

EVENING NEWS. *Published Daily, Sunday Excepted, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.*

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Thursday, March 25, 1886

ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

We are authorized to announce that the Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held at Provo, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m., on Sunday, the 28th of April.

The officers and members of the Church are cordially invited to attend.

NO FAIR TRIAL FOR A "MORMON."

THAT a fair trial to a "Mormon" accused of infraction of the Edmunds law is impossible in Utah, has been demonstrated many times. It received another illustration in the intemperance, sneering, and "Mormon" language made by Judge Zane at the Murrayite meeting to berate the Administration last Monday evening. It was so mean, vindictive and personal and so indecorous in a judicial officer, that even avowed opponents of the "Mormon" system expressed their disgust and disapproval of the Chief Justice's tirade. If the apologists for Judge Zane cannot see the impropriety of his attack upon the faith and leaders of a people on so many of whose cases he daily sits in judgment, and who are of pronounced men, criminals before trial, whose cases are pending in his court, we pity their obtuseness and concede that it is useless to talk to them about good taste or common decency.

Such exhibitions of spleen and personal animosity as those given by Judge Zane should be enough to act as hints to the objects of his hatred—to avoid coming to trial in his court, by all possible means. His intemperate shouting over the supposed treason of President George Q. Cannon, who is under indictment in his court, would be of itself a sufficient justification for the defendant's determination to remain absent. Who that is sensible to "the first law of nature" would wish to stand a trial before a judge that openly declares his prejudice and prejudgment?

A fair trial in the Utah courts is not possible to a "Mormon," because the juries which are selected for the purpose are chosen from the enemies of the accused. An impartial jury, under present arrangements, is an impossibility. The issues that have been raised are of such a nature and intensity that any jury of non-"Mormons," from which class juries are picked, are strong partisans. They are as eager to convict as the prosecuting officers, and they display an animus against all "Mormon" defendants that is truly deadly. And then the judges are inspired with the same spirit, expelling their vindictiveness in charges to juries, in savage and polemical attacks when passing sentence, and in rude and vulgar language in public assemblies. Under such circumstances, what chance is there for justice? Nay, just justice aside, what hope can there be for an impartial administration of the law?

The regime of Judge Zane is a repetition of the persecuting sway of the bigoted McKean, only the latter was an intolerant sectarian, while the former assumes the role of the carping cynic and the jeering infidel. The acts and speeches of the departed jurist are now but a bitter memory, dimming the fame of one who would but for that have found an honored sepulchre. The doling and sayings of the present bench-preacher and stump-declamer are destined to the same fate. In but a little while they will sink into oblivion. And the people whom he insults will, in peace and plenty, yet look back on his vituperative and oppressive career as upon an ancient and malignant dream, when he has found his level among his own kind of rabid and malignant spirits. While the men whom he reviles will be honored by the good, and the principles he ignorantly assails and ridicules will spread throughout the world and give joy to millions of intelligent souls, delighting in the truths and liberties which he now thinks to trample under foot.

The firm execution of wholesome law is an honor to the officer who thus discharges a sworn duty. All worthy citizens should respect the man who so comports himself, even though his last course may work hardship to them. But, when spleen, jealousy, anger, prejudice, merciless vengeance and global malice are openly exhibited in the pretended administration of justice, disgust drives out all respect and resistance takes the place of submission.

We regard the law itself, which it seems to be the special object of the Utah courts to execute, as an unworthy enactment, forced from the legislative power by sectarian and mob influence. Its administration we look upon as a disgraceful, despicable, and an eternal disgrace to those who make it the vehicle for the gratification of personal spite and credulity. We think those who are wise, who, picked out for vengeance, made pursuit and war for a fair adjudication. And the more we think of the case of the gentleman who has avoided trial at the loss of his bond-money, the more it appears to be fully justified by the circumstances, and by the plain indications that he would have been at the mercy of a prejudiced and venomous judge as well as a packed and partial jury.

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE IN POLITICS.

At the fourth annual session of the National Woman Suffrage Association of Massachusetts, recently held in Boston, it was shown that the prospects of the movement were very flattering. And as one of the elements of power brought to bear in aid of the cause, the influence of women in bringing about the defeat of politicians who had worked against their principles, was proven to have been quite potent in a number of instances.

Mrs. Lilla Devereux Blake, traced the progress of the woman suffrage movement in New York since 1867, when the vote in a constitutional convention was 125 to 10 against woman suffrage, up to the present year, when the vote in favor of the measure in the Assembly was 67, a bare majority, which was only defeated by the change of votes of a liquor dealer and the keeper of a gambling house.

In 1878 a bill was passed giving women the right to vote at school elections, which was vetoed by Governor Lucius Robinson. The women went to work and prevented his re-election. They favored the election of Mr. Cornell, who recommended what Robinson had opposed, and the bill having been passed, in effect it was and the women so far triumphed.

In 1881 a bill was presented and brought to a third reading, giving women the right to vote. In 1883 the same bill was presented, but on the very day it was to be voted, the attorney-general, Mr. Blaine, gave an opinion declaring it unconstitutional. The vote was deferred for a week, and at the end of that time the result of the vote stood ayes, 54; noes, 50. In the fall of that year the women released Mr. Russell to private life, and aided in the election of Mr. O'Brien. One of the chief opponents of the measure in 1883 was Mr. House, of New York, and when he was up for re-election the women worked against him so that he did not even receive a nomination. Mrs. Blake argued from these successes that, if the women were only active and determined they could secure the success of the movement everywhere by similar means. There can be no doubt that she is right.

Mrs. Blake argued from these successes that, if the women were only active and determined they could secure the success of the movement everywhere by similar means. There can be no doubt that she is right. Women have not only influenced the politics of every State in the Union, and could secure the passage of such laws as they desire, by favoring the election of men in harmony with their views and opposing those who are known to be against them. They could wield a powerful influence without the ballot. And a great many thoughtful men believe that the influence of woman should be exercised in private and not in public, and therefore are opposed to giving her the voting power. But there has never been an argument yet advanced against woman suffrage that would hold water for a minute. And that a government which recognizes women as citizens just as much as men, and lays down the doctrine that taxation and representation should go hand in hand, and is based upon the principle that just governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed, should yet deny to more than one-half of its citizens that representation and that vote which are essential to true republicanism, is one of the inconsistencies that no argument can explain away.

The trouble is that men will not yield to women their political rights without a struggle, and women are not generally interested in asking those rights. The battle of the sex is urged by but a few. When women generally are aroused to a sense of the influence they can wield in the field of politics, they will become a little more active in using their power for the election of good and proper men to office, and the exclusion of the corrupt and the evil. And when they determine that the ballot should of right be theirs and they intend to have it, in a very short time every barrier will be broken down, and there will be no such issue in the United States as the political disabilities of women.

THE TRUE INWARDNESS OF THE REMOVAL.

THE plea of political expediency which is put forth by the apologists of ex-Governor Murray as the occasion of his removal, will have to be entirely abandoned. The true inwardness of the cause seems to be well understood by the press correspondents at the nation's capital. The President has been watching the course of the obstructionist and has noted his acts of nullification. And, bearing in mind how Murray had deceived him, and betrayed him into a hasty order for the forwarding of troops to Utah on the basis of a falsehood, he perceived the unreliability of the man and his total unfitness for a responsible position. The reasons for the removal were not the offering of party motives, but were prompted by the necessity of the case, and a determination to do justice to the people whose interests were placed in jeopardy by the folly and wickedness of a despotic official. The New York Herald's Washington correspondent has the matter very clearly set forth in his dispatch to the chief Democratic daily, as follows, from which it will be seen that Basile's mission, so far as it relates to the retention of Murray, is not likely to accomplish anything "in the direction sought."

"The resignation of Eli H. Murray, Governor of Utah, was demanded by the President, because of the former's course in vetoing the appropriation bill in peace and plenty, yet look back on his vituperative and oppressive career as upon an ancient and malignant dream, when he has found his level among his own kind of rabid and malignant spirits. While the men whom he reviles will be honored by the good, and the principles he ignorantly assails and ridicules will spread throughout the world and give joy to millions of intelligent souls, delighting in the truths and liberties which he now thinks to trample under foot.

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HOW CONSISTENT!

WHEN Butler Clawson, convicted on the charge of violating the Edmunds law by marrying a wife, had been granted an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States he was denied the privilege of giving bail, though securities for any amount could have been furnished, and sent to the Penitentiary pending the final adjudication of his case.

When President Angus M. Cannon, convicted of a simple misdemeanor in taking his wife with him and children, contrary to Judge Zane's strained rendering of the Edmunds law, appealed from the decision of the Third District Court to that of the Supreme Court of the Territory, his offer of ample bail was refused, and he, too, was cruelly sent to the Penitentiary.

When President George Q. Cannon was arrested on the charge of unlawfully cohabiting with his wives—nothing more than a simple misdemeanor at worst—and brought back from Nevada amounting to \$15,000 was demanded for his appearance for trial.

But when the grand jury of the First District Court found an indictment against Reuben A. McBride, charging him with murder in the first degree, Judge Powers admitted him to bail in the sum of \$10,000.

The inconsistency of such judicial doings must be apparent to even the most obtuse minds. Possibly the tendency of Judge Powers in the last mentioned case is not misplaced. It may not result in defeating justice or endangering the lives of others, though it would not be a safe course to adopt as rule; but we are very sure that the harshness and partiality vindictiveness exhibited in the former cases were wrong, and Judge Zane's injustice becomes all the more apparent by comparison with the act of the Associate Justice in the McBride matter.

EXPRESSIONS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE FINAL JUDGMENT.

Anti-Polygamy Judgments Rescued.

Man's agency implies accountability; obligation and duty are inseparable; his demands as influencing his acts and conduct, which are largely influenced by the requirements of duty to be just. Duty implies law and a law-giver, and man's obligation must be not only to his own eyes, but to the eyes of the law to which he is obligated, and for obedience to which he must account to the law-giver.

This accounting for his acts must finally be to the great Judge of all the earth, whose judgment none can escape, and the time thereof is called the "DAY OF JUDGMENT."

Now this judgment does not come to men during his probation, but after the period of his agency has ceased, as it is for the acts and deeds performed while exercising that agency that judgment is to be passed upon him.

The Apostle John informs us that the Father gave authority to the Son to execute this judgment, and the hour would come when all who were in the graves should hear his voice and should come forth, and all be judged of the Son of Man.

His former mission to earth was not one of judgment, but of mercy and truth—and in this He was successful, exceeding all that was expected of Him.

This same Jesus, however, who ascended into heaven, it is written, will come in like manner as He went, but in a very different character. He comes then to execute justice and judgment to take vengeance on them that know not God, nor keep His commandments.

Now, at this appointed time of judgment, which in the economy of God is fixed to be after and not in the period of man's probation, all must stand before Him as they are, and whether in their graves or out of their graves, it matters not, all will be summoned to appear at that tribunal, and before that great final judgment, and before that Judge on whose word the doom of eternity hangs.

THE GREAT, IMPORTANT QUESTION to be answered by all living, and while living, is: Am I prepared for that final sentence for the eternal justice?

Every man may ask and answer this question for himself, but I propose to ask it in behalf of some of those who are prominently active, and find it possibly very satisfactory.

This tribunal is one of last resort; from it there is no appeal, and in taking our case there it is important that we understand something of the rules of the court in order to determine the probability of successful hearing. These rules have been constituted by the Judge himself, and constitute the perfection of jurisprudence.

Consequently, we read as a rule of action—"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." Again, "As ye have done unto others, even unto the least of these who are mine, ye have done it unto me." These and corresponding rules, the Judge has himself declared he will pass final sentence. With this fact in mind, man need not go far astray in his judgment as relates to his acts with his fellow-men.

We have the written statement of one very wise man brought up at the bar of the law, and learned in the law, that he once verily thought he was doing God service when he was doing God service when he was doing God service when he was doing God service.

We-to-day, in Utah, have a MOST FEARFUL EXHIBITION of like madness; judges, prosecutors, officials and deputies, and a horde of alder and abettors, doing the same thing—hallucinating, committing men, women and children to prison, all for the same reason.

Courts here are run by those who have no sympathy with polygamy. The Judge and his twelve associates who are to sit upon twelve thrones also judge the twelve tribes of Israel, and all together a polygamous race, and of fathers whose polygamous souls will be honored in the fact of producing such illustrious judges as to determine a woman's destiny.

Polygamous sons will be heard in that court, and judgments of to-day will be reversed, while those who have been unjustly sent to prison in order to pay the uttermost farthing demanded as recompense. Then the God of Abraham, Isaac, and of Jacob? They are not dead but living, and "God is not the God of the dead."

These fathers, for their reward of a righteous polygamy, will receive an innumerable seed and lives eternal. Their glory is secured and the highest honor will be to dwell in their presence, as they do in the favor and presence of God.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

LATEST BY LIGHTNING.

Governor Marmaduke's Proclamation.

St. Louis, Mo., 25.—Governor Marmaduke has issued a proclamation calling upon the Missouri Pacific Railroad company and upon its employees of every grade, each in their several capacities, to assist in removing traffic of all kinds in the usual way on all the railroad lines operated by said company in Missouri, and to restrain and punish whether they be employees or not, against interposing any obstacle whatever in the way of said removal, and calling upon all good citizens to assist in carrying out the purpose of this proclamation and to restrain the whole power of the state, so far as it may be lawfully wielded by its chief executive officer, against the company and its servants in said removal, and to restrain and punish all that may oppose it.

The executive committee of District Assembly 101 said the East St. Louis yard men will go out this afternoon.

The Militia and Other Forces Under Arms Awaiting the Call of the Governor.

St. Louis, Mo., 25.—The Rainwater Rifles and Company, a branch of the Guards are under arms at the army ready for immediate assistance to the police in a recent riot. All the militia forces of the city are under orders to be ready for duty at the call of the Governor.

Improving.

The condition of Secretary Manning at 11 o'clock this morning is reported by Dr. Fordham as better than it has been at any time since his attack. He rested fairly well last night, waking only at intervals.

He seems to be recovering from his illness, and all things considered, we have good reason to hope that he will be able to resume his duties in a few days.

As soon as he is able to travel, I shall insist on his taking a good vacation, and will not allow him to resume his duties until he is in perfect health.

For sale.

A HALF-BRED NORMAN STALLION, three years old, weight 1,400 pounds.

OLD GLASS WANTED.

THE SALT LAKE GLASS WORKS will pay \$2.00 per ton for clean old bottles and wine glass delivered at their factory, two blocks west of Warm Springs.

WANTED.

A QUANTITY OF CANADIAN POPULAR and Ash trees. Enquire at the Utah and Nevada Railway Office.

FOR SALE—FOREST FARM.

CONTAINING MORE THAN 200 TREES, Walnut, Ash, Locust, Apple, Pear and Plum, also twenty acres of bottom land, also twenty acres of upland, or less, of all kinds; large farm house, barn and wood shed, and some other stock, if desired. One year-old thoroughbred Jersey cow.

W. A. BOSSERT, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

PIONEER PATENT ROLLER MILL CO.

Mill No. 23 North Temple Street, East. Office: 21 South Temple Street, West.

BRANDS: HIGH FINEST, BAKER'S No. 1, PERFECT WHITE FLOUR.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR WHEAT.

MILL TELEPHONE NO. 21. Office Telephone No. 22. ELIAS MORRIS, Sept.

GO TO THE Workmen's Clothing Store!

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

Children's Clothing a Specialty.

W. LONGMOORE, 25 W. First South Street.

Seeds, Plants, Etc.

GARDEN SEEDS IN BULK AS WELL as in packets in great variety.

100 Flower Seeds, 500 kinds. Hot and Cold Frames, Plants, a Large and Fine Stock at Best Prices. Fresh Flowers Preserved Cheap and Perfect. All Floral Orders promptly filled.

Call on CHAS. F. DUE, 100 N. 2nd St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Utah Central Railway and Navigation Company will be held in the Board of Directors' Hall, in this city, on Monday, April 6, 1886, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of electing a Vice-President and a Director.

The undersigned, J. H. HARRIS, Vice-President, and J. H. HARRIS, Director, of the Utah Central Railway and Navigation Company, call upon the stockholders to attend the meeting.

J. H. HARRIS, Vice-President. J. H. HARRIS, Director.

Salt Lake City, March 25, 1886.

UTAH CENTRAL RAILWAY.

CONFERENCE RATES.

FROM APRIL 1st to 4th inclusive, the UTAH CENTRAL will issue ROUND TRIP TICKETS FROM ALL STATIONS AT SINGLE FARE.

AMUSEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

THREE NIGHTS,

THURSDAY, March 25,

THE DISTINGUISHED COMEDIAN,

Mr. C. B. Bishop,

Supported by a Powerful Company.

THURSDAY,

WIDOW BEDOTT!

FRIDAY, March 26th,

A. C. Gauthier's Latest Triumph,

Strictly Business!

GRAND SATURDAY MATINEE AT TWO P. M.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY,

Tuesday & Wednesday, Mar. 30 & 31

ENGAGEMENT OF

Miss MARY ANDERSON,

Under the Direction of HERBERT C. ASSEY, Supported by a Full Dramatic Company.

TUESDAY, March 30, W. S. Gilbert's Mythical Comedy, in Three Acts,

PIGMYLION AND GALATEA!

As introduced by a One-Act Drama, written expressly for Miss Anderson by W. S. Gilbert, entitled,

COMEDY AND TRAGEDY!

CLAUDE, MISS ANDERSON

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31, Shakespeare's Comedy of

AS YOU LIKE IT.

ROSALIND, MISS ANDERSON

SCALE OF PRICES:

Reserved Seats—\$2.00, \$1.50 and 75 cts. Admission—\$1.00, 75 cts. and 50 cts.

The Sale of Seats will begin at the Box Office at 10 o'clock on Monday, March 29, at 10 a.m., and Section G will be on sale at D. R. G. ticket office, same day.

FOR SALE.

A HALF-BRED NORMAN STALLION, three years old, weight 1,400 pounds.

OLD GLASS WANTED.

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