last, near Carmel, Indiana, was caused by the carelessness of the railroad officials in using "shims."

Gas Explosion.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 1.—An explosion of gas is reported to have occurred in the Nottingham shaft of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company at Plymouth, at 11 o'clock this morning. It is rumored that a number of men are imprisoned in the mine, but reliable particulars cannot be learned at this writing.

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January 28th, Virginius.
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" 30th, Julius Cæsar.
" 31st, Hamlet.
Matinee Feb. 1, Ingomar.
February 1st, Richard III.
Season Tickets, Good for entire Six Performances, $5.00

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