

THE LATE CONFERENCE.

BEFORE the late Conference opened it was thought that there would be but few of the people from distant settlements present at the meetings. The execrable condition of the roads and the pressure of spring work favored this idea. Contrary to these expectations, however, the attendance was very large, and the new Tabernacle, ample and roomy as it is, was inadequate to furnish the people seats, and, during several of the meetings, hundreds were disappointed about finding room in the building. A building sufficiently large to accommodate the people who attend Conference has never yet been erected by the Latter-day Saints. The new Tabernacle, an immense building, can hardly be called completed yet, and there is a pressing necessity for more room! Galleries will have to be constructed to accommodate a few more thousands; but when they shall be completed, there will still be a cry for more room, and if all the available space in the ten acres of ground were to be roofed in, by the time the work would be finished, the space would not be more than sufficient to hold the worshippers.

The late Conference has been in many respects a very important one. Almost from the beginning of the church in these latter days the organization of the temporal affairs of the people has been known to be defective. Union upon spiritual matters—doctrines, ordinances, etc.—has not been difficult to reach; but in regard to union in temporal business a great lack has always been felt. It is a strange feature in the human character that while it is universally admitted in Christendom that the spiritual part of man is of infinitely greater importance than his earthly part, men will entrust, without questioning or apparent doubt, their eternal interest and the future happiness of their souls to persons in whose hands they would not for a moment place their money or other earthly substance. The Latter-day Saints have inherited this peculiarity, and it has been one of the chief difficulties they have had to overcome. In early days many who were willing to have the prophet Joseph Smith teach and dictate them in all their spiritual concerns, would have instantly resented his interference and rejected his counsel in relation to the management of their property. This has been an acknowledged obstacle which had to be overcome, and the efforts to remove it have been increasing. The progress made has necessarily been slow, but yet it has been progress, and at no previous Conference could so favorable a report have been made as at this which has just closed. The union which we have reached is not all that is desired; but it is an important step in the right direction, and it is hoped, will eventuate in a more complete identification and consolidation of our business interests, and the triumph, among us, of those principles which we must fully adopt to accomplish our destiny.

We have a difficult problem to solve—at least it has been so intricate that its successful solution is deemed impossible by many—and we have it in our power to simplify and settle it. The world has seen what we can do, under the guidance of the Almighty, in bringing about religious unity. People of almost every creed, form of education and nationality have been gathered together in a wilderness, and made one. Our religious interests are identical. It remains for us to teach the world that we can be equally united upon other matters than religion. Not by adopting common stock, for such a system can never be made successful in developing man, but by an order, which, while it reserves to man the fullest exercise of his agency and the abilities with which he may be endowed, makes him a public benefactor, checks rapacity and the disposition to oppress and take advantage of his neighbor for the aggrandizement of self. It is admitted that, if the productions of the earth were equally distributed, there is enough and to spare for all. Even in communities where a large percentage of the people are non-producers, but live upon the earnings of others, this is the case. The difficulty is to have these equally divided, so that none shall wallow in luxury, idleness and dissipation while others are plunged in the depths of misery and want, without food, shelter or comforts to make life desirable.

The Latter-day Saints must adopt a system under the operation of which such extremes of riches and poverty, luxury and want, idleness and slavish degradation, haughty pride and abject servility shall be forever abolished. In such a system and such results possible? Yes; but not by dealing in Utopian ideas or fine-spun theories; but by the persistent application of truthful, practical principles which we have in our possession. This is the labor which we have to accomplish; this is the goal for which we must aim. The present movements are but steps to lead in that direction.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Washington.—The Committee on Reconstruction have agreed to report a bill in accordance with the President's wishes in regard to Virginia and Mississippi, also containing a section enabling those States to adopt a constitution.

In the Senate, Morton attempted to offer a resolution, but Davis objected, requiring the legislatures in the unreconstructed States to ratify the 15th amendment before being admitted to representation in Congress.

Ramsey reported the House joint resolution, granting the right of way for the construction of a railroad from Portland to a point west of the Cascade Mountains.

Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, without amendment, the House River Harbor Appropriation bill.

Trumbull, of the Judiciary Committee, reported, recommending that the consideration of the President's message received yesterday, be postponed till the first Monday in December; he said he made the report by direction of the committee.

Sumner offered a concurrent resolution to rescind the resolution to adjourn on Saturday, and spoke in opposition to speedy adjournment, desiring to finish the work of reconstruction and take action in regard to the Pacific railroad difficulties, the election frauds in New York, etc.

Washington.—The Senate has confirmed Plumb as Consul General to Havana; Young, District Attorney of Oregon; Dennison, Chief Justice of Washington Territory; Evans, Associate; H. D. Washburn, Surveyor of Montana; Prescott, Register of Land Office at Prescott, Arizona. The President sent all the Alabama claims' correspondence to the Senate to-day.

Chicago.—The Judiciary bill, as passed, provides one additional Supreme Judge and nine new Circuit Judges, possessing the same power and jurisdiction, within their own circuit, as the Supreme Judges; that Circuit Courts, in each circuit, shall be held by the Supreme Justice allotted to that circuit by the Circuit or District Judge, each sitting alone or any two sitting together. The Circuit Judge, with a salary of five thousand dollars. Each Supreme Judge is required to attend at least one term of the Circuit Court in each district of his circuit every two years. Any U. S. Judge, of ten years' service and seventy years of age, may resign, receiving full pay as a pension. The act goes into effect on December 1st.

The Tribune's special says the House is strongly opposed to postponing the adjournment. It is out of patience with the disposition of the Senate to talk everything to death.

The Virginia and Mississippi bill, sent to the Senate last evening, was referred. It may pass the Senate in two hours if it chooses to do so.

Sickles declines the Mexican mission, because he disapproves Fish's policy, which is much the same as Seward's. Grant favors a positive policy and strongly desires Sickles to accept, which Sickles has under consideration.

Congress said the Senator from Mass. always opposed adjournment; he did not think that Johnson and Sumner were Confederates; but these two eminent persons, during Johnson's administration had been conspirators to keep Congress in perpetual session. Sherman and Howard opposed Sumner's motion, providing to leave Virginia, Mississippi and Louisiana under military government till next session, when Congress could properly consider the case. Trumbull opposed rescinding the resolution; he favored the providing by joint resolution for the submission of the Constitution of Virginia and Mississippi to the people of those States, which could be done before the Saturday morning hour expired.

The unfinished business being in order a bill relative to whisky and tobacco tax came up.

Sumner moved to postpone the consideration of his resolution to rescind the adjournment resolution.

The Senate refused to postpone the regular order of business by 20 yeas, 30 nays and proceeded to the consideration of the whisky bill.

Sprague orated on the state of the country generally, and read an argument advocating his plan of loaning public lands.

The House bill authorizing the submission of the Constitution of Virginia and Mississippi to the people, was laid on the table till after recess.

In the evening Wilson, of the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution providing for the payment of bounties to soldiers and their heirs, direct, instead of through claim agents.

A resolution, placing General Heinzelman on the retired list, passed.

Anthony replied to Sprague's speech and ridiculed the style and manner of his colleague.

HOUSE.

The President's message was referred to the Reconstruction Committee. After some filibustering by the democrats a resolution declaring L. B. Hoge entitled prima facie to a seat from the third District of South Carolina was passed.

Butler from the Reconstruction Committee reported a bill authorizing the President at such time as he deems best to submit the Constitutions to the registered voters in Virginia Mississippi and Texas; also to submit for separate vote such provisions in said Constitutions as he deems proper; also provides for the assemblage of the Legislatures if the Constitution is ratified. Paine offered a substitute authorizing the President also to submit such constitutions, besides the ones adopted by the conventions, as he deems proper, and that State officers be voted for at the same election. Paine's substitute favored the original bill and said it had received the unanimous vote of the Reconstruction Committee.

Brooks said he had voted for the bill reluctantly, but preferred the despotism of one man to the tyranny of many and would vote for the bill and appeal to the President beseeching that his heart might soften toward those people. Garfield moved to amend that vote be foretaken, either on designated provision alone or in connection with other portions of the Constitution as the President might direct. Paine accepted the amendment and withdrew his own substitute; the amendment was agreed to and the bill then passed, 124 to 24, after a somewhat protracted discussion.

Sheldon was admitted to a seat from the second district of Louisiana. The House then took a recess till evening for general business.

The House River Harbor Appropriation Bill passed. A motion to take up the Joint Resolution for the payment of the southern senators was lost.

Trumbull called for the vote to punish those holding office for violation of the fourteenth amendment. Thurman moved to strike out the second section, declaring the violation of the law a misdemeanor punishable by fine, imprisonment and disqualification for holding office. Trumbull defended the section. Davis opposed it.

Rescinded from the Committee of Conference, reported the Indian Appropriation Bill as agreed upon. The report was concurred in. The pending bill was further discussed by Thurman and Morton. On motion of Trumbull it was postponed and the Senate concurred in the House amendments of the Judiciary Bill.

Adjourned.

Evening.—A number of private bills passed. Dawes presented a Conference report on the Indian appropriation bill. The Senate recedes from the amendment making appropriations under new treaties and agrees to the House substitute, placing two millions of dollars at the disposal of the President, with additional provisions authorizing the appointment of a commission of ten persons, eminent for intelligence and philanthropy, to exercise joint control with the Secretary of the Interior over the disbursement for Indians. The Senate also agreed to the House amendment against the ratification of the Indian treaties made since the 18th of July, 1867. Dawes explained the report, showing the principle which actuated the House. He contended it was preserved. He stated in reply to a question, that the whole amount appropriated was five millions; that the whole thing had been taken out of the hands of the Indian bureau and placed under the control of the President. After considerable discussion the previous question was ordered and the report agreed to without discussion.

The consideration of the Judiciary Bill was resumed; finally Schenck proposed to concur with all the Senate amendment, but the one in reference to retiring of Judges at seventy years of age and moved to amend that, providing the Judges having held commission not less than ten years, and having attained the age of seventy be permitted to resign. The amendment was agreed to and the Senate amendments then concurred in.

The contested election case of the third election district of Pennsylvania was considered without action.

Several bills were introduced and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

St. Louis.—Gen. W. A. Nichols, Adjutant General of the Military Division of Missouri, died this morning after an illness of two or three weeks.

In New York it is rumored that a Prussian mail, from Bremen hither, was robbed of over a million dollars. The postoffice detectives of the department profess no knowledge of the matter.

Philadelphia.—Twitwell, who was to be hung to-day, was found dead in his cell. It is supposed he committed suicide with poison furnished by his friends. The priests left him at two o'clock and he was found dead at five. Philadelphia.—Eaton was executed to-day for the murder of Timothy Heenan.

Providence.—Padeford's majority is 3,896; the Senate has 26 Republicans and 7 Democrats; the House of Representatives and 12 Democrats.

Indianapolis.—None of the newly elected Democrats appeared in the Legislature to-day. No quorum being present, both Houses adjourned. Some Republicans hold that if the new members fail to qualify within the five days allowed by the Constitution the remaining members must be regarded as the legislature and competent to do business.

New York.—Judge Blatchford refused to grant a stay of proceedings against the Union Pacific case. In the Supreme Court Judge Barnard announced that Durant and Cisco had resolved to act under the opinion of Judge Blatchford and not appear before the Supreme Court.

Flak, characterized Blatchford's opinion as a more flagrant case of extra judicial opinion than the Dred Scott case. He said the absorption of the State powers into the federal authority had proceeded far enough. Judge Barnard has rendered an opinion acknowledging no superior but the upper courts of the State, and Supreme Court of the United States and said he would submit to no other.

Flak and Hatch have issued a circular stating that they are not concerned or interested in the above named case, they being agents for the Central Pacific, declaring the latter company is faithfully applying its subsidies and thoroughly fulfilling its obligations to the Government. The circular, after recapitulating the points of difference between the Central and the Union Pacific companies, says the actual connection of the two lines will be made in May, and the passengers, mails, etc., be forwarded without interruption till the meeting point is established.

New York, 9.—The steamer Rising Star, from Aspinwall, arrived at Philadelphia.

An examination of the body of Twitwell indicates his death was caused by taking cyanide of potassium, a small bottle of which was found in the toe of his boot. No clue as to how it was obtained is on his person.

Montreal.—Wm. Scott, nephew of Sir Walter Scott, died yesterday, aged 64, at St. Andrew's Home.

Albany.—The Assembly legalized the issue of the eighty per cent stock dividend, declared last December by the Central railroad.

San Francisco, 8.—Latest advices from Gold Hill say the fire is being subdued. The bodies of the victims are being removed from the different shafts. Seventeen men are yet missing. It is supposed they have perished. The total number of lives destroyed is thirty-six. It is impossible to estimate the damaged property. The Superintendent of the Crown Point and Kentuck mines report them uninjured. The Yellow Jacket has declined since ten dollars a share.

FOREIGN.

Madrid.—Castelar is strongly opposed to the constitution. The Government resolves to disallow any amendments altering the spirit of the constitution.

Paris.—Three public meetings were held to-day and dispersed by police; many were arrested.

Vienna.—The Austrian Government has resolved to reduce the army and to postpone the call for recruits on the ground of economy.

Havana, Francisco News, a native Cuban but a naturalized American citizen, and Augustin Medina, are to be garroted to-morrow. They were arrested in July in charge of the depot of arms at Havana.

The treasurer of the Royal University has embezzled the funds and absconded. New York.—News from the seat of war is contradictory and utterly unreliable.

The Havana Administrative Council considered the proposed system of confiscation yesterday, and declared it unprecedented and unjust, and tabled it.

Special Notices.

FOR SALE.—A Horse and Buggy. Enquire of A. C. Pyper & Co. d117 f

If you want a fine Wedding Ring, or any other fine Jewelry, go to Carl C. Ammann, next door to the Post Office, Salt Lake City. d116 f

Great Savings.—We are closing out our entire stock of Boots, Shoes and Hats at Eastern cost. d112 f

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One hundred Cords of Good Fire Wood at the Paper Mill, Sugar House Ward, Salt Lake County.

Having lately received extensive additions to our already large and varied stock in hardware of type, presses, etc., we are enabled to execute all kinds of Job Work in the best and most improved styles have been greatly increased. Co-operative and other establishments can be supplied with plain or tinted Order and Receipt Books, Certificates of Stock, and every kind of work. Orders from the city and the country settlements are respectfully solicited.

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NOTICE.

U. S. ASSESSOR'S ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL APPEALS to the Assessor of Internal Revenue, relative to erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations, made and taken by Assistant Assessors in the Division of Utah District, must be made in writing at my office, in Salt Lake City, on or before the 10th day of April, 1899.

A. L. CHETLAIN, U. S. Assessor District of Utah. d110 10992

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The above reward will be paid for the Valise and contents delivered at Office, Salt Lake City, or sent to Wells, Fargo & Co. d114 f

REMOVAL.

The Office of Wm. JENNINGS is removed to the building formerly occupied by the Overland Mail Company, one door west of the Eagle Emporium.

All Accounts, either Book or Note, due me or Wm. Jennings & Co., are respectfully requested to be settled immediately.

WM. JENNINGS. d114 6

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