

Municipal Election!

PEOPLE'S TICKET!

For Mayor,
DANIEL H. WELLS.

For Aldermen,
HENRY W. LAWRENCE,
SAMUEL W. RICHARDS,
ALONZO H. RALEIGH,
LE GRAND YOUNG,
ALEXANDER C. PYPER.

For Councilors,
ROBERT T. BURTON,
ISAAC GROO,
THEODORE MCKEAN,
WILLIAM S. GODBE,
JOHN SHARP,
PETER NEBEKER,
THOMAS JENKINS,
GEORGE J. TAYLOR,
HEBER P. KIMBALL.

For City Recorder,
ROBERT CAMPBELL.

For City Treasurer,
PAUL A. SCHETTLER.

For City Marshal,
JOHN D. T. MCALLISTER.

SOUND ADVICE.

The new Haven (Conn.) Weekly Register gets off the following sensible remarks in relation to invidious congressional legislation.

The Senate Committee has presented a bill to prohibit plurality of marriages in Utah. It forbids the Mormon elders and members from celebrating officially the rights of marriage or of granting divorces. It will do no good in the way of prevention, and much harm in the way of bad feeling. Mormonism must cure itself by the miseries it brings upon its votaries and on society. Congress cannot "re-construct" Mormonism—and the sooner it confines itself to its legitimate business, the better. It has no power over the subject.

This is the true view to take of this case. We are pleased to see that this view is becoming very general. There are thousands of thinking people throughout the country who look upon such movements as these referred to by the Register, as attempts to overstep the limits prescribed by the Constitution. Even were we as bad a people as common report among the uninformed would make us out to be, unconstitutional interference with us would not be the proper method of remedying the evils complained of. Leaving the system to cure itself by the miseries which it would inflict upon its votaries would be the speedier and more successful way of managing it. But we are not the kind of people we are represented to be. The condition of society here is the very opposite of that which many imagine it to be from the reports they have heard. There is no necessity for any adverse measures to be passed against "Mormonism." It ought to be left alone.

Gamaliel gave very good advice on one occasion to the Senate and Council of the children of Israel, which some "doctor of the law" might with propriety and with good results give in these days. They were troubled about some apostles, who in those days were nicknamed "Christians"—as their fellow-servants in these days are in the same way called "Mormons" because they had filled the country with their doctrine. They had tried imprisonment, but with little effect. The apostles still persisted, and then they concluded to kill them. But Gamaliel dissuaded them from resorting to such measures. He said, "Refrain from these men, and let them alone: for if this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to naught; but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it." His advice prevailed. They beat them, instead of killing them, and let them go.

Eighteen hundred years have passed away; but Gamaliel's advice is as sound and applicable to-day as it was then. Public men will find that "Mormonism" is of God; and they cannot overthrow it. If it were not of God, it would come to naught quicker by being left alone than by resorting to unconstitutional measures against it. Public men will find that the best policy to pursue in regard to "Mormonism" is to let it alone.

A FEW THOUGHTS RELATING TO RIGHTS, DUTIES AND COMPARISONS.

BY HISTORICUS.

Continued.

At early times charters were given, confirming the right to make laws, and the right of civil and religious liberty, and establishing the right that the colonists and their posterity should enjoy all the rights and liberties of Englishmen at home.

Under these charters the colonists at various times asserted their right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience.

In Maryland, a colony settled by the Catholics, the Legislature, in 1649, declared by law, that no persons professing to believe in Jesus Christ should be molested in respect of their religion or in the free exercise thereof, or be compelled to the belief or exercise of any other religion against their consent.

In 1686 the right of conscience was established in Rhode Island by Roger Williams, which was confirmed to the people in their Charter of 1663, in these words: "No person within the Colony at any time hereafter shall be in any wise molested, punished, disquieted or called in question for any difference of opinion in matters of religion, who do not actually disturb the civil peace of the Colony."

About the same time the proprietors of Carolina declared that all persons settling therein shall enjoy the perfect freedom of religion.

In 1664 the proprietors of New Jersey, in a charter of liberties, secured to the inhabitants the full and perfect enjoyment of religious liberty, by adopting the same language as that used in the Rhode Island charter.

In 1683 in New York, under the Duke of York, the General Assembly granted complete enjoyment of religious faith and worship to all persons who professed faith in God by Jesus Christ.

In 1701, under the auspices of William Penn, Pennsylvania declared that no man on earth had power or authority to rule over men's consciences in religious matters, and that no person should be called in question, or punished, or hurt in person, estate or privilege for the sake of his opinion, judgment or worship in the concerns of religion.

All these declarations of rights came from men who had left countries where there was an established religion, and in many cases they emanated from men who had suffered from religious intolerance, and generally, if not universally, from those who believed in the doctrine contained in the Old and New Testaments. They were made, too, when they were colonies owing allegiance to the governments in the old world.

Thus we see the doctrine of full and complete religious faith, and the enjoyment of the right to exercise that faith and its privileges unmolested, was established long before the Declaration of Independence. True, in some few instances it was confined to those who believed in God by Jesus Christ, which would exclude the Jews, as they did not believe in Jesus Christ. In others it mattered not whether they were Catholics, Protestants, Jews or Gentiles, Christians or anti-Christians; all were to be protected in their concerns of religion; none could be lawfully molested therein, nor in the exercise thereof. Religion was left to God and the person.

I conclude, then, that the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience, and to fully and freely exercise that right, is one of the absolute rights of American citizens—one of those rights which are inalienable, inherent in man; one that can not be bought, sold or surrendered. I take it to be good, sound law that an American citizen can not sell his life, nor his liberty, nor his right to pursue happiness, nor his right to worship God as his conscience may dictate, nor surrender those rights to any other person or to any earthly power.

He may, for crime, forfeit any or all; but he can not, without crime, yield them up. He may, to preserve his rights

and to aid others in preserving theirs, sacrifice any or all these; but to yield them up, or any of them, without some great paramount cause, is *felix de se*.

For a person or a community of persons to yield his or their right to worship God, or neglect to exercise that right as he or they sincerely believe He requires of him or them; is worse than yielding up their life or liberty without cause.

Religion in man is strong and powerful, stronger than life, stronger than death, stronger than liberty or the pursuit of happiness. On it hang his hopes of this life, on it his hopes of Heaven. For it he lives, for it he dies, for it he endures pain while he lives; and it makes no difference whether he be Jew or Greek, bond or free, black or white, "Mormon" or "Gentile," all claim the right, and all feel oppressed in the abridgement of the right. In America all are unlawfully oppressed if that right be abridged.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

KING & QUEEN OF PORTUGAL FIRED AT!
NAPOLEON WILL VISIT CONSTANTINOPLE
THE CONVENTIONS!

Chicago, 6.—Washington specials tonight give the following:

Senator Henderson, to-day, reported a bill allowing any bank to issue into circulation eighty per cent on the amount of bonds deposited; and whenever the total amount in circulation of national bank notes and greenbacks exceeds 700,000,000 it empowers the Secretary of the Treasury to retire greenbacks to the extent of such excess. This bill is in the interest of the national banks, and in direct opposition to the bill before the House committee. Senator Sherman, to-day, reported a substitute for the former bill for funding the national debt; the only change from the former bill is the reduction of interest to five per cent and the omission of the foreign loan clause. The army appropriation bill, was reported to-day, the total amount appropriated is \$3,000,000, being a reduction of 20,000,000 from the original estimates. Blaine states the total expense to the government this year, to be \$23,000,000, being 100,000,000 less than last year. It is reported, to-day, that the President and McCulloch have quarreled, and that McCulloch will probably leave the Cabinet.

London, 6.—The comments of the American press on the arrest of Train evoke much press discussion, the tone of the newspapers, however, is temperate and conciliatory.

Paris.—Admiral Farragut is at Genoa, he is received everywhere with marked attention.

Senate.—The chair presented a memorial from the Arkansas Legislature, asking authority to appoint new State officers.

House.—The consideration of the bill concerning the rights of naturalized citizens was resumed. Chandler spoke in opposition to it; he said it was like Niagara—the title was the roar, the bill itself was the fall; and great was the fall thereof! Blaine reported the army appropriation bill, amounting to \$3,000,000. It contains a provision for the gradual reduction of the army until the force is reduced to twenty-five regiments of infantry, seven regiments of cavalry and five of artillery; no new commissions are to be issued except to West Point cadets, as second Lieutenants. The Secretary of War is directed to consolidate the regiments as rapidly as practicable till the foregoing minimum is reached. The bill was referred to a committee of the whole, and was made a special order for the 15th. The House went into a committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the military academy appropriation bill. The amendment, limiting the appropriation to white cadets, was rejected and the bill was finally laid aside to be reported to the House. After consideration of the legislative and executive bill, the committee rose and the House took up the military academy bill; after some discussion the bill passed. The House then took up the general appropriation bill. Washburne, who reported the bill, stated some of its principal points. He said the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year was \$20,682,835. The estimates for the next fiscal year amounted to \$24,870,082, but the committee cut down the amount to \$17,217,000. Washburne further said that the committee would have all the appropriation bills ready as soon as possible, and he thought if the House were diligent all these bills could be sent to the Senate by April 1st, and he

could see no reasons why Congress could not adjourn at the farthest, by the middle of May. After some little discussion the House adjourned.

Rochester.—The Lunatic Asylum attached to the alms house in Livingston county was burned this morning; four insane women were burned.

Washington.—Secretary McCulloch fell yesterday, sustaining considerable bruises; he will probably be able to resume his duties to-morrow. The resignation of Minister Adams is confirmed; it has been superinduced entirely by a desire to return home to attend to neglected private interests.

New York.—Anson Herrick, the well known journalist and former congressman, died to-day.

President Lessup, of the Suez Canal, announces that the canal will be opened to the largest ships by the 1st of October, 1889.

The salaries of the officers and employees of the Pacific Mail Co., have been reduced 20 per cent, to continue during the opposition. The reduction was voluntary on the part of those employed by the Co. Other retrenchments will be made in the expenses and all things placed on a footing to meet the impending struggle.

Lisbon, 6.—The King and Queen of Portugal, while returning from a hunting party, near Bragi, were fired on from the roadside. The guard returned the fire, killing some of the assailants and wounding others. The royal party rode rapidly away unhurt.

Vienna.—The *Debats* says the Czar is acting on the suggestion of Prussia, and has protested, with other European powers, against the extension of the armament of Serbia. The same paper says there is the appearance of a number of bands in the provinces of Bulgaria, calling attention to the affairs on the Danube. Metternich has been instructed to press on the French Minister of Foreign Affairs the immediate consideration of the subject.

Paris.—It is said Napoleon has accepted the invitation of the Sultan and will visit Constantinople next summer.

Havana.—The steamer from Vera Cruz reports that a severe gale visited that harbor on the 29th. The steamship *Nightingale* foundered at her anchorage and seven of the crew were drowned. All the officers were saved.

The Mexican Congress have passed the bill revising the tariff. The bill to abolish the death penalty has been defeated. A project to unite Mexico with the United States by rail is in the hands of a commission, and companies are forming for the work.

New gold mines have been discovered in Oaxaca.

Memphis.—The excitement with regard to the closing of the Gayoso bank continues, as it was the depository of the working classes. Last night a party went to the house of the cashier for the purpose of hanging him, but failed to find him.

A Little Rock special says the franchise committee of the convention has reported an ordinance which disfranchises nearly all the respectable people in the State. The minority report was made but was voted down. The committee reported a memorial asking Congress to sell Hot Springs, the proceeds to be invested in government bonds for the benefit of the school funds. Gaull said the convention had no business to ask Congress to sell private property; they might as well pray Congress to take a man's pocket book. The previous question was ordered and the bill was carried by a strict party vote.

Richmond.—The convention adopted a clause requiring the Governor to be a citizen of the country for ten years and of Virginia for three years. The amendment declaring ineligible to office any person who had aided the rebellion, was defeated by a decided majority. The amendment to insert the word white was defeated.

Tallahassee.—The Convention has completed the Constitution, and will probably adjourn to-morrow.

Charleston.—The convention occupied the day in discussing the bill of rights. Seven sections were adopted:

First, That all men are born free and equal; by the second, slavery is forever prohibited; the third vests the power in the people and bestows the right to modify the form of government; by the fourth, citizens owe paramount allegiance to the Government of the United States; the fifth declares that future attempts to dissolve the Union must be resisted with all the power of the State; the sixth guarantees the right of free speech and the liberty of the press.

Chicago, 7.—It is stated that Meade has extended the time for voting in Alabama to include Saturday. The constitution will probably be defeated anyhow.