DESERET EVENING NEWS.

[illegible]

THE DESERET NEWS CO.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Wednesday, - - July 20, 1892.

HE "OUGHT TO BE ASHAMED."

The "Liberal" organ, backed by its mythical "old lady" without name or habitation, still insists on making O. W. Powers a martyr to "'Mormon' yahoos." It does this in the face of the fact that we proved that no such occurrence as the "charivari" ever took place. Here is what it says this morning:

"It is true, notwithstanding the denial of the News, that Judge Powers and his family were grossly insulted on their moving to the Twentieth ward by a band of hoodlums. We do not wonder that the News denies it. It has always defended every act of that kind or boldly denied it."

We here re-introduce a portion of the denial of the News referred to, and if the claim of martyrdom for Mr. Powers, sustained by the *Tribune's* invisible old lady, continues, we may add to the denials until the whole neighborhood is covered:

"Mr. Edward Taylor (non-'Mormon') resides a few yards distant from the new home of Mr. Powers. The writer of this asked him the following question, this morning:

"Have you seen in this morning's issue of the Salt Lake *Tribune*, a statement to the effect that a crowd of 'Mormon' 'yahoos' disturbed O. W. Powers and family on the night in which they moved into their new residence, by the beating of tin pans, the blowing of horns, the ringing of bells and firing of rocks against the house?"

"Yes."

"Is there any truth in the statement?"

"None whatever, as far as I know. I was at home during the whole of the evening in question. I am certain nothing of the kind could have occurred without my being aware of it. There was no blowing of horns, beating of cans, ringing of bells or throwing of rocks against the house. There were a number of small girls on the street ranging probably between the ages of four and six years, engaged in a game of their own. They shouted gleefully, as children generally do while at play. That was all. I guess Powers' imagination must have been lively and created the charivari."

This morning the writer of this met Mr. Charles Thirkill, who lives in the immediate neighborhood of Mr. Powers' new residence and asked him a question similar to the first put to Mr. Taylor.

This was substantially his reply: "I never heard any such disturbance. It could not have been made without my having heard it. There are a few little girls about so high (placing his hand about 30 inches from the ground) who are in the habit of playing around on the street in that vicinity, among them two of my own. They are innocent of making any noise to disturb anybody, simply engaging in a frolick, like little children do everywhere. For my part I delight to hear them, and so does anybody who is not soured. Judge Powers ought to be ashamed to make such a statement as he has. It is the most childish attempt to make something out of nothing I ever heard of."

"Do you know of any old lady living in that neighborhood who would be likely to say that she 'did not want Judge Powers to live up in the ward?'"

"I do not know of any old lady who lives in that neighborhood except one, and that is my mother, and I am sure she would never make such a statement, as I am certain she has no objection to Judge Powers living anywhere that suits him. I do not know of anybody in the neighborhood who feels otherwise. I say again, that Judge Powers ought to be ashamed of this business."

Will the *Tribune* be kind enough to name and locate its "old lady" who has done such stalwart service in the cause of scandalizing the "Mormon" people and making bogus martyrs of "Liberal" politicians? We think not. It made a great blunder in naming and locating bogus "Bishop West." By that means its infamy was easily demonstrated. We furnish names and facts which it cannot overturn.

The babyism of this Powers martyrdom business excels everything of its kind on record, and is the shallowest basis for an anti-Statehood argument that could possibly be fabricated. A resort to such ridiculous means is an indication of approaching imbecility.

MORE FROM THE RECORD.

The "Liberal" organ continues to writhe under the fair intention we expressed to support Mayor Baskin in his announced determination to make the administration of the party clean during the balance of his term. It does not take to the implied reflection upon the "Liberal" administration from its advent to power in this city, which has been notoriously corrupt. Our cotemporary tries to screen "Liberal" rottenness behind a volley of general statements to the effect that the People's party rule was unclean. If even that were true it would not straighten the record of the "Liberal" officials. But it is not true. We have supplied evidence of the character of the "Liberal" government from leading members of that party.

On Monday we presented a number of expressions of "Liberals" made in a law and order mass meeting held on December 29th, 1890. Among those statements was one from Dr. Iliff, who declared that "never before had it been necessary to call such a meeting in this city." The absence of necessity was the result of the absence of the cause of the gathering—the corrupt character of the municipal government.

Frank H. Stephens asserted, on the same occasion, that the reason why gamblers and [illegible] were allowed to break the laws with impunity was because *they had votes.*

F. H. Gregg stated that the deplorable condition of affairs in this city was because all the members of the City Council had been approached by outside parties who controlled them.

We presume if the old strain of accusation and denial were kept up we would give some more proofs of "Liberal" corruption, and we propose to do it.

The Rev. W. S. Hawkes was one of the speakers on the same occasion.

"He commended an editorial which appeared in a morning daily newspaper. It made grave charges against officials, and called for a remedy for the existing epoch of vice. The publication of such statements alone was sufficient to show that something was radically wrong."

The "Morning daily newspaper" was the Salt Lake *Tribune*, which, to [illegible], flies in the face of its own record in order to bolster a corrupt "Liberal" administration.

The Rev. J. B. Thrall was a member of a committee on resolutions appointed by the meeting. He appeared on the platform and said that before introducing the resolutions it was deemed advisable to read a clause from the "Liberal" platform and declaration of principles, that it might be seen that the pledges made for good government had not been kept and we had a right to insist on their fulfillment.

The gentleman then read the following from the "Liberal" platform, which had been adopted in July 1890:

"That while the Liberal party recognizes the fact that there are vices and [illegible] which human laws and human efforts cannot wholly eradicate, it also recognizes the fact that honest [illegible] efforts under the law can break the power and influence of those and render [illegible] and necessarily [illegible] those who live by the violation of law; that the Liberal party plainly and fully acknowledges the binding obligation it is under, whenever and wherever it shall have the power so to do, to uphold virtue and morality and suppress vice and crime; that the Liberal party enjoins upon and requires all those who have been or may be elected to office by it, that whatever they have the power so to do they shall without partiality, fear or favor, in good faith execute the trust committed to them so as to rid this community of all those who, without further enumeration, live by the breaking of the law and preying upon the community."

The following resolutions were unanimously and heartily adopted by the large gathering of the more respectable people of the "Liberal" party:

"We, citizens of Salt Lake City, in public meeting assembled to consider what can be done to restrain the lawlessness, vice and crime, which are disgracing our city, hereby declare:

"First—That those who compose our present city government were elected to office with the explicit understanding that they would enforce the laws against vice and crime.

"Second—That the present city government, while progressive in other things, is [illegible] failure to enforce the laws against gambling, lewdness, the sale of liquor to minors, and the opening of saloons on Sundays, [illegible] of many of its friends and supporters, and is thereby imperilling the cause of morality in this city. In view of these facts

"(1) We hereby call upon our worthy Mayor and his associates to proceed at once to enforce promptly and thoroughly the laws above referred to, assuring them that in so doing they shall have the hearty support and co-operation of the moral and law-abiding citizens of this community.

"(2) We hereby appeal to the City Council to refuse to grant the application for license now before it for a saloon in the vicinity of, or to be run in connection with, the variety theater on Franklin Avenue. JOHN T. LYNCH,
J. B. THRALL,
F. F. [illegible],
J. [illegible] THRALL,
Committee.

Subsequent meetings of the same kind were held for the attainment of the object sought, but corruption has to a large extent held sway from the advent of the party in power till now. And the facts and details—not general, indefinite and false accusations—will make strong reading. We still hold to our purpose of sustaining Mayor Baskin in his intention to make the balance of the "Liberal" administration clean. We shall not be slow to give due credit should his efforts lead to such a much needed reformation.

FAVORS HOME RULE.

The following is from the New York *News*:

"[illegible]

Utah, in consequence of religious disputes, the Federal Government has ever since the beginning of the [illegible] administration, denied the right of control of their own local affairs to the people, and has sent out carpet-bag [illegible] to rule with absolute sway.

"If there ever was an excuse for this arbitrary usurpation it long since disappeared.

"The cause of offense being thus removed, it is but just that the American citizens in that Territory should enjoy the privileges of [illegible] which [illegible]. But the Democratic and the Republican Presidential conventions have [illegible] Utah [illegible] House of Representatives [illegible] and [illegible] by passing the act we have referred to. The Senate should [illegible] and thus recall the carpet-bag gang of Federal office-holders who are feeding at the [illegible] there now is in Utah."

THE SAN FRANCISCO AND GREAT SALT LAKE RAILWAY.

The following is from the San Francisco *Chronicle*:

"The San Francisco and Great Salt Lake railway has been quietly [illegible] its agencies and is now about ready to place a portion of its stock on the market. The capital of the company will be [illegible] and of this [illegible] Henry F. [illegible], in speaking of the matter yesterday, said that it was possible to [illegible] here, but the company does not intend floating any more bonds than are absolutely necessary, and so will only put on the [illegible]. The necessary legal blanks and stock certificates are now in the printer's hands, and books will certainly be opened by the first of next week. The construction of the road,' said Mr. [illegible], 'is now an assured fact. We expect to have the first [illegible] of stock subscribed as soon as the books are opened. The surveys thus far made have proved very satisfactory and have been adopted by the company. There will be no delay in getting down to the work of actual construction, and then the people of the city and State will see that the proposition which has been [illegible] is a bona fide undertaking.'"

INCIDENTS OF THE OMAHA CONVENTION.

Though there was a good deal of earnestness and common sense manifested at the Convention of the People's Party in Omaha on the 4th inst., yet there transpired also some incidents of a ludicrous character. For instance, Mrs. Lease, who is a very tall lady, angular and blessed with strident tones, stepped to the front holding a telegram. The delegates, anxious to hear what this Cassandra of [illegible] philosophy had to say, became silent. She simply announced that she was authorized to say that Benjamin Harrison would accept the nomination if given him. The intelligence created the wildest kind of boisterous mirth, and Mrs. Lease subsided, conscious of having achieved a victory second only to the [illegible] of the famous Ingalls.

Loucks, the permanent chairman of the convention, showed how ill-fitted he was for the position. In the course of the proceedings a wild-eyed man made his way to the platform and asked permission to address the convention. No one knew him, but he was evidently a fanatic on greenbacks, subtreasury schemes and so forth. Loucks became bewildered and left the chair. Then Powderly took the gavel, rapped for order, introduced the madman, who was permitted to utter a few incoherent sentences, and retire. Powderly conducted him quietly out of the hall, and possibly made him believe that his oration excelled that Burke Cockran's at Chicago. This little incident, trivial though it is, well illustrates the character of Powderly, who is a man of [illegible] tact.

PRESBYTERIANISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

The census statistics in relation to Presbyterianism in the United States are now published in complete form. There are twelve bodies holding to the polity of government by elders, and adhering to the Calvinistic system of doctrine, and all trace their origin to the Reformation in which John Knox figured so prominently. Denominationally these organizations are known as the Presbyterian church in the United States of America (Northern), the Presbyterian church in the United States (Southern), the Cumberland Presbyterian, the Cumberland Presbyterian (colored), the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist, the United Presbyterian, the Associated Church of North America, the Associate Reformed Synod of the South, the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States (Synod), the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America (General Synod), Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanted), and the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States and Canada.

These bodies all accept the Westminster Confession of faith, except the Welsh Calvinist and the Cumberland Presbyterians; both have distinct confessions of their own. According to the census figures there are in the United States a grand total of Presbyterians of all shades, 1,277,853 communicants, embracing 13,[illegible] organizations, owning 12,[illegible] church edifices, with property valued at nearly [illegible].

Presbyterianism was introduced into America in 1683 by Francis Makemie, a native of Ireland. He organized the first church at Snow Hill, Maryland, towards the close of the century. The first Presbyterian (Philadelphia) was organized in 1705 by Francis Makemie and John Hampton, natives of Ireland, George McNish, native of Scotland, Jedediah Andrews, Nathaniel Taylor, Samuel Davis and John Wilson [illegible], natives of America. In 1716 the Synod of Philadelphia was formed. In 1788 a general assembly with four synods was formed, and held its first meeting in 1789.

In 1861, owing to slavery issues, the Southern Presbyterians severed from their Northern brethren. Pennsylvania stands first in the number of communicants, New York second and Ohio third. Louisiana lowest, having only 75 members.

The figures for Utah show that there are 19 organizations in the Territory, church edifices 15, communicants [illegible], value of property $[illegible].

The first Welsh Calvinist Church was organized in 1826. In the services the Welsh language is used. It has a membership of 12,722 with 187 organizations and 18 presbyteries.

SEX, COLOR AND ALIENAGE IN THE SOUTH.

According to the figures of the last census the total population of the four States, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, was in 1890 [illegible], of [illegible]. Of this number only [illegible] were foreign born, making [illegible] per cent. If any business, social, industrial or political, exist in these States, they cannot be attributed to the presence of foreign born citizens.

Of the [illegible] comprising the total population of the four States mentioned about 2,[illegible] are white and 2,[illegible] colored. The sexes are also pretty evenly divided, the males being 2,[illegible] and the females about 2,[illegible].

A very marked decrease in the rate of increase of the colored population is observable. For the decade ending 1880 the rate of increase in North Carolina was 25.24 per cent., and for the decade ending 1890 only 5.84 per cent. South Carolina shows a decrease from 41 per cent. to 14 per cent. for the same decades. Georgia shows a similar decrease. Florida shows some increase, but the population as a whole shows a corresponding ratio [illegible].

Taking the distribution of sex in the four States separately, it is seen that the two Carolinas show a slight preponderance of females, while Georgia and Florida show the reverse.

In North Carolina the whites number 65 per cent. of the population, blacks 35. In South Carolina whites 40 per cent., blacks 60. In Georgia whites 53.25 per cent., blacks 46.75. Florida, whites 57.47 per cent., blacks 42.53. There are seven cities of 8,000 and over in which the blacks outnumber the whites.

THE SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

A member of Parliament writing from London to the San Francisco *Chronicle* gives the following particulars of the political situation in England:

"[illegible]

"All this will occupy three weeks. [illegible]

"If Lord Salisbury were to [illegible] Parliament Mr. Gladstone could practically avoid meeting the new House till next February, [illegible]

"Thus the trouble of the Gladstonians have already begun. Moreover, I am assured on good authority that the leader has suffered not a little from his campaign during the last contest, and that his health is by anything but a satisfactory state. [illegible] is a man's work at his age, especially when he is in his eighty-third year."

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

In their report for the week ending July 15th, 1892, Dun & Co. state that the business outlook is encouraging. The crop report is favorable. The labor troubles are [illegible] industry [illegible]. The anti-option bill [illegible] in the Senate. The silver bill has been shelved and will remain so for some time. Bank clearings outside of New York show an increase of 10 per cent. for July over last year. Foreign trade shows a small increase in exports thus far in July, and a large increase in imports, while in June the exports of corn, cotton, provisions, [illegible] all amounted to $42,[illegible] against $[illegible] last year.

The price of wheat dropped [illegible] cents. Western receipts were 1,[illegible] bushels in three days, and exports [illegible] in the same time—corn exports shows a decrease of [illegible] per cent., and in receipts a decrease of [illegible] per cent. The price has dropped [illegible] cents during the week. Oats declined 2 cents.

In Boston, trade is increasing, and manufacturers are operating freely in wool, the sales being 5,[illegible] pounds. At Chicago business is heavier than a year ago. At Boston, Philadelphia and New York wool sales for the week were 13,[illegible] pounds against [illegible] pounds a year ago. Money markets are abundantly supplied, though the treasury has taken in much more than it has paid out.

Business failures for the week numbered 188 in the United States and 22 in Canada. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 241 in the United States and 29 in Canada.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Henry Clews in his report for the week ending July 16th, 1892, says that Wall Street is entirely devoid of features of active interest. Both "bears" and "bulls" are acting on the defensive, neither wishing to take the aggressive. The situation is, however, regarded as steadily improving. The sense of uncertainty [illegible] which set in with the Baring [illegible] two years ago have worked out their worst results. Traces of recovery are observable everywhere. Capital shows [illegible] for employment. The Rothschilds have [illegible] a loan of $11,[illegible] for the Transvaal government. This is the keynote to a financial revival in Europe. Even Argentine securities begin to manifest an upward tendency. The harvest prospects in European countries are favorable except in some districts of Russia. The United States will have 250,000,000 bushels of wheat for export, so that cheap food is assured for Europe during the next year.

JULY 23 & 24
WEEK IN THE COUNTRY
SOUTH
Notice the RATES and the LONG TIME
[illegible]

ED. L. HUNTLEY'S
$10, $14 and $18 Suits,
FOR MEN AND YOUTHS. [illegible]
ED. L. HUNTLEY & CO.
[illegible] Street, CHICAGO.

HIGHAM & AMOTT
PRACTICAL
PLUMBERS
—AND—
GAS FITTERS,
133 W. FIRST SOUTH STREET.
[illegible]

W. H. WILKINSON,
WHOLESALE
Crockery, China,
GLASSWARE, LAMPS, LAMP GOODS AND HOTEL CHINA.
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Or One Block West of Post Office.
[illegible]

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AMERICAN FAMILY
SOAP
A LAUNDRY SOAP, PURE AND SANITARY.
DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP.
HEALTHFUL, AGREEABLE, CLEANSING.
[illegible]

This Weather
AND OUR SIDEWALKS
ARE VERY TRYING ON
BOOTS AND SHOES

There is no Money in Buying Off-Widths or Sizes, There is Nothing Saved by Wearing Goods from Unknown Makers. Stock that has been "Culled to Death" is not Profitable to the Buyer at Any Price.

Z. C. M. I.

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FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURERS:

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All of which we unhesitatingly recommend. They will Stand our Climate, Wear Well spite of our Streets, and the purchaser can select from

A PERFECT STOCK!

Just as Cheap as from any Broken or Bargain Stock in this City.

HONEST GOODS. FAIR PRICES. MODERATE PROFITS.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

SWEEPING SALE
SWEEPING SALE
MONTH OF JULY!

In our CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT an Extraordinary Cut in Prices:

Sailor Suits, blue, black, brown and grey, $1.00 worth $2.00.

All our Jackets and Pants and 3-Piece Suits, at $6.50, $7.00 and $7.50, will go now at $5.00.

Boys' and Young Men's Suits, long pants, price now $6.00, former price $8.00, $9.00 and $10.00.

The Largest Assortment of KILT SUITS in the city, prices now from $1.50 to $5.50, former prices $2.50 to $10.00.

Lower than ever, our exclusive styles of "MOTHER'S FRIEND" SHIRT WAISTS.

Goldsmith & Co.

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