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EVENING NEWS

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR. uesday, 1 - Mar. 25, 1884.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

To the Officers and Members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day | would be "impudent" and "disloyal" Saints.

As the Sixth of April, the day appointed for holding our Annual Conference, falls on Sunday, we deem it proper to commence the Conference in this city.

Trusting this arrangement will suit the convenience of the officers and has been aroused: Saints generally, and that there will be a punctual attendance at all the meetags, to which you are hereby invited, We remain your Brethren,

JOHN TAYLOR,

GEORGE Q. CANNON, JOSEPH F. SMITH,

First Presidency of the Church Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. SALT LAKE CITY, March 12, 1884.

DIFFERING WITH THE COURT OF LAST RESORT

is pretty well, known that Latter-day Saints consider that the legislation of Congress against their system of plural marriage is in direct violation of Article One of the Amendments to the Constitation of the United States, and this notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. sustaining the validity of the antibigamy Act of July 1, 1862. The reason for this belief, which we share in common with our co-religionists, may be briefly stated thus:

Our system of plural marriage is founded upon a revelation from God through Joseph Smith the Prophet, in which the principles of celestial marriage, or marriage for eternity, are explained. It is therefore a part of our some people a matter of religion at all. If they choose to degrade it into a mere civil relationship entered into under a mere civil contract, like a bargain for a house or a partnership in business, that is their affair, not ours. And if we look upon it as of divine origin and subject to divine regulations, as a sacred and holy condition to be entered into only after religious ordinances and subject have the right to consider it religious in the fullest sense of the word. principle widow-burning and even murder might be introduced under the name of religion, like the Suttee and Thuggism of East Ludia. To which we make the oft-repeated reply that the section interpose when, under the plea of re-ligion, the natural, civil or politica, rights of individuals are invaded. If life, liberty, property, or the pursuit of happiness is interfered with under the name or pretext of religion, human law may of right intervene to protect the citizen and restrain or punnsh the of-fender. But "Mormon" plural marrifender. But"Mormon" plural marriage does not act in this way, but is promotive of life and liberty and aids those who believe in its rightfulness in their pursuit of happiness without preventing others from seeking it in nother direction. Therefore it is not only a matter of religion, as marriage has been from time immemorial, but is free from the objection that attaches. to anything under the name of religion which interferes with human rights. But we frequently hear a great outery at the "impudence" and "disloyalty" of the "Mormons" in daring to hold opinions contrary to a ruling of the highest court of the land. It is asked "is not that decision final and conclusive," and if so "are not the Mormons contumacious and treasonable in still arguing against H? Well, we think we have a right to our opinions on any matter religious, social, philosophical or political, notwithstanding a decision from any human source or authority, particularly if that decision is manifestly weak and will not bear the light of reason or the logic of fair criticism. There is wither "treason" nor "disloyalty" in disputing the arguments or combatting the conclusions of any man or set of men, or of any tribunal or government that men have set up. And we have just as much right as other people to dissent from, ridicule, refute and expose the decisions of a efute and expose the decisions of a Cierk of the Court of Wayne County, that it had been copyrighted there is June, 1884, I remarked that it looked the original set the masters or towned and the original set of the set o court or the official doings of any other ot the masters or sovereigns of the The decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States are final in lawso long as they remain fixed-but they are not necessarily so in ethics. We have just as much right to an opinion after an adverse decision from that or any other court as we had before. For the functions of courts are not to coerce the mind nor to compel coincidence. Their rulings have a bearing upon overt acts, and those who carry their dissent into violations of law sus-

pronounced essential to the safety of the nation and demanded by the exigencies of the times. The court agreed that, "Acts may be adapted to the exercise of lawful power and appropriate to ft in seasons of exigency which would be imppropriate at other times." But now the Supreme Court decides that, whether in war or peace, whether

there is or is not a public exigency, Congress has the constitutional power to issue legal tender notes and that without limit. This is a complete and entire reversal of the decision of 1870. If the highest tribunal in the land is infallible in its decisions, here are two exactly opposite rulings, each infallible, and to differ with either of which, according to anti-"Mormon" logic,

and "treasonable." Not only did many commercial men

oppose the first of these decisions of the Supreme Court, but lawyers of experience dissented from it. When the Court took a judicial summersault, a still greater expression of disapproval nieetings on Friday, April 4th, 1884, at | was heard, and now the disapprobation 10 o'clock a.m. at the Large Tabernacle of both legal and financial experts is still greater and more widely expressed.

The annexed paragraph from the Chicago News indicates the feeling which

"The eastern press is as unanimous in denouncing the legal-tender decision In denouncing the legal-tender decision of the Supreme Court as the court was unanimous in adopting it. The edi-torials of the Boston Advertiser and the New York Times are fair speicmens of the attacks made upon it, and they exhaust the vocabulary of invective in their denunciations. They denounce it as unconstitutional, subversive of ordinary principles and methods of trade, and as tending to introduce into the business of the country a theory of ethics which may eventually stop at no outrage of the government upon the sacred rights of property or the hon-orable and honest obligation of con-

tracts. Now on the theory that the "Mornons" are "rebellious, contumacious,

Mr. Whitmer said the first he heard concerning the Propnet Joseph and the "Golden Bible" as it was then called, was from Oliver Cowdery, who was then quite a young man, about his own age, who went to the neighborhood where Joseph had lived, and where his parents and family still lived and taught school. "Oliverpromised if he could find out anything definite and reliable he would let me know. Soon after this Oliver told me that certain young men about Joseph's age, who had been raised with him in the neigh-borhood, were very angry against impudent, disloyal, treasonable," etc. etc., because they think and say that the anti-bigamy Act of 1862 is uncon-stitutional, what epithets can be properly japplied to eastern editors, who express the views of many eminent lawyers, for not only maintaining that the legal tender acts are unconstitutional, but for attacking the decision of the United States Supreme Court with invectives so many and flerce as to ex-haust their vocabulary of denunciation? If the "Mormons" ought to be disfran-chised and relegated to seridom for daring to differ with a court which says one thing to-day and a totally conflicting thing to-morrow, what ought to be done to those legal and lit-erary dissenters in the East who so violently oppose the latest dictum of that august tribunal? invectives so many and flerce as to ex-

that august tribunal?

religion. Whether other people view it in that light or not makes no differ-ence to our faith. It is religion to us if not to them. We claim the right to choose for ourselves in matters of be-lief and accord to others equal rights in this respect. We would not coerce them, we deny their right to coerce us. Marriage may not be considered by Act of July 1, 1862, instead of changing our views only serves to establish and confirm them. For, if no better argument than is contained in that Opinion can be made to establish the decision, it is certainly undeserving of the en-dorsement of any logical mind and is dorsement of any logical mind and is strong evidence in favor of the oppo-site to its conclusions. But whether that decision is right or wrong, conclusive or doubtful, wise or foolish from its own language we have foolish, from its own language we have asking me to take a team and fetch Joseph and himself to my father's house, in Fayette, Seneca County, New York, where they would continue the translation. I consulted with my father who consented that I should take a team as requested and bring to ecclesiastical rules, we think we the right to believe what seems proper and just concerning it, and to express n the fullest sense of the word. But we shall be met here with the occasion offers and necessity seems to hackneyed objection, adopted by the Supreme Court of the United States in the anti-"Mormon" bigots, who would take a team as requested and bring them home. I was a little over two require, whether we offend or please Supreme Court of the United States in the anti-"Mormon" bigots, who would their ruing on this subject, that on this principle widow-burning and even practising the religion revealed to us practising the religion revealed to us them on the third day at the head of Cayuga Lake. Oliver told me there principle widow-burning and even murder might be introduced under the name of religion, like the Suttee and Thursday Bast Lade. The set of the

aware that any of this priestly text has been deciphered fully. Could this hieratic writing be deciphered, the writer remarks, it is probable that new light would be thrown upon the religion and science of that ancient and inter-esting people, and such information would be particularly welcome in this era of analytic inquiry." The writer of the Tridaus article might learn from this correspondence that the hieroglyphics—of the ancient and interesting people who built the cities of Central America—that are the most acceptable, are not those in Drea-den, but those that were shown by your correspondent the other day in Rich-mond, Ray County, Missouri. He rying off everything above the decks and damaging a portion of the bul-warks. The gale lasted three days. Several vessels were sighted, but were unable to help her on account of the high seas and her rudder being in a useless condition. All these vessels, however, gave all possible encouragehowever, gave all possible encourage-ment and attempted to render assiste steamer Oregon on the 15th took

off three cabin and 45 steerage passen-gers, who returned to England. On the evening of the 18th another heavy northwester raised waves to a moun-tainous height which rolled and pitched the vessel and threatened to swamp her. There was great terror on board and at times the steamer's bollers shook in their stands so that it seemed correspondent the other day in Rich-mond, Ray County, Missouri. He might learn moreover that over 600pages have been fully translated from such hieroglyphics he has mentioned, which constituted the record called the Book of Mormon, which throws a flood of light upon the religion, science and history of the ancient, interesting and certain that they would break loose On Saturday last, when about 25 miles from Halifax, the steamer Cale domin after some demur took her in tow and brought her safely to port. The Marganz is a magnificently equib-ped boat and intended for the direct T. J. Langdon, New York trade.

#### International Protest,

Frank E. Alken,

Frank B. Pierce,

IN CHICAGO

history of the ancient, interesting and enlightened people who have dwelt upon this continent during the ages of antiquity. It may be interesting to the critical student to compare the state-ment of the Tribuas writer which I have quoted verbatum from said journal, which refers to their "pure system of hieroglyphics," their "special hieroglyphics, corresponding in some respects, to the Exyptian hieroglyphic script," with the follow-ing quotation from the Book of Mor-mon: "And now behold we have writ-ten this record according to our Panama, 25.— Representatives of France, Great Britain, Italy, Holland and Belgium protested against the and Belgium protested against the signature to the 8th article of the treaty of peace between Chill and Peru, which establishes that Chili will give the Peru-vian bondholders 50 per cent. of the vian bondholders 50 per cent. of the net proceeds of guano exported until deposits now being worked are ex-hausted. The protest is made on the ground that the debts of Peru before the war were guaranteed with the guano and nitrate resources, conse-quently if Chili persists in her inten-tion to appropriate Peruvian territory, she must assume all the obligations bearing on that territory that ante-date the outbreak of hostilities, and that while Peru has no right to sign away property formerly conveyed to ten this record according to our knowledge in the characters which are called among us the reformed Egyp-tian, being handed down and altered by us, according to our manner of speech." Page 570, last edition. When we take into consideration the When we take into consideration the fact that this was written in the year 1829, and published in 1830, which was many years before the rulned cities of Palenque, Copan and Yucatan were discovered, or anything was known concerning the hieroglyphics that were subsequently discovered by Stevens and Catherwood and other travelers, it is simply maryelous that an unlettared away property formerly conveyed to other persons, Chill cannot knowingly accept the transfer of goods belonging to third parties. and Catherwood and other travelers, it is simply marvelous that an unlettered boy should be the first to publish these things to the world, and can be ac-counted for on no other principle than that he and his friends have claimed from the first, namely, that they were translated by the gift and power of God.

#### Yellow Fever.

PANAMA, 25.—Yellow fever is fright-ening many Earopean canal employees from the Isthmus; 150 returned to France by the two last steamers. Dead.

BLOOMINGTON, Ills., 25.—Mrs. J. W. Summers died at her home at Normal, this morning. She was well known to HOW MR. WHITMER FIRST HEARD OF IT. Mr. Whitmer said the first he heard the amusement world as Lillian Del Garmo, her malden name, and was the most charming soubrette on the stage, playing with Nat Goodwin in Hobbies, and in other well known plays.

## FOREIGN.

LATENT TRANS-ATLANTIC DIS-

### PATCHES.

#### Minister Sargent.

BERLIN, 25. — Minister Sargent, in proposing a toast to the Emperor William at a dinner given on the occa-sion of the opening of the American exchange said: The Emperor William is entitled to the veneration of all for-eigners, who live around him; he will continue immortal in history being continue immortal in history, being already admired by mankind irrespec-tive of territorial boundaries. 'The Crew of the "Nisero."

LONDON, 25.—The situation of the crew of the wrecked British steamer Nisero is considered precarious. The cabinet are considering steps to effect



IN THE

HOME TALENT.





THE RECORD ATTEN

## ANOTHER VISIT TO DAVID WHITMER.

the names.

THE TRANSLATION.

d. Some rep

TRUE TO THEIR TESTIMONY.

#### NEW YORK, March 18th, 1884.

Editor Desgnet Newsz En route to this city I called on David Whitmer, who had invited me me to visit him again and examine the manuscript copy of the Book of Mor-mon, etc. On the 10th Inst. I had a pleasant interview, a few items of which may not be without interest to many of your readers. He greeted me with a happy smile as he remembered my for-mer visit and the lines written commemorating the interview, which he endorsed as a correct expression of his

MANUSCRIPT COPY OF THE BOOK OF MORMON.

Knowing the object of my visit, he brought the manuscript, which was carefully wrapped and tied, and with evident satisfaction and modest pride, unwrapped and spread it before me. Considering the flity odd years since it was in the hands of Major Gilbert, writing would remain which it was cor-rected. It sometimes took Oliver sev-eral trials to get the right letters to spell correctly some of the more difficult words, but when he had written them correctly, the characters and the inter-pretation would disappear, and be re-placed by other characters and their was in the hands of Major Gibbert, the printer, it is well preserved. It is written closely on unruled foolscap of a poor quality, of which, there is fully one half ream, and perhaps more. Be-ing written closely from side to side, there is no black margin. It is singu-larly free from corrections, and has no crasures, nor interlineations, so far as 1 could discover. Outle a number of "When the seer-stone was not placed in the hat, no characters or writing could be seen therein, but when so placed then the hieroglyphics would appear as before described. Some repsures, nor interlineations, so far as build discover. Quite a number of sheets had been out in three pieces, "takes," obviously for the use of printers. They were replaced in ition, small pieces of blank paper ced over, and planed together. bserving two or three styles of ting, and the certificate from the the Court of Wayne County idence than I had me that it was no

enough there was the sheep's gray yarn, that fastened a certain number of sheets together in several divisions. As this is a disputed question, if simply submit the foregoing, leaving each person to judge for himself.

# THE SPECIMEN HIEROGLYPHICS.

the plates from him, for he was told by the personage who gave him charge of said plates, that if he should let them Large Tabernacle, Monday Eve., April 7, 1884. 400 FOUR HUNDRED 400

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THE TRANSLATION. "In regard to the translation," said Mr. Whitner, "it was a laborious work for the weather was very warm, and the days were long and they worked from morning till night. But they were both young had strong and were soon able to complete the work. "The way it was done was thus: Jo-seph would place the seer-stone in a deep hat, and placing his face close to it, would see, not the stone, but what appeared like an oblong piece of parch-ment, on which the hieroglyphics would appear, and also the translation in the English language, all appearing in bright luminous letters. Joseph would then read it toollver, who would write it down as spoken. Sometimes WANTED O to GOOD STONE MASON. APPLY JOHN MCDONALD, 208, 270 Main Street. FOR SALE

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untry

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COUNTY TAX SALE.

WHEREAS, THE TERRITORIAL School and County Taxes assessed to Mason M. Hill, amounting to twenty four

appear as before described. Some rep-resented but one word, or name, some represented several, and some from one to two lines. "Emma, Joseph's wife, came to my father's house a short time after Joseph and Oliver came, and she wrote a little of the translation, my brother Christian wrote some, but Oliver wrote the greater portion of it." to Mason M. Hill, amounting to twenty four Dollars (\$4.00), remain unpaid. Therefore, I, N. V. Jones, Collector of Salt Lake County, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the provisions of An Act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, entitled, "An Act to provide Revenue for the Territory of Utah and the several Counties thereof," approved February 22, 1873, and of the amendments thereoto, have leviced upon the following named property, towit: All the buildings, machinery, appur-tenances, etc., known as the New York and Utah Milling Company works, together with five (5) acres of land situate and being in the south half (5) of the N. E. (5) quarter and in the east half of the northwest (1) quarter of section fifteen (15) in township have (5) worth, range two (2) west Salt Mr. Whitmer feit very indignant while speaking of certain statements published recently to the effect that he and Oliver Cowdery had denied their statement as published in the Book of Mormon. This he denounced as false in every particular. He said: "Oliver never wavered in his testimony, and when he was on his death bed, I was there, with many of his friends, until he passed away. He bore the same testimony on his dying bed that he had always borne through life, and earnest-ly called upon all to cleave to the truth revealed through the Prophet Joseph, and to serve the Lord. As for myself, I have never denied my testi-mony that is published in the Book of Mormon, for I know that God has re-vealed these things for the salvation of the children of men, and to Him be-longs all the honor, the power and the Mr. Whitmer felt very indignar hile speaking of certain statement section filteen (15) in town onth, range two (2) west ake Meridian, bounded as follows: Com-sencing at a stake and stones on the Bing-sm Canon Railroad line, owned by the said ompany, and east of but near the centre of heir present switch track known as the Re-heir present switch track known as the the ath and east of south to st to a stake and stor

HAS REMOVED DAVID JAMES & Co., <text><text><text><text><text><text><text> No. 240 W, 2% blocks west of Clift House. Are Sole Agents for the Otto Silent Gas Engine. DAVID JAMES & Co., Are Sole Agents for the Garry Iron loofing DAVID JAME'S & Co., Have in stock a large supply of Iron Hose, and Lead Fipe, Pumps and Fittings. DAVID JAMES & Co.,

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