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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

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THE LOCAL POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

The "Liberal" onslaught upon the movement to organize the people of Utah on national party lines is a pitiable exhibition of folly and mendacity. The opponents of the work seem to ignore the living present, and alternate between the deserted past and the imaginary future. Distorted pictures of what is said to have been, and alarming prognostications of what may possibly be, are the kind of "argument" used to block the wheels of progress and scare the timid from going out of the "Liberal" ranks and from under "Liberal" dictation.

All this is ridiculous in the eyes of old residents who have no particular interest in "Liberal" schemes. But new-comers find in the exaggerated and monstrous descriptions of bygone affairs, corroborations of popular notions concerning the "Mormon" people. And therefore therefore they may be somewhat susceptible to the deceptive warnings of future terrors from "Mormon" supremacy, which are uttered for their special delusion.

We ask them to investigate as to the facts, if they are interested in ancient Utah history, and they will find that the stories told of "Mormon" priestly domination are almost without nature of truth or color of excuse. They will learn that there is no union of Church and State in the "Mormon" doctrine. They will discover that "common consent" is all things is a constituent part of "Mormon" polity.

As to "Mormon rule." If the "Mormon" people were not divided into political parties, if they were all banded together under one party; if it were possible to overcome this division so that they were neither Democrats nor Republicans; their principles as "Mormons" would be utterly against the arbitrary rule and oppression of minorities, which "Liberal" alarmists are representing as the inevitable result of the downfall of "Liberalism."

It is part of the "Mormon" theory of civil government that all classes should be fairly represented. It holds that even when the Kingdom of God shall be established on earth, there will be men in authority not members of the Church. Freedom of thought and liberty of action when it does not infringe upon the freedom of others, are essentials in the "Mormon" system. And if there could be such a thing in this republic as a "Mormon" State, the non-"Mormons" in it would be accorded their full rights as citizens and their full quota of representation in the local government.

But supposing there were any such dangers from "Mormon" unity as those prognosticated by "Liberal" alarmists, should not this division of the "Mormon" people as Republicans and Democrats be the very thing to evitate and prevent, or at the best possible means of preventing the predicted catastrophies?

That this division into political parties is a genuine movement on principle, must be evident to every one who watches it critically and rationally. The only concern we have about it is that the feelings it may engender, on either side, will become so strong and intense as to cause unfriendliness and bitterness. This we would greatly deplore. But the steps now being taken can hardly be retraced, and the interest aroused in national politics and party principles can never be destroyed.

Those forebodings of evil, then, with which the uninformed are being terrified, are uttered without reason and, from what we know of their scope, without belief on the part of the prophets that they have any foundation in truth. In the future permanent prosperity of Utah the "Mormon" people have as much interest as any of her citizens, and her political freedom is at least as dear to them as to any class or faction that pretend to be her defenders.

DESIGNED TO DECEIVE.

WHEN the alleged Republican Territorial Central Committee held a meeting in this city, nine out of the fifteen members were present. Three of these were appointed to draft resolutions which were subscribed to by eight persons, one member making a vigorous protest against them.

We published both the resolutions and the protest. The resolutions were merely a rehash of anti-"Mormon" falsehood and twaddle, and the purpose in passing them was to prevent, if possible, the division of the "Liberal" faction into the national party organizations. It was entirely a "Liberal" movement for "Liberal" party purposes and in direct antagonism to both Republican and Democratic principles and interests.

The gist of the resolutions, fixed up for eastern deception, was telegraphed from this city, purporting to be so adopted by the "Republican Territorial Committee," and the statement was made that "one member out of a total of fifteen dissented." Thus it appears in the New York *Tribune* of June 14.

The Republicans of this Territory ought to take notice of these attempts to deceive the eastern press and public. It is well known here that the so-called "Territorial Committee" is not a bona fide Republican organization, but a mere temporary expedient of men belonging to another party to gain recognition from the regular Republican party once in four years. Also that a large majority of that committee, eight out of fifteen, fabricated and adopted the resolutions.

Deception and fraud are the chief characteristics of the ring "Liberal" faction, and these taint everything it touches. The resolutions were impregnated with falsehood, and the dispatch prepared in this city and sent over the wires to repeat the lies, was in itself a trick intentionally designed to deceive the American people. The disreputable gang cannot do anything on the square.

A STEP IN THE WRONG DIRECTION.

The Rev. W. F. Brown, a prominent Latter Day Saint minister, formerly of Harvey, Kas., now of Richmond, Mo., is in Independence selling his real estate and effects for cash, with which he proposes going to Jerusalem and there witness the second coming of Christ.

He says that the second coming of Christ is not far distant; that the Jews are fast returning to Jerusalem, and he takes this as indicative of the great event. He belongs to the Whitmerite branch of the Mormon church, and has been at Richmond studying the original manuscript of the Book of Mormon for the purpose of figuring out the exact date of Christ's return.

He will leave his wife and three daughters here while he goes to Jerusalem in the early part of this summer. He says he does not know just what day Christ will come, but thinks it won't be very many months, and wants to get there in time.—Ex. St. Louis Republic.

It is not surprising that persons so erratic as the individual named in the foregoing, should take the step therein indicated. There are some things in the *Republic's* statement relating to the "Mormon" Church that are misleading, or we would have taken no notice of the trip to Jerusalem.

There is no "Whitmerite branch of the Mormon Church." The handful of followers of Mr. Brown have no connection with the "Mormon Church." They do not even form an offshoot from the original tree. What there is of the organization is a new formation. It claims to be founded on the Book of Mormon, but repudiates many things the Book contains, and also the authority claimed by the man who translated it, as well as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints over which he presided.

A great deal has been said about the original manuscript of the Book of Mormon, and much speculation has been indulged in about its pecuniary value. There is nothing in the "original manuscript" that is not in the printed book. That which is claimed to be the original manuscript is probably the copy furnished to the printers and may be worth something as a relic but no more.

The Book of Mormon furnishes no data as to the exact time of the second advent. Those who have an Reding desire to discover the "times and seasons," will derive as little satisfaction at Richmond as in Jerusalem, and vice versa. Moreover, the "second coming of Christ" is not predicted in the Book of Mormon as to take place at Jerusalem. That the Savior will at some time stand upon the Mount of Olives, is among the occurrences foretold by the Prophets to be associated with the Jewish restoration, but that is not the place where "those who look for His appearing" expect Him to come "the second time without sin unto salvation."

The Whitmerites will make another serious mistake, if they follow the example of Mr. Brown and some other enthusiasts of whom he is but a copy, and sell out their real estate to go to Jerusalem that they may "get there in time" for "Christ's coming."

This movement and the sect which Mr. Brown is trying to build up should not be confounded with "Mormonism" or the "Mormon" Church, with which they have no actual connection whatever.

ARRIVED IN ENGLAND.

A CABLEGRAM to the DESERET NEWS announced the arrival at Liverpool, on Thursday, of the Guion steamship "Wisconsin." The full list of cabin passengers has been published. Twenty-eight of them were from Utah. They were in charge of Elder John Nicholson, associate editor of the DESERET NEWS, who, with his son Angus, is visiting Europe and particularly Scotland, his native land, on genealogical business and for the benefit of his health. His host of friends will be pleased to learn of his safe landing. Elder Nicholson is endeared to all his acquaintances by his many estimable qualities. His upright character, his firm integrity and his able advocacy of the truth by tongue and pen are widely appreciated, and by no one is he more esteemed than by his associates in this office. He has been connected with the DESERET NEWS for twenty-three years, and in every department in which he labored was faithful to its interests. His valuable services will be greatly missed during his absence, which will probably be for a few months. We wish him a pleasant and profitable tour and will hail his return with gladness.

BRITISH ARISTOCRACY LOSING CASTE.

THE Prince of Wales and his bacchanal business form at present very convenient themes for humorists, paragraphers and editors. It is maintained on the one hand, that gambling is a royal pastime, and the names of kings, queens and aristocrats who gamble, are cited as illustrations of its claims to royal recognition. On the other hand, it is contended that gambling is not pastime, but an odious vice, and that post probably it will cost the Prince of Wales a throne.

The marriage of Sir William Gordon Cumming to an American heiress, immediately after the trial by which he was declared a card cheat, also occasions much comment as to the doings of British aristocrats in the matrimonial line. It is found that American heiresses are seemingly attractive to the special delight of the modern "Lord Dundreary." It is not very complimentary to the daughters of the Great Republic to be thus classified but unfortunately it is not uncorrected. In the race for titles the average actress and the American heiress are close competitors, with the advantages in favor of the latter.

Among the celebrities of the stage, perhaps none has a more remarkable history than that of Belle Bilton, the concert hall singer. She is now Countess of Connaught, Baroness Kilconnel, and Marchioness of Hazedon. As Lady Dunle she figured prominently in the London courts. Her father-in-law, the old Earl, did everything possible to nullify her marriage. He did not succeed, and died of disgust, it is said, a few months ago. But in his will he deprived his son of everything that the laws of entail would allow him to cut off. The Countess, however, is not disheartened. She still sticks to the footlights, and drives to the theatre in a gilt and enameled chariot, attended by powdered footmen, and driven by liveried coachmen.

Dolly Tester has also a peculiar history. She entered life as a bar-maid, and from that sphere graduated to the stage of the Alhambra in London. She has figured frequently among the "drunk and disorderly" at the New street police court. She is now Viscountess Severnake, Countess of Cardigan, Countess Bruce, Baroness Brudenell and Marchioness of Aylesbury. This is a formidable list of titles, and the New Street Bacchanalians ought to know that even without whiskey any young woman's head would get the heavy under such a load. She was presented by a young Jew with a blank check signed, and permission given her to fill it for any amount she pleased. She filled it for $250,000, drew the cash and then married the Viscount Severnake. Her father-in-law died a short time after, and she came by her titles and the Aylesbury patrimony. She has quit the stage, and now lorrainates as a Marchioness.

Kate Vaughn is another of the Thespian sisterhood who has entered the charmed circle of British aristocracy. The Hon. Col. Frederick Wellesly, grand nephew of the Duke of Wellington, though a married man, fell in love with Miss Vaughn. He took her to Vienna where he was a military attache. While driving with her on the street, he met the Empress of Austria, and lifted his hat as she passed. For this offence he was degraded from his rank in the army and lost his position. His wife got a divorce. He is now married to Kate, who supports him by her stage work. She strained her ankle a few weeks ago, and the gallant colonel is on short rations. Miss Vaughn is the originator of the skirt dancing ballet.

Very little is heard now of Miss Patterson, the lady who was so near becoming the wife of Lord Garmoyle, who compromised by paying her $50,000 to release him from his engagement. But the notoriety she gained by this was worth to her much more than that. She is now a fourth-rate actress, and outside of the show bills little is heard of her.

Phyllis Broughton will be remembered as the actress who sued Lord Lurgan for breach of promise, and gained her suit. There are many other actresses among the British aristocracy, but they are worthy of the place, and are recognized because of superior intellectuality and merit. British royalty and British blue blood in general are not in good order at present, and John Bull's worship of aristocracy is rapidly on the wane.

THE OLEOMARGARINE TAX.

A ST. LOUIS grand jury has indicted a large number of the town grocers for selling oleomargarine in unstamped packages contrary to the law of Congress passed during the Cleveland administration. It is not at all improbable that they are guilty. It is not likely that a retail grocer can be found east of the Mississippi who is not violating the oleomargarine law regularly and it is not unnatural that they should violate it and that courts and officers should neglect their clear duty to punish them and thus encourage the practice.

The law was an outrage upon consistency and a direct assault upon one of the leading principles of American progress, which is the encouragement of useful inventions and the relieving of economy in labor and substance. When an act so palpably absurd is instituted for the government of a free people, they are not likely to go far out of their way to manifest respect for it, moreover, it tends to reduce more or less their respect for the body that urges it upon them.

One of the surprising features connected with the ridiculous affair is the manifest ignorance of leading journals on the principles of the law. The San Francisco Chronicle, for instance, in commenting upon these arrests in St. Louis, says:

"The purpose of the act of Congress in reference to oleomargarine is not to prevent its manufacture or sale, for there has never appeared to be anything obnoxious about it, but to enable the consumer to know what it is that he is buying and eating. If he is satisfied with oleomargarine he can get it, but if he prefers butter and wants to pay the price for it, he should have the certainty that it is butter that he is getting, and not an imitation."

If this were true the law would be all right. But it is so far from the truth as to be utterly foolish. The exposed purpose of the law was to limit the product of oleomargarine, by loading the manufacture with a tax, in order that the dairymen of the United States might successfully compete with it in the markets. The bill was framed for the benefit of dairymen and lobbied through Congress at their expense. Their argument was that oleomargarine was unwholesome, but no such fact was proven by the evidence brought before the House committee. The stamp tax, instead of lessening the quantity produced, has had the singular effect of infusing the new industry with a new energy, and like all other forms of advertising has invited public attention and increased the demand for the article.

When an article of food upon its merits can obtain such public favor as to incite a tax for the benefit of its competitors, it is natural and proper that the public should grow more interested in it. Whatever the intent of the law may have been with respect to the fraudulent practice of selling it under another name, the effect of the tax provision has been to increase instead of restrict the consumption.

To suppose that dealers will go out of their way to label this product "oleomargarine" when by doing so it would subject them to a tax which they may avoid by the collusion, is to say the least an unreasonable proposition. But such is the best intelligence the San Francisco Chronicle has for its readers on the subject. However, that paper is not specially to blame, since a large number of the papers of the country are guilty of the same stupidity.

A FLURRY IN SILVER.

DISPATCHES from New York state that the executive committee of the National Silver Association met behind closed doors on the 15th inst. Its proceedings will not be published. It appears, however, that financial circles are more or less excited owing to new development in the silver trade. The price of bullion in the New York market took an upward turn a few days ago. It is said that there are two European deals in silver at work.

The United States produced in 1889, 62,835,851 ounces of silver. The Government bought 54,000,000 ounces for coinage in accordance with the silver bill of 1890.

Mexico produces annually 60,000,000 ounces of silver, of which 20,000 are coined, the remainder being shipped in China and Japan. The price of silver bullion touched $1 per ounce on the 19th inst. What is the real source of this movement, financiers have not as yet fully explained. The theory, however, obtains that European speculators in anticipation of the passage of an unlimited silver coinage bill by the next Congress, are forming pools to control the silver supply of the country. Something similar was done by home speculators before the silver bill of 1890 became law, and the result was a rise in bullion, and temporary stringancy in moneyed circles.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

DUN & CO., in their trade report for the week ending June 19, 1891, say that those who consider the gambling end of business, and not other, may well be interested. Prices are lower, with prospects of further decline. The legitimate business of the country though not as large as it was a year ago is nevertheless generally healthy. The enormous exports of gold in May subjected productive industry and trade to a heavy strain. However, the outlook is more hopeful at present after all the gold export, than it was in April, before the movement commenced.

Within thirty days the largest wheat crop ever grown, it is probable, will be moving to market. The government report and other information put down the price 3½ cents last week, while the price of oats dropped 2 cents, though corn rose nearly 1½ cents. The outlook for cotton is good. Lard declined somewhat. Raw wool is selling at a decline, in some grades 2 cents, and while the worsted trade is contracting and carpets have small margins, business in shawls and knit goods is larger than usual. Chicago reports increase of 23½ per cent. in movement of wool, and some increase in flour, wheat, cheese and butter, but decrease in hides, in lard a third, and in cured meats one-half, with the dry goods and shoe trade larger than a year ago, plenty of money for legitimate business, and nothing for speculators.

The report further says:

"Those and other accounts, for which there is not space, show that the capable business men in all parts of the country look upon the moderate shrinking in present trade as a natural result of last year's short crops, and count with great confidence upon large business with the fall yield promised this year. Wool sales are also larger at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, with the moderate concessions by holders, and the manufacturers show greater confidence by their buying. In all parts of the country the money markets show surprising strength, notwithstanding the loss of gold to Europe, and while clearings are reported as in Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Nashville and Savannah, reports from nearly all cities indicate that money is unlocking except speculators. In brief, the situation is not good for gamblers, but for producers and legitimate traders decidedly hopeful.

The business failures for the week mentioned were 219 in the United States, and twenty-five in Canada. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 195 for the United States, and seventeen for Canada.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Fitch, inventor of steam navigation, died June 20, 1798.

A two hundred mile railroad is to be built in New Mexico, from Prescott to Phenix.

The capitalization of American railroads is about $10,000,000,000, and the annual profits, $1,100,000,000.

New York's four hundred have been completely paralyzed since the baccarat scandal. Its English you know.

The Chicago river is a little affair, but it has cost the city $1,037,700 to build bridges across it in the last thirty-years.

A Chicago boy who could not get off the railroad track in time, threw himself flat upon it. The train passed over without harming him.

Henry VI., said to have been murdered in the tower of London, by the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., was born June 20, 1421.

Napoleon having returned to Paris after his defeat at Waterloo, abdicated in favor of his infant son on June 22, 1815.

German statistics show that in the first quarter of this year 41,082 Germans emigrated to this country. This is the largest number on record for six years.

It is reported that the irridipent J. J. Ingalls, of Kansas, will be present at the meeting to form the League of Republican clubs at Ogden, July 16th, next.

The horrible imprisonment in the "Black Hole" of Calcutta occurred June 20, 1756. John Z. Holwell and 146 companions were shut up by Surajah Dowlah in a room 20 feet square. Only 23 survived the first night. Cities liberated the survivors.

For several days we have not heard anything about the eruptions at Vesuvius, or of Herr Calensky and his German programme, but there are two or three columns of dispatches about John L. Sullivan, Jake Kilrain and Paddy Slavin. Even Posy Moore and Charley Mitchell are dividing honors in notoriety with the Prince of Wales.

Only a few days ago a society belle in New Jersey was convicted for petty thievery. She received the sentence of imprisonment without manifesting the slightest emotion. News of another girl's escapades comes from Newburgh, N. Y., who is charged with horse stealing, murder and arson. Within three months she is said to have married an old farmer, burned down his house and barn, roasted his weak-minded son to death in the fire, and concluded by running off with a livery team and sassy, and trading them for other horses and a wagon. This is enterprise. What is Chicago doing? The city of the World's Fair must look itself. It will never do to let New Jersey get ahead.

Unshaken

While other articles of their kind are largely made from others and poisonous oils,

Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., hold their unshaken position in the estimation of thousands, due in all particulars that constitute perfect results, they cannot be approached.

One trial will satisfy that for purity, strength, and deliciousness of flavor Dr. Price's Extracts are alone in the market.

FIRST ∴ DAYS —OF— SUMMER

Many persons have almost reached the conclusion beause the

SPRING ∴ SEASON

HAS BEEN COOL,

that therefore

SUMMER GOODS

Would not be needed. While this is

A ∴ MISTAKEN ∴ IDEA,

There is no mistake in the conclusion reached by

Z. C. M. I.

That we will sell our Entire Stock of

«FANCY ∴ PARASOLS»

AT 33⅓ OFF REGULAR PRICES!

We will also sell all our

45 Inch Wide Embroidered Flouncings

Usual Price 75c. per yard.		Present Price, 50c. per yard.	
" " $1.00	"	" " 75c.	"
" " 1.25	"	" " $1c.	"
" $1.50 to 2.00	"	" " $1.00	"

Let the Ladies, young and old, if there are any of the latter, TAKE A LOOK.

We will Make Quite a Sacrifice on all our Stock of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS!

50 PER CENT OFF. Just think of that—than buy.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

ECLIPSE! ✻ 36 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.

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Carry Everything in the DRUG Line.

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FINE ∴ WINES ∴ LIQUORS ∴ AND ∴ CIGARS.

(MAIN) THEY WILL TREAT YOU RIGHT. (STREET.)

Workingmen, Attention!! LOOK AT OUR LIST OF BARGAINS

An elegant line of Men's and Youths' Spring Suits, $5.00, $7.00, $9.00 and $10.00
A varied assortment of Men's and Youths Medium Suits, $5.00, $3.50 and $6.00
Men's and Youth's Fancy Cottonade Pants, at 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00
Men's, Youths & Boys' Summer Shirts, all grades and patterns, from 45c. to $1.50
Children's Suits from $1.50 up; Kilts, $1.50; Sailor, $4.00; Jersey, $1.50
Numerous styles of Children's Pants, at 25c., 35c., 50c. and 75c.; Corduroy Pants, 75c. and 85c.
Cotton Socks, 60c. per dozen; 4-ply Linen Collars, 10c.
Finest variety of 25c. Neckwear in the city.

OUR MOTTO: Honesty, Reliability and Fair Dealing.

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