DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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THE DESERET NEWS CO.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

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DOING THEIR DUTY.

We are pleased to see the City Councilors elected by the People standing up for reasonable taxes and economy in public expenditures. That was part of the platform on which they were elected.

It must be evident to all close observers that the estimates for expenses for the current fiscal year were largely exaggerated, and that provision is being made for funds that are not needed. It is much more evident to the ordinary taxpayer that the valuation placed upon property is most exorbitant, especially considering the depression in the real estate market. Much property is being assessed considerably in advance of what it would fetch on a forced sale. The rate fixed, under these considerations, is beyond what is necessary and reasonable, and the endeavor made to reduce it will be approved by the majority of our citizens.

It is a great pity that one member of the Council is still absent from his post. We have no doubt he is unavoidably detained, but nevertheless his presence would have been valuable on several important occasions. Last night his vote would have made a majority in favor of a reconsideration and the Mayor's vote to defeat it could not have been cast.

It will be seen that on the question of economy and low taxes, as against extravagance and heavy public burdens, the dividing line is drawn by party, the "Liberal" members holding up the latter, while their opponents maintain the former.

The oppressed taxpayers ought to understand this, thoroughly. If they want exorbitant taxes, great expenditures, unnecessary offices, big salaries, with few public improvements and no new public buildings or enterprises, they should hold up the "Liberal" faction and the "Liberal" administration. And as another evidence of "Liberal" influences and effects they should note the undeniable fact, that values in real estate have declined with the prevalence of "Liberal" control and influence.

We hope the People's City Councilors will keep up their efforts to carry out the principles on which they were elected, and that they will not be discouraged. If they do their duty they will stand approved, whether they are successful or not. "Do what is right," etc.

CERTAINLY, WHY NOT?

"The News insists that we shall prove what we assert, that is, that polygamous marriages are certainly celebrated in this Territory. There are some things we know that we cannot prove."

Certainly. We do insist that some proof shall be given for assertions like this, which appear from time to time in the *Tribune*:

"We know that the Temples in St. George and Logan are being used all the time for the celebration of polygamist marriages."

We say emphatically that the writer of that sentence does not know what he pretends. We say it is totally false. We challenge him to prove what he says. Is there anything unreasonable in that? Would any gentleman who claimed to know of things alleged to be continually occurring at given places object to being asked to give his proofs? When a person who seems to take delight in spreading false reports to the injury of the people among whom he lives, declares that he *knows* certain things, which nobody else knows and of which there is not the slightest perceptible evidence, should he not be required to prove what he says or stop his everlasting lying?

"There are some things we know that we cannot prove." Was there ever any more cowardly attempt to excuse a malicious libel? If a decent person has reason to believe something that he cannot prove, he will either hold his peace about it until he obtains evidence, or say he *believes* it, not make direct assertions which he cannot substantiate.

All the surmisings about past occurrences which the *Tribune* hazards, would not justify its present statement, even if they were true, which they are not. We do not think the writer who claims to know about polygamous marriages, even *believes* that they are taking place. There is not anything existing as a ground for such belief, and knowing that, every day, statements are made in the *Tribune* which are intentionally false, we have reason for our belief in regard to the present subject.

If the Temples at Logan and St. George are being used all the time for "the celebration of polygamist marriages," surely one case can be proven. We are certain that they are not being used for that purpose, and therefore we are equally certain that he who claims to know that they are, and will not make any attempt to prove what he asserts, is merely ranting for an evil purpose, and is undeserving of notice, to say nothing of respect.

HOW THE "TRIBUNE" RETRACTS.

Everybody is familiar with the cowardly sort of urchin who, when caught in a bad act, tries to escape punishment by implicating some other boy in his guilt, and who illogically pleads, in justification for lying, that "Johnny drowned the cat." That is the sort of craven, who is now trying to dodge the damaging proofs of his meanness and mendacity in the editorial columns of the Salt Lake *Tribune*.

We have given a plain statement of the facts in relation to the bogus "Dish-up West" letter, and traced its way into Tennessee, where it stirred up the populace to such rage that they brutally murdered five men and mutilated an aged lady in a Sabbath meeting of Latter-day Saints. We have furnished names and dates and particulars. They are too plain and conclusive to be overcome.

Now what is the reply? Simply columns of billingsgate and false charges against other people. Tirades of abuse, a few partial *facts* mingled with wholesale inventions, and an exhibition of impotent rage, in the language of the coarse and brutal blackguard.

It is of no use. If all the untruths rattled off by the column in the *Tribune* were statements of fact, they would not change the proofs we furnished, nor form an excuse for the course of the *Tribune*, nor make "American gentlemen" out of vulgar and venomous lumps of meanness and mendacity.

The *Tribune* claims that when the discovery was made that the "Red Hot Address" was a forgery it made a frank and full and fair retraction. That is about the only thing in its column and a quarter of vituperation, that is to the point. And that is not true. When the proofs that the "Address" was bogus were made so positive that there was no chance for denial, the *Tribune* pretended it had been imposed upon, but also claimed that the address was made up from "Mormon" sermons, and said:

"There was not a thing in that bogus sermon which has not been taught in the Tabernacle harangues."

That is the kind of "apology" that the *Tribune* calls "a frank and full and fair retraction." It was never known to do anything of the kind "frankly and fairly," but usually when cornered, like other venomous reptiles, shows its fangs in rage, and bites and darts and stings wherever it can find a spot to strike.

A quotation or two from the bogus "Address" will show whether there was nothing in it but what was taught in the Tabernacle:

"If I had my way not a house would be left standing which sheltered a knavish Gentile."

"He who kills a Gentile rids the earth of a serpent and adds a star to his own crown."

"The blood of the Gentile persecutors shall be spilled on their own thresholds to appease the anger of our Prophet."

"The thieving Murray issues orders to the Saints of God, and defies everyone but the devil, who is his sponsor. His head will be placed upon the walls of our city and his entrails be scattered throughout the street of Zion."

"I command every true disciple of Christ to watch out for this d—d interloper, and ye know that there is protection enough for you in Zion if ye kill the whole Gentile race."

"He should and must be trod upon until his bowels gushed out upon the streets."

"The work must not stop at the destruction of one of these hell hounds, these Erebus-like pestilences in the folds of the anointed, but must extend even to the furthermost corners of the earth, until every heretic out of hell was sent home, and the Latter-day Saints were rulers of the land."

"The direst plagues shall be immediately visited upon you and your children if these divine commands go unheeded."

These are specimen sentences from the bogus "Address," which was evidently prepared for Murray's use, as he left for the East the same day it was published, taking with him a bundle of *Tribunes* containing it, which he expected to use on his "mission" against the "Mormons." These are the kind of instructions that the *Tribune* says were given in Tabernacle harangues, and such a statement it calls "a full and fair retraction."

What the Deseret News has endorsed or not endorsed, what the editor has done or not done—the implied charge against him however is simply a cowardly lie—what may have been said or done by anybody else, will not alter the facts of the publication of that villainous Address, nor still the cries of the blood of innocence, which, from the soil of Tennessee, go up to heaven against the instigators and perpetrators of their cruel murder, largely due to that bloodthirsty libel. The sneaking attempt to divert attention by pointing the finger at the other boy, only confirms the proofs of the guilt of his accuser.

FALSE, OF COURSE.

"The organ of the Lord is just now devoting much space to prove that murderers, after they have received their punishment will be brought forth and partake of the work of redemption."

Of course the foregoing is from the Salt Lake *Tribune*, and of course it is not true. We might be in doubt whether the Deseret News or the *Herald* was meant in the first line, as the *Tribune* calls the latter, which is a secular and Democratic paper, "The Lord's own," but for the fact that we have been offering proofs of the *Tribune's* false report of a sermon touching on that subject, therefore we know that the title is this time meant for the Deseret News.

Passing by the stupid reference to this paper, we will remark, the Deseret News has not attempted to prove anything of the kind and has offered no views of its own on the subject. The *Tribune* stated that a prominent official of the Church said certain things in the Tabernacle on Sunday which he did not say, and which were the exact reverse of what he did say, and we quoted his remarks, proving that both the *Tribune's* report and its attempt to draw an unwarranted inference to justify its misrepresentations were *Tribune* inventions, self-contradictory and self-confounding.

Instead of making a "frank and full and fair retraction," it simply lies again and tries to build up another structure of mire on its mudsills of falsehood.

When the *Tribune* acknowledges the injustice of its reporter to the speaker at the Tabernacle on Sunday, we may answer some of its sneering queries and ignorant surmises. But now we are content with the statement, that this paper has not been devoting any space to proving anything of the kind mentioned in the paragraph we have quoted from the *Tribune*.

TURMOIL IN CHINA.

A day or two ago a dispatch from China stated that a most serious state of affairs existed in that country over the agitation against foreigners. Between the Chinese government and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, it is said, the bond of harmony does not prevail. The Chinese authorities have been told that unless they make speedy reparation for the injuries and abuses complained of, a joint naval demonstration of French, American, British and German vessels of war will be made in the near future.

The situation in China is really more portentous than is generally supposed. That vast empire is not as politically solid as it is said to be. There are in China a number of secret societies seeking the overthrow of the government. These societies it is commonly believed are inciting outrages on foreigners, in order to embroil the government with foreign powers. The European diplomats understand this, and are trying not to play into the hands of the revolutionists.

It appears that the Chinese government also realizes the position it is likely to be placed in, in case of continued outrages on foreigners. The first outbreak occurred early in June last. On the 12th of that month an imperial decree was issued, ordering effective action on the part of governors of provinces and commanders of troops, to prevent a repetition of the attack on foreigners. The decree stated to the people that there was nothing hurtful in Christianity and "that peace and quiet should reign between the Chinese and the missionaries."

It is true M. Ribot, the French statesman, told the secretary of the Chinese legation at Paris that if "you do not succeed better than you have in suppressing these riots we shall be obliged to help you." But it was not this which urged the promulgation of the Chinese imperial decree, for the simple reason that the decree was issued several days before Ribot uttered the quoted words.

Floods and famine have produced indescribable misery in China recently. This adds to the discontent and helps the political reformers. The uncle of the present Emperor is said to be at the head of the conspirators for the overthrow of the existing dynasty. He is said to be the Chinese Bismarck. About September 1st is fixed on for a regular uprising at Nankin. Foreigners resident in China at that time will have a critical period to bridge over. England has 14 ships in Chinese waters. France and Germany have several but the United States have only one or two old hulks there.

The secret societies are largely composed of disbanded soldiers who had been receiving pensions, but whose pensions were stopped some time ago. In some of the interior provinces, the common people are led to believe that the presence of foreigners causes floods and famine, and that to appease the divinities these foreigners must be sacrificed. Then the opium traffic generally follows the missionary and the foreigner, and Chinese who are opposed to this, take sides with the anti-foreign factions.

But strangest of all free-trade enters into the Chinese discontent. By treaties fixing low rates of duties on imports many of the most important industries have been destroyed, and others badly crippled. The making of yarn from native cotton by native spinners has almost come to an end. Foreign yarn is brought in for such cottons as are still made in China; but even the weaving has diminished under the pressure of foreign competition. English cottons have driven all others out of the market. While this cheapens the goods for the general public, of course, the native industries suffer and the result is a certain amount of discontent.

The situation in China is more complicated than one at first sight imagines. All the troubles seem resolving themselves into political action, but though the clouds now lower the result may be, a brighter day for the celestials.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF NEW YORK.

After canvassing a list of about forty available candidates for the governorship of New York, the political leaders on the Republican side seem to have settled upon Andrew D. White, ex-president of Cornell University, as the safest and best material under the circumstances for the position.

On the side of the Democracy the latest suggestion of importance is the *World's*, bringing forward the name of Grover Cleveland for the governorship. While saying nothing against the *World's* good taste in its selection we think Mr. Cleveland is almost too deeply mixed up in the presidential business just now for his acceptance of the nomination to be practicable. However should Mr. White accept the Republican nomination there will be great cause for a special effort on the part of the Democracy to get the strongest name in the State upon its ticket, and this might be an inducement to Mr. Cleveland to yield to his party's call in that direction.

In Andrew D. White the Republicans, should they select him, will be making a radical departure from past principles. During the past fifteen or twenty years the Republican cause of New York has been in the hands of a small circle of political "bosses," of which Thomas Platt was the grand mogul. A political "boss," as a general thing, prefers to have men in the offices who will work without much friction within his political latitude and upon plans which he can endorse. It is sufficient for the past to say that the Republican candidates for the governorship of New York have invariably been men whom Mr. Platt could support. As a result, a large class of Republicans, more or less independent in State politics, have taken turns at stampeding wholesale into the Democratic ranks, as they did at the election of Cleveland in 1882, or staying away from the polls entirely, as they did at the two succeeding elections.

The nomination of Andrew D. White will mean that the Platt combination is off for once and that Republicanism in New York is going to make a grand effort to retrieve itself on the merits of its candidate from its long moral decadence under "boss" discipline.

In Mr. White they have chosen a model leader for their cause. The record of his political career is without a blemish. While a strong partisan, he has been New York's most pronounced and bitter opponent of corruption and the multifarious methods of professional politicians that tend to degrade elections and thrust forward the "bogie" of the community into places of trust that should be filled by the best integrity and qualification of the State.

When Grover Cleveland was nominated for Governor against Colonel Robeson, White's expressions of confidence in the former as a man of integrity and courage, became a Democratic slogan in the campaign, and undoubtedly contributed a large share of the 190,000 majority which New York gave to Cleveland in the election that followed.

Should Mr. White now run against Mr. Cleveland this bit of political record will make interesting and useful material for both sides.

Should these men be matched, at least one thing can be depended upon, there will be no blackguard campaign, and personal abuse will not cut a figure, because there will be no ammunition for that sort of warfare. It will be a clear case of two political giants confronting each other like men and statesmen on the fundamental principles of their respective political faiths. For New York particularly this ought to be something more or less fascinating because of its novelty.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

Dun & Co., in their report of trade for the week ending August 15, 1891, say that the prohibition of exports of rye by Russia, has suddenly affected the grain markets of the world. Russia usually exports 50,000,000 bushels of rye annually. The fact that she prohibits its exportation this year causes many to think that her grain supply is shorter than is supposed.

Wheat rose 8½ cents on moderate sales during the week, and a heavy Chicago operator went under. Corn rose 3½ and oats 3 cents with small sales. Crop prospects are bright and business is improving throughout the North. Trade at Boston shows improvement, wool sales reaching 2,132,000 lbs. At Hartford trade in woolens and cottons is better and in groceries quite good. At Chicago increase is noted in almost every branch of trade except cured meats, wheat receipts being fivefold last year's, and money is in good demand.

Actual sales of clothing and of woolen goods appear to be larger in the aggregate than ever, but the manufacture is much embarrassed by comparative scantiness of orders for the future.

The report further says:

"The money market in New York continues easy on call, and commercial paper is rather more saleable there and in other Eastern cities, but there is still a vague sense of uneasiness. The Treasury has taken in 11,000,000 more than it has paid out, but reports indicate that the government will probably have to disburse $25,000,000 or more about Sept. 1 for 4 1-2 per cent. bonds which holders do not offer for extension. Foreign stocks continue to improve, for while imports decline largely, the exports for two weeks of August have exceeded by nearly 10 per cent. those of the corresponding weeks last year. In the main the interior money markets are in fairly good condition excepting at the South, and at Philadelphia conditions is growing, at Boston rates are easy, at Chicago money is in healthy demand with supply sufficient for legitimate trade and at St. Louis rates are 7 to 8 per cent., with no money going into speculation except in grain. At Kansas while demand rests for all the land it will receive this year, it is probably that this country will not lack money long."

Business failures for the week mentioned, in the United States numbered 203, and in Canada 25. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 171 for the United States and 23 for Canada.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

The Jay Gould party were at Shoshone, Ida., when last heard from.

Ex-Speaker Carlisle and wife will spend the remainder of the Summer in Boston.

There is a rate of $20 for the round trip established between Denver and Salt Lake City.

In Ohio the Democrats are endeavoring to effect a coalition with the People's party, in order, it is said, to beat McKinley.

Hon. Stephen J. Field, who has been in poor health for some time, has so far recovered that he expects to return to the bench in September.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles says that as an orator the American Indian is fully the equal of the white man. The young men cultivate their powers of speech, because they see that influence goes with eloquence.

Ex-President Cleveland has written Major A. P. Childs of the Executive Committee of the Bennington monument celebration at Boston stating that it will be impossible for Mrs. Cleveland and himself to attend.

Chief Justice Fuller has returned from the Pacific Coast, and sums up his experience and observations in the terse sentence: "It's a great country!" But the emphasis with which he says it adds volumes of meaning to the speech.

Secretary Tracy will recommend to Congress this winter and urge upon the members an appropriation for the construction of some lighter draught vessels for patrol and police duty to be used on such occasions as the Behring Sea case.

The keen eyed Atlanta *Constitution* has discovered a new cause for trouble between the North and the South. One Georgian "shipped three carloads of melons, and in return received eleven cents. Railway freights and commissions had eaten up the money."

The Rochester *Democrat* says that Democratic papers seem to take pleasure in characterizing the meeting of the State Republican League as "a Blaine convention." The gathering could not be given a more honorable distinction.

Some person put dynamite in the Methodist Episcopal church bell at Breckenridge, Col., on the 17th inst. and the bell and belfry were blown to atoms, endangering the lives of more than 100 people. The deed is supposed to have been caused by the ill-feeling engendered against the Rev. Mr. Passmore because he wanted the saloons closed on Sunday.

Nathan Whitfield, a colored man caused quite an excitement in Chicago on the 17th inst. He became violently insane, then broke into a vacant house, climbed to the roof, swinging himself over the edge, grasped the cornice and moved hand over hand across the front of a three-story building. It was expected he would drop to the pavement and be dashed to pieces, but he got back on the roof again.

There is trouble brewing for the Farmer's Alliance. At Fort Worth, Texas, recently a meeting of farmers was held, and the subtreasury scheme and third party movement denounced. Now the Missouri alliance in conjunction with members of the Texas alliance have issued a call for a convention to be held in St. Louis, Sept. 15, 1892. The purpose of this convention is to protest against making the Farmer's Alliance a political body.

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NEPHI CITY BONDS FOR SALE.

Five Thousand ($5,000) Dollars of Seven (7) Per Cent Nephi City Bonds For Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that on the first day of October, A. D. 1891, at the office of the City Treasurer of Nephi City, the bonds, if said city will be sold to the highest bidder or bidders for cash.

Said bonds are of the denomination of $1,000 payable ten years after date. These bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven (7) per cent per annum from October 1st, A. D. 1891, said interest being payable on the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October of each year.

Bids will be received by me for the purchase of said bonds, or any part thereof, from the date of September, 1891, until 12 o'clock m. on the 1st day of October, 1891.

The right to reject any and all bids is hereby reserved in behalf of said city. Value of bonds at date of sale will be at par.

The bonds are of a series of ten, none of which have been offered for sale or sold.

EDWIN HARLEY, City Treasurer.

N. B.—A verified official statement of the financial condition of the city will be furnished anyone desiring information, with the view of bidding on the above bonds. Apply, on same, at Treasurer's office, Nephi City, Utah.

EDWIN HARLEY, City Treasurer.

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WE HAVE reduced the price of

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Striped	Alpacas,	latest style,	$6.00 worth	$7.50
"	"	"	5.50 "	9.00
"	"	"	6.10 "	10.50
Black	"	"	7.00 "	10.00
"	"	Connemara,	6.00 "	10.00
Striped	"	"	6.50 "	10.00
"	"	"	5.75 "	9.50
Linen	"	"	.75 "	1.00

WE HAVE a long line of Greys, Browns, and other Colors, which are Bargains!

WE HAVE a few BLACK SILK ULSTERS, Very Desirable and Stylish, at Greatly Reduced Prices!

WE HAVE a Very Handsome Stock of

SHAWLS

Which we are closing out. This includes SILK, FANCY, PLAIN and BLACK CASHMERES, and KNIT GOODS.

WE HAVE a very fine lot of BLACK CASHMERE FICHUS. We Want to sell them, and they are Cheap!

WE HAVE for our friends a large stock of Imported CASHMERE JERSEYS, all bought before the "McKinley Bill" went into effect; They are offered away below present value!

WE HAVE some Elegant Goods—some Great Bargains in LACE and BEADED CAPES and in

SILK and LACE WRAPS.

WE HAVE also a few BLAZERS and JACKETS. The prices are away down.

WE HAVE an Attractive Assortment of CHILDRENS' COATS and INFANTS' CLOAKS. Every mother should look after these.

CAN'T SAY MORE NOW.

Don't Fail to See our Show Windows for 25c. TOWELS and the reduction in FRENCH ZEPHYRS!

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

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