

THE GOAL OF CENTRALIZATION.

THE Constitution of the United States embodies two different but compatible and harmonious powers of government. One is to be exercised within and by each separate State organization and is local; the other is to be exercised in every part of the Federal Union by the authorities selected by all the States and is national. While the letter and spirit of the Constitution will be served and respected there will be no serious conflict between the two powers. Their respective spheres are clearly and distinctly defined. There is no need for one to overlap or interfere with the other. The citizens of each State are also citizens of the United States and are therefore interested in sustaining, honoring and perpetuating the national as much as the local authority. But there is a danger of one being magnified out of due proportion to the disadvantage and diminution of the other. Against either of these extremes all who desire the maintenance of constitutional liberty should set their faces like a flint.

State sovereignty is decided, so far as we can settle anything, to be a heresy. But State rights still exist and prevail and are essential to individual freedom and the continuance of American institutions. As the nation would come to naught if the extreme of State sovereignty prevailed, so will State rights be extinguished if the other extreme of national authority be pushed to the point of centralization, advocated by some, under the deceptive name of "a strong government."

There are advocates of both dangerous extremes. There is very little likelihood of the few supporters of State sovereignty and the right of secession ever converting the majority to their views, or of disrupting the nation. But it is not at all improbable that the apostles of increased centralization and national supremacy may succeed in establishing an order of things that will differ little from a veritable monarchy.

Those who evidently favor an extension of the Federal power at the expense of State jurisdiction, are countenanced by the moneyocracy, including the great corporations of the country. They declare in favor of "a stronger government." They have many reasons for desiring the whole nation to be placed under the control of a firm hand, which will not be held back by any local views that appear to be opposed to national considerations, or may be so construed when gigantic schemes for wholesale fraud are in jeopardy from local interference.

It is believed by many shrewd observers, that the re-election of Grant will be an important step towards the destruction of State rights, the abrogation of Constitutional liberty and the establishment of an oligarchy with a Dictator at its head. Such an event may be smiled at now as absurd and improbable, but the idea is entertained, there are forces at work which will foster and encourage it, and in this fast age it takes but little time to work up simple ideas into serious facts.

We clip the following from an Iowa paper, which cannot boast of extensive influence, but the suggestions it puts forth, wild as they may appear, are not without supporters who possess the power which the paper lacks:

"State rights believe in State sovereignty. A State without sovereignty is like a man without a brain. This republic is, however, but one State—America, comprising within its territory the United States and it is sovereign. The North and the South can never live together as equals, on account of incompatibility of temper and difference in social and intellectual rank. But while we cannot have the Southern virago in our political house as a wife, she may do very well as a hired girl. Off to the kitchen, you, Southern scoundrel!"

HOW TO MAKE US A NATION.

Complete the revolution of '60-65 by—
First—Formally changing the name of this republic to America.
Second—Abrogating so much of the Constitution of what was the United States as conflicts with national solidarity. For example, such clauses as recognize the individual departments as States—that give to each State two Senators, irrespective of population—that give to each State one and only one vote in case a Presidential election is thrown into the House—that permits each State to have a constitution of its own—that recognize State courts—that inhibit the national Executive and his Cabinet from reviewing so-called State legislation.

Third—By abrogating all State constitutions and granting to the provinces or departments thus created charters, under which the citizens of each department might transact their business.

Fourth—By withdrawing charters from those rebellious States that forcibly resisted the revolution of '60-65.

Fifth—By inaugurating Grant into the American Presidency, March 4, 1881, and keeping him in the Presidential chair till the nation was consolidated.
This would complete the revolution, and the State will never rest until they have accomplished their glorious work."

These are the utterances of a radical extremist, as violent and revolutionary as the rabid ultra Democrats of the *Ohio States*, and neither of them express the acknowledged sentiments of the North or the South. But the above extract shows the ultimate point towards which centralization is moving, and exhibits something of the spirit which it is the part of wisdom to warn those who are loyal, not to meet party principles, but to the promptings of the spirit of inspiration.

ly called "Mormons," will save the Constitution from utter destruction. This is evidence that it will be brought into imminent danger. Already the disposition to ignore its provisions when any party measure is at stake, or an unpopular practice or people is an object of displeasure, is manifest in the high places of the government. Even the Supreme Court of the United States has shown its tendency in this direction, and the recent fever thrown out by the Administration in regard to "Mormon" immigration, exhibits the growing disposition to warp the Constitution or trample it under foot when it stands in the way of a party project.

The people who, under Divine Providence, have been blessed with an inheritance in these mountain valleys should keep in view the sacred obligations which they are under to sustain the Constitution of the country. Little by little it will be encroached upon by demagogues and corrupt politicians until only a mighty hand, nerve and power of Jehovah, will be able to save it from the doom of obliteration. And the Latter-day Saints must contend for their rights and the freedom guaranteed by the supreme law of the land, for their own good and the benefit of posterity. They must also teach their children the principles embodied in that instrument, and train them in veneration and love for those God-given guides and decrees. And when the day comes that this people, after weathering the storms and vicissitudes of the sea of trouble on which their vessel is now tossed and buffeted, arrive at the position for which they are destined by Jehovah, and power and dominion fall into their hands, they will bear aloft the Constitution pure and undefiled as the paleadium of human liberty, and invite the brave and the just of all nations to join with them in spreading its influence to the uttermost parts of the world.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

EASTERN.

NEW YORK REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Concluding Chances Chairman, and Makes a Big Speech.

SARATOGA, N. Y., 3.—A. B. Cornell, chairman of the State committee, of the republican convention to order.

United States Senator Conkling, who as he entered the hall, was surrounded by a throng of admirers, and was immediately chosen temporary chairman. He said:

"We meet as the representatives of a historic organization in which many of us have grown old, but their hearts were young, warm and true as in the days long gone by. Reciprocating all your kindness, I like to receive it as an omen of concord and unanimity in the convention proceedings will be crowned by popular success. I congratulate you on the auspicious promise for the party and the republic."

Thereafter, he now appeared in public affairs. First, the pretensions of State rights. Second, infidelity. Third, a disposition to trample on the liberties of part of the people.

The senator referred to the re-nomination of specie payments, and said: "Our finances, if let alone, will be safer and better than they have been for many years. Abundant crops have been gathered and this abundance will bring prosperity."

The senator proceeded to discuss the action of the majority in the two Houses of Congress at its late session. They took the government by the throat and threatened to strangle it to death unless the President would sign bills which he knew to be unrighteous and unjust. The jury which have stood for more than 30 years were prostrated, and the jury box prostrated. This was in order to give license to unfaithfulness on election day and every day.

The army was manacled not only on all days, but on that very day when it should be most ready to act in support of national liberty. This was all for the purpose of strangling elections in behalf of brutal candidates. Four southern States are certainly republican by a large majority, and two more are on the same side if their votes could be recorded. But there will be no contest in the next Presidential election in the south, there will be no election there worth the name. Every vote will be registered for the democratic candidate who ever he may be. This done, only 47 more votes will be needed. New York has 37 of those votes and this must be known and understood, thus great responsibility rests upon her. She will not decide the contest of 1892. The action of New York will go far toward deciding the question. The action of New York this year will decide whether the tax-paying people shall rule this country or not.

Secondly, to party differences in the past, Conkling claimed that all of them had been settled and the party was a unit. No matter which was right or wrong in the past, he said, it was settled and settled on every essential or living issue. We know that democratic success means sectional domination, consequently with the ticket and platform to be here made, the State could be lost only by inattention and neglect.

The "World" and California. New York, 3.—The journals to-day are filled with local politics. The World finds place to speculate on the probable result in California as follows:

As to the result of this curious campaign called impossible to obtain any trustworthy data whereupon to base estimates. In Morton's expert manipulation of the vote of San Francisco, he has given a majority to which we do not believe he was entitled. The splitting up of parties since the constitutional issue came into the front, fusions and combinations as many as a dozen, and the De Young-Kalich disturbance—all these complications will affect the result. Local estimates and predictions are shown in May to be wildly inaccurate. The republicans seem to have rather the best prospect in the electoral district, but it is among the possibilities that McKenna may fall again, and one of the city districts be lost, even if McKenna's great personal popularity and the district give them the fourth. To the political complexion of the delegation we do not attach much importance.

Ship Captain's Complaint.

The Tribune says: Ship owners and ship captains complain that the coastwise trade is being carried to the detriment of the coastwise trade, especially with reference to American vessels, the boatsmen upon them in the way of compulsory pilotage, harbor fees, towing,

handling of freight, hospital and quarantine fees, stevedore fees and brokerage fees, make it almost impossible to pay expenses and force them in many cases to seek foreign waters. The published rates of other principal ports show the charges at Boston and Philadelphia are considerably less than at New York. In Baltimore, it costs about \$300 more for an 800-ton ship to get a cargo of grain at New York than at Philadelphia, in spite of the fact that to wage up the Delaware is much more expensive than into our harbor.

English Aristocracy.

The Earl of Dunraven, who arrived with several other English nobility yesterday, goes hence to Colorado, to look after the property of Caledon and Lord Rodney, both of the First Life Guards, for a hunting expedition. Being asked by a World reporter if any English families had emigrated to Colorado, he replied no; he thought it was not particularly adapted to farming, and thought the emigration of English farmers to America not likely to increase, the cause now impelling them being only temporary.

More Sprague.

Three of the morning papers containing publishing specials on the Sprague affair, and the possibility of the case coming before the courts. Mr. Sprague's whereabouts are not definitely stated.

Frightened from the South.

The Tribune publishes an interview with Judge A. W. Tourge, formerly an Ohio abolitionist, who settled in North Carolina at the close of the war, with Dr. W. H. Simpson, a clergyman from this State, but lately of Texas.

The Tourge says: after 14 years' experience, during which he has been prominent in politics and business, judge of the superior court of the State, and an active practicing lawyer, he is now enjoying all the while as much of the confidence of his neighbors and co-workers as any northern man can expect. Judge Tourge has determined to leave the South, because he finds it impossible for a northern man of independence of mind to live there with comfort.

Dr. Simpson, who has been in Texas because of his efforts to bring to justice the murderers of a friend, a preacher of the African Methodist Church.

Southern Political Unanimity.

The World's Washington special notices the arrival of Dr. R. B. Bradford, of Cincinnati, from White Sulphur Springs where he had an exhaustive interchange of views with General Geary, of South Carolina. General Cabell, Virginia Congressman, and General Tombs, of Georgia, and Governor Matthews, of West Virginia.

Geary says the split in Georgia resulted from local and personal considerations will in no way interfere with the perfect harmony in all matters relating to the President. He thinks Thurman would be acceptable in Georgia. Cabell says, either Thurman or Bayard would receive the exceptional support of Virginia. Matthews says Virginia will support enthusiastically whoever the general convention may choose. Geary is confident the nominees of the convention, from whatever quarter or shade of democratic belief, will receive a majority of from 15,000 to 20,000 in South Carolina. Bradford expresses himself as surprised at the unanimity of the south upon all vital political questions and at the freedom from sectional prejudices upon matters affecting national interest.

One Export Trade.

Exports of domestic products from this port during the week are the largest on record, being \$9,982,000, against \$7,925,438 for the corresponding week of the previous year, or \$2,056,562 in excess. Of this week's total nearly three millions went to Liverpool and London alone. The total since January 1st is \$209,561,748, against \$209,399,332 in the same time last year.

WESTERN.

Scratching the Candidates.

SAN FRANCISCO, 3.—The election is progressing very quietly. In the up town precincts voting began slowly. South of Market Street, in the workingmen's wards, the district voting has been lively from the opinion of the polls. The workingmen are generally voting straight tickets.

The republicans are scratching Murphy, District Attorney for the city, and giving Kallioh some votes for Mayor.

The H. P. and democrats are to a great extent scratching Griewold, for Mayor, and substituting Flint, republican. Glenn also is being scratched some in favor of Perkins.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FACTS AND FIGURES, STATEMENTS AND SPECULATIONS. LONDON, 3.—The *Burness* have counted 22,000 men on the frontier and have 49,000 men concentrated. The *Financialer* says: In consequence of the movement of the Paris and New York exchanges in favor of London, the gold from the east, which had been taken for transmission to New York, was kept back and sent into the Bank of England.

There were more storms yesterday, in the north, east and west of Scotland, and large tracts of land are flooded, causing further damage to crops.

Further statistics of the state of the Italian harvest shows a deficiency of 10,000,000 quintals of maize, 6,000,000 quintals of wheat, and 2,000 of other grains.

The *Financialer* says: The rise in Atlantic Cable shares is accompanied by a rumor of an accident to the French cable.

A Berlin dispatch to the Post reports that semi-official statements have been made intimating that the mission of Gen Von Manteuffel to Warsaw.

A dispatch from Alexandria states that the Khedive, after conferring with Messrs. Baring and Debiener as controllers, desires to have their functions defined before they are gazetted. The Powers, however, insist upon the immediate consummation.

The *Puffin* Berlin dispatch says: Lord Dufferin is expected to return to St. Petersburg in November. The Russian minister of finance recently declared publicly at Nijni, Novgorod, that he intends to very soon prohibit the importation of iron into Russia.

The *Standard's* Madrid dispatch says: The ministers have expressed their approval of the Kings choice of Archduke Francis Marie and intended to convoke the Cortes early in November.

Cotevayo still pursued by British Cavalry. A dispatch from Cape Town, August 18th says: A number, along with the new, was taken on the 15th by British cavalry. The mounted in pursuit of Cotevayo, and at 7 o'clock of the morning of the 15th arrived at the kral, where he had been the previous night, but acquainted he had been to the bush early in the morning.

Lord Gifford with a party of mounted natives were, according to latest advices, continuing the

pursuit. Sir Garnet Wolseley telegraphs that Cotevayo has only 20 or 30 followers with him. His prime minister, two of his sons and three of his brothers have accompanied with 650 head of royal cattle. Arms and cattle are being surrendered daily.

The colonial forces and natives advanced from Durban on the 12th inst. Oham's men are joining them, and the whole force is expected to be opposed on Assago River. General Wolseley has countermanded his orders for an advance of the Swanes, as Cotevayo is known not to be in their direction. General Wolseley is expected at Pretoria on the 12th inst.

The Swiss Pauper and the Mormon Circular.

The efforts of the administration to suppress the Mormon circular, not for any merit of its own, but because it was issued by the administration—to find some support for their course in the case of the Swiss pauper sent back to her native land show a lamentable confusion of ideas. There is not the slightest similarity in the two cases. In the Swiss case the woman who was sent back was a pauper, and was sent back by the poor-house board of Hellstein, Switzerland, with the full knowledge of the fact that she was a pauper and for the express purpose of relieving the town of the burden of her support. Under the circumstances the government acts very properly in insisting upon the woman's return. It would act very properly, moreover, in sending a circular to the Swiss government warning it not to ship its paupers to America.

Points of Superiority. The New Improved Howe has over other machines, is that it is lighter running almost noiseless. It is the most durable, (will last the time), only 1 hole to thread in the shuttle.

It has the finest finished wood-work, and is the Best Family Machine, as you can do all kinds of work on it. Call and see it and satisfy yourself.

R. B. & J. O. YOUNG, 3 doors south of Z. C. M. T., Agents.

WILL ARRIVE.

DR. BECKLEY.

Will arrive in this city in about a month, where he proposes permanently to locate. And Will Open an office.

He is Prepared to REMOVE CANCERS.

Without the use of a knife. He GUARANTEES a CURE or NO PAY.

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Company will be held at the Company's Office in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, on Friday, September 13th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

GEO. REYNOLDS, Aug. 25, 1890. Secy.

HOME MANUFACTURED.

MOUNTAIN CREAM.

It is superior to anything out for cleaning and polishing brass, copper, glass, silver, etc. An extra superior article for polishing gold and silver for cleaning and shining. It is free from acids, and pure from the manufacture and sold by DIMMOCK & HULBERT, Six doors west of Theatre, Salt Lake City.

DENTISTRY.

TAKE pleasure in informing my friends and the public generally of Salt Lake City and vicinity that I have returned and am fully prepared to perform all operations in the dental line. Teeth mended, filled and extracted in the most approved manner. Office next door south of S. P. Teachers. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

D. A. B. DUNFORD, D. D. S.

DIED.

August 31, at Lake View, Tootle County, MARY ANN STEEL, wife of James I. Steel, daughter of Adam and Martha Smith.

Deceased was born April 15, 1837, in Sturston, Ayrshire, Scotland; emigrated to Utah in 1853.

Millennial Star, please copy.

In Harriette Ward, Weber County, Utah, August 28th 1890, of scrofula, after a lingering illness of eight months, JOHN A. KELLEY, son of Reuben Short, aged 61 years, 8 months and 14 days.

She was born in Toga County, Pennsylvania, December 12th, 1814; emigrated to Utah, April 22nd, 1878, and in compliance with her expressed desire, was baptized, seven days previous to her death. So convinced was she of the truth of the great latter-day work, that to her last breath she commended her children, to follow in its path. Her remains were followed to the North Ogden cemetery by a large cortege of relatives and friends, and buried beside her husband and three children.

This passed away an estimable lady and a devoted mother.—Cook—Ogden Junction.

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Wood Turning and Scroll Sawing.

W. M. H. FOSTER is still prepared to do wood turning and scroll sawing. He has a large stock of wood on hand, and is prepared to do all kinds of wood work in the most skillful and artistic manner. He is also prepared to do all kinds of wood work in the most skillful and artistic manner.

UNWARY OF CHOLERA!

Also Colic, Spasms, Cramps, and like disorders, at this season of the year.

Dr. E. L. PLANT,

No. 7 Market Row.

Has a sovereign remedy that has been in use for 40 years. Price 50 cents and \$1 per bottle, according to size. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

VALUABLE INFORMATION

To those interested, I wish to inform the wool growers that I have made arrangements for buying and will pay the highest market price in CASH.

FOR WOOL

Wool, fleeces, and a lot of articles of sheep skins, carried over the deal in hides, fells, tallow, tallow, do, for which I pay liberal prices. Corner of South and East Temple Streets, Salt Lake City. H. B. CLAWSON.

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