DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Friday, - - March 27, 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.

Special—It has been deemed advisable to give visitors to Conference an opportunity to enjoy a musical feast in the large Tabernacle on Friday night, April 3rd, when they may hear the augmented choir (350 strong) in their recent concert selections. Presidents and Bishops would oblige by announcing this in their meetings next Sunday, so that visitors may arrive here in good time.

The proceeds will be devoted to improving the choir, great organ and surroundings. Circulars will be sent with particulars.

THE OBSEQUIES.

THE funeral services over the remains of Counselor Daniel H. Wells will be held in the Tabernacle on Sunday at 12 o'clock, noon. These obsequies will take the place of the regular meeting in that edifice, so that there will be no services at 2 p. m. The Sunday Schools and evening Ward meetings will be held as usual. The funeral ceremonies will be open to the general public but there will be no exhibition of the body.

Elder Junius F. Wells returned from the East on Wednesday afternoon, in great grief at not being able to see the face of his beloved father again in life. He started from New York as soon as he received the dispatch conveying the tidings of his father's failing condition.

The universal affection and respect with which the deceased was regarded is shown in the sorrow that is everywhere felt for his death and the desire to be present at his funeral. The railroads will make special rates for the occasion, and a large assembly is expected. Bishops R. T. Burton, H. B. Clawson and John R. Winder have been appointed a committee of arrangements.

TOO THIN.

A PUBLIC officer, whose duty chiefly consists of giving legal opinions to an official body, is snubbed and his advice treated with undisguised contempt by that body on several occasions. He privately expresses his disgust at this treatment and the incompetency and folly of those who acted in this way. Then he publicly tenders his resignation and offers the excuse of ill health, in which there is a trace of pure truth, as an easy way of letting the body down and himself out of further official association with such a set. Thereupon certain scribes, noted for their mendacity and lack of conscience, repeatedly exalt the "ill health" excuse into the only reason for the resignation, and blackguard all who plainly state the well known facts. Which is not only "a specimen of schoolboy partizanship which would be laughable if it were not so transparently dishonest," but a vain attempt to cover over the truth with a thin veneer of falsehood which everybody can penetrate and which everybody despises. It is of no use. That resignation is understood as a proper rebuke to the partly bogus body that provoked it, and a mark of dignity and honor which do credit to the resigning official.

A TERRIBLE TALE OF WOE.

WE have seen in a great many eastern papers accounts of the troubles of a family by the name of Thomas, said to be from Salt Lake City, but who, it appears, while in this Territory lived at Scofield where the man worked in the mines.

The story is that these people lived for five years at that place, but were pestered by the "Mormons" with "demands that they should join the Church and, on their refusal to do so, the "Mormons" threatened to kill them and made life unbearable to them." *

In the early part of February the husband decided to return to Wales with his family and in a few days purchased tickets to Wales via steamer from New York. Meanwhile the man was so harassed by his surroundings that he was afraid of his life and left Scofield with the feeling that he was being pursued by some one who was trying to kill him, and while crossing the Detroit River he thought he saw one of his pursuers and jumped into the river to escape. The wife was nearly wild at the loss of her husband and thought that men were pursuing her also to kill her, and would not be comforted. She had four children aged nine, six, four and two years, and a four months' old babe. The wife had her steamer ticket from New York to Liverpool, but the husband had in his pocket the railroad tickets and checks for their baggage.

The sequel of this story was that benevolent people, excited over this new atrocity of the "Mormons," made up the money to pay the passage of these people to Wales, and they sailed in a steamer from New York. In all probability there will be another "sensation" made out of this terrible tale, on the arrival of the "escaped victims" in Wales and the papers of the Principality will repeat the nonsense copied from journal to journal in the United States.

It may be useless to say to our eastern contemporaries that there is not a syllable of truth in any story of attempts by the "Mormons" to compel or in any way unduly influence people to join their Church. Scofield is in Pleasant Valley, Emery County, about a hundred miles from Salt Lake City, and the population is only about half "Mormon." The idea of "Mormons" trying to force people into their Church is not only antagonistic to the spirit and doctrine and practice of the Church, but is utterly absurd in view of the situation at Scofield.

The poor creature Thomas, who committed suicide, may have been deranged on this subject and may possibly have frightened his family into believing the nonsense that affected his own weak brain. But the probabilities are that the good people of the East have been played upon and preyed upon, once more, by deceiving persons who have availed themselves of the popular ignorance concerning the "Mormons," in a scheme to raise some money.

There is no earthly reason why the "Mormons" should want to compel people to join their Church. There never was a genuine case of this character. All the tales that have been told to the contrary were sheer fiction. Among the sturdy miners of Scofield such an occurrence as that alleged in the Thomas romance would be simply impossible, and the press of the East should by this time be better acquainted with the truth about Utah than to be hoodwinked by such palpable falsehoods.

We hope some of our Scofield friends will inquire into this matter and send us the true particulars, if such persons as Mrs. Annie Thomas and her husband Thomas Thomas and family ever lived there. We will publish the facts when received, though in all probability the press and the public, as usual, will prefer to hold fast to the fiction.

MOB VIOLENCE AND ITS EFFECTS.

GOVERNOR NICHOLLS of Louisiana wrote a good letter to Secretary Blaine. It was plain, simple, straightforward and truthful. There was no nonsense about it. There was no apology for what had occurred and no endorsement of the act of the populace. It correctly stated the situation, and conveyed the impression that the State was able to manage its own affairs and that the case was almost entirely if not altogether a matter for State investigation and settlement.

We repeat our opinion that nothing formidable, as between Italy and the United States, will grow out of this regrettable affair. But the indications are, as we intimated at first, that trouble will arise in individual instances, and by societies of Italians who may be hot-headed enough to seek for revenge, and thus stir up still more animosity against themselves.

The more the New Orleans tragedy is investigated the clearer it becomes that it was wrong and to be strongly condemned. Every argument that has been made in its approval is a plea for lawlessness and an endorsement of mobocracy. It is also in the nature of "snap judgment." It assumes that the Italians who were acquitted by the jury were all guilty of the crime of which they were accused. That they were members of a secret order. That one of the objects of that order was bloodshed. That the jury and the judge who tried the case were bribed to let the accused go free. That society was in jeopardy because of the killing of one man, supposed to have been the work of the Italians who were lynched.

Now all this may be true. But up to the time of the lynching, and indeed, up to the present date, none of these points have been established beyond a reasonable doubt. If persons are entitled to "the benefit of a doubt" when placed on trial, they ought to have that benefit under other circumstances. And it is the danger of death to innocent persons which is one reason why an angry mob should never wield the power of execution. The death penalty ought never to be enforced except upon the most satisfactory proof of guilt and by the legally appointed executioner.

The New York *Globe*, of March 21st, has a long and thoughtful editorial on this question, from which we make the following extracts, which we think will be approved by conservative and fair-minded people everywhere:

"At any time a mob is a serious thing, even in this ... Whenever the machinery of the law has seemed to break down and the citizens of the community have felt impelled to take the administration of justice into their own hands, the uniform result has been demoralization. Human life, in ordinary times, deemed sacred, seems to be held no less than nothing, even in ... where ... pressure is placed upon a judge or jury, and often in the same cases, when at most the punishment would be light, a victim has been sacrificed merely because in that community there was no longer any serious regard for human life. So, too, the individual who deemed himself injured went a step further, and executed for himself that vengeance which he assumed to think the law would not give him. It is doubtful whether in a single community where men thus took the law into their own hands, public sentiment has recovered its equilibrium in a quarter of a century. A fatal act only remained, but there has been the continued danger of a new outbreak of the angry passions of organizations or individuals, and a consequent laxity of public morals with a palliating of the guilt of accused persons, and a settled distrust of the administration of the law, however honest and vigorous it may have been.

"It is claimed, however, that the condition of affairs becomes so serious that nothing but an appeal to such violence can correct it. This is carrying the doctrine that the curse like to a most dangerous extreme. If, instead of setting themselves the task of correcting the bad tendencies that seem to make such violence a necessity, the good citizens who engage in this business would go to work gradually to overcome these tendencies, the community so afflicted would be put on the way toward a new and permanent cure. But the mob does not, in reality, right a single wrong. Its operations are quite generally directed in a blind way. It strikes right and left, and there is no doubt that in many cases its victims are guilty of crimes deserving legal punishment; but on the other hand it adds murder to revenge by ... and executing judgment upon innocent men. So common is this, that it would probably be safe to assert that one half of all the victims of mob violence in this country, during the last half century, have not been guilty of the crimes with which they were charged. When the ... of such a result comes home to the thinking man he is not likely long to remain an advocate of such violence as a method of avenging even the greatest wrongs.

"It is sometimes asserted that the action of a mob is the very highest assertion of manhood; that the men who execute its decrees have in them the stuff heroes are made of, and that in this way they show that they themselves and the communities of which they are representatives have not become effete or inert. But it is not an act of heroism when a mob of hundreds or thousands of men of position and influence, armed to the teeth, go to a jail, batter down its doors, overcome by force its loyal keepers, and hang and shoot like curs accused men whose guilt has not been proven, and who are without power to defend themselves, or harm their assailants. Heroes and good citizens never try to make themselves believe that two, or any other number of wrongs, make a right. So any suggestion of heroism had better be kept back for use at some more opportune time than this last and bloody occasion in New Orleans. * * *

In any event it will be the part of wisdom not to claim that the violence of a mob is an evidence of high civilization."

THE LATE ACTOR BARRETT.

THE late Lawrence Barrett was a great favorite with Salt Lake theatre-goers, either alone or in company with Mr. Booth. His stage pictures may not, as is claimed, have been inspirations, but they were wonderfully woven and elaborately depicted. It may be said of him that what he lacked in innate genius he made up and more than made up for in exactness, minuteness, perfect care and the most untiring industry.

As a Shakespearean delineator he was not so satisfactory as when presenting the masterpieces of other great minds, as for example, "Yorick," "Francesca da Rimini," "Richelieu," etc.

His career was one of the most successful, artistically and financially, on record, and yet at the zenith of his fame, when that and fortune too were fully secured, he played as earnestly, as intently and as carefully as though his foot were just pressing the lowest round of the dramatic ladder. In this respect he differed from most of his predecessors and cotemporaries.

In politics Mr. Barrett informed the writer that he was a Republican, but preferred being regarded as an altogether national man. He hoped to see the day when the Southern question would disappear from politics, and the people of the country would once more look to the other side of Mason & Dixon's line for Presidents as they did in the days long agone. It having been a supposition that he was a Freethinker, or at least an advanced Liberal in the field of ecclesiasticism, he was questioned regarding this and denied it almost indignantly. He was not a communicant or member of any church, but respected each for its individual worth.

Actors are generally long-lived people. Mr. Barrett, however, fell somewhat below the average of longevity of great artists, having died at the comparatively early age of fifty-three.

THE FEMALE EXPLORER.

A LATE London paper is authority for the statement that the proposed expedition of Mrs. French Sheldon into Central Africa has decidedly captured the English fancy. The lady is described as having a fine physique, lithe and supple, with handsome piercing eyes, and rare conversational qualities and as being entirely destitute of the feeling of fear. It is added by the writer that she is a granddaughter of Sir Isaac Newton, also that she is an American by birth.

It seems that Mrs. Sheldon is altogether the "rage" in London just now, and her daring, not to say romantic, tour into the depths of "Darkest Africa", is naturally the absorbing topic of conversation everywhere. The interest attached to it is emphasized by the announcement that she will individually pay all the expenses of the trip and not, as is customary, seek governmental or personal aid.

The Queen, it is reported, has expressed a desire for a picture of the daring woman, and we would suggest that if she have it it be taken at once; it may not be so attractive after an equatorial sun and the marshes, rivers and swamps, to say nothing of wild beasts of the jungle, have wrought their inevitable havoc.

FORCE BILL PROSPECTS.

ALL of the Republican Senators who opposed the force bill but one—Ingalls, of Kansas—will be in the next Congress, or perhaps we ought to say the present Congress, when it convenes. The Republican majority has been cut down in the upper House from fourteen to six, the Democratic gain of course representing so much decided opposition to the measure. In using the words "Democratic gain" we include Senators Peffer and Kyle, the former of Kansas, the latter of South Dakota; they are not strictly Democratic, but are practically so in consideration of the force bill, for both are opposed to it. It would seem, therefore, as if the hard-fought measure had received its quietus.

THE WILMOT PROVISO.

A CORRESPONDENT from Kingston, Utah, asks, "what was the Wilmot Proviso?" It was so called from its author, David Wilmot, who was born in 1814, at Bethany, Pa., and died in 1868, at Towanda, in the same State. Wilmot supported Martin Van Buren in the presidential canvass of 1836, and thereby gained for himself considerable publicity.

David Wilmot served in Congress from December 1, 1845, to March 3, 1851. During the session of 1846, while a bill was pending to appropriate $2,000,000 for the purchase of a part of Mexico, he moved an amendment "that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory." This, which became known as the "Wilmot Proviso," passed the House, but was rejected by the Senate, and gave rise to the free soil movement.

Wilmot went to Congress as a Democrat, but afterwards became a Republican. He served as delegate at the National Republican Conventions of 1856 and 1860, and ever acted as temporary chairman of the latter.

When Simon Cameron became Secretary of War in Lincoln's cabinet, Wilmot was elected to Cameron's place in the United States Senate, where he served from March 18, 1861, to March 3, 1863. In this latter year, President Lincoln appointed Wilmot Judge of the U. S. Court of Claims, which office he held at the time of his death in 1868.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

R. G. DUN & Co., for the week ending March 21st, 1891, report indications of slackening trade. In the West, collections and distributions are affected by cold, unfavorable weather, and by the bad condition of country roads. The low price of cotton in the South is discouraging. Uncertainty as to the monetary future checks operations in the principal Eastern cities. However, a feeling of confidence and hopefulness prevails as to the future.

Though the present effect of short crops is felt at the Northwest, yet the coming season has a bright prospect. The uncertainty regarding prices checks to some extent trade in manufacturing industries, but a hope is entertained that in this particular matters will soon right themselves. Much of the difficulty apparent in money, and other markets, is due to the very rapid expansion of many industries. The constant and rapid growth of the country supplies a lifting force which helps business over almost every obstacle.

Sales of wool at Boston, New York and Philadelphia this year thus far show an increase of 20 per cent over last year. The dress goods makers have had a prosperous season. In knit goods, though some complain of carrying too large stocks, yet orders are heavy. Speculation in hides and leather retards the boot and shoe trade. The iron trade is stationary, glass is fair, lead firm, but copper weak with Lake at 14 cents.

The report says:

"While continued heavy receipts and small exports on the Atlantic side have helped a decline of 2¼ cents in wheat, with sales here of thirty-three million bushels, and oats have yielded a fraction, corn has risen 2½ cents, selling at 73½ cents per bushel. Pork, hogs and lard are all a little higher, in spite of the enormous packing. Coffee and oil are a shade lower, but cotton has risen a fraction, although receipts at ports for the week greatly exceed last year's, with no increase in exports. Tin has been hoisted by speculation abroad, and the ring at Para has again lifted crude rubber, so that the trade in rubber goods is rather unsettled. The anthracite coal trade is much affected by the decision of the Interstate Commission in the case of Coe Brothers, the effect of which cannot yet be foreseen, but meanwhile the output continues to exceed last year's very largely. Sugar changes but little, though April contracts are being sold at 1⅛ to 1¼ cents lower for various grades of refined than the present quotations. The general average of all prices is still advancing, having risen half of one per cent for the past week."

General trade in merchandise at Boston is reported inactive owing to bad weather. In the boot and shoe trade there, strikes are expected. Leather is quiet and hides dull. At Milwaukee trouble is anticipated among the Lake region miners. They are several weeks behind in wages, and if not paid soon, they will inaugurate a strike that will upheave that country.

"The money markets are easier at most of the interior cities, including Chicago and Boston. At New York rates have changed but little, 2½ to 3 per cent on call, but there is some difficulty in obtaining commercial loans. The Treasury has put out $2,000,000 more money than it has taken in during the week, besides issuing $1,000,000 more silver notes. But 1,000,000 gold was ordered for export on Saturday, and the Treasury refused bars or selected large coins. It is apprehended by some that this step, in view of the probable demand for export during the summer, and the refusal to deliver gold for silver certificates or notes, may cause a premium on gold; but the stock market shows dulness rather than weakness, and has declined slowly but not largely during the week.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., The Mercantile Agency, by telegraph, number, for the United States, 230, and for Canada, 45, or a total of 275, as compared with a total of 273 last week, and 260 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 235, representing 215 failures in the United States, and 20 in the Dominion of Canada.

Vestibules.

For ten days, commencing March 28, we will give to every purchaser of over Five Dollars, a pretty Spring Dress Pattern.
WESTERN SHOE AND DRY GOODS CO.,
51 and 53 S. Main Street.

Grand Opening of Millinery.

Mrs. Christy has just returned from New York with an elegant line of Spring Patterns. She announces her reception Wednesday, March 25th, at 31 W. First South Street. 43

Buy your drugs of "the boys." Johnson, Pratt & Co., 48 Main st.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.
CHAS. S. BURTON, - MANAGER.

TWO NIGHTS! THURSDAY & FRIDAY, March 26th and 27th.

SPECIAL MATINEE SATURDAY.

THE TREAT OF THE SEASON! ... of the Greatest Comedy Company ... the ... Fairbanks ...

ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME!

(A companion to "The Private Secretary.")

Same Big Cast!
Same Special Scenery!
Same Perfect Production!

That distinguished the celebrated New York and San Francisco engagements, all under the management of CHAS. FROHMAN.

A Rushing, Roaring Occasion of Fun!
NO ONE CAN AFFORD TO MISS.

Prices ... Sale commences Wednesday, March 25th.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.
C. S. BURTON .... Manager.

ONLY TWO PERFORMANCES!
MATINEE AND EVENING

SATURDAY, MARCH 28.

"The Eiffel Tower of Minstrelsy."

W. S. CLEVELAND'S
GREAT, BIG, CONSOLIDATED
MINSTRELS!

Billy Emerson,
Barney Fagan,
Luke Schoolcraft,
Hughey Dougherty,
Sig. Benedetto,
The Marvelous Craggs

ELABORATE SCENIC EFFECTS!
EVERYTHING NEW AND NOVEL
DONT MISS IT!

Sale of seats commences Friday. ... Popular Prices.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.
CHAS S. BURTON, ... Manager.

THREE NIGHTS!
COMMENCING
MONDAY, MARCH 30, '91,
MILLER BROTHERS'
Grand Parisian Production,

KAJANKA

The Greatest Success ever presented upon any stage.

FOUR CAR LOADS of HANDSOME SCENERY.

EUROPEAN NOVELTIES WITHOUT NUMBER.

THE MARLILIS!
MLLE. BERTOTO!
THE MAREPOSAL!
THE GREAT RAVEL!

... of Comedians ...

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK CITY!

Popular Prices. ... Saturday.

WONDERLAND!!
Second South, next to Fulton.

FIRST SPECIAL THIS WEEK.

ELLA EWING!
8 Feet Tall, and a "Silver Wonder" ... show on the Pacific. 10c. Admission 10c. Doors open from 1 to 5, ... Ladies' Souvenir Day, Saturday, Children's Day. No objectionable characters admitted.

Z. C. M. I.

IT IS WELL KNOWN TO OUR REGULAR CUSTOMERS

That when this Institution advertises a

SPECIAL · SALE

IT MEANS JUST WHAT IT SAYS!!!!

We want the general public to understand this also, that they may share the benefits to be had during the ENTIRE WEEK commencing

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!

CHEMISES.

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

DRAWERS.

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

50 Dozen Ladies' CORSETS, To be sold for 45c., worth 75c.

TRY THESE BARGAINS.

LADIES' Night Dresses

Sale Price.	Regular.
50c.	75c.
65c.	$1.00
85c.	1.25
1.10	1.50
1.25	1.75
1.55	2.00
1.50	2.25
2.00	2.50

WHITE SKIRTS.

Sale Price.	Regular.
50c.	85c.
65c.	$1.00
85c.	1.25

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. Mousquetaire in Glace 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 fine line of the NEW ENGLISH WASH FABRIC

"KORAH MOIRE!"

We are now prepared to give them away for 15c. per yard only!! Come early and often.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

ECLIPSE! 33 E. FIRST SOUTH. ECLIPSE!

The general verdict is that the Eclipse Grocery and Fruit Company carry the very best goods in their line to be found anywhere in the city, and that, coupled with the courteous treatment and obliging manners of their salesmen, make it one of the most attractive places of business in town. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and see for themselves.

JAS. SAVILLE, JAS. M. BARLOW, TELEPHONE No. ... D. S. EMERY, A. H. WOOLLEY.

COHN BROS.

THE LATEST IN

SPRING:-:GOODS

Choicest, Most Comprehensive and Varied assortments in Every Department.

Special · Dress · Goods · Bargains.

50 Dress Patterns containing seven and eight yards of choice French high priced Dress Goods in Checks, Stripes and Side Bands at the low price of $4.00 a suit.

LOOK AT OUR NORTH WINDOW.

We are showing a handsome line of Plaid Dress Goods in new effects at 50c.
We have just placed on sale an elegant line of 38-inch Novelty Dress Goods in Plaids, Stripes and Balls, all new designs and colors, at 25c.

INDIA SILKS!!

A handsome line of choice India Silks, at 50c. per yard.

COTTON · DRESS · GOODS.

We are showing a very large and handsome assortment of Dress Ginghams, suitable for Ladies' and Children's wear, at 10c., 12½c. and 15c.
We have opened the handsomest line of Zephyr Cloth, at 25c., ever shown in the city, over one hundred styles to select from.

KORAH · MOIRE.

This is the newest English Cotton Fabric of the season. We are showing 100 pieces in Plain and Fancies. Look at our South Window.

NEW THINGS IN OUR WHITE GOODS DEP'T.

Fast Black Grenadines, Lace Effects, Colored Figure Irish Linens, Plain and Fancy Swiss, Figured Cheese Cloths, and hundreds of other novelties.

HOSIERY.

A new $5,000 stock just opened, we offer one lot of Boys' Ribbed Hose in Grey mixtures, sizes from 5 to 8½, at 10c. a pair.
Children's Fast Black Derby Ribbed Hose, at 15½c., worth 25c.
We are offering the best 25c. Ladies' Fast Black Hose in this or any other city.
We have placed on sale a handsome line of Baby Flouncings, at 6c., 50c., 60c., 75c. and up to $2.50.
We have a beautiful line of Black Lace Draperies and Chantilly Flouncings, at $1.00, $1.25, $1.40, $1.50, $1.75, and up to $12.00 per yard.

COHN BROS.