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GEORGE Q. CANNON, EDITOR.

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LET THE FACTS BE KNOWN.

A LARGE number of eastern and western papers offer comments on the recent Utah election and its results. Many of them are very favorable towards the people who founded this Territory, and their division on national party lines is generally heralded as the beginning of the end of Utah's troubles. The spirit manifested on this question is very different to that bitter hostility in which the "Mormon" question used invariably to be approached.

However, there are some public journals that cannot treat the "Mormons" in any other way than as a different race of beings to the rest of mankind, and they, of course are full of doubts and insinuations and foolish surmises, showing that they are ignorant of the situation, and draw their inspiration from that pestiferous organ of the "Liberals" which revels in misrepresentation and seems bent on marring the prosperity of this growing commonwealth.

In reviewing the changes that have come over the city and Territory, we notice that quite a number of both friends and foes fall into a common error. They speak of the "Liberals" capturing the city at the last municipal election, and talk as though it was a fact that the whole city ticket was elected by the "Liberal" faction. They ought to know that six members of the City Council were elected by the People's Party and now hold their seats, out of which they were kept by "Liberal" fraud and robbery for about a year and a half.

The capture of Salt Lake City by the "Liberal" faction was only a partial victory. Three out of five precincts went "Liberal." Ten members elected from those precincts—by what means we will not attempt now to discuss—kept out the six members legally elected from the other precincts, and those in the "Liberal" candidates who were defeated. It took long litigation and resistance to a great many despicable "Liberal" tricks and dodges, to oust the law-defying intruders and seat the legally elected officers. But justice finally triumphed, and the press of the country should note the fact and understand that six out of the fifteen City Councilors are not "Liberals."

It will be found, on examination, that most of the "Liberal" boastings of success need qualifying. Absolute truth is not congenial to "Liberal" purposes or "Liberal" methods, and does not harmonize with "Liberal" professions and pretensions. Salt Lake City is not wholly "Liberal" in its government, thank heaven, and the prospect is that it will never be so. The end of "Liberalism" is drawing nearer every day, and that means the end of extravagance, high taxes, sinecure offices, a carnival of vice and a period of terror from the unchecked burglar, bully and footpad.

While "Liberalism" has been grandly defeated in the Territory as a whole, it has not succeeded as supposed even in Salt Lake City. And when it is utterly demolished, as it will be, and the only political divisions here will be the same as elsewhere Utah will be freed from an incubus that has weighed her down for years, and will move forward into the position which is her right and become as honor and a strength to this great nation.

CORNERED AGAIN.

WE did not expect that the prevaricator who makes up libelous and false reports of Tabernacle discourses for the Salt Lake Tribune would either apologize for a grave mistake or repent of a willful lie. One of these was his statement that President George Q. Cannon, in his discourse on Sunday, speaking of revelation to Joseph Smith said:

"According to that revelation the most wicked murderer who ever stood upon the gallows would be immediately ushered into the realms of God if he only confessed, before the fatal drop, his repentance, and expressed a belief in the divine mercy of the Lord."

Of course the speaker did not teach any such doctrine, but, on the contrary, showed that it was a false notion entertained by sectarian preachers. We showed that he had been misquoted, after the common style of *Tribune* reports. Now comes the reporter with a quotation from the synopsis of the discourse given by the Deseret News, and endeavors to draw from it the inference that his report was correct.

President Cannon stated that "all men except the sons of perdition" will be "brought forth after having received their punishment, and partake of the work of redemption." He showed that the punishment prepared of God for the wicked is eternal because God is eternal, but that "those who suffer the wrath of God will be finally redeemed" after they have had "to pay the penalty of breaking the commandments of God."

The *Tribune* attempts to draw the inference that its report was correct because of these admitted remarks of the speaker. But, with its accustomed recklessness, that paper thus furnishes a refutation of its own statement. If even murderers are at some time to "partake of the work of redemption," it is to be after they have "received their punishment," after they have "suffered the wrath of God," after they have had to "pay the penalty of breaking the commandments of God." How this justifies the statement that the speaker said "the most wicked murderer who ever stood upon the gallows would be immediately ushered into the realms of God, if he only confessed, etc., will require *Tribune* logic to explain.

But the reporter's statement was a deliberate falsification of the speaker's remarks, in common *Tribune* style; that is, a complete reversal of the speaker's position. President Cannon showed the fallacy of the common sectarian notion that there are but two places for departed souls—heaven and hell, and the inconsistency of the idea that a murderer could go straight to heaven from the scaffold, while a moral and upright man who failed to believe in the Christian religion was consigned to an eternal hell. And he explained the doctrine, revealed through Joseph Smith, of the intermediate state, the redemption of sinners after just punishment, and the various degrees of glory to be enjoyed in the hereafter according to the works of the sons and daughters of God.

If the reporter unintentionally mulled what he heard because of his institution and audible conversation at the reporters' table, where he made a public nuisance of himself, he should have had the manhood to confess and apologize. But whoever knows a *Tribune* scribe to frankly acknowledge an error, or fail to add falsehood to falsehood in order to dodge a square issue?

THE NEWS FROM THE "HOHENZOLLERN."

ACCORDING to reports the Emperor's case is showing symptoms of something more serious than alleged ill health or an indisposed leg. There seems now to be a "mystery" in the past which neither "rheumatism" nor the knee nor a disordered liver would account for even upon the certificate of the royal physician.

If the Paris papers can be relied upon there has been a royal exhibition aboard the "Hohenzollern" in which a badly disordered brain figured more conspicuously than legs or livers, and which more than justifies his majesty's mysterious all-utmost for the "Hohenzollern" as a refuge during his spell of bad health.

As the reports go, his growing desire to impress somebody with the divinity of his occupation, a few days ago so overcome him that with the crew of the royal craft for an experimental kingdom he temporarily endowed himself with the accoutrements of an imaginary divinity. Ordering a throne to be erected on the ship's deck he mounted it in his assumed glorification and commanded the captain and crew to go below, while he for the time being ran the craft as an agent of heaven.

The captain, it is said, bowed himself out with the humility becoming a subject of an emperor, but the first mate saw danger ahead and stayed on deck despite the imperial command to retire from his presence. Whereupon his majesty punished this rebellion with a stinging blow in the face. The particulars of what followed are not recorded, save that his majesty was soon after picked up from where he lay sprawling on the deck and carried to his state room, and has since been unable to walk unassisted because of a broken knee cap.

This ought to bring a great relief to the average German citizen, who, notwithstanding his education and traditional respect for royal authority, is still capable of reasoning from cause to conclusion in matters of human government on lines of common sense. For millions of this class must have been watching the progress of this blustering youth on the German throne with considerable apprehension. They could not have marked the growth of audacity in his assumptions without a feeling of abhorrence for his impudence, and dread of what it was liable to bring to the nation with which they are allied.

When it becomes fully established that this pompous young dictator is either about to die or go mad with the big mad, in spite of the complications that may result the common sense of Germany will breathe easier, and unless some new hereditary terror springs up in the place of the old, German stocks will experience a small boom. In the meantime it is cruel to charge sinister motives to the circulators of depressing news from the "Hohenzollern" while the Emperor is almost raving crazy.

ROME AND HER AFFINITIES.

IN THE census bulletin devoted to the several branches of the Catholic religion in the United States, seven communions are mentioned. They are the Roman Catholic, the Uniates, the Russian Orthodox, the Greek Orthodox, the Armenian, the Old Catholic, and the Reformed Catholic.

The statistics pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church have been already given in these columns. The grand total, however, may be reproduced, for purposes of comparison with the other branches or affinities of the main body. It has 16,232 organizations, 9,765 church edifices, 1,609 halls, value of property $119,561,416, communicants 6,259,045.

The next branch in importance is the Uniate, or as it is properly called the United Greek Catholic church. Though this is in communion with the Church of Rome, yet in the United States it is not ecclesiastically connected with any of the Roman dioceses. That is why the enumerators give it a separate place in the census. Congregations of this belief are found in Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. There are in all fourteen organizations, thirteen church edifices, one hall, value of property $93,300, and communicants, 15,000.

The census bulletin classes the Uniates as one body; yet it is really composed of four sects, differing in discipline only. That is why it is called Uniate, or United Greeks. It comprises all those who follow the Greek rite, and at the same time yield obedience to the Pope of Rome. These are the Melchites, Ruthenians, Greek Catholics of Italy and the Greco-Roumain sect in Hungary and Siebenbürgen.

The Ruthenians are those who use the Greek liturgy, translated into Old Sclavonic. They are descendants of converts from the Russian church. They have a married clergy, and religious orders who follow the rule of St. Basil. From these monks the bishops are taken, but they are governed by the Pope.

The Melchites are those Greek Christians in the East, who after the Council of Chalcedon, A. D. 451, remained orthodox. When the Greek schism took place they cast their lot with the Patriarchate of Constantinople. In 1091 the Patriarch of Antioch returned to the Roman obedience, and since then the patriarchates of Alexandria and Jerusalem have also submitted. The Melchite prelate is elected by the bishops, under the supervision of the Propaganda of Rome, and then must be confirmed by the Pope. The Melchite clergy are married, that is if married before receiving orders, they can still remain so.

The Greek Catholics of Italy number about 50,000. Their clergy when in minor orders are allowed to marry, and to continue in the married state after they are priests, but are forbidden, under pain of deposition, to contract a second marriage.

The Greco-Roman Catholics number about 800,000. They form an ecclesiastical province, in Austria and Hungary. Their clergy are also married.

In the United States the Russian orthodox church has a total of twelve organizations, twenty-three edifices, value of property $229,000 and a membership of 12,551. The chief governing body of the church is the holy synod of St. Petersburg. The difference between this and the Roman in doctrine is very slight. The Russian maintains that the Holy Ghost spring from the Father alone, while the Western or Roman believes he springs from Father and Son both.

The Greek orthodox church has in the United States one organization, one edifice, and 100 members. This is the national church of Greece. It is the same in faith as the orthodox church of Russia.

The Armenian church in this country has six organizations and 285 communicants. It has no edifices of its own, but meets for worship in the chapels of the Protestant Episcopal Church. This is separate from both Latin and Greek churches, and conducts its services in Armenian.

The Old Catholic Church has in this country four organizations, three edifices, value of property $15,500 and a membership of 985. This holds that the Pope is merely a bishop. Whether this sect had its origin with Dollinger who voted against infallibility in 1870 is not clear.

The Reformed Catholic Church has a membership of 1,000, with eight organizations. This was started about ten years ago by Irish priests who were cut off from the Roman Church for interfering in Irish politics, and for advocating separation between England and Ireland. It repudiates papal authority, but adheres to the Latin system of worship.

THE "HOLY COAT."

A GOOD deal of printer's ink is being used just now in advertising the coming six weeks' exhibit of the "Holy Coat," at the Cathedral of Treves. Like most other judicious advertising it will undoubtedly pay.

What makes this "Holy coat" a thing of so much interest to the world is the traditional belief among Catholics that it is the seamless coat of the Savior which was sold to the Apostles by the Roman soldier who came in possession of it by lot when the relics of the cross were distributed among the crucifiers.

As the story goes, it was concealed in the house of a Christian family in Palestine for three centuries, where it was discovered by the Empress Helena and brought by her to Treves, in Rhenish Prussia. It was there miraculously identified in 1196, and has been miraculously preserved to the present time.

The article is said to have been publicly exhibited for the first time in 1512. It was put on exhibition again in 1844, when it was visited by half a million people who gave presents to the keeper, in money and other valuables, which amount to the Bishop of Treves an income of three to four hundred thousand a year. The city was then crowded with all the false and pinchpenny shows that accompany a modern circus, and the occasion was the source of a big financial boom to the city.

Whether this later exhibit is inspired by a dearth of funds in the church or an enterprising board of trade is not of particular consequence. It will be a great show for both the bishops and the merchants and will draw well "about the eighteen hundred."

In the meantime the people need not all rush at once to Treves, for they will have other chances to behold the wonder. If the Treves exhibition proves a success, as it undoubtedly will, the numerous other European cities that claim to be the custodians of the "Holy coat" will, before the season is over, be for giving a similar exhibition, and between the several exhibits there ought to be no great preference, since one has about as good a claim upon popular credence as another.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW.

HENRY CLEWS in his report for the week ending August 15, 1891, says that the outlook is favorable for the stock market. He says the wheat crop promises to surpass both in quantity and quality the earlier estimates, the 600 million bushels being now regarded as a possible yield. Will the shipment of our surplus wheat to Europe bring back gold, is the question Mr. Clews discusses. And as an explanation of the situation in Europe he quotes the words of the governor of the Bank of England as reported in a New York *Herald* representative. They are as follows:

"I wish to say emphatically that there is no basis for the report that a general financial disaster is impending in Great Britain. It is quite untrue that any important banking house is in danger anywhere and the affairs of that one are now in hand. As far as the chartered banks they are all sound, so far as I know. There have been great losses, it is true, but these losses have been spread over large numbers of persons, and, as a rule, the losses have been already met and paid, leaving the losers poorer, but still solvent. There will be a few failures of course, but none of any importance—none that could affect the money markets. The result of the great losses in South America and elsewhere has been to bring people to their senses. Speculation has completely stopped. The difference between the wildness of last year and the depression of this is the difference between the convex and the concave—where there was a hill there is now a hole. People are poorer and wiser, that is the truth of the matter. The talk about a coming panic is unfounded. As I said before, the losses are already known, and in most cases already paid, the good result of the syndicates, trust companies and the like is to divide the losses among a multitude, and so prevent crashes. I have been careful in making any declaration on the situation, because of my official position as head of the Bank of England. But I cannot hesitate I am aware of the strong efforts that have been made in America and on the Continent to create a panic without any reason."

The Governor is also quoted as saying that the Baring firm are now safe and solvent; that if Russia desired to bring about a panic she could not do it at present. Hence Mr. Clews thinks that a reflux of gold to this country will soon commence, and that during the ensuing fall and winter the United States will be the scene of one vast boom.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

There are 110,579 acres devoted to tobacco in Virginia.

In 1864 cotton was $1.90 a pound in New York for a time.

The friends of Jerry Simpson are remembering the advisability of keeping him chained up until after the contest of 1892.

Ex-Senator Palmer of Michigan has in his log cabin near Detroit a pet hedgehog which feeds from his master's hand.

The youngest member of the next national House of Representatives will be Bailey of Texas. He is not yet 30 years of age.

The people of Brazil look with favor on Blaine's reciprocity treaty. They are prepared to serve all business relations with European countries, and to ally themselves commercially with the United States. At least this is what Edward Dalstead, a railway magnate of Brazil says. He is now in Chicago, and speaks highly of the progress his country is making.

Stephen B. Elkins is reported as saying that Gov. Pattison of Pa., will be a formidable rival to both Cleveland and Hill for the nomination for the presidency in 1892. Mr. Elkins says that Pattison stands well with leading Democrats all over the country. Pattison has not been mortalized of but he carried his own State for the Democratic last year.

Michael Hawkins, the dynamiter who was confined in Portland prison, England, for the past five years, has been set free. He was sentenced to fifteen years hard labor for having been concerned in a plot against the Queen's life. In 1887 there was great excitement concerning dynamite plots, but the developments since have partially shown that the excitement was gotten up by men in the employ of the police. Rod Jim McDermott, who was in the pay of the government was said to be the author of the dynamite outrages. He imposed on the government and betrayed his own countrymen.

Reports from Washington state that the reciprocity treaty with Venezuela is not yet absolutely rejected by that country. The Venezuelan Congress has been made to see that material reductions in the duty on flour, petroleum and other articles would less little if anything in revenue, while their people would get the advantage of reduced prices. For example, the duty on flour is about one hundred per cent. in value. For this reason a barrel of flour in the city of Caracas cost the consumers $11.40 American money. Under the new rate the flour can be bought for about $6.50.

A Methodist congregation in Ohio was scandalized a few days ago by a fight between the preacher, Mr. Hill and a deacon named Ross. Bad feeling has been prevailing between the men, each of whom represents a faction, by a social given recently, and managed by the Hill faction, donations for improving the church were received to the extent of $100. The Ross faction vehemently declared that the money had not been legally raised, because the church as a whole had not sanctioned the movement. The $100 raised was placed in Mr. Mary Linn, banger's hands, and she became so excited over the matter that, rather than have any further trouble, she on her own responsibility turned over every dollar of the money to the donors. Hill and Ross met last night on the street. Hill was so badly injured that he has been sick most of the day.

In her new play "Dorothy's Dilemma," Miss rose Coghlan will appear on horseback riding astride in true knightly fashion. "Dorothy's Dilemma" is the work of Leopold Jordan, who got some inspiration from the German of Von Moser. The play is said to be a high class modern comedy. Miss Coghlan's role, part that of Dorothy Haring, suggests in a way, it is asserted, that of Susanne in "A Scrap of paper," and also in a way, that of Lady Gay Spanker in "London Assurance," in that the character delineated is that of a plucky, vigorous young woman, who isn't afraid of the indefinite and who will take a change a little out of the limits of conventionality, in order to save a girl friend from a distasteful matrimonial match and win her own lover for herself. It is to accomplish those ends that Dorothy masquerades, for a moment, in the uniform of a captain of mounted dragoons and very nearly, but not quite, gets into serious complications.

Hebrews who have settled in Brazil are colonists were fearful of stories of the ill-usage there. One of them writes as follows: "I am in Maranaho, Brazil, and you do not know what a horrible and unhealthy a place it is here. The climate is terrible, and there is almost nothing to eat. Bread is very dear, $10 for a barrel of flour the size of a keg of herring. I cannot write you all we suffer here; it would take too long; but I ask of you, my dear wife, a favor that you can and must do me, go to the Brazilian consul and tell him that he forced me to come here and fooled me. He promised me seven acres of land, a house, a horse, three cows, tools and a year's aid. It is all false. They make us slaves here. The governor of the town rule us to building railroads. They promised us in New York to give a married man $30 a month and a single man $25. But they only promised in order to get us here. We cause, and instead of the promises we get only $12 a month, and on that we cannot live. We are dying and starving. Every day there is a victim to yellow fever. We cannot get enough boxes to bury the poor people dying every day."

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose etc. — Of perfect purity. Of great strength. Economy in their use. Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

Dr. Burrows, Oculist, Aurist and Optician. Specialist Rooms, Commercial Block.

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 ten days of October, A. D. 1891, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, the undersigned will sell and offer for sale to the highest bidder at public auction, the following described bonds, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to realize the sum of $5,000, to wit: Bonds numbered from one to five, inclusive, bearing date the first day of January, A. D. 1891, and bearing interest at the rate of seven (7) per cent per annum from January 1st, A. D. 1891, and payable at the option of the City of Nephi, 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, on the said day of September, 1891, and if offers be made for less than the amount of said bonds, they will be sold to the highest bidder.

The right to reject any and all bids is hereby reserved by the undersigned. Date of bonds or date of sale will be given.

The bonds are of a series of 100, none of which have been issued for sale or negotiation.

ROBIN HARDY, City Treasurer.

P. S.—A printed copy thereof of the proceedings of the city will be furnished upon receiving information with the view of bidding on the above bonds. Apply for same at Treasurer's office, Nephi City, Utah.

ROBIN HARDY, City Treasurer.

SUMMONS.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, COUNTY OF Salt Lake. In the Justice's Court, Sixth District, before William H. Wilson, justice of the Peace. Sonia Larsen, plaintiff, vs. John Doe, defendant. Territory of Utah, to the sheriff, greeting: You are hereby commanded to take the person of John Doe, defendant, if he can be found within your county, and bring him before me, at my office in Sixth precinct, in said County, on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1891, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., to answer unto Sonia Larsen, plaintiff, in a civil action, on the complaint of said plaintiff, and have you then and there this writ.

Given under my hand this the day of August, A. D. 1891.

WM. H. WILSON, Justice of the Peace of said Precinct.

Cloak Room

UP STAIRS BY ELEVATOR.

WE HAVE reduced the price of LADIES' ULSTERS.

Striped Alpacas, latest style			$4.00 worth	$7.50
"	"	"	5.00 "	9.00
"	"	"	6.00 "	10.00
Black "	"	"	7.00 "	12.00
" "	Commacara,		6.00 "	10.00
Striped "	"	"	6.50 "	10.00
" "	"	"	5.75 "	9.00
L'non "	"	"	.75 "	1.00

WE HAVE a long line of Grays, 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 CHILDREN'S 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.

BIG CUT.

Owing to the lateness of the Season and the fact that our Fall & Winter Stock is now arriving we offer amazing Reductions on the balance of our SUMMER GOODS. If you BUY This Week we can save you

Per Cent. 35 Per Cent.

On all your Purchases of Men's Youth's, Boys', and Children's Suits, White and Fancy Vests, and on all Summer Coats and Vests, such as Pongees, Alpaces, Serges, Mohairs, Silk Mixtures, Sicilian Cloths, Drap d'etes, etc., etc.

The choice of all $4, $5, and $6 Pants go for

$3.25.

A Saving of 25 per cent. on all Gents' Furnishing Goods, and 15 per cent. off all Men's and Boys's Shoes.

Remember this is for ONE WEEK Only.

Goldsmith & Co.

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