

**EVENING NEWS**  
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 AT FOUR O'CLOCK.  
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**DESERET NEWS COMPANY.**  
 CHARLES W. FENROSE, EDITOR.  
 Tuesday, Mar. 12, 1884.

**ANNUAL CONFERENCE.**

To the Officers and Members of the  
 Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day  
 Saints:

As the Sixth of April, the day ap-  
 pointed for holding our Annual Con-  
 ference, falls on Sunday, we deem  
 it proper to commence the Conference  
 meetings on Friday, April 13, 1884, at  
 10 o'clock a.m. at the Large Tabernacle  
 in this city.

Trusting this arrangement will suit  
 the convenience of the officers and  
 Saints generally, and that there will be  
 a punctual attendance at all the meet-  
 ings, to which you are hereby invited.

We remain your Brethren,  
 JOHN TAYLOR,  
 GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
 JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
 First Presidency of the Church of  
 Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.  
 SALT LAKE CITY, March 12, 1884.

**A TRIUMPH OF JUSTICE.**

An important decision was rendered  
 on Monday by the Supreme Court of  
 the United States. It was in relation  
 to the case of O. J. Hollister, as Col-  
 lector of Internal Revenue, against  
 Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Insti-  
 tution. It involved not only the in-  
 terests of Z. C. M. I., but of the Brigh-  
 am City Co-operative Institution and  
 other associations in this Territory,

which were in the custom of using  
 orders, which were not payable in money,

but in merchandise, and the products or  
 manufactures of those establishments.

These orders were a great conven-  
 ience to every co-operative institution  
 in the Territory, and were useful to

the people who worked for them in  
 their trading and business with each  
 other. But O. J. Hollister, who was  
 then Collector of Internal Revenue for  
 Utah, thought he saw a chance to cri-  
 ple these industrial and mercantile

establishments because they were  
 "Mormon" institutions. He therefore

assessed them ten per cent. on all the  
 orders issued by them, under the ex-  
 tended provisions of the Act of Con-  
 gress of February 28, 1875, as follows:

"Sec. 19. Every person, firm, associa-  
 tion other than National Bank As-  
 sociations, and every corporation, State  
 or State banking association, shall pay

a tax of ten per cent. on the amount of  
 their own notes used in circulation and  
 paid out by them."

The object of this provision of the  
 law, as we showed in the case, was to

prohibit the circulation of notes  
 money to usurp the place of currency  
 authorized by the laws of the United

States. But these orders were not  
 money, nor were they used as

redeemable money; they were simply  
 certificates of indebtedness, and the  
 due bills issued by the companies own-  
 ing certain amounts to individuals, and

payable in goods, not cash. However  
 these institutions were compelled to  
 pay, which they did under protest, Z.

C. M. I. paying over altogether more  
 \$10,000, and Brigham City not quite so  
 large a sum, but enough to injure ma-  
 terially, which with losses by fire that

occurred about the same time tended  
 to break up that institution, when it was

furnishing labor for every person who  
 wanted to work in this locality.

The matter was taken to the Court.  
 The Supreme Court of this Territory

decided against the Collector and in  
 favor of Z. C. M. I., which really repre-  
 sented the other defrauded establish-  
 ments. And now the case has been

taken to the Court of last resort,  
 which has affirmed the ruling of the

lower court, and announced that these  
 orders or due bills are not notes with-  
 in the meaning of the law and are not

taxable. It was no doubt, the Court  
 held, the purpose of Congress in im-  
 posing this tax, to provide against

competition with established national  
 currency for circulation as money, but

as it was not likely that obligations  
 payable in anything else than money  
 would pass beyond a limited neighbor-  
 hood, no attention was given to such

orders as affecting the volume of cur-  
 rency or its circulatory value.

We have discussed this subject  
 several times and have always taken  
 this ground. We are gratified at the

result. The next thing will be for Z.

C. M. I. to get back its money which,  
 with the interest that has accrued, will  
 reach a total of \$10,000. It is a big

thing to get money out of Uncle Sam's  
 treasure box when it has once been de-  
 clared forfeit, but not only must Z.

C. M. I. pay for the cash, but the Brigh-  
 am City Co-operative Institution is as  
 much entitled to the return of the money

as Z. C. M. I., and so with other institu-  
 tions that were photo-bombed by Hol-  
 lister.

This is a triumph of law and justice,  
 and a rebuke to grasping, conscience-  
 less and unscrupulous collectors.

**A FIELD FOR YOUNG MEN.**

There is growing up and developing in  
 Utah a host of young men evincing

striking capacities in every department  
 of life, and as time proceeds the scope

for the play of their powers is there  
 no brighter prospect or a field so prolific

in any one locality than presented in  
 Utah, for capable young men who

identify themselves with the real in-  
 terests of the community. The open-  
 ing of the Co-operative movement has

placed both Church and State, the great  
 pre-requisites being capability and in-  
 tegrity. The former qualifica-

tion is no more necessary than the  
 latter, for a community which has a

public responsibility placed in it, the  
 individual men either youthful or mature,  
 by age who cannot be lily-fisted trust-  
 ed. In addition to play conceptions of  
 right there must be an unswerving  
 purpose to stand by correct principles,  
 both in religion and politics, at all  
 hazards. No other class is so likely to  
 have permanent advancement among  
 a people who prize honesty and un-  
 flinching integrity as of priceless  
 worth.

The community have reason to be  
 proud already of the stand taken by  
 the youth of Utah. Considering the  
 opportunities of the past they have  
 been largely used in important posi-  
 tions by the people, as the public re-  
 cord shows. Many have given  
 evidences of wisdom and ability  
 in the "world of letters," and in  
 other ways have experienced them-  
 selves. There has never been a field in  
 this community a disposition to give  
 young men opportunities to develop  
 their powers in responsible channels, and  
 as a rule the confidence of the people has  
 been shown.

It is commendable in men, either in  
 youth or age, to be fired with zeal to  
 do something for the public welfare,  
 but it is for the public to judge whether

or this sentiment be real or apparent.  
 When it looms up more than usually  
 conspicuous it creates a liability,  
 to suspicion that it is more an  
 ostentatious display of vanity than  
 anything else; the overbearing feeling  
 being desired for personal pre-eminence,  
 the public prosperity being a  
 secondary consideration. It is because  
 of too much ostentation in this direc-  
 tion being viewed with public suspicion  
 that has occasioned us saying to be  
 formulated that "the office should seek  
 the man and not the man the office."  
 So strong is public sentiment in regard  
 to this subject that most experienced  
 and crafty politicians throughout this  
 nation who aspire to positions of great  
 prominence seek by various means to  
 terge to hide their ambitious  
 desires from the gaze of the public  
 for on this ground that the aspirants  
 to the Presidency of the United States  
 almost invariably disclaim any inten-  
 tion or desire to become candidates  
 for the White House. However, the  
 way seems clear, however, and the  
 prospect of success appears good, their  
 prudent scruples are overcome.

If young men desire to enter fields of  
 extended usefulness in any of the pub-  
 lic departments of life the way is  
 clearly open to legitimate efforts. The  
 proper course to pursue is to perform  
 well and vigorously the duty of the  
 hour in the sphere in which they are  
 now moving, and in the meantime  
 prepare their minds by proper studies  
 and appropriate observation with a  
 view to their qualification for taking  
 steps toward the front. Genuine ad-  
 vancement is not made by assuming  
 either an air of unappreciated merit,  
 nor an affectation of superior abilities  
 to lift the bulk of the population to a  
 more exalted plane. Becoming mod-  
 estly reflecting, and it is always well  
 to give the generality of the people  
 credit for some degree of understand-  
 ing, which they most decidedly pos-  
 sess. Young men who manifest a de-  
 sire to rear existing institutions up by  
 the means and power as redemptionists,  
 are not likely to succeed in a public  
 capacity. For solid, and unassuming  
 conservative young men there is a  
 magnificent field in some direction or  
 another.

**A VERY INTERESTING CASE.**

The case of Andrew Peterson, now on  
 trial in the Third District Court, is of  
 great interest to this community. It

is a case of bigamy, and the defendant  
 is charged with illegal voting in  
 that being a polygamist or biga-  
 mist and thus disqualified under the  
 Edmunds law, he took the oath pre-  
 scribed by the Commissioners, and  
 voted at the Delegate election in No-  
 vember, 1883.

One important point decided by  
 Judge Hunter in this trial, is the right  
 of jurors who believe in the "Mormon"  
 doctrine of plural marriage, to try a  
 case of illegal voting when the ground

of the charge is the polygamy or biga-  
 my of the defendant. Bigamy was  
 made to exclude jurors who, on exami-  
 nation, admitted their belief in the  
 rightfulness of that doctrine, but an-  
 nounced their readiness to convict for  
 illegal voting if the evidence showed

that the defendant had broken the  
 law. Challenge for cause on this  
 question were properly overruled by  
 the Court. For, the section of the  
 Edmunds law which relates to the  
 exclusion of jurors on account of

belief in that doctrine, and is  
 applicable to the jury, and not to the  
 defendant. The defendant is charged  
 with bigamy, and the jury is to  
 determine whether he is guilty of that  
 crime, and if so, whether he is guilty  
 of illegal voting. The jury is not to  
 be disqualified on account of their belief  
 in the rightfulness of that doctrine,

but they are to determine whether the  
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**BY TELEGRAPH.**

**THE WATSON UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.**  
**AMERICAN.**  
**LATEST BY LIGHTNING.**

New York, 12.—Nominally elected direc-  
 tors of the St. Louis & San Francisco  
 railroad company met to-day and or-  
 ganized for re-electing the former of-  
 ficers.

Independent Republicans.  
 Providence, R. I., 12.—An independ-  
 ent republican State convention was  
 held here this morning with delegates

representing half the State.  
 Hon. Geo. H. Corlies has been nomi-  
 nated for Governor, but it is not yet an-  
 nounced whether he will accept. Ad-  
 journed till to-morrow.

D. S. Stanley.  
 Washington, 12.—There seems no  
 doubt that Col. David S. Stanley, of  
 the 22nd Infantry, will succeed General  
 MacKenzie as brigadier general.

Orange Hill Defeated.  
 Ottawa, 12.—The House sat until  
 11 o'clock this morning. When the  
 bill incorporating Orange Hill  
 Societies be read a second time. It  
 was defeated 105 yeas, 100 nays, great  
 rejoicing among the Irish societies.

FOREIGN.  
 Latest Transatlantic Dis-  
 patches.  
 Osman Digma Halts His Forces for  
 Another Engagement.

STAMBU, 12.—The spirit of Osman  
 Digma and some of his followers  
 heretofore has been broken. He has re-  
 turned with as many as two thousand  
 followers to the neighborhood of his  
 former encampment. He adopts the  
 same tone in his intercourse with his  
 people as before the last disaster, and  
 is exhorting them to a religious war.  
 He assures them that in the third bat-  
 tle success will be theirs. But the  
 tribes are much demoralized as they  
 reflect upon the full significance of  
 their crushing defeat. Osman does not  
 hesitate to make use of stern measures  
 against any followers who show signs  
 of disaffection. Two slaves who at-  
 tempted to leave camp have been  
 put in chains. Admiral Hewitt's  
 fleet is expected to arrive in the  
 Straits of Constantinople. Osman's  
 scouts to the number of 100 are  
 watching close about Handoub.  
 They are ordered to kill all strangers,  
 whether English or of friendly tribes.

Glandstone Ill.  
 London, 12.—To-day's Bulletin re-  
 garding Glandstone's health states that  
 he is gradually better. Absolute rest has  
 been enjoined.

Parleying for Peace.  
 Paris, 12.—The Gazette says, Li Hung  
 Chang, Viceroy of China, is submit-  
 ting a brief of peace to the British and  
 American ministers at Peking and  
 asking them to interfere.

Indemnity.  
 It is asserted that France will de-  
 mand heavy indemnity for the loss of  
 life and property, and will occupy Chinese territory  
 to guarantee its payment.

Fifty Arrests.  
 Warsaw, 12.—The police suspect  
 that the leader of the nihilists who  
 murdered Col. Suderkin, is here. Fifty  
 arrests were made last night. The  
 police have a list of names of persons  
 to report to the police the arrival of all  
 strangers.

Spanish Conspiracy Arrested.  
 Madrid, 12.—Gen. Torner has been  
 arrested. Search is being made for  
 Gen. Hidalgo. These officers are be-  
 lieved to be implicated in the wide-  
 spread conspiracy against the govern-  
 ment.

Admiral Hewitt's Proclamation.  
 London, 12.—Marquis of Hartington,  
 War Secretary, has received the text of  
 Admiral Hewitt's proclamation offer-  
 ing £1,000 for Osman Digma's head, and  
 has ordered it withdrawn in the most  
 dignified manner possible. The Mar-  
 quis of Hartington stated this after-  
 noon in the Commons, that he had re-  
 ceived a dispatch from the British  
 explaining his reason for issuing the  
 proclamation. He asserted that Os-  
 man had killed two of his messengers,  
 and he therefore considered the rebel  
 chief a murderer.

English Mercantile and Big Game.  
 In the House of Commons to-day the  
 subject of mercantile and big game was  
 discussed. The amount appropriated is  
 £4,250,000. The Marquis of Hartington  
 stated that the elastic force of the  
 law is in the hands of the Government,  
 and he was inducing men to prolong  
 the period of their foreign service, and  
 it is estimated that the past year over  
 recruits. This is the largest number  
 known in one year. Regarding the  
 world, four or five hundred thousand  
 tons to be finished the present year.  
 Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Under  
 Secretary, announced the termination  
 of telegraphic communication  
 between Shandy and Khartoum  
 continues. The last dispatch from  
 Gordon was dated March 1st.

Searching for Dynamite.  
 The scene about the House of Com-  
 mons this afternoon, where numerous  
 Commons were sitting, was a most  
 unusual character. Clerks and  
 porters who were carrying bags and  
 boxes to the committee room were  
 stopped by the police and the parcels  
 subjected to thorough examination to  
 detect the dynamite.

A Napoleonic Manifesto.  
 Paris, 12.—A manifesto from Prince  
 Napoleon is regarded as imminent. He  
 has gone to Switzerland to avoid dis-  
 rest, taking with him his papers and  
 valuables.

A Wholesale Murder.  
 Berlin, 12.—The German government  
 has asked the Austrian Government to  
 postpone the execution of Hugo  
 Schenck, the wholesale murderer of  
 several girls, pending inquiry into the  
 facts of the case, and the possibility  
 of the girls whom Schenck is believed to  
 have murdered in Germany.

General Peace Imminent.  
 Paris, 12.—Prime Minister Ferry has  
 been interviewed upon the question of  
 the general disarmament by the Euro-  
 pean powers: he pronounces it an im-  
 possible, and said the discussion  
 thereof is a waste of time.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**  
 TOO MUCH WATER AND NOT  
 ENOUGH.

The members of the House of Rep-  
 resentatives, March 12, 1884.  
 Editor Deseret News:

It has been raining for six days and  
 night, causing a great deal of water  
 and floods, washing out all the  
 dams and bridges in their way, and  
 doing a great deal of damage to the  
 mill-race and city ditches. The high  
 water is washing the fences out and  
 sweeping the city lots in the south-  
 ern part of town. It is feared it will  
 be out of the city.

The city is covered by so much rain melt-  
 ing the snow in the upper country  
 where it is very deep. The people of  
 the city are very much annoyed, and  
 it is almost impossible to control  
 the stream of water, as it is filled with  
 stones and debris, and the water is  
 so high that it is impossible to  
 get out of the city. The farming in-  
 dustry is being ruined, and the stock  
 is being killed. The people are very  
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