DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Monday, - - March 23, 1891.

NOTICE.

The Sixty-first Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, will commence at 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning, April 4th, 1891, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City.

All Officers and Members of the Church are cordially invited to be present at the meetings.

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

FIGHT FAIRLY.

One of the peculiarities of news paper attacks on "Mormonism" is that its advocates are not permitted to define its principles, but its opponents claim the right to say what it is and then make war upon their own creations. This is particularly characteristic of its local enemies. By this method, of course, they have a free field and a clear sweep.

Their logic is not always convincing nor are their conclusions always justified by their premises. But when they make their own men of straw and proceed to burn them up at pleasure, a certain amount of success, in their own estimation at least, is the course of easy achievement.

But we do not see how any one of character or ability can gain satisfaction in such a course. The only thing accomplished by it is the deception of such persons who read as are unfamiliar with the subject, and the irritation of those who understand it and know that their sentiments are misunderstood and unjustly condemned.

Considerable surprise and no little chagrin is expressed at the failure, both of preachers and of writers, to make any impression upon "the old Mormons," as they style them. They remain unconvertible. All the ridicule, argument and abuse poured upon them is in vain. It is so much effort wasted. And why? Because usually there is nothing in it. Their belief is not touched. Their creed is not exposed. Their principles are not assailed. They are told that they believe so and so, when they know that they entertain no such notions. They are informed that they are under such and such obligations which they know they have never taken. They are lauded and badgered about lines that exist only in the words of their detractors. And the consequence is that they utterly despise their would-be censors and have no respect for anything that comes from such a source.

We can say with truth and confidence that we have never seen a book, or read an article, or heard a sermon or lecture aimed against "Mormonism," which fairly stated the tenets of that system or correctly explained its objects and influences. So that whatever arguments or bodings might follow the pretended statements of fact or doctrine were utterly futile and only capable of exciting derision or disgust.

If any preacher or editor, here or elsewhere, has a sincere desire to turn "old Mormons" and "young Mormons" from the alleged errors of their faith, let him cease holding up for that faith a figment of his own imagination or a dummy of his own manufacture. Let him state truthfully the tenet or practice which he wishes the "Mormons" to give up, then bring forth his strong reasons and he may make some impression.

For it is a fact that the great body of the "Mormon" people are Latter-day Saints from conviction. They have sacrificed much for principle's sake. They love the truth. In its behalf and to its promulgation they have proved that they are willing to devote themselves and all they possess. Show make it clear to them that they are in error, and they will be as ready to throw aside their mistakes as they were to imbibe them. Show them something better and they will be eager to accept it.

But this continual misrepresentation both of their faith and their motives, confirms them in their convictions, drives down the roots of their creed deeper into their souls, and establishes the conclusion in their minds that truth cannot be invoked against the system they have embraced, because everything that is brought forward to oppose it is saturated with falsehood and healed with the fires of malice and of enmity.

Attack "Mormonism" fairly if you can, or if you dare, editors and preachers, and may be you can do some good or be yourselves convinced of errors which you would do well to part with. But your old fables and stupid vagaries with which you deceive the ignorant world are not any more believed by the people you assail than by the brightest minds of the age, and we are of the opinion that you know that as well as we do.

A FAMOUS CONFEDERATE GENERAL.

THE pale horseman has been unusually busy of late, especially among distinguished men. The latest victim of his keen edged blade was Joseph Eggleston Johnston. On the night of the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock he died, of heart failure. He caught cold at General Sherman's funeral, and he had not been able to shake it off. It was this cold which brought on the trouble that culminated in his death.

Next to Beauregard, Johnson was the last of the six full generals of the Confederacy. He was born in Virginia in 1807, on Feb. 3rd, so that he had turned his 84th year at the time of his death. He graduated from West Point in 1829, and in the same class with Robert E. Lee. As a second lieutenant in the Fourth artillery he served in the Black Hawk Indian war of 1832. He was promoted to aid-de-camp on General Scott's staff in 1836, while serving in the Seminole war.

In the Mexican war he participated in all the principal battles, and was present at the assault on the City of Mexico. On April the 12th, 1847, he was brevetted Major, lieutenant-colonel and Colonel, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Cerro Gordo, where he was severely wounded. He was mustered out as Colonel of volunteers in 1848, but was again reinstated as Captain of Topographical engineers by act of Congress. In the Utah expedition of 1858 he was acting inspector-general.

On the 22nd of April 1861, he resigned his commission in the U. S. army, and entered the Confederate service. His record in that army is well known. He was wounded at the battle of Seven Pines May 31, 1862. It is said that Jefferson Davis and he did not understand each other in military matters. There were several very serious disagreements. When he asked for General Holmes' army of 35,000, stationed at Little Rock, to assist him in meeting Grant, Randolph, the Confederate Secretary of War, complied, but Jefferson Davis countermanded the order. This caused Randolph to resign his place.

It is said that it was owing to Pemberton's disobedience that Grant was enabled to capture Vicksburg. Johnston did his best to avert the disaster. His retreat to Atlanta before Sherman is well known. He was relieved of his command on July 17, 1864, and John B. Hood was put in his place. From this to the close of the war, misunderstandings and jealousies among the rebel chiefs, helped considerably to hasten the end. On April 18, 1865, he and Sherman entered into a military convention, the terms of which the National Government subsequently repudiated. Another agreement was made, which was accepted at Washington.

After the war Johnston entered into business pursuits. In 1885 he was appointed a U. S. Commissioner of railroads. He has been a great favorite with the northern soldiers ever since the war. Gen. Grant always maintained that Johnston was the most competent soldier in the Southern armies. It was the opinion of the Northern generals that he was by far the most skilled of the Southern officers. He was never a favorite with Jeff Davis, and it is said that if Johnston and Davis had changed places the civil war would have terminated differently. It was better as it was, and Johnston so accepted it during the latter part of his life.

Johnston was respected by soldiers of both armies and the wearers of the blue, as well as of the grey, will mourn the departure of a gallant soldier, a good citizen and a man of talent and renown.

GETTING NEWS.

THE professional or the journ latte politicians have ever an eye open for a "pointer," or any kind of big or little incident out of which one or more such aids to reading and writing pellibitally may be drawn. In their untiring and and fiend-like penetration they do not permit a public man's private business affairs nor even, in most cases, his household matters, to escape their vigilance when a point is scented in the circumambient air. Just let a man, or a woman either, gain a little prominence before the world, even temporarily, and his or her affairs will be turned inside out and topside down in much less time than they could do it themselves.

General John M. Palmer, of Illinois, who was recently elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of that State, is a man of considerable ability, and, of course, a corresponding amount of dignity, for the two qualities should travel hand-in-hand together. He is not noted as a garrulous man or one who habitually, if at all, discloses his own personal affairs to use a current phrase, he is not addicted to "talking shop." As a contemporary quaintly but aptly expresses it, "he lets the people do the talking while he says nothing, but saws wood."

We should imagine, from what we have otherwise heard of the gentleman, that he is a thoroughly self-contained, well-poised man; and yet his career was not proof against that frame which in this advanced age is more than ever ahead of the sword in potency—the pen, especially when it is wielded by a political news-gatherer in this part of the world.

A news item informs us that General Palmer is in receipt of a "very voluminous mail" since his election to the Senate, "his letters alone amount to hundreds every day," and then the inquisitorial amateur gatherer proceeds ostensibly to enlighten the readers of the contents of those missives, the writers' names when they are men of prominence, etc. This is quite interesting—at least, we would suppose it would be, and particularly so to the Senator-elect, who cannot fairly be accused of either giving an "inland count" of his daily mail or the contents or nature thereof of any of the missives to the casual inquirer or total stranger. How do they do it? is the question.

We are advised that one of the letters referred to is from Governor Hill—personally of course, not at all official—expressing his gratification over the Illinois election and heartily congratulating him. This, we are informed, was one of the first received by the new official. The account then goes on to show us something of the negative side of the picture, after having been so attentive regarding the positive.

The information is furnished us that ex-President Cleveland has not yet figured among those who have forwarded expressions of a congratulatory character, and the statement that surprise is felt at this is appended. Who feels the surprise in this particular case—the Senator-elect himself or the person who obtained the "information" and hastened to let it escape broadcast over the country? Perhaps Mr. Cleveland himself will feel a slight symptom of surprise when he reads that anybody is surprised, for he is not in the habit of being fine and foremost in matters of that kind. If he is moved upon to send Gen. Palmer a congratulatory message, it will of course be sent without being submitted to the revision of a newspaper; and, it might as well be believed, for the matter of that, that such a missive has been sent and eluded the lynx-eyed man of items. Such things do happen now and then, even if the system of penetration into other people's internal affairs has well-nigh reached the point of practical perfection.

It is a fast age, truly. Pastures, however, especially when excessive, is very dangerous and in no stage is it free from peril. This applies no less to the custom of breaking down and throwing aside those unwritten laws which protect the citizen's private and personal affairs, than to a fast and reckless railway train.

WEALTH OF THE ROTHSCHILDS.

THE Rothschilds are always an interesting subject, because of the fact that no one outside the family knows what its immense wealth is; indeed, it is questionable if all members of the family know the actual amount of its possessions, or if any one of them could state it accurately at all times. It is known that they have $50,000,000 in American securities, which has brought them in considerable and aids to their wealth every hour in the day; and they have, by means of their own money and through personal negotiations, since 1812, raised for the different civilized nations of the first, second and third classes, an amount aggregating the inconceivable figure of $3,000,000,000 or thereabout, more money than is or ever was in circulation in the world at any one period of time.

BEHRING SEA COMPLICATIONS.

IT is definitely stated that a proclamation relating to Behring Sea, will soon be issued by the President. It will be given through the State Department, and be made in accordance with the act of Congress approved by President Cleveland, relating to fisheries. This act takes cognizance of all the waters in the dominion of the Behring Sea, and extends to it all the penalties provided by former acts prohibiting the killing of fur seals within the limits of Alaska.

The Cleveland act requires the annual promulgation of a warning to all persons against entering the water dominions of the United States in Behring Sea for seal poaching. United States vessels of war are to cruise in these waters, and arrest all persons and seize all ships found seal hunting.

The forthcoming proclamation will quote in full the act against seal killing, and all its provisions and requirements. The Cleveland act extending the seal killing act to the Behring Sea, will also be quoted. It will define emphatically the attitude the Government will assume towards seal poachers, and it will state that the provisions of the acts of Congress will be enforced. The geographical question will not be touched. The settlement of disputes of this kind will be left to the District Court of Alaska.

The Fifty-first Congress made a liberal appropriation for distributing and publishing any and all proclamations relative to the Behring Sea question. The forthcoming document will be printed in circular form at the Government printing office, and distributed to all Collectors of Customs on the Pacific Coast, and to all the U. S. Consular agencies in British America.

It was thought a few days ago, that this question was all but settled. The official correspondence which passed between the State Departments of England and this country, indicated that a happy conclusion was about to be reached. The issuance of this proclamation would lead to the belief that there is something still unsettled. Only a day or two since, dispatches from Canada stated that unusual activity prevailed in Government shipbuilding yards in that dominion. That may mean something or nothing. But it appears that the District Court of Alaska has the most important part to play in this drama. The geographical question is the only issue in the Behring Sea complication. And it seems rather a heavy part for so unimportant a functionary as the judge of that court to assume, unless he is made the middle piece of the Sixth Department.

A DANGEROUS ALLIANCE.

TRANSCONTINENTAL dispatches bring us the startling intelligence that Russia and France have entered into an alliance, both for offensive and defensive purposes. The Czar did not manifest until recently a disposition to entertain any relations with France beyond the external forms of courtesy, demanded by international courtesy.

The Paris treaty of 1867, though approved by the Grand Duke Vladimir and Nicholas, yet was rejected by the Czar. After the late elections in France this same treaty was again presented to him for ratification, but by him a second time rejected. Now comes the news, by way of Berlin, that this treaty has been accepted by the Czar, and that the fact will be announced officially in a short time.

The Czar of Russia has invested President Carnot with the grand cross of the order of St. Andrew. This is the highest Russian decoration, and heretofore has been confined to members of the Imperial family, or to sovereigns peculiarly favorable to the Russian throne. The question is, what induced Russia to this action? It is well known that up to a very recent date the Czar was opposed to an alliance with France. Was it because Germany, Austria and Italy had formed a sort of triple alliance? Was it because the Czar knew that alliance with England was out of the question, and that there was a possibility, in the event of war, of England going with that triple alliance.

The Czar saw that the only power in Europe to ally himself with was France. Between Germany and France a cordial feeling can not exist for some time to come. As to Great Britain, her interests have been threatened by the Czar for many years, and it will be no benefit to ally himself with powers hostile to him. She has her Asiatic provinces to protect and retain. She has also interests in Egypt and in the Suez Canal, and in the event of Turkey getting embroiled, she could not well stand aloof.

The Czar is pushing his dominion in Asia with mighty strides. He is building railroads and working schemes by which he can establish a vast industrial empire on that continent. Already he has announced his intention of raising cotton by irrigation, and enough of it to supply the whole of Europe. He has demonstrated that it can be done. At the present time he has commissioners in this country, who are informing themselves of the latest and most improved methods in cotton raising and manufacture. The best market for American cotton is in Russia, and if this scheme should prove a success, it would hurt one important industry of the United States.

But what appears most serious of all, is the prospect of a great European war. Will alliances offensive and defensive of the kind now in force among European nations, it is fearful to contemplate what that would mean. Independent of the life and property that would be destroyed, it would mean a reconstruction of the whole map of Europe and possibly of Asia. Whether it would affect this Continent, it is hard to tell, not then when confusion is king, what is safe or what is unsafe, cannot be well defined.

Europe wants a war and war is one of the probabilities. Its millions of standing armies must have employment, or they will turn and rend their own governments. Then it is likely that the shrewd and ambitious rulers at their bonds may turn them loose on each other, and let them exercise their martial callings. There is danger in the air of Europe.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Stearman & Whillimore are building three sixtory buildings on Third South Street.

The Maine Legislature rejected the bill for the adoption of the Australian ballot system.

There are three grades of the Stradamant mastic pavement. The first costs 12 cents per square foot, the second 15, and the third 20 cents.

Newspaper intellect broke down the floor at St. Paul's Church on the 22nd inst. The pencil is weightier than the cruder.

The rental for a box in the Salt Lake Postoffice is $3 per quarter. The number of boxes is estimated at 800, and the sum produced between $2000 and $3000 per year.

The Anaconda mine has shut down owing to a dispute with a railroad company. This throws 3000 men out of work. Is this progress, or is it done to spite the road?

Redfield Proctor, the Secretary of War, it is said, will resign on July 1st, next. The reason assigned is that his business interests in Vermont will require his entire time to attend to them properly.

Captain Nathan Hale, the American spy of the revolution, wrote a letter on the 22nd of February 1773, while he was teaching school at New London. This letter was sold at the Lepping-well sale in Boston, on the 21st inst. for $1225.

It is said that the Jennings Investment Company will replace the Continental Hotel with a magnificent new business block. Gov. Holmes the present lessee will throw up his lease in June. He is the owner of the Knutsford.

The Indiana legislature some time ago passed an eight hour law, but it was never enforced, though it provided for a fine of $500 in the case of employers who violated it. About two weeks ago John Grinsell and Noel Brothers for 120 hours overtime under this law. The suit was decided in his favor on the 21st inst. It will now go to the State supreme court.

The Chicago carpenters are at peace. They have entered into a treaty with bosses that no strike shall take place from April 19, 1891, to April 19, 1895. The minimum rate of wage to be 35 cents an hour, and eight hours a day's work. Wages to be paid every two weeks at most. Where more hours are wanted, a different shift of men must be employed. There is no overtime.

The Michigan state senate contains three members of the Patrons of Industry organization. This is a kind of Farmers' Alliance, but not affiliated with it. One of them, Wilson by name, now confesses that the Republican House in the Senate offered him $50,000 if he and his two colleagues would vote with them.

Another preacher of the word gone wrong. The Rev. S. J. Fleming of Monte Vista, Cal., went to Rockford, Ill., married a very estimable young lady of that town, and also obtained money by false pretenses. It was discovered that he had a wife or two in Pennsylvania, but whether divorced or not is not certain.

At the Lofflagwell sale in Boston on the 20th inst., a signed letter of Edgar Allen Poe addressed to R. Carlet, editor of the *Pioneer*, Boston, with an autograph poem on the same sheet entitled "Eulalie," realized by W. E. Benjamin for $225. Mr. Frost caught a letter signed by Alexander Pope, the poet, dated December 5, 1741, for $35.

The Boston priests are waging a fierce war on Indian Commissioner Morgan. It is reported that his resignation has been demanded by the President, in order to please the priests. Parnell, the Irish Home Ruler, is in Boston, is in a similar fix. On Sunday the 22nd inst., the priests of Dorchester denounced him and his adherents. Heaven help the Indians of America, as well as the Indians of Ireland, for Rome has never done much for either.

Kentucky has been the theatre of many a bloody feud, but of none more so than the Hatfield-McCoy vendetta. Over 250 lives have been lost in this feud. Lately it was open war. When members of the hostile factions met, shooting commenced. The trouble originated with a Mrs. Roseanna McCoy married the betrothed of a Hatfield, and slew, blind Rowel. Now a Hatfield is to marry a McCoy, and the event will be celebrated, with a grand embrace of both factions. Cupid, you sly dog, what makes you so guilty of.

Mrs. Bradley, of Beaver Falls, Pa., left Miss Bork, aged 18, in charge of her house on the 19th inst., while on a visit. When she returned she found Miss Bork securely tied in the cellar, and the house robbed of everything valuable. Miss Bork said a tramp did the deed, and even ate his dinner. The people looked for tramps but none could be found, happily for tramps and people. On the 21st, Miss Bork confessed that a neighbor named Witherspoon did the robbery and then bound her and told her to tell the tramp story.

Is it fortune or is it destiny that shapes a man's worldly career? Daniel Dougherty, the well-known orator, is universally accorded the palm for forensic ability in the United States. He it was who nominated Cleveland for the Presidency in 1888, and tacked the nomination with a gem of oratory, delivered in silvery tones, that was the delight of his vast audience. On the 22nd inst., in the cellar of a house in New York City was found the dead body of a tramp. At the inquest the body was identified as that of William Dougherty, brother of the orator. The poor fellow had been an outcast for years, and was permitted by a humane man to occupy the cellar during a terrible storm.

On the 21st inst. the Morris Street Colored School, in Charleston, S. C., was the scene of panic and wild excitement for several hours. The school contains 150 children. About 10:30 a. m., a light colored person, dressed in Eau Indian garb, walked into the school and commenced making a speech to one of the classes. He said he was a reformed cannibal. His actions were respectable and his address. At first the children laughed, but when he made an attempt to catch one of the girls a general scare ensued. A panic pervaded the whole school, and the children rushed frantically in all directions. The panic extended to the whole colored population of the district. Finally the whole city, white as well as black, was one scene of wild uproar. It was thought something terrible had happened. A platoon of police was called on. After a good deal of labor order was restored, and the cannibal placed under arrest. He gave his name as John Charles, a native of Fiji, but a British subject. He said he was a friend of Mr. Blaine's. He will call on England to avenge the indignity offered a gentleman who has not eaten human flesh for some time.

Notice to Hersey Silver

That the Semi-Annual Stockholders' Meeting of the Scandinavian Mercantile Union will be held in the basement of the Fourteenth Ward meeting-house, on Monday, the 30th inst., at 7:30 p. m. M. S. LINDSAY, Secretary.

DINWOODEY

is now prepared to wait upon customers in his New Store; he has a magnificent line of Furniture, Carpets and Wall Paper. Call and see him.

All parties indebted to us will please note that we are temporarily located with Spencer Clawson & Co., Broadway. Prompt settlements are requested.

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BED COMFORTS AT A SACRIFICE AT DINWOODEY'S

Buchler's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the World for Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. C. Smith & Co.

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MADE TO ORDER
Spring Styles
Just in from
PROVO MILLS.
JOHN C. CUTLER & BRO.,
No. 36 Main St.

IT IS WELL KNOWN TO OUR REGULAR CUSTOMERS

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«SPECIAL · SALE»

IT MEANS JUST WHAT IT SAYS!!!!

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MARCH 23rd

AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

The Ladies will be glad to supersede the heavy garments of Winter for

Muslin Underwear,

Particularly when this can be bought for less than they can make it up.

SEE .·. THE .·. PRICES!

LADIES' Night Dresses

50c.,	Regular,	75c.
65c.,	"	$1.00
85c.,	"	1.25
1.10,	"	1.50
1.25,	"	1.75
1.35,	"	2.00
1.50,	"	2.25
2.00,	"	2.50

WHITE SKIRTS.

Sale Price, 50c.,	Regular,	85c.
" " 85c.,	"	$1.00
" " 85c.,	"	1.25

CHEMISES.

Our Sale Price, 50c.,	Regular Price,	75c.
" " 65c.,	"	$1.00
" " 85c.,	"	1.25
" " $1.10	"	1.50
" " 1.25	"	1.75

DRAWERS.

Sale Price, 35c.,	Regular Price,	50c
" " 45c.,	"	75c
" " 65c.,	"	1.00
" " 85c.,	"	1.25
" " $1.10	"	1.50

Misses' and Children's UNDERWEAR.

Their wants will also be met in similar goods at equally

LOW AND FAVORABLE PRICES.

We shall also offer

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

LADIES' FINE KID GLOVES.

8 in. Mosquitaire in Tiffers and Suede, at $1.00 per pair, regular price $1.50.

4 Button Gloves also in Glace and Suede, at 75c. Regular Price $1.50.

JUST ARRIVED!

We have been looking every hour for a new line of the NEW ENGLISH WASH FABRIC

"KORAH MOIRE!"

We are now prepared to give them away for 75c. per yard only!! Come early and often.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

TRY THESE BARGAINS.

EASTER HOLIDAYS

GOLDSMITH & CO.

—OFFER—

For This Week Only!

A REDUCTION of 10 PER CENT.

OFF MARKET PRICES,

IN THEIR BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING AND SHOE DEPARTMENTS,

CONSISTING OF

The Mother's Shirt Waists in all the Latest Patterns,
Children's Jersey Suits in every color,
Children's Two-piece Suits in all the Latest Styles,
Children's Court Suits,
Children's Alfonso Suits,
Children's Three-piece Suits,
And Boys' Long Pants, ages from 14 to 18,

IN EVERY VARIETY OF FABRICS, BOTH DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

OUR-:-:-HAT-:-:-DEPARTMENT.

We also offer a large assortment of Children's and Boys' Turban, Yale, Jockey and Yacht Caps in every shade.

OUR -:- SHOE -:- DEPARTMENT.

THE IRON-CLAD SHOE.

Parents should not miss this opportunity.

REMEMBER, THIS SALE IS FOR ONE WEEK ONLY! The Grandest and Largest Display in the City.

Goldsmith & Co.

61, 63 and 65 MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY.

And at BUTTE, OGDEN, SPOKANE FALLS and BALTIMORE.

AGENTS WANTED.

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