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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

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CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-second Semi-Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, will commence at ten o'clock on Sunday morning, October 4th, 1891, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City.

A special invitation is extended to all the officers and members of the Church to be present at the meetings.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

THE TEST OATH AGAIN.

Some of the extremists and leaders who succeeded in placing an anti-"Mormon" test oath on the statute books of Arizona, are moving in the same un-American direction again. Under Governor Zulick's administration the obnoxious provision was repealed and political liberty was once more extended to the citizens of Arizona, without respect to creed or party. But Arizona is about to knock at the door of the nation for admission as a State with very good prospects of a welcome, and some of the irreconcilables are striving to incorporate the test oath in the State constitution. We copy here some extracts from Arizona papers on this subject, pro and con.

The *Bulletin* says:

"A test oath in the constitution would probably leave the Republicans in the majority in Arizona. It is obvious to say that Republican politicians are a unit for the test oath."

To this the Tucson *Citizen* responds as follows:

"The test oath, we called, is an oath that no good citizen will refuse to take. The editor of the *Bulletin* is a Democrat but he is a good citizen and would not hesitate to take the test oath, however administered. The editor of the *Citizen* is a Republican and would take the test oath in the manner, so, we repeat again, will any good citizen. It is only those who violate the law and fear it, that refuse to take the oath in question. If those law-breakers constitute the Democratic majority as the *Bulletin* implies, it must be a disreputable party that will not purge itself of its iniquities. The test oath is the bugbear of the Democratic party in Arizona, and they dare not countenance its adoption at the expense of their political power in the Territory. If the adoption of the test oath would leave Republicans in a majority in Arizona, the thinking members of the Democratic party must stand aghast at the element that gives it plum and power in the Territory."

Then the *Bulletin* comes back with this pointed reply, and we leave the matter without further comment:

"Brother Brown, much obliged for your good opinion of us. But does the *Citizen* believe any man would be made better or more law abiding by the imposition of a test oath in the constitution? We do not think so, neither do we believe that a majority of Arizona Republicans want a test oath, no matter what the individuals who have their hands on the political machine may desire. The *Citizen* would have people believe that no one outside of the Democratic party was opposed to a test oath. There's where you are off wrong. Republicans and Democrats alike in Graham county are opposed to the test oath as the record will show. In the Republican convention which nominated candidates for delegates to the Constitutional convention in that county last spring, in which were seated the local leaders of the party, an emphatic expression was given in opposition to any test oath being put in the Constitution. On that expression they asked for Mormon votes. The *Citizen* does the Mormons a great injustice when it speaks of them as a class of criminals. With an exception here and there, as with frail men in all lands, they are an honest and hard-working people, and it can be said for them here that they have done more to advance our agricultural interest than all other classes put together.

"We maintain that every man who commits crime should be held to account before the bar of injured justice, but we do not believe any man should have his rights abridged before he has been convicted of a violation of some law of the land in which he lives, no matter what his private opinions and beliefs may be. All Mormons do not believe in polygamy, and a very small percentage of them ever practiced it, but because a man belongs to the Mormon Church he is to be excluded from the polls whether he believes in polygamy or not. The president of a test oath might be carried to a degree that would endanger the very foundation of our government, by surrounding the ballot box with shotguns and bayonets and thereby requiring the voter to surrender all of his American rights before casting his ballot. Every man convicted of crime is now excluded from the polls and that covers the ground. Convict your Mormons, Brother Brown, before you stick them."

RETIRING BOULANGER.

THE career and end of General Boulanger form a dramatic fraction of the civilization of modern times. He was a remarkable man—brilliant and meteoric. He had not the solidity of character necessary to enable him to reach the aims of his vacillating ambition.

Notwithstanding his eccentricity and unsteadiness, he was the undoubted possessor of ability. This is proved by the nature of some of his achievements. His military genius enabled him, within a brief period, to organize and equip the army in such completeness as to place the forces of France in a more advanced condition than they had ever before attained. The present effective situation of the military department of the republic is due to his efforts. In a secondary way the perfection of modern military in Germany is also due to what Boulanger did for France, whose strong warlike position gave an impetus in the same direction to the Teutonic empire.

The erratic General whose tragic end was noted yesterday gave the initial direction to the recently developed alleged friendship between France and Russia. The present attitude of the two powers toward each other is but the growth of the seeds planted by him. By his audacious advocacy of a war with Germany Boulanger attracted the eyes of the whole civilized world, because there was no knowing how soon he might, by his uncertain and somewhat crazy method, precipitate a bloody struggle that would involve other nations besides the two principals. He created revolutionary symptoms in France in his efforts to catch and retain the tenure of popular favor, through which he hoped to be wafted to the goal of his ambition, by affecting to work for the material changing of the French constitution in favor of the greater freedom of the people.

Fortunately for the existence of the present form of the French government, and perhaps the peace of Europe, this meteoric individual met with a reverse which turned his course backward. Fleets of his dubiously strengthened the government in applying the process of extinguishment to his career. In taking steps against him for the safety of the Republic and the nipping of Cæsarism in the bud, the administration showed determination and statesmanship that was beyond what might have been anticipated from the Government of France. From that time Boulanger slid rapidly in the direction of the region of nothingness.

The chief aim of the deceased general was, when he was the military chief of France, to precipitate a war with Germany. In the event of victory and the consequent regaining of French prestige, he felt sure that he would be the idol of the people. When the French have a human deity to worship they have no use for a republic. The expected result was, doubtless, that Boulanger would be Emperor or Dictator. This would be the realization of the summit of his ambition, as he would then rank, in worldly greatness, with the only Napoleon. Such was doubtless Boulanger's dream, and his adjustable cast shows how far he fell short of its realization. To use a homely figure, he "went up like a rocket and came down like a stick."

If Boulanger uttered the last words attributed to him, said to have been addressed to his valet, his mind must indeed have become poverty stricken. "Although I am forsaken by all, I still know what to do." Any fool would know enough to commit suicide. But the true man only knows how to exhibit fortitude in the midst of adversity and show a bold front in the face of misfortune.

SMALL IN GREAT THINGS.

"LE SOLEIL" says, "What a splendid career Boulanger would have had as a simple soldier." If this sentiment were engraved on the brass buttons of every soldier in regular service and on the badge of authority of every public servant enjoying the people's confidence, it would increase the normal product of great men and lessen the regular output of wasted genius a hundred fold.

It is a deplorable fact that the average mind of this multitious generation cannot sustain success. The genius to soar now-a-days breeds much faster than the strength to endure the strain of those grand and lofty flights of ambition. As a result a great many splendid simple soldiers become fallen and dishonored generals. Many splendid small men of all sorts mount higher than their rightful degree, and so humble and break their necks and likewise their reputations. This is a correctful state of things, because the world has no true greatness in any capacity to expatiate.

THE SILVER QUESTION COMING TO A FOCUS.

THE free silver coinage question is fast assuming a direct political issue that it does not seem to shape itself in the direction of old party lines. During the discussions in the last Congress, it looked as if the Democratic party were its especial champion. Both in the House and Senate the Democrats as a whole favored it. It was by the aid of Democratic Senators that the free silver bill passed in the Senate, and it was by the opposition of Republicans that it was rejected in the House.

As the question stands at present the West and South are for free silver, while the East is opposed to it. The Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts only yesterday declared for "honest money," while the Republican State convention of Colorado, held on the same day, declared for free and unlimited coinage of silver.

The South Dakota Republican State Convention, held also on the 29th inst., adopted a sort of crankie. It favors "such further increase in the coinage of silver as is consistent with a sound financial policy." If this means anything, it is a covert way of expressing the goldite doctrine. With these latter, "sound finance" and "honest money" mean a limit on silver.

The Democratic State Convention, held in Denver on the 29th, emphatically favors free and unlimited coinage of silver, but even scale greeting is seen and Iowa Democrats for their cousins on the issue.

A short time ago Morrison Powers published a very able article in favor of free coinage. The substance was reproduced in these columns. He showed that neither European nor Asiatic silver could displace American gold. He handled the question from a domestic as well as an international standpoint. The objections raised by Senator Sherman were especially dealt with, and unless Mr. Powers's figures and facts are shown to be at disorder he seems to have the best of the argument.

In the October *Forum* there is an article by Edward Atkinson entitled the "Real Meaning of the Free Coinage Agitation." Mr. Atkinson is one of the financial authorities of the Sherman school. He says that much of the confusion attending the discussion of free silver coinage arises from the various definitions given to the word "money." However, he claims that all financial philosophers will agree with him in accepting that "coined money is an instrument by which the exchange of services or of products is facilitated," and that one kind of money may be good and another bad. Then he adopts Cernouschi's definition of good money, which reads:

"That coin only is good money of which the bullion is worth as much after it is minted as it is in the form of coin."

The basis of Mr. Atkinson's argument in favor of a gold standard is that in distributing between good money and bad, the function of government relating to coinage and to legal tender shall be entirely set aside. The excuse of a coinage act is simply to justify the weight of metal in each coin. The credit of the coin and of the government go together, and should the latter issue a base coin it would be discredited. It is the community and not Congress that determines good money from bad. But it is here the "legal tender" phase of finance comes in. When government issues debased currency, a legal tender law is required to bolster it up. Mr. Atkinson says:

"May it not prove that whenever the first act of legal tender is traced to its origin it will be found to have been the act of a despotic ruler whose first demand the coin of the realm by taking from it part of its weight, and then attempted to force the circulation of the base coin by forbidding any citizen to refuse to accept it when offered in payment of a debt or in liquidation of a contract? In this view is not the attempt to make silver dollars equal to gold when they are not equal so, by legal tender act, a fraud?"

The whole tenor of Mr. Atkinson's reasoning will be found in the part of his article dealing with international commerce, which he says "has adjusted itself to the gold standard by means of the pound sterling." This shows that the gentleman is looking through British spectacles. It is because Great Britain dominates the commerce of the world that the sovereign, or pound sterling, caused it to be the international standard of adjustment. This fact also accounts for London being a sort of international clearing house, which Mr. Atkinson himself admits. Should the United States adopt the free coinage of silver, and extend her commerce until she dominates that of England, then international commerce would have to adjust itself to the American silver dollar and gold would occupy but a correlative place in the markets of the world.

In his article Mr. Atkinson repeats the long-worn cry that this free silver sentiment was got up by interested mine owners who desire to sell silver bullion to the government at 20 to 30 per cent. more than it is worth. This statement is both trivial and baseless. The theory of free coinage is in no essential way associated with the sale of silver, therefore such a charge falls to the ground and only damages the argument.

A GREAT MAN'S SON.

CONGRESSMAN BAUM has found some more unfortunates who don't like him, and who are therefore, in his way of thinking, unfit persons for service in the Pension office.

Commissioner Raum is really having a hard time of it in establishing himself in the affections of his clerks. While sympathizing with him, as we do with all office holders who valiantly strive to establish themselves in lucrative positions by dismissing everybody under them who do not instantly become their humblewers, we still believe that the pension commissioner would get more joy out of his position and more of the love and confidence of his subordinates, and certainly a great deal more of the respect of the American people, if he would not worry so much about the private sentiments of other folks, whether in or out of the pension office.

The most prominent figure in his latest trouble is that son of his who has been up for public inspection before in a similar case. This young gentleman is accused of exerting influence money from certain clerks on the ground that their appointments were secured through his intercession with his father. The merits or demerits of this charge are not the important feature of the resolution. We rather think that the conspicuous presence of this family bait at his father's elbow in the Pension office is of more force in the public mind than anything he may or may not have done in the Baumerian business.

If Mr. Raum held the right sort of respect for himself and the position he holds, he might quiet his difficulty very easily by simply sending his son back to the farm. His commission did not necessarily include this troublesome young man in its personnel or domestic, and if he were quietly sent home to his mother, he would not be missed from the service, while at the same time the public journals and their readers would be relieved of the task of looking after him.

And while disposing of young Mr. Raum we might include all the rest of the sons of good men who follow their fathers to Washington only to become the subjects of a chronic scandal and a public nuisance generally. If Mr. Raum would adopt this method of settling his trouble, we are sure his fellow citizens would be glad to increase his salary to the amount of his son's earnings there, influence business and other private considerations included.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

Judging from accounts in Eastern newspapers, the political pot is boiling fiercely, not alone in the Mississippi valley, but in the Atlantic States. Massachusetts and New York could not be more excited even in a presidential campaign. In the South there is also unusual activity for an off year.

In Pennsylvania political feeling rises high, and much bad blood is being generated between both parties. In that State the issue hinges on scandals. The man who was known as "fourteen John Barsley" figures in the present campaign. A batch of letters has recently been published which passed between Barsley and McCamant, state auditor general. These letters, it is said, show that a corrupt understanding existed between Barsley, McCamant and the cashier of the State treasury, and that a full million of the people's money was stolen by these officials. The cashier has left the State, and taken up his residence in Wisconsin, from which place he forwarded his resignation a short time ago. The tariff and free silver issues scarcely enter into the fight in the Keystone State.

In the South, the third party is meeting with some strong opposition. Mr. Livingstone of Georgia, a prominent Alliance leader, has proclaimed himself a Democrat. He repudiates the idea of a third party, and though not opposed to the Ocala platform, yet maintains that it is not sufficient to lose a party on.

In Alabama the battle is well in progress. The Democrats are taking the aggressive and directing their energy to crush Oscleans and the third party idea. Senator Morgan and Congressman Oates are at the head of the anti-third party movement. They are making some onslaughts on the subtreasury scheme, but they advocate government guarantee for the Nicaragua canal bonds.

In both the Carolinas direct war is being made on the third party, and all the Ocala platform is rejected except the free silver plank.

In Louisiana and Texas the Alliance has split over the sub-treasury plan. In Mississippi, Senator George is waging a fierce warfare on the Alliance. The idea of a third party there begins to weaken. It is the same in Missouri. So far as the South is concerned it seems that the party so earnestly dreamed of in Cincinnati will not materialize.

In Ohio and Iowa the battle rages fiercest. In these States the issues are well defined, and third parties, to use the common phrase, are not in it. The principal leaders of both the old parties are taking active part in the fight. Mr. Blaine, though declining to actively appear upon the scene, yet endorses his party both in protection and restricted silver coinage. Roger G. Mills, on the part of Democrats, is speaking for free trade and free silver. Senator Sherman is in the field for the opposite. Governor Campbell in his speeches makes some startling statements. He says that the value of agricultural lands in Ohio decreased $99,000,000 in the last decade, according to Porter's figures. He says further that the wealth of Ohio increased $243,000,000 in the same time, but neither the farmers nor wage workers obtained any of it.

Governor Campbell, in endeavoring to illustrate his evils of protection, is not happy in his efforts. He says that if a Bombay farmer sells $10,000 worth of wheat in Liverpool, he can take $10,000 worth of goods back to Bombay. If an Ohio farmer sells $10,000 worth of wheat in Liverpool, $3000 is taken from him in New York as duty on his $10,000 worth of goods. The governor fails to see that the idea of the protectionist is to make New York and not Liverpool the world's clearing house. Then, again, the condition of the Indian farmer must be a happy one, according to the Governor's illustration. He must laugh in his own sleeve when he sees this farmer swallowing his dreary doctrine about the happiness and prosperity of the wretched East Indian, whose condition, it is well known, is almost as bad as was that of the African negro before the war.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

General Wade Hampton's health is reported to be failing.

Oliver Cromwell Bell, stage to West Point, October 1, 1848.

James Lick, the San Francisco philanthropist, died October 1, 1876.

Hermann the Prussian sculptor, has finished his statue of Gambetta.

A dozen portraits of Columbus, some of them rare, will be printed in the Magazine of American History for October.

In Lebanon, Pa., a crocodile was found in the new reservoir on the 30th ult. How it got there is the mystery which puzzles the people.

Roswell P. Flower, Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, cannot make a speech, but he has heaps of money, and "money talks."

The accommodations of the Vatican may be imagined when the Pope put 2,000 beds in it at the disposal of the French pilgrims, free of charge.

Mr. Henry Labouchere has written for the *Forum* an article on one of his favorite topics, "The English Royal Family, its Cost and its Cost." It appears in the October number.

District Judge Paschal, of Uvalde, Texas, refused naturalization to R. N. Sauer, who stated that he was a Socialist. Sauer will appeal. The judge rendered his opinion in writing.

Reports from France state that the McKinley bill is not so unpopular in France as it was thought. The disastrous consequences to French trade predicted for the bill were overestimated.

The Rev. Dr. Newman Hall, the English divine who wrote the tract "Come to Jesus," in 75 years old. The tract has had a greater sale than any other religious work excepting the Bible.

Colonel H. S. Olcott, president of the Theosophical Society, and the coadjutor of the late Mme. Blavatsky, arrived in New York the other day on his way to Japan, after an absence from the city of 15 years.

Chicago may not be cultured, but when the attempt was made to put the mawkish play of "Abraham Lincoln" on the stage in that city Chicagoans simply stayed away from the theatre and let the play die of inanition.

Professor Mitchell, of Kingston, N. M., says that he can dissipate snow storms in his latitude by throwing them on the plains and turning them into rain or sleet. He is very sanguine, and says the handling of storms will in time be as familiar as the bottling of the lightning by Franklin.

Ex-Mayor Swan, of Racine, Wisconsin, distributed dodgers on the 30th ult. asking the religious ministers of the town to take a rest and go out into Lake Michigan, in a storm, and have nothing but prayer books and Bibles to use as oars and sails. If they weathered the storm, he (Swan) would then believe in God.

John W. Mackay and Richard V. Day started from San Francisco on Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in a special car, and arrived in New York at 10:50 a.m. on Monday. Previous to this five days and four hours was the best time on record. This trip was made in four days and fifteen hours. The car was attached to the fastest trains on the different roads over which it went.

Dr. Borrows, Oculist, Aurist and Optician, Spectacles Fitted, Commercial Block.

The $1000 Piano will be given away at the Fair October 9th, by Spencer & Lynch. Who will be the lucky winner?

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose etc. — Of perfect purity. Of great strength. Economy in their use. Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

SUMMONS.

In the District Court in and for the Third Judicial District of Utah Territory, County of Salt Lake.

Elias Birmingham, Plaintiff,
vs.
Thomas Birmingham, Defendant.

The People of the Territory of Utah and Greeting:
To Thomas Birmingham, Defendant:

YOU ARE HEREBY DIRECTED TO APPEAR and answer the complaint filed herein within ten days after service of the last or usual publication hereof, if for the last or usual publication hereof, if for the last or usual publication hereof, if for