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SIGNS OF DISINTEGRATION.

We give some space today to an account of the proceedings of the "Liberal" conference. Taking them as a whole and speaking without prejudice, they present very strong symptoms of early dissolution of the party. This result will come independently of the final action of the conference. As a matter of effect following a cause, the demise of the organization seems inevitable. The symptoms point in that direction.

To our thinking the matter of putting a candidate in the field for delegate to Congress does not affect the question to any great extent. It seems this way: If a candidate for Congressional delegate should not be selected, the party practically acknowledges that it is useless any longer to maintain the fight, and the organization goes to pieces. On the other hand, should a candidate for the delegateship be placed in the field, the "Liberal" vote would, according to the most patent indications, be so comparatively insignificant that the result would be precisely the same. This question of selection or otherwise of a candidate for representative in Congress, no matter which determination may be reached, will also render useless any future effort to capture local offices.

Any symptoms in the conference that do not seem to agree with the views herein expressed are only counterfeits—and real. They consist mainly of boisterous yells of the more ignorant portion of the audience, and serve to give color to the allegations of some of the speakers to the effect that the meeting had been stuffed with Tuscarora cliquers. The proceedings as a whole show that the intelligent, thinking—and certainly the more disinterested—of the leaders, judging from the speeches, are in favor of division on national party lines. The radical assertions to the contrary of "Liberal" office-holders, such as Mayor Baskin and C. C. A. Allen, have necessarily cut little force. Mr. Allen especially naturally has no hope of being elected to office by either of the national parties, because it is notorious that his present official position does not properly belong to him. This fact was proved in the Courts. It is not likely that either of the great parties would trust him after such an exhibit. Hence his only hope for office necessarily lies in the prolonged existence of the party which enabled him to secure an office which rightfully belongs to another.

Recent events show clearly that the "Liberal" party is now confronted by issues that are too formidable for it to have hope to successfully cope with. They are as follow: The fact of both the great national parties; the attention from the organization of its most capable, influential and clear-headed adherents; the sharply defined political situation of the Territory as a whole; the dissolution into thin air of the auto "Mormon" bugaboo.

This is a plain and dispassionate view of the situation, scanned from a non-partisan standpoint.

THE STATE STREET PAVING.

YESTERDAY the NEWS published a portion of the proceedings of a "star chamber" session of the City Council. The act just discussed with closed doors was the unsatisfactory character of the paving work done on State street. The chief engineer denounced the job in strong terms and threatened to resign rather than accept the work offered to him.

This state of affairs demonstrates the correctness of our position as to the uselessness of inspectors who are understood to receive their appointments as rewards for "Liberal" partisan work at elections. They are placed in position without the slightest reference to their fitness.

The engineer and other officials some time since protested vigorously against the retention of Mr. Geo. Woods, a valued Tuscarora, as inspector on State street. The ground of objection was that nobody familiar with his methods would currently assume him of a proper understanding of the duties of his position. He was said to be perfectly innocent of such knowledge. But he was retained at a salary of $100 a month. It is now proved as we asserted some time ago would be the case, that this was so much of the people's money worse than thrown away.

A morning local contemporary, not noted any more for consistency than is Mr. Woods for inspectorial capacity, judge of the quality of street paving, does not seem pleased about the NEWS giving publicity to the subject treated by the Council in the alleged secret session. It accuses, without a shadow of foundation, Councilman Rice of having given the information explained in the NEWS article to a reporter of this journal. The fact is that our reporter obtained the points from the minutes of the meeting, which were on file in the City Recorder's office. We considered the information due to the public, the people being interested in regard to the subject of squandering their money for the payment of officials that are a great deal worse than useless.

GEORGE WASHINGTON ON RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

THE greatness of Washington was conspicuously exhibited by his acquiescence in anything in the shape of belittlement with religious freedom and the rights of conscience. A seventh Day Baptist society solicited his views on this subject. The request was made by letter, in which the great patriot and statesman was asked whether he, as President of the convention that framed the Constitution of the United States, understood that recognition to warrant any such interference as the kind referred to. The society, it appears, had had their rights interfered with at the instigation of their religious opponents. The answer is dated August 9th, 1789, and runs as follows:

"If I had had the least idea of any difficulty resulting from the Constitution adopted by the convention of which I had the honor to be president, were it to pass forward, so as to endanger the rights of any religious denomination, then I never should have attached my name to that instrument. If I had any idea that the power of government was to abridge or diminish liberty of conscience, I would have said, I know not to whom, but to posterity, and to the great Ruler of nations, that I, for one, would be no party to any thing that seemed to narrow and confine that portion of it, so far as it depended upon my participation. You can, without doubt, conceive that I have often expressed my opinion that every man who conducts himself as a good citizen is accountable alone to God for his religious faith, and should be protected in worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

HOW A YOUNG MAN SUCCEEDED.

A CONVERSATION of the Worcester Press tells an interesting, almost romantic, story about the manner in which a young Boston newspaper man achieved success in England. He is a graduate of Harvard University and was a useful member of the staff of the journal on which he was employed.

An occasion arose for sending the young gentleman to Montreal for a piece of newspaper work. He went there and registered at the St. Lawrence Hotel. He had been there but a few hours when he noticed that he was closely watched by a gentleman other than himself, who seemed to be staying in the hotel. Before his first evening was passed he was surprised to receive a card bearing his own name from a gentleman who waited for an interview below. The gentleman was asked to come to his room, and proved to be the same one who had watched the young man in the office of the hotel. He at once explained his reason for calling. He said he was a member of the English Parliament on a visit to Canada. He had lost a son by death to whom the young man from Boston bore a striking resemblance, and his interest to him had been increased by finding their names to be identical. He inquired concerning the young man's family and all about him. The result was that he gave the Boston boy an urgent invitation to visit England as his guest, at the same time expressing a desire to make the acquaintance of his parents. He at once accepted an invitation to visit Waltham and meet them.

So pressing was his request that the young man should return with him to London that it was complied with at the earliest possible moment. Taking with him letters of introduction to a number of literary men in England, the young editor called for that country, and in the space of a few weeks found himself possessed of a valuable acquaintance among some of the most important people of the old country. Among others whom he met were the Walter family, the principal proprietors of the London Times. One of the ladies of the family took a special interest in him, and this is not strange, for he was a man of attractive person and manners. Through her entire instrumentality an offer was soon made to him of employment in the Times office. This came to him unexpected and unbidden, and he was disposed to refuse it. He was urged to accept, however, and was told that it would be easy for him, after spending a few months in the home office in London, to go abroad on some desirable duty for the paper. He accepted the offer, and after a few months was sent to Paris with independent authority and under circumstances every way most agreeable. He is not a subordinate of the noted De Blowitz, but acts as a special commissioner from the editor of the Times in Paris. This brings him into relation with the highest functionaries, and his doubtful if any one connected with the paper has ever held a more important and responsible place on its staff.

From the time when he left Boston for Montreal this young man's destiny seemed to have been shaped for him by influences over which he has held no control whatever. His name is A. M. Fullerton.

A LADY FOR STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

THE People's party is distinguishing itself in various ways. In Montana its candidate for Attorney General is Miss Ella L. Knowles, a lady lawyer well known throughout the state. Strange to say she is not put down as a company promoter colliquist, but she believes in her right to enter any of the learned professions or callings, trades that her taste or inclination may select. She believes she can discharge the duties of Attorney-General honestly and effectively, and if her fellow citizens never concluded enough in her to elect her, she sees no reason why she should not draw the salary attaching to the office.

Miss Knowles is the only lady lawyer in Montana. She is a native of New Hampshire, where she was born twenty-eight years ago. She studied law in Manchester, N. H., and when later on the value to Helena, Mont., the legal profession there manifested some desirable prejudice toward her. She succeeded in getting the Territorial legislature passed to pass a bill admitting women to practice law. In December, 1889, she was admitted to the bar, and now announces a preference to be equal to that of any fellow-professional of the sterner sex.

ANCIENT AMERICA AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

"DEPARTMENT M" of the World's Fair at Chicago will be devoted to ancient America, and the chief will be Professor Putnam of Harvard University. The Boston Herald says that the representation will be as complete as energy, industry and knowledge can make it. It says:

"Ancient America will be represented by objects from shell mounds, ancient village sites, burial places, mounds, earthworks, ancient pottery, stone houses, the ruined cities of Mexico, Central and South America, etc. The most elaborate earthworks and mounds of the central portion of this country, in which Prof. Putnam has given special study, will be represented in sets of accurate models. Various state historical societies will make valuable contributions to this display. Portions of the famous great stone structures of Central America, Mexico and South America will be shown in actual reproductions from moulds, with their elaborately ornate architecture. There will also be plans, photographs and paintings, illustrating many details, together with casts and photographs of ancient tablets. A reproduction of the great 'Portal of Labna' will form an imposing entrance to one portion of the exhibit. The material collected this year by the Peabody Museum Honduras exploration, including moulds of the most remarkable and whole of the ancient cities of Copan, elaborately ornamented with figures in high relief and strange hieroglyphics, will be found. The great ethnologic collections of various Spanish-American countries will probably contribute extensively to this display. A comparison of the various exhibits will afford good ideas of the customs, habits and surroundings of the pre-Columbian American peoples. Archæological collections gathered from various foreign countries will be valuable for comparative study."

THE COLORADO SILVER CONVENTION.

THE people of Colorado seem determined to keep the silver question well to the front. A State convention will be held in Denver on the 26th inst., composed of delegates from all the clubs in Colorado. The object of the convention, it is said, is to ascertain what policy to pursue in the gold and presidential elections; whether to operate in line with the old party bosses, or to organize an exclusively silver party, with presidential electors, etc. Free silver advocates are of opinion that Colorado will enter the campaign irrespective of old party lines, and fight for free and unfettered coinage.

Senator Teller, on the contrary, holds that the State will, as usual, go Republican. We believe he is right.

UTAH WEATHER FOR JUNE.

THE average temperature of Utah for the month of June, 1892, as deduced from observations at 27 stations was 66 degrees. It ranged from 58 degrees at Scofield, a station in central Utah, with an altitude of 8300 feet, to 75 degrees at St. George.

The highest shade temperature reached was 110 degrees at St. George, on the 20th, the warmest day known in that place during six years.

The rainfall for the month was scanty, except in northern Utah, where it exceeded the normal amount for June. Irrigation was resorted to this year considerably later than usual. There were thunderstorms on the 10th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 20th and 30th of June in various places. Hail fell on the 10th and 11th, and sleet on the 3rd, at Lewan, Juab county.

HOMICIDES IN 1890.

THE census bulletin relating to homicides in the United States during the year ending June 1st, 1890 is a most elaborate document. It has been prepared by F. H. Wines, special agent on pauperism and crime, and seems, so far as I good examine.

On the date mentioned there were 85,335 prisoners in the United States, and of these 7,590 were charged with homicide, 6,660 were men and 930 were women. Thirty-five were confined who were charged with double crimes.

As to color, 4415 were white, 2749 negroes, 94 Chinese, 1 Japanese and 82 Indians. Of the 4415 white, 1237 were born in the United States and 1178 foreign born, the birthplace of 2 unknown.

In fifteen 872 are given as not known in relation to intoxicating liquors, while 1,197 are classed as total abstainers, 3,819 moderate drinkers and 1,512 drunkards.

Out of the total 7,590 persons in prison for the crime of homicide on June 1st, 1890, 105 were awaiting execution. Forty-nine there were in the Kansas penitentiary, no state having been fixed for their executions by any government since 1872. By the prescribe the death penalty is practically abolished in Kansas, though not by statute. It is abolished by law in Rhode Island, Michigan and Wisconsin.

During the calendar year of 1891, the legal executions and 117 lynchings are reported. Texas stands first in the roll of States with 26 lynchings, New York next with 10, Kentucky 10, California 8, and so on to Wyoming, the lowest, with 0. Mississippi and Ohio have each 22, but the population of the former is only about a third of the latter. Oregon and Arizona have each 14, but Oregon has 314,000 people while Arizona has only 59,000. New Hampshire and Utah have each 13, with populations respectively of 376,530 and 207,905.

Among the lynch-law victims were 10 preachers, 10 physicians, 2 journalists and 1 lawyer. Agriculture, strange to say, furnishes the greatest number, 1125, while mining furnishes only 215. The printing trade furnished 22, while unskilled labor furnished 1194.

Homicide is defined differently according to the penal code of the various states. New Mexico has five degrees of murder, the three lowest of which would be defined manslaughter in other States. In a number of states murder is not distinguished by degrees, while in others it is not even defined by statute.

SILVER IN THE TREASURY.

SENATOR PALMER, of Illinois, recently propounded some questions relating to silver, to the Director of the Mint, Mr. Leach. The questions and answers are as follows:

"First. What number of standard silver dollars are now in circulation?

"Answer. 57,000,000.

"Third. What amount of standard silver dollars are now in the Treasury?

"Answer. 57,000,000.

"Third. What number of troy ounces of unstamped bullion of silver bullion purchased with notes or non-interest bearing notes are now in the Treasury?

"Answer. 54,000,000 troy ounces of fine silver or 62,000,000 avoirdupois pounds.

"Fourth. What length of time would it require with our present mint facilities to coin all the silver bullion in the Treasury into standard silver dollars?

"Answer. Nearly one and a half years working on other business.

"Fifth. What number of standard silver dollars, at the present legal ratio, would the entire bullion in the Treasury purchased with silver or silver certificates produce if coined?

"Answer. 104,000,000.

According to Mr. Leach if the silver bill which recently passed the Senate and got shelved in the House, should become law, all the silver now in the Treasury would have to be coined into money, and it would take two years and a half to do it.

THE afternoon session of the "Liberal" conference furnished a fresh indication of the inevitable crib. The symptoms consisted of the obnoxious character of the audience, which was a comparative handful, and the strong disposition evinced in gag speakers whose views are not favorable to keeping up the old warfare. When this treatment is applied to such men as Dr. Iliff, the situation is significant. There will doubtless be a great deal of drumming up in order to get a large audience together at tonight's session, which will very likely show the proceedings. Unless an adjournment comes soon the conference bids fair to dwindle to the proportions of a corporal's guard.

FIRE AT POCATELLO.

A Disastrous Conflagration. A Stunning Blow to the Town.

(Correspondence of the DESERET NEWS.)

The greatest fire ever witnessed in Pocatello occurred last night, commencing at 11 p.m., and burned several of the main business houses of our thriving town. The fire was started in the rear end of the Opera House by an incendiary, who made several unsuccessful attempts previously, and finally succeeded. An attempt was first made in the morning under the floor of the stage, the incendiary carrying cut kindlings and coal oil, but it was discovered in time to be brought under control by the fire department.

Again, about 10:30 p. m. a fire was ignited by Officers Hopson and McPhipple in a lot of rubbish near Sutherland's stable, a short distance off, which had been saturated with coal oil and the whole had fired. The fire was extinguished, but at eleven o'clock the incendiary would accomplished his object, and in a few minutes the entire Opera House was in flames beyond control.

A very strong wind had been blowing all the evening which caused the fire to spread very rapidly. A large brick building facing First avenue and west of the Opera House was being erected by Brown & Johnson, and roaring conflagration was entirely destroyed.

The buildings on the east side were burned entirely to the ground. The two fire departments, one belonging to the city and the other to the railroad company, worked like heroes to prevent the fire from spreading. Without regard for smoke, intense heat and falling walls, the firemen worked with all their might.

During the time the fire was raging a great deal of pilfering and robbing was carried on by a gang of vagabonds, who always hang around on occasions of this kind.

The loss will aggregate nearly $100,000.

All the business houses northwest of Center street on First avenue moved their entire stocks and fixtures into the street, expecting to see all the buildings go. It was nearly three hours before the fire was completely under control.

Following is the list of losses, and the insurance carried, as near as could be ascertained:

Opera House, owned by Stock Company; no insurance.

Brown and Johnson's stock, owned by Brown and Johnson. Loss $1000, insurance $500.

The Tribune brick, occupied by Sims Brothers and Al Miller. Loss, Tribune, many insurance unknown. Sims Brothers, $1000; no insurance. Al Miller, $500; no insurance.

J. Wheeler, loss, $2000; no insurance.

Keller & Cleveland, stable, shoemaker, etc.; loss, $2000; no insurance.

Walker building, owned by Eldredge & Brown, occupied by Wheeler & Batchelor as storehouse, and by Bishop C. J. Cannon as office, shop, loss, Eldredge & Brown, $3000, partially insured; Wheeler & Batchelor, $1000, no insurance; C. J. Cannon, $1000, no insurance.

Hughes & Hamilton, real estate office, owned by Eldredge & Brown; loss, Hughes & Hamilton, $500.

Eldredge & Brown, $200.

Bathgate, $100.

Franklin Inland, owned by Tribune Co., $3000; insurance $2000.

Franklin House, Charles Smith proprietor, loss $1000; no insurance.

Dwelling house, W. L. Price, $400; no insurance.

Dwelling house and furniture, Dr. Silversteen, $800.

Dwelling house, Geo. Gellihie, $300.

Other dwellings burned to the amount of $2000.

Of these damaged, the amounts are as follows: Opera House insured, $1000; Dan Stephens, $500; Kenny & Howell, $500; Hines & Wiser, drug store, $1000; James Campbell, gents' furnishings, $1000; Franklin club room, $500; Phil Sullivan, Boston Packing Co., $1000; James Keener, $500; James T. Kane, $500; E. Ross, fruit stand, $1000; Rigby drug store, $1000; Wood Bros. saloon, $1000; Kenny & Howell, $500; Gazette Light Co., $1000; D. Sullivan, meat market, $500; J. Bagshaw, tailor, $500.

Several pairs of blivers were stolen during the progress of the fire, for stealing goods on the street.

If the inventory can be apprehended for a battle to be fought. Hurrah.

POCATELLO, Idaho, July 20, 1892.

JULY 23 & 24 WEEK IN THE SOUTH

Notice the RATES and the LONG TIME

WEAR COON BRAND

Coon & Co. Linen Collars AND CUFFS.

ED. L. HUNTLEY'S

$10, $14 and $18 Suits, FOR MEN AND YOUTHS. Made and sold only by ED. L. HUNTLEY, 241 and 243 Blanco road, Calif.

HIGHAM & AMOTT PRACTICAL PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS. 119 W. FIRST SOUTH STREET.

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KIRK'S AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP A LAUNDRY SOAP, PURE AND SANITARY

DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP. BEAUTIFUL, BLACKBIRD, CLEANING.

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 "Called to Death" is not Profitable to the Buyer at Any Price.

Z. C. M. I.

As Special Agents carry Complete Lines from the following Well-Known FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURERS:

Laird, Schoeber & Mitchell,
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Hauthaway, Soule & Harrington.

Z. C. M. I. Factory Goods.

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.

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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.

61, 63 and 65 MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY