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GEORGE Q. CANNON, EDITOR.

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CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-second Semi-Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, will commence at ten o'clock on Sunday morning, October 4th, 1891, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City.

A cordial invitation is extended to all the officers and members of the Church to be present at the meetings.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

THE CITY TAX QUESTION.

THE opinion of City Attorney Hall on the tax question will be found in full in our report of the City Council proceedings. The gist of it is that in his view the Board of Equalization can only make inquiry and act upon the complaints of taxpayers, and increase and lower the individual assessments and make them equal with each other.

"That is an opinion as to an opinion," as Captain Cuttle would say. According to this no assessment, however too small, could be raised to make it fair and just unless the owner of the property made complaint about it. How many complaints would be heard about too low a valuation on real or personal property? If the Board has power to increase any valuation without a complaint from the property owner, it has also the power to lower a valuation without a complaint.

Such a limitation of the power of the Board is a manifest absurdity, and would defeat the object of the charter and the ordinances in this respect, which is to secure a just and fair as well as equitable assessment of all property, real and personal.

The charter provides that the Board "shall have power to alter, add to, take from and otherwise correct and revise said assessment roll." This is in the original Charter, and the law of 1888, which is auxiliary of it, provides that it "shall be construed to be cumulative and supplementary" to it, not in the light of a repealing statute. What may the Council sitting as a Board of Equalization do, then, besides hearing complaints and acting upon them? It may "add to, take from, and otherwise correct and revise said assessment roll." It is not limited to the individual complaints, as the Attorney seems to think, but can correct and revise the entire assessment roll.

Suppose the Assessor were to make a general addition to last year's valuation of real estate and place it beyond marketable value would the attorney mean to say that only the property owners who made complaints could gain relief? Where would be the fairness and justice and equalization in lowering the assessment on some and not on others who were equally injured?

It was argued by the Mayor last night that the taxpayers who had not complained were largely in the majority and their silence showed they were satisfied with the assessment. That is a great mistake. There are hundreds of taxpayers who are thoroughly dissatisfied and angry, but they know by last year's experience that their complaints would be vain. They did not want to be insulted, spoken at and jeered by the Assessor or any other person and so made no complaint. The grievance is that real estate has been placed at too high a valuation generally, considering the state of the market, and the citizens look to the City Council for a remedy. It is a wholesale wrong and needs a wholesale act to right it. That the City Council has power to relieve the taxpayers either by a horizontal reduction of the assessment or by a reduction of the rate, any sane person can see by reading its chartered powers.

Little technical pettering over a crabbed obstruction of part of the language of the charter, may answer the purpose of that part of the Council that wants to evade the extreme revenue demanded, but the whole purport and intent of that instrument must be considered in order to arrive at a full understanding of the scope and the powers of the Council.

A reduction is required. The Council has power to make it general and uniform. Let the work be done without delay and if it is done wisely there will be no difficulty in the way, but the citizens universally will approve of the action.

UNPATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS.

THERE is an organization in this country known as the Patriotic Order Sons of America. It has branches or "camps" in this city, in Ogden and in Park City. The National Camp has recently been held in Philadelphia and the following preamble and resolutions were presented from the Utah camp and adopted:

WHEREAS, It is one of the fundamental principles of our order, that any union of church and state can only be harmful to the best interests of the people, and subversive of all good governments, and therefore should be vigorously opposed by all the influence we can bring to bear through the power of an enlighted and

WHEREAS, The people of the State of Utah Territory of Utah, have organized themselves into a body called "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints," but which is in fact a dangerous democracy which has always opposed the administration of American principles, and has, for more than four years defied the government of the United States, and set at naught its right to enforce the laws of the land, and whose central principle is that all obedience is due to the authority of the said Church, and who are required by them to remove temporal and civil authorities from their, and, to have the affairs of government shaped to conform to church

WHEREAS, A movement is now being made by those people, considering this dispensation, to secure the admission of Utah into the Union, as a sovereign state, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Patriotic Order Sons of America of the Territory of Utah, that we view with concern the growth of this anti-American movement, and we call upon all lovers of good government throughout the United States of America to use their utmost influence in every lawful and honest way possible to prevent, under any pretext, the admission of Utah into the Union of States until such time as the members of the aforesaid theocracy shall be in a minority or convinced with their brethren that there is no connection of church and state, and so be it further

Resolved, That it is our understanding of this theocracy, called the Mormon Church, that its faithful members really believe that church and state should be one and that the church, and it is our settled conviction that if this Territory should succeed in obtaining a place in the sisterhood, they would strive to by all possible means extend the sphere where the officers and teachers of their church would be their temporal rulers as well as spiritual advisers, thus bringing about one of the most serious evils that can threaten any free country, namely, subjection of state to the church.

We therefore call upon all members of the Patriotic Order Sons of America and all lovers of our free institutions everywhere to cast themselves in our behalf, that this dangerous snare be averted.

This document was prepared in this city, and the minority it contains emanated from the clique that is engaged in misrepresenting the majority of the people of Utah through every available source. In some quarters its efforts have signally failed. And wherever the facts are known it will meet with the contempt it deserves. Among people who are still ignorant of Utah and the "Mormons," such efforts as the foregoing may have the intended effect for a while.

The preamble as adopted at Philadelphia is erroneous throughout. The majority of the people of Utah have not "organized themselves" as stated. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was organized in New York in 1830. It is not a theocracy either dictatorship or the reverse, unless a Church can be so called which has no connection with or control of the State or any other than ecclesiastical affairs. It has never denied the supremacy of the National Government in national affairs, but has for one of its fundamental doctrines the duty of its members to obey the constitutional laws of the land. It does not claim to direct, either by revelation or otherwise, any government but that of the Church.

It is totally untrue that this alleged theocracy is engaged in any movement to "secure the admission of Utah into the Union." The Church has not expressed itself on the subject, and it is not actuated except by the cliques from which these misrepresentations originated.

The basis of the resolutions being utterly false and misleading, the resolutions themselves are so much folly and nonsense, with the further untruth added that, "the Mormons really believe that Church and State should be one, and that one the Church." To warn people against something that has no existence, and to state as the belief of Church members, something that they entirely repudiate, is quite in keeping with Utah "Liberal" methods, but what it properly has to do with the Patriotic Sons of America we fail to comprehend. Can it be that the Philadelphia Congress was simply an adjunct of the Salt Lake "Liberal" faction? If not, it acted like a Philadelphia puppet pulled by a Salt Lake string.

The Order has a high-sounding name. It might to be above such paltry and contemptible nonsense as that contained in those resolutions. There is no love of country in it. The motive behind it all is apparent. It is to keep Utah out of her political rights until she can be manipulated by a set of politicians, who, in whose minds patriotism means the love of office, greed for its emoluments, and lust for power to dominate the domain of wealth and its finances.

If there are any fair and honorable men associated with this Order of patriotic pretensions, as we suppose there must be, we advise them to investigate this matter, and not allow themselves to be misled or to become the tools of a clique in this Territory, which is at once the enemy of Utah and the foe to all true patriotism. Its days are numbered, its purpose will fail, its falsehoods will be exposed before the country, and no organization that desires to maintain public respect can afford to falter its falsehoods or join in its un-American schemes and purposes. The P. O. S. A. have made a most egregious mistake.

COL. HOLLISTER'S UNAPPRECIATED PHILANTHROPY.

DURING the closing scenes of the late Irrigation Congress we mentioned of special note another. After the delegations had accepted the modest invitation of the U. P. and R. G. W. Railroad companies to visit Garfield in the west, Lehi and Provo in the south, and Logan and other points in the north, Col. C. J. Hollister endeavored to dissuade them from taking any of the three trips intended, with the exception of that to the chief watering place in the home of the Great Salt Lake. The reason given by him for thus seeking to influence the distinguished changes was none too fair to our selves for the last two days was purely philanthropic. It is solicitude for the health of the visitors he had in a point out to them that should they not act on his advice they would be in danger of being overcome by fatigue and sun. Besides, the results, he reminded, of the north and south excursions would be an existing condition to be injurious to the health of the travel that would be entailed. The Bidwell Canal in the north was only such a conduit as they might see in no place from which they come, while there were plenty of factories in the other States and Territories similar to those of Lehi and Provo.

The deep anxiety of Colonel Hollister for the physical well-being of the party did not seem to be commensurately appreciated by the delegates. One of them remarked that it was somewhat peculiar that an attempt should be made to dissuade them from undertaking those trips after the generous invitation of the railroad companies and others had been extended and accepted.

When Col. H. alluded to his fears of the effects of material dust upon the eye of the members of the Irrigation Congress, it is a question as to whether he was not seeking to blind them with the same material in a figurative sense. If in affection for the "Mormon" people has never been of such depth as to be appreciable, in fact, everybody in this community knows that he has been afflicted for many years with cancerous anti-"Mormon" ember, which has been feeding on his vitals. Hence it is more than likely that the bare thought of the delegates visiting Lehi and Provo would, if possible, increase the misery which results from his malady. At the former place they would see an indisputable evidence of "Mormon" industry and enterprise, in the shape of a sugar factory that is second to no particular by any similar establishment in the United States. At Provo they would inspect a woolen factory owned and operated by "Mormons," the products of which are as excellent and generally famed that dealers in New York, St. Louis and numerous other large cities of the Union send in large orders for goods every season. Nothing in both these thrifty cities the delegates would be the recipients of that generous hospitality for which all acquainted with the "Mormon" people give them credit. The peace, order, general thrift and industry of these two beautiful towns must not fail to favorably impress the visitors in relation to the status of the community. It is my wonder therefore the philanthropic Hollister should manifest such a noble interest in the delegates, whose health, he was serious to show, was so near to his heart!

On the other hand should the members of the late Irrigation Congress visit Logan in the north, the impressions of the true character of the "Mormon" people could be deepened and extended by the very appearance of the lovely capital of Cache, and the courteous and generous dispositions of its citizens. Then, some of the delegates have spoken warmly in the late Congress in favor of the ownership of the water accompanying that of the soil. They had contended that much trouble had arisen under their personal observation, from the ownership of the water being in the hands of a wealthy corporation, and that of the land vested in individuals. Their theory was that the ownership of both should be combined. The great Bear river canal, which is not to say exact a "Mormon" enterprise is not established on the joint basis which some of the delegates insisted was the only safe and satisfactory one. The effect of information being obtained on this subject might also have prompted Mr. Hollister to express his concern for the health of the visitors.

What would have been Mr. Hollister's position in relation to the generous courtesies extended to the delegates had the sugar factory, the woolen mills, the attractive and peaceful settlements been the result of the industry of his own class? In speaking of the ranks to which the gentleman had paraded for over twenty years, we do not refer to the chronic office holders. The situation applies generally to the cliques of "Liberal" factionists with which he fraternized. Had such examples of real substantial enterprise been witnessed by the delegates in their trips in this Territory been the contrasts of this character and with this, would the external revenue collector have endeavored to induce the visitors to reconsider their acceptance of the kind invitations tendered them? Instead of doing so he would probably have been willing to see the delegates completely overcome with dust and fatigue rather than that they should miss a spectacle so attractive or entertainment so delightful.

Fortunately for the intelligent gentlemen he is now South Col. Hollister was so much exercised, they saw through the dust with which he sought to blind them. His serious anxiety for their physical weal met with no precedent. Since they accepted of the courtesies and hospitalities offered them, they will have no regrets on account of having declined to act upon his alleged philanthropic suggestion, which was so transparent as to create the impression that the Colonel's sagacity is rapidly diminishing.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' COLLEGE.

THE additions and alterations on the building on the old Woolsey property in the Seventeenth Ward recently purchased for the College by Salt Lake Stake are nearing completion. The work has been well contracted for. Mr. Cowley, who has been carrying on the work of reconstruction and remodeling, has displayed ingenuity and skill in turning a building facilities used as a private residence into one adapted for educational purposes. In course of time a structure with all the most modern improvements and facilities will be erected. That at least is the general intention, and the site, which is spacious and attractive, is one admirably suited in such a purpose.

The removal from the present quarters of the College—the Social Hall—will be effected between the 3rd and 6th of October, inclusive, so that the students will, it is anticipated, take up their positions on the new premises on October 7th.

The Institution is one deserving the support and patronage of every good Latter-day Saint. It is gradually progressing toward a basis that will make it one of the strongest educational establishments in the community. It requires time, effort and means to attain that most desirable end. Its mission is one that should cause it to receive the generous support of the community.

THE DEBATABLE SILVER QUESTION.

SENATOR STEWART, in his speech the other evening in this city, said there were two things invented by man—language and money, both absolutely essential to society and to civilize man, in a state as well as in a civilized state. But when the learned Senator asserts that language is an invention, he is likely to provoke a much more complicated controversy than even the currency question involves. The philologists are as much at sea as to whether language is an intuitive faculty, an invention or an evolutionary growth, as the bankers and politicians are on the silver issue.

The standard monetary substance of the United States is at present practically gold. The unit is a dollar of 25¾ grains of standard gold. In 1873 the bimetallic standard was abandoned formally, and the law of that year is usually characterized as that which demonetized silver. In this fact lies one of the strongest arguments which the free silver advocates produce. But in attempting to show that they merely intend to return to the old system, they make the currency problem a doubtful question.

Senator Stewart dwelt a good deal on the financial point of the United States during the first eighty years of its existence. Previous to 1873, though there was a bimetallic standard, a bimetallic ratio of sixteen to one prevailed. The legislation of 1873 and of 1878 retained this ratio, and even under the 1890 law the ratio prevails, which virtually renders gold the standard.

The theory of free coinage is that the government of the United States should coin silver dollars unlimitedly, and issue them as currency, to be paid and received as equal to gold dollars, regardless of the commercial values of the two metals in the markets that fix the standard of the world. Silver being a leading product of American mines, it is argued that it is for the interest of this country to appreciable its value and to promote its use as money by maintaining it in all respects as a parity with gold.

The opponents of this theory contend that owing to our enormous supply of silver relative to that of gold, our national money would become debased under a free coinage law, and hence would go for less than its worth in the world's transactions.

Robert Giffen, in the Nineteenth Century, speaking of what he calls the "American silver bubble," says:

"It is almost a pity the experiment has not been made. Nevertheless we see such that the great nations have only to unite upon a common double standard to make that absolutely relative, that it would have been interesting to witness the effect in a country which is one of the foremost among the nations that were to make the agreement. For instance I have often thought, and something to the experience and teaching of the great economists, the United States would by introducing such a law, would not have escaped great disasters. Silver being so much cheaper than gold, the community which tried to act upon such a law would at once have all existing silver reduced to the level of silver dollars; silver would become the sole standard, and gold would be at a premium in the new money. To avoid such crisis, in the interval between the passing of such a law and its coming into operation, debtors concerned might be expected to rush on payment of their debts in gold while there was yet time, not to create a panic. That would soon (insofar as opportunity existed) appear in the course of the debates on the silver bill. The bimetallists actually passed a bill for bi-metallism pure and simple, but there was immediately no small commotion and the measure was undone."

Mr. Giffen's views are those of a gold advocate. It must be remembered, and the Silverites made therefor.

Speaking on the international effect which a free silver coinage law would have, he further says that currency securities of the United States have been largely bought in England, as if they were gold securities. But if the transition from a gold to a silver standard should take place, securities would unquestionably be depreciated. He thinks the United States would suffer from the resulting discredit, but English investing classes would be the first sufferers. Perhaps this is one of the reasons that English capital is so timid about investing in American securities during the present silver agitation.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Napoleon entered Moscow Sept. 18, 1812.

South Africa is shipping oranges to London.

England paid the Alabama claims Sept. 19, 1872.

The great plague of London commenced Sept. 19, 1665.

The National Treasury watch force is composed of 77 veteran soldiers.

Six copper mines in Michigan last year paid $5,000,000 in dividends.

Fulton's first steamboat voyage up the Hudson was made Sept. 18, 1807.

All the correspondence of the Vatican, concerning church matters is carried on in Latin.

John Penn, who has just been elected to the British parliament, is a descendant of the great William Penn.

The battle of Manchester took place Sept. 19, 1864. This is the subject of Buchanan Read's poem "Twenty Miles Away."

A newspaper has died in nearly every county in Oregon in the last year and several more papers are reported on the verge of the grave.

Henry M. Stanley is to sail for Australia Oct. 4. If he intends to penetrate the interior of Sangaroonland he should leave his war column at Melbourne.

It is reported that Jay Gould and the Vanderbilts propose building a railroad direct from Salt Lake to the Pacific coast, by way of the Deep Creek country.

The battle of Northpoint and bombardment of Baltimore took place Sept. 13, 1814. It was this furnished the inspiration to Francis Key for the song "Star Spangled Banner."

At Shendola, Ill., on the 17th inst. Ruth Downey and Lillie Hall were arrested for horsestealing. The latter was dressed in male attire. The girls are each about 15 years of age.

The National City (California) Record says there is a 10-acre ranch in Death Valley that is irrigated and produces eight crops of alfalfa a year. Pretty good, that, for a desert.

Chili's war cost her $20,000,000. It was worth it. But the real end of such a struggle cannot be accurately estimated at the close of open hostilities, and the amount named will prove to be far below the actual figures.

The battle of Chickamauga was fought Sept. 19 and 20, 1863. Rosecrans commanded the Union troops and Bragg the Confederates. Here Sheridan distinguished himself by one of those quick movements for which he was famed.

A daughter of Lansing C. Washburn will appear as a heart in the new play "Indigo," to be produced in New York. Mr. Washburn has had serious reverses in his business. His daughter has resolved to earn her own living, even though she must wear tights.

According to the Virginia City Enterprise a strange disease has broken out among the horses and cattle on a ranch near Steamboat, and a number of animals have died from it. The disease is said to resemble diphtheria, but the remedies known to be efficacious in that malady are without avail in this.

A Thief and a Scoundrel.

The manufacturer who will put up injurious flavoring extracts and label them of perfect purity and extra fine quality, is a thief and a scoundrel. To be safe confine yourself to the use of such flavors as your experience and judgment tell you are of the purest quality. Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., are just what they are represented to be. If not the cheapest they are the best, and no puddings, cakes, creams or other table delicacies are spoiled by their use.

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Thousand and One Things Peculiar to Their Special Section.

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A varied assortment of Men's and Youths Medium Suits, $5.00, $5.50 and $6.00
Men's and Youth's Fancy Cottonade Pants, at 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00
Men's, Youths & Boys' Summer Shirts, all grades and patterns, from 45c. to $3.50
Children's Suits from $1.50 up; Kilts, $1.50; Sailor, $4.00; Jersey, $3.50
Numerous styles of Children's Pants, at 25c., 35c., 50c. and 75c.; Corduroy Pants, 75c. and 85c.
Cotton Socks, 60c. per dozen; 4-ply Linen Collars, 10c.
Finest variety of 25c. Neckwear in the city.

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