

A NEW MOVE AGAINST THE "MORMONS."

FOR some malice, rank injustice, mean dishonesty and murderous bigotry against the Latter-day Saints—commonly called "Mormons"—commend us to the professedly "Christian" journals and preachers of free America. They have been the chief disseminators of slander and falsehood, by which popular prejudice has been created against us, and the prime instigators of the bloody and unlawful deeds that have been done for our extermination.

Among the numerous suggestions that have been offered of late to the Government for the "stamping out of Mormonism," is one from the Chicago *Interior*, a pious Presbyterian organ of latter-day Phariseism. Here it is:

"Let the lands and tenements of the Mormons be thrown open to original entry by civilized settlers." Let it be understood that the army will keep out of the way in Utah for four years, and that the use and occupation of Mormon property for one year is to give a pre-emption title. There are enough young men in the West and South who are seeking homes, to flush up the pest, fumigate the Territory and to establish themselves in ninety days after the word 'go' is given."

After the "Mormons" have opened this region to settlement and civilization, redeemed the sterile wastes from solitude and worthlessness, turned the streams upon the parched and barren soil, made grain and fruit and flowers to flourish where sage and sand were once all that met the eye, built up homes and towns and schoolhouses and churches and public buildings, and bought and paid for the land which they made of value by their toil and enterprise, the Government which took their money to declare the soil void, and encourage others to swarm in and rob them of their lawful possessions. And it is a "Christian" paper that counsels this!

"The use and occupation of Mormon property for a year is to give a pre-emption title" to any "Christian," after the order of the *Interior*, who seizes and holds the land. The cry is to be "Amen." In the name of the Lord let us rob somebody! Sweet "Christian" counsel! Admirable advice to young people! "Go west, young man, and get rich by robbing the Mormons!"

But did the eminently honest and sanctified *Interior* ever think about what the "Mormons" might be doing at the time when these new-fangled "pre-emptors" were trying their hands at "the use and occupation of Mormon property"? We wrote not. The Presbyterian *Interior* had better send a Christian spy or two into the "Mormon" *Interior* to see whether the robbing process is likely to be attended with any degree of safety, not to say success.

Every religious paper that has any decency left, when discussing the "Mormon" question, should denounce the atrocious suggestion of the *Interior* and all others that tend to the perpetration of foul wrong in battling with supposed heresy. The *Congregationalist* of Boston has the following to say about it:

"For a Christian journal to advocate wholesale robbery, which inevitably would be accompanied with more or less bloodshed, and the possibility of which would add to the ruffians in the West and stimulate them to their worst deeds, is as amazing as it is wrong."

It really seems as though sense and reason, as well as justice and fairness depart from all who make a hobby of opposing the system called "Mormonism." Presidents and politicians, lecturers and journalists, preachers and people, they descend into folly or rush into madness and insanity. We advise the *Interior* to put a wet cloth on its head and then retire and read the sermon on the Mount.

SCHOOL MEETINGS AND THE SCHOOL LAW.
School trustees in the various districts of this Territory should bear in mind that the time is near for the regular annual school meeting under the school law of 1890. The statute requires them to call the meeting "by advertising at least three times in some newspaper published in the county, having a general circulation therein, or by posting up notices in three public places in the district." This notice must be given at least ten days before the time appointed for the meeting, which is the first Monday in June—that will be on the 6th—and must state distinctly the time, place and object of the meeting.

The objects of the meeting designated in the law are to elect a trustee for three years; to receive a report from the Trustees of their official accounts, receipts and expenditure of moneys, etc.

The voting at this meeting must be by ballot, and only the registered voters of the district can vote for the election of trustees. But if a tax is to be assessed for school purposes, notice having been given to that effect, a two-thirds majority vote of the property taxpayers resident in the district is required.

The people in the different school districts should make their arrangements beforehand as to what they desire at the regular school meeting, and have everything ready in proper time. And the leading mistake in those districts should be to let nothing be allowed to slip by that ought to be attended to as the law directs. Such trustees as will carry out the wishes of the people, instead of their own whims and notions, should be selected, and if the people do not install the right kind of officers it is their own fault, for the power is placed in their hands.

Remember, the notice of meeting must be given at least ten days before the first Monday in June, and the school

meeting must be held on that day. Where it is practically impossible to give notice in the best manner of giving notice, it is desirable that all who are interested should be notified. If trustees will both advertise and post up notices they will be sure of having complied with the law and of having done their best to inform the qualified voters.

JURORS' FEES IN CIVIL CASES.

This Jurors in the case recently decided in favor of Z. C. M. I. received their fees for services rendered. This is quite just and proper. The course of Z. C. M. I. should be followed in all civil cases. It is an injustice to jurors, many of them poor men, to be compelled by law to leave their homes and remain for an indefinite period subject to the requirements of the court, and sit on cases of dispute between citizens, without any compensation for labor and loss of time. If the law requires their services the law should provide for their compensation.

The question may here be asked, why has not the law made this provision? Some hard talk has been indulged in, by persons who seize every opportunity to find fault, at the expense of the Legislative Assembly. That body has been held up to reprobation for not providing for jurors fees in civil cases. This has been done simply to create ill-feeling. Those who make the most noise about it are they who are not affected by it. And they know that they are misrepresenting when they seek to find fault.

The Legislature of 1890 did pass a bill providing for jurors fees in civil cases, and the only reason why it is not now a law is because of the absolute veto power which has been so many times used against the best interests of the people. The bill provided for a deposit on the commencement of each civil suit requiring jury service, and for the disposition of the money to the jurors. It was not considered right that the Territory should pay the expenses of private civil causes, nor encourage litigation by feeling jurors to settle personal disputes. The parties should pay for their own litigation and have just as much right to pay jurors fees as court fees.

But the Governor vetoed the bill, and so the poor men who spend time for litigants for nothing should grumble at the Executive if they want to complain, and not at the Legislature. And the anti-"Mormon" growlers should snap, if at all, at the non-"Mormon" Governor, for in assailing the Assembly they are "barking up the wrong tree."

FISH CULTURE.

The following letter to Professor Barfoot, of this city, explains the reason why the supply of carp for Utah pisciculturists has not arrived and will not arrive this season, and also induce many persons perhaps to prepare for the care and culture of the fish, so as to be ready when they do arrive:

"SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, Washington, D. C., May 10, 1891.

I am sorry to say that it was impossible to send you any carp by the hands of Mr. Livingstone Stone, that gentleman having found it necessary to leave California a few days ago by way of the South Pacific road. He was charged with investigating the character of certain rivers along the line of the road and their fitness for shad and other food fishes. It will therefore be necessary to defer action until fall, when I think it may be possible to provide for the supply of fish by sending a supply of fish. This will give an opportunity to have the ponds constructed, and I can probably send you even 1,000 without much difficulty, and as 30 fish represent the supply for five acres of water, there will be little difficulty in furnishing a large number of persons with the usual stock of fish. Please address me at the following: Joseph L. Baird, Esq., Fish Commissioner, Salt Lake City, Utah."

Respectfully yours,
JOSEPH L. BAIRD, Esq., Fish Commissioner, Salt Lake City, Utah."

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOURTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

CONCLUSION OF YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The Senate went into executive session and when the doors were re-opened the President submitted the following preamble and resolution which was ordered printed:

Whereas, the auditor of railroad accounts has reported that on Feb. 14, 1891, and transmitted by the Secretary of the Interior to Congress on Feb. 15th, 1891, sets forth that while the amount of earnings of the Pacific R. R. has steadily increased since 1874, that of the Central Pacific has steadily decreased, and Whereas, in this same connection it is also set forth that this is owing partly to the fact that the Central Pacific has diverted business from the subsidized road to the lines owned by the owners of the Central Pacific who are paid high rates therefor, and Whereas, the commissioner of railroad accounts recommends, and the Secretary of the Interior concurs in his recommendation, to wit, that the rate of the Central Pacific R. R. be changed so far as relates to the amount required from the Central Pacific so that 50 per cent. of the net earnings of that company may be applied to the payment of the debt instead of five per cent. as the law now is.

Therefore, be it resolved, That the committee on judiciary of the Senate be directed to inquire into all these matters, and particularly touching the relations of the Central Pacific Railroad to the subsidized and other corporations, and especially those lines and corporations in which its stockholders are interested and report to the Senate at the next regular session, what in their judgment is proper and necessary to most effectively protect the interests of the United States.

Morgan offered a resolution, which was printed, looking to the classification of officers and employees of the general land office.

Cockrell offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for the report of the survey of the Ogea River. Adopted.

Bayard offered the following, which was laid on the table for future session.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of two Senators, be appointed by the chair to wait, upon the President and inquire if he has any other business to lay before the Senate.

Adjourned.

AMERICAN.

Gov. Foster on Conkling's Coup.

NEW YORK, 18.—Gov. Foster, of Ohio, says: Senator Platt has decided to resign and his intention was formed last Thursday and that he had stated the fact both to the President and Senator Conkling. Conkling's action was not a total surprise to the President and his advisors. When Platt communicated his intention to Conkling, as 25 of the 37 republican senators had signed their intention of voting to confirm Robertson, he (Conkling) saw the game was up and confidentially declared his intention of resigning with Platt.

Had the rumors that the relations between the two senators from New York were unfriendly, any foundation? It appears, answered Gov. Foster, both Cornell and Senator Platt had decided to support Robertson because they thought such a course would harmonize the discordant elements in the State of New York. When Conkling learned of the nomination and their determination, he was so indignant they were compelled to withhold their consent.

Is there any possibility of the resignation of either Arthur or James? In my judgment, no. Conkling alone is responsible for this action and will stand by its result. Will it be a failure, you think? Continued the reporter.

On that question I am not prepared to express an opinion, but of this you can be certain, that Robertson's name will not be withdrawn unless at his own request. As far as its effects on the President is concerned, this stroke of Conkling will fall very flat. The Governor said in parting, Conkling had asked as a personal favor that Platt would allow his colleague's resignation to be read to the Senate.

CONKLING TALKS.

And So Do Persons and Papers.

And This Is What They Say.

WASHINGTON, 18.—Conkling talked freely to his friends and severely censured the administration, and is entirely confident of the re-election of Platt and himself without going near Albany. He spoke bitterly of the President as violating union. His re-election would commission him to fight the administration to the bitter end, wherever he could. He did not believe the democrats would allow the Senate to adjourn. The President was another Hayes. The republican party was disgusted with this sort of a President, and his treachery towards the republicans would make it solid for a stalwart man like Grant for president.

The cabinet stand by the President, and believe Conkling resigned because he was too weak to meet the final issue. The country is the President they say. Sherman denied that it would hurt the party anywhere, but refused to discuss the question, Conkling being a colleague of his. Some of Conkling's friends criticize him severely. One says the public condemn the act as childish and trifling.

The *Journal of Commerce* is out in a strong anti-Conkling article and upholds Robertson's nomination. The *Herald* takes a moderate Conkling view of the question and says: Garfield owes his election to Conkling and should give him great consideration, instead of which he has deceived him. Garfield's course threatens the safety of the country and party. He has made a degrading alliance with Blaine against others. He should ask Blaine to resign and the cabinet to resign. Hamilton Fish, Edmund Sherman, Boutwell, Hoar, Washburne and such men about him.

The *Times* sneers at this dramatic display of principles and statesmanship. Platt and Conkling have merely penned a clumsy apology for an unprecedented and ineffectual act. The motives have been low which actuated the President to displace Merritt, but the senators exhausted all legitimate weapons of opposition, and then did their whole duty. The possibility of the failure of Conkling to be re-elected, is much discussed. Blaine is in close communication with Robertson, who will be confirmed by a nearly unanimous vote. When the election of senators comes before the New York legislature, Robertson will have the collective influence of his hands, and his power and influence will be naturally increased thereby, and he may rally enough republicans to defeat Conkling. A prominent and active republican senator, who was going to Albany to assist in defeating Conkling. The democrats would unite with the republicans on an anti-Conkling man.

Conkling is bitterly opposed to Robertson now. Conkling's plan is to have the senatorial candidates chosen by caucus. He won't go to Albany, but has spent a day in an enormous mass of correspondence by mail and telegraph, to all sections of New York, working up his friends to activity in his behalf. Should any other way than the caucus be devised for selecting the candidates, his friends would hardly be able to pull him through. It is rumored that Platt has consented to let Conkling be elected for his term, ending 1897, for the reason that if Garfield or Blaine should be nominated and Conkling's term run out at the same time, he would have to work against both. Conkling declared yesterday that if returned he would fight the administration in all times and ways. The President says every member of his cabinet endorses every word said in connection with Robertson, and the cabinet is entirely harmonious. Even James is now in accord with the President.

James of Nevada, the only senator to object to-day to the immediate confirmation of Robertson. He stands firmly by Conkling. The administration is related with the shape of affairs, and does not believe the republicans of New York will be weakened at all. Republican senators also agree that a party doesn't depend on any one man for success. Conkling did write a letter to the President urging him to withdraw Robertson. The letter was enclosed to Senator Jones of Nevada, who delivered it. It is claimed by Conkling's friends that Grant will stand by him in all that he does and even will return to the aid of Conkling.

The President will not make more nominations to-morrow and a final adjournment will certainly be on Friday.

It is announced that Chandler's nomination will go over to Conkling, but several democrats deny it.

Roscoe Conkling, in his letter to the governor, makes the following statement: "Mr. Fish, son of the former distinguished Secretary of State, and in deference to an ancient practice, placed his position at the disposal of the new administration, but was ready to remain at least if desired to do so." The diplomatic bureau, State Department, gives the following as the facts in the case: Fish, on the 18th of February, 1891, wrote Secretary Blaine he would decline to remain longer at his post and enclosed his resignation. On the 7th of March, Fish addressed a letter to Secretary Blaine, asking to be relieved from duty. The resignation was accepted and a note of acknowledgment for faithful duty sent Fish by Secretary Blaine. Hearing that news after that, while Fish was unwilling to stay in Switzerland, he might possibly desire still to remain in the diplomatic service, Secretary Blaine telegraphed him on April 14th, asking him to go to Denmark, Gen. Baudeau having declined that mission. Fish replied by cable, declining Denmark for the reason that he desired promotion. In reference to Cramer's appointment as Fish's successor in the Swiss mission, it is learned this was done in answer to the personal request of Gen. Grant, who asked that his brother-in-law might be sent to a more southerly climate, his long residence at Copenhagen interfering with his health.

Governor Foster said to a *Tribune* reporter: Independent republicans made Garfield's nomination possible. They are large and respectable body of men, and the President, in all his conversations with Conkling, distinctly stated he should feel obliged to recognize them in making his appointments, and he spoke particularly of Judge Robertson for whom he had high regard. Conkling did not accuse these men of treachery as his letter intimated. He said, however, that the President overestimated them; that they were few and unimportant to the party. He never said he would oppose their appointment to office. The President did not promise to consult with Conkling before making appointments. When the first 13 appointments were made they were supposed to be Conkling men. Conkling said these names were satisfactory to him and Platt. Conkling strongly objected to Robertson as district attorney, in a multitude of cases of office the President got an implied promise to Platt to consult him before naming the collector. Judge Robertson's name was sent in without consultation with any one and as one appointment taken from the anti-Conkling republicans. The President felt this was one of the most important offices of a national character, and he felt free to name his own choice. Immediately Senator Conkling broke out in violent opposition. Most extraordinary pressure has been brought to bear upon the President to withdraw the nomination, even some of his own intimate friends have joined in this endeavor. The senate caucus adopted a rule which the President as well as others thought would lead under Conkling's management to confirmation of all nominations favorable to Conkling, while that of Robertson would be hurried up. As he had a right to say in what order he would ask the aid of the Senate, he withdrew part of the nominations. In this he was perhaps mistaken. Many republican senators have since said they should not have allowed the nomination of Robertson to remain unacted upon. One or two suggestions were made which I think might have been adopted without the President being accused of lack of courage, but just at this time articles appeared in the New York *Herald* containing statements which bore unmistakable evidence of having been made by Conkling. Conkling and the information furnished by him. These articles were disgustingly abusive, and contained many falsehoods. These attacks upon the President and his cabinet of compromise aside, Senator Conkling tried in many ways to defeat the nomination, resorted to all expedients, but at last he could not have commanded more than six or eight republican votes, and not more on the democratic side.

Failing he could not control, he deserted his post and turned the scale over to the democrats. This end is absolutely out of proportion to the importance of the contest, even if the President is to be censured.

Ex-Senator Lent, chairman of the republican central committee and official head of the Maine organization, said, "I think Senator Conkling has made a mistake. The question at stake is not of sufficient importance to justify him in jeopardizing the interests of the party, by throwing the United States Senate into the hands of the democrats."

Ex-Minister Pierpont, one of the 300 who signed the protest, says: "I cannot see how the republican party can be benefited by throwing the Senate into the hands of the democrats."

The Turkish minister of Justice has left for Syria.

Mrs. Garfield's condition is more favorable than she was a comparatively comfortable day yesterday.

Four railroad repair men of Sunbury, Pa., crossing a trestle, were overtaken by freight train and killed.

Stanley Matthews took the oath of office to-day, and the Chief Justice assigned him to the 6th district, in place of Bradley.

The Palace of Midhat Pasha, Constantinople, was suddenly surrounded to-day by three battalions of troops. He, however, escaped by a side door and took refuge at the French Consulate.

In the monetary conference to-day, Howe and Vreth spoke in favor of bimetalism. Louis Mallet, representing India, pointed to the evil of the depreciation of silver had brought upon India. The next sitting will be Thursday, when Elvart and others will speak.

HENRY'S CARDIAC SALVE.
THE BEST SALVE IN THE world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chomels, Corns, all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. The salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Be sure you get HENRY'S CARDIAC SALVE, as all others are but imitations. Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

HENRY'S CARDIAC SALVE.
The most wonderful and marvelous success in cases where persons are sick or pining away from a condition of mind, nervousness, or a knowledge of all the things that are going on for doctors. They begin to cure from the first dose and keep it up until perfect health and strength is restored. Wherever you are in this way need not suffer, when they can get Hop Bitters. See "Truths" and "Frover's" in another column.

Better Get It Now.
It saves life and doctor's bills. We mean BROWN'S BLACKBERRY AND GINGER, the most successful remedy ever introduced into the human system. It is a cure for the cure of Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Cholera Morbus. For sale by Z. C. M. I., Godbe, Pits & Co., and Moore, Allen & Co., Salt Lake.

DIED.

At West Jordan, May 17, 1891, DAVID OMAN, son of Joseph J. O., and Fanny Williams, aged 1 month and 11 days.

Of old age, on Friday the 18th day of May, at 8 minutes past 11 o'clock a. m., at the residence of Benjamin F. Cooke, Grover Cooke, Ben Elder County, Utah Territory, SARAH JOY, the mother of Frank Joy, wife of Benjamin F. Cooke.

Deceased was the daughter of James and Sarah Masterston. She was born on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1816, at 101 in the County of Norfolk, England, thus making but two months and two days of being 85 years of age. She obeyed the gospel in the Portsmouth branch of the "Southampton" Conference; emigrated therefrom in April, 1851, with her daughter and son-in-law, B. F. and Mary J. Cooke, with whom she lived up to the time of her death. She died as she lived, a faithful Latter-day Saint, with a full assurance of a glorious resurrection and exaltation. She was held in high esteem and love by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.—COM.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

In obedience to the general request, the

Philharmonic Society

Will Repeat, on

Wednesday Ev'g, May 18,

Haydn's Sublime Work,

THE CREATION!

In which the Society scored such a Grand Triumph last week.

All the ladies and gentlemen who so ably sustained the solo parts will reappear, with the

FULL CHORUS OF VOICES

AND THE

EXCELLENT ORCHESTRA.

PROF. T. RADCLIFF, CONDUCTOR.

Popular Prices of Admission. No extra charge for reserved seats. 10

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

Commentary of

THE GRAND HAVELY BOOM!

THE FASHIONABLE EVENT,

THREE PERFORMANCES ONLY!

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY MAY 18TH AND 20TH.

And a Special Matinee Saturday at 12:30 noon.

REORGANIZED AND REVISED.

NEW COMPANY! NEW STARS

HAVELY'S ORIGINAL AND ONLY

WIDOW BEDOTT COMEDY CO.

Direct from Havely's 14th Street Theatre, New York.

MR. CHARLES B. BISHOP.

As the Inimitable Widow, Supported by the Original Celebrated Comedy Company of New York Artists.

Don't Forget the new Matinee Saturday.

Popular Prices. Seats, 50c, 75c, 1.00 and 1.50. Reserved seats \$1.00. Sale of seats commencing Thursday morning, May 18th, at Box Office.

W. D. Monday, May 23, 24 and 25.

HAVELY'S CELEBRATED STRAITJACKET COMEDY CO.

Notice to the Tax-Payers of the 19th District.

I OR MY AGENT, WILL BE AT THE residence of George Nebeker, one block South and two West of the District School House, between the hours of 4 a. m. and 8 p. m., on every Saturday until further notice to collect the District Tax.

JOHN L. NEBEKER, Assessor and Collector, 19th School District. Salt Lake City, May 18th, 1891. d w d 5

STRAYED.

FROM THE PREMISES OF THE UNDER- signed in this city, on Sunday the 18th inst., a roan horse COLT, two years old past, branded K on the side of the neck, and on left thigh. The finder will be rewarded by returning the animal, or giving information that will lead to its recovery to

HERB. P. KIMBALL, 18th Ward.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of Chief Engineer, on or before the 23rd of May, 1891, at 10 a. m., for the construction of the new University building, and the furnishing of all materials for the same, up to and including the water tables, also the window and door frames and joists for the first floor. For plans and specifications apply to Chief Engineer, architect.

For plans and specifications apply to Chief Engineer, architect.

In behalf of the building committee, H. S. ELDRIDGE, Chairman.

d to 19th

NOTICE!

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK- holders of the UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Deseret National Bank, Salt Lake City, U. T. JUNE 4th, 1891, 10 a. m.

GEORGE SWAN, Secretary.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Champion Reapers

—AND—

MOWERS

—AND THE—

Tiger Self Dumping

Hay Rake!

Ask those who have used them and they will tell you to BUY NO OTHER.

HOWARD SEEBEE, SALT LAKE & GODBE.

U. S. STANDARD SCALES!

Chicago Scale Co.

300 DIFFERENT VARIETIES.

The Best Quality at Lowest Prices.

At the Utah Central Railroad Co. Salt Lake City, Utah.

At the Utah Central Railroad Co. Salt Lake City, Utah.

At the Utah Central Railroad Co. Salt Lake City, Utah.

At the Utah Central Railroad Co. Salt Lake City, Utah.

At the Utah Central Railroad Co. Salt Lake City, Utah.

Z. C. M. I.

Patrons and Purchasers are notified that our fine Stock of

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE

Will now be found in the Grocery Section of the House, which makes that Department most Compact and Complete, including

GROCERIES, STOVES, HARDWARE and QUEENSWARE.

Attention is invited to the above Stock now full in every line.

Wm. JENNINGS, Superintendent.

Notice to the Tax-Payers of the 19th District.

SALE SAPONE
TRADE MARK
HOUSEHOLD SOAP
FOR GENERAL USE
HENRY SNELL MANUFACTURER OF
TOILET BATH & LAUNDRY SOAP.

LOST.
A LITTING ORDER FOR FIVE DOLLARS and a Collar Receipt from this Office in favor of C. B. Denkin. The finder will be rewarded and confer a favor on a poor man, by returning them to the Deseret News Office, or to C. B. Denkin.

REDUCTION IN PRICES

—OF—
E. C. BURT'S FINE SHOES

AT THE
EAGLE EMPORIUM!