

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Fifty-seventh Semi-Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be opened at 10 o'clock on Thursday, October 6th, 1887, in the Tabernacle at Salt Lake City, and will continue until the business necessary to be transacted has been attended to. The officers and members of the Church are respectfully invited to attend.

On the evening of Thursday, the 6th, there will be a general meeting of the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations.

On Friday evening there will be a general meeting of the Superintendents, Teachers, and all interested, in the Sunday Schools.

On Saturday evening there will be a meeting of the Priesthood.

These meetings will commence at 7 o'clock in the evening.

We wish the officers of these organizations to bear these appointments in mind.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
In behalf of the Council of the Twelve Apostles.

WILL THERE BE AN UPRISING?

HERE is a question that is agitating the public mind: Is the country in danger from an anarchist uprising?

This uneasy feeling is of itself an evidence that the nation is not entirely safe from such an appalling ordeal.

The popular anxiety has excited is but a manifestation of the sense of danger.

It is imagined that an appeal to the fears of the lawless element will act as a deterrent. This may prove to be a mistaken estimate of their character.

Doubtless it would at least fail to apply to many of them. This is indicated by the attitude of A. R. Parsons, who spurns the idea of any tender to him of clemency to save him from the gallows.

It is not to be denied that the execution of the lawless element will act as a deterrent. This may prove to be a mistaken estimate of their character.

There appears to be no small degree of apprehension that the execution of the seven condemned men will cause a simultaneous uprising in Chicago.

Many influential people of that city are said to be looking toward the event with dread. That feeling of insecurity is shared to some extent by the powers that be is more than probable. It is noticeable in this connection that at the time the executions are to take place, provisions are to be consumed, a National Drill of the available troops of the United States army will be in progress at Chicago.

The selection of that city for a national military encampment may possibly have been accidentally coincidental with the executions, but the general belief is directly to the contrary. It is viewed as a measure of safety, for the apprehension of any outbreak may occur. Upon this point the following dispatch from Washington lately appeared in a leading Philadelphia paper:

"An astounding rumor comes here from Chicago sources that the National Drill, arranged to take place in that city next month, is a deeper purpose than a mere competition at arms. It is well known that citizens at Chicago have feared from the time of the assassination of President Lincoln that the execution of the Anarchists that the execution of the death penalty would be a signal for a revengeful outbreak."

Should this opinion be confirmed as a fact, by placing its correctness beyond question, it will certainly be the Anarchists' ground for an increased estimate of their own power and importance. It will be taken as a very marked acknowledgment of the potency of the communistic fraternity, as it would be no ordinary element of danger within a State that would lead under a side pretext to the concentration, at the point of anticipated peril, of all the available military force of the nation.

The question then presents itself, in case the anticipated uprising does not materialize is danger from an outbreak removed? The answer must be that, if it existed up to and at the time of the execution of all the ill-fated, that which was competent to arrest an exciting cause up to that point, operates subsequently in the same capacity from motives of revenge, combined with the common one of spoliation and plunder. Reasoning along upon this line, it must be held that whatever preventive precautions were needed in the first place would be continuously requisite, their original purpose not having been dissipated.

Let us look, however, at the anarchist question as a whole. If the condemned men are executed, that event would appear to constitute Chicago the central point of danger. If, on the other hand, the available troops are concentrated there the peril is distributed to other large cities known to be anarchist hotbeds for the reason that from them would be withdrawn whatever of a national military force might be essential in an emergency to restrain or suppress similar outbreaks. This idea seems almost more forcible when it is remembered that the desire for vengeance on their account are not confined to Chicago. They are as deep and broad in other places as there. The fact should not be lost sight of either, that the vindictive tactics of the anarchist are not unlike those of the Indian in one particular. His retaliatory instinct does not necessarily confine its operations to the scene of the crime, but it is directed against the actual perpetrators of any real or imaginary wrong. Any "bloated bondholder," capitalist, monopolist or public official is esteemed proper prey. If the available army forces are to be concentrated at Chicago ostensibly to engage in a National Drill, but in reality as a safety precaution, should the Anarchists break out elsewhere they could not be safely transported to the scene of conflict, as that would leave the Queen City exposed and the opportunity for destruction thereby be open.

Taking in the whole situation, it must be admitted that if Chicago is in danger from a violent outbreak from

the cause under consideration, then so is the country at large. That the atmosphere is not free from peril can be seen at a glance. The presence of so much smoke in the air is an indication of the existence of fire. The herein expressed may be looked upon as speculative. Ideas in relation to future possibilities and the conditions associated with them are generally of that nature. It will be observed, however, that the thread of reason runs through the speculative thought.

We are not inclined to be so pessimistic as to feel a degree of certainty that the execution of the condemned Chicago men will cause an immediate outbreak. That there will be, in the future of the country, however, an uprising of the sister element which has been of late years swollen in numbers and strength, appears but a question of time. They represent a poisonous ingredient in the blood of the social body. There being no known process of expunging it from the system, an eruption is almost a foregone conclusion. The question is an important one, and in the past our views in relation to it have been more or less frequently and plainly expressed.

SPEAKER CARLISLE'S PECULIAR POSITION.

The position of ex-Speaker John G. Carlisle, of the Federal House of Representatives, is a peculiar one. He has a close race for re-election, his Republican competitor, Thoburn, claiming the majority before the official count, that proceeding showing Mr. Carlisle to be only 700 votes ahead. Thoburn immediately took the necessary steps to contest the election, and a few days ago the testimony in his behalf was taken. He was represented by the notorious Republican politician of Louisiana, J. Hale Sypher, and it may be readily understood that no points were lost and every possible advantage was closed against the ex-Speaker, who sat there during the examination as dignified and quiet as the Sphinx and no one representing him. In addition to this, it is said he intends to make no effort in his own behalf before the House, but will let the members vote upon the case as made up by Thoburn and his own personal record.

Several difficulties at once appear as the result of the contest. In the first place, it is tolerably certain that Carlisle will be chosen Speaker of the next House when Congress meets in December. He has practically no opposition among the Democrats and they are in the majority in that body. As the election of a presiding officer is the first formal business attended to, he will be placed in that exalted position before the House has had time to do anything else. It is not to be denied that he cannot hold it, since the Constitution of his seat should prevail when the case comes up later, he will not only have to give up the office but his membership also. This would be a terrible blow to him and his friends. Then again, he will be placed in a delicate position during the proceedings, if they should be lengthy, as he would naturally have to preside over and rule upon deliberations regarding himself. Thus, he can at any time vacate the chair and go upon the floor, having previously appointed some member to preside in the meantime; but this proceeding is supposed to occur only during an enforced absence or when he wishes to engage in debate, and is only a matter of a short time. Even if, on account of the peculiarity of the case, the question of a man not elected to the position of Speaker holding it for two or three consecutive weeks were not raised, the awkwardness of the situation would not be dispelled, as, being a member, he would be such member by sitting in judgment not entirely upon his membership but also to test his tenure to the chair he had designated another to hold it he returned and called for it. Things could not well be more unpleasant. And yet he makes no effort to have himself placed properly before his competitors so that they might have a chance to be won over against him now. He seems to regard such a proceeding as undignified as it would be to make haste to show the facility of a charge against him of stealing a horse. He submits his case entirely upon the record, and says he will be satisfied with whatever course his colleagues may decide upon after that is presented. We would understand that there is nothing of the pot-house politician in Mr. Carlisle, that he is a sturdy, dignified statesman, but this method of letting the opposition have its own way is trusting too much to human nature.

The worst feature of it all, as we look at it, is the apparent indifference to the welfare of his supporters. He acts as though he alone were the interested party. "Over 10,000 people in his Congressional District said by their ballots that they desired him to represent that district in the halls of Congress, and they have a right to their choice, because they trusted Carlisle is a disinterested opinion." Mr. Carlisle is, therefore, merely their trusted agent, and they do not desire that what they have won shall be undone and set aside. They do not desire this on his account exclusively, but on their own, and it is his solemn duty to use every fair and honorable means to crush what he believes to be a conspiracy. If he were accused of a crime, as previously suggested, he might go before a jury with no other defense than his reputation and be acquitted. Even then it would be safer to have a smart lawyer to look after details. But he is not before a jury when the House of Representatives takes his case in hand. He is before a body of men nine-tenths of whom are practicing attorneys and three-fourths of whom are trained and earnest politicians. Of these some few on both sides are utterly unscrupulous and will act in the manner that seems most conducive to their own ends, and their party's interests. They will make a desperate effort to unseat him, and in the absence of any showing in his own behalf, can he not see what an excellent excuse he arms them for hostile action? He may be saved, with all that; but it does seem a question of delicacy to his constituents and therefore of concrete principle in him to make the opposition distrust that, last and not least, that what they set at his expense they will have to fight for. This is what would encourage his friends to greater effort and have a correspondingly depressing effect upon those who hope again to secure what would appear to be the triumph of the minority.

At Little Laramie, in Wyoming, on the 19th inst., a young man 23 years of age, named John S. Burdick, was taken to his life by shooting himself with a pistol. He had been in that vicinity for the past six years, and it was no cause for the deed, except that he was a 45 calibre revolver he used was pointed at his heart, but just as he pulled the trigger a friend on the ranch turned the course of the bullet from the chest to the back. The bullet entered the left breast just over the collar bone and glancing upward came out at the top of the head, but a bad wound, and the doctor says will not be fatal.

A nest of Anarchists has been discovered on Fifth Avenue, by the New York Sun. They are skilled workmen, mainly Germans, in the employ of a large establishment. So far as known they are as yet innocent of any crime against the law, but the desire for vengeance on their account are not confined to Chicago. They are as deep and broad in other places as there. The fact should not be lost sight of either, that the vindictive tactics of the anarchist are not unlike those of the Indian in one particular. His retaliatory instinct does not necessarily confine its operations to the scene of the crime, but it is directed against the actual perpetrators of any real or imaginary wrong. Any "bloated bondholder," capitalist, monopolist or public official is esteemed proper prey. If the available army forces are to be concentrated at Chicago ostensibly to engage in a National Drill, but in reality as a safety precaution, should the Anarchists break out elsewhere they could not be safely transported to the scene of conflict, as that would leave the Queen City exposed and the opportunity for destruction thereby be open.

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Taking in the whole situation, it must be admitted that if Chicago is in danger from a violent outbreak from

the cause under consideration, then so is the country at large. That the atmosphere is not free from peril can be seen at a glance. The presence of so much smoke in the air is an indication of the existence of fire. The herein expressed may be looked upon as speculative. Ideas in relation to future possibilities and the conditions associated with them are generally of that nature. It will be observed, however, that the thread of reason runs through the speculative thought.

We are not inclined to be so pessimistic as to feel a degree of certainty that the execution of the condemned Chicago men will cause an immediate outbreak. That there will be, in the future of the country, however, an uprising of the sister element which has been of late years swollen in numbers and strength, appears but a question of time. They represent a poisonous ingredient in the blood of the social body. There being no known process of expunging it from the system, an eruption is almost a foregone conclusion. The question is an important one, and in the past our views in relation to it have been more or less frequently and plainly expressed.

SPEAKER CARLISLE'S PECULIAR POSITION.

The position of ex-Speaker John G. Carlisle, of the Federal House of Representatives, is a peculiar one. He has a close race for re-election, his Republican competitor, Thoburn, claiming the majority before the official count, that proceeding showing Mr. Carlisle to be only 700 votes ahead. Thoburn immediately took the necessary steps to contest the election, and a few days ago the testimony in his behalf was taken. He was represented by the notorious Republican politician of Louisiana, J. Hale Sypher, and it may be readily understood that no points were lost and every possible advantage was closed against the ex-Speaker, who sat there during the examination as dignified and quiet as the Sphinx and no one representing him. In addition to this, it is said he intends to make no effort in his own behalf before the House, but will let the members vote upon the case as made up by Thoburn and his own personal record.

Several difficulties at once appear as the result of the contest. In the first place, it is tolerably certain that Carlisle will be chosen Speaker of the next House when Congress meets in December. He has practically no opposition among the Democrats and they are in the majority in that body. As the election of a presiding officer is the first formal business attended to, he will be placed in that exalted position before the House has had time to do anything else. It is not to be denied that he cannot hold it, since the Constitution of his seat should prevail when the case comes up later, he will not only have to give up the office but his membership also. This would be a terrible blow to him and his friends. Then again, he will be placed in a delicate position during the proceedings, if they should be lengthy, as he would naturally have to preside over and rule upon deliberations regarding himself. Thus, he can at any time vacate the chair and go upon the floor, having previously appointed some member to preside in the meantime; but this proceeding is supposed to occur only during an enforced absence or when he wishes to engage in debate, and is only a matter of a short time. Even if, on account of the peculiarity of the case, the question of a man not elected to the position of Speaker holding it for two or three consecutive weeks were not raised, the awkwardness of the situation would not be dispelled, as, being a member, he would be such member by sitting in judgment not entirely upon his membership but also to test his tenure to the chair he had designated another to hold it he returned and called for it. Things could not well be more unpleasant. And yet he makes no effort to have himself placed properly before his competitors so that they might have a chance to be won over against him now. He seems to regard such a proceeding as undignified as it would be to make haste to show the facility of a charge against him of stealing a horse. He submits his case entirely upon the record, and says he will be satisfied with whatever course his colleagues may decide upon after that is presented. We would understand that there is nothing of the pot-house politician in Mr. Carlisle, that he is a sturdy, dignified statesman, but this method of letting the opposition have its own way is trusting too much to human nature.

The worst feature of it all, as we look at it, is the apparent indifference to the welfare of his supporters. He acts as though he alone were the interested party. "Over 10,000 people in his Congressional District said by their ballots that they desired him to represent that district in the halls of Congress, and they have a right to their choice, because they trusted Carlisle is a disinterested opinion." Mr. Carlisle is, therefore, merely their trusted agent, and they do not desire that what they have won shall be undone and set aside. They do not desire this on his account exclusively, but on their own, and it is his solemn duty to use every fair and honorable means to crush what he believes to be a conspiracy. If he were accused of a crime, as previously suggested, he might go before a jury with no other defense than his reputation and be acquitted. Even then it would be safer to have a smart lawyer to look after details. But he is not before a jury when the House of Representatives takes his case in hand. He is before a body of men nine-tenths of whom are practicing attorneys and three-fourths of whom are trained and earnest politicians. Of these some few on both sides are utterly unscrupulous and will act in the manner that seems most conducive to their own ends, and their party's interests. They will make a desperate effort to unseat him, and in the absence of any showing in his own behalf, can he not see what an excellent excuse he arms them for hostile action? He may be saved, with all that; but it does seem a question of delicacy to his constituents and therefore of concrete principle in him to make the opposition distrust that, last and not least, that what they set at his expense they will have to fight for. This is what would encourage his friends to greater effort and have a correspondingly depressing effect upon those who hope again to secure what would appear to be the triumph of the minority.

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LINES FROM LEHI.

A Variety of Local Matters Touched Upon.

"O. K." writes as follows from Lehi under date of the 20th inst.: