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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

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CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-second Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, April 3rd, 1892.

At noon on Wednesday, the 6th of April, the cap-stone of the Salt Lake Temple will be laid with appropriate ceremonies.

The officers and members of the Church generally are cordially invited to attend the meetings of the Conference. Also to be present on the occasion of the laying of the cap-stone of the Temple.

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

The Semi-annual meeting of the officers and teachers of the Deseret Sunday School Union will be held at the Tabernacle, at 7 o'clock, p. m., Sunday April 3rd, 1892. A cordial invitation to be present is extended to all interested in Sunday School work.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
GEORGE GODDARD,
JOHN MORGAN,
General Superintendency of the Deseret Sunday School Union.

ANOTHER MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

THE Legislative Assembly has found it necessary to send another memorial to Congress. The text of it will be found in our report of the legislative proceedings. The grievances therein set forth are of such a character as to call for immediate attention with a view to effective redress. The bills specifically mentioned therein as having been vetoed by the Governor, are important measures, and it is difficult to find adequate reasons for the course the Governor has pursued in relation to them.

In considering this matter we have no disposition to judge him harshly nor do him an injustice. Great responsibility is placed in the hands of the Executive of this Territory, and it is his duty to exercise it independently. If he were to simply append his signature to every bill passed by the Assembly, without critically examining it in the light of his own judgment, he would be nothing but a figure-head, and would be as much subject to censure as in exercising his authority unreasonably and arbitrarily. But it seems to us that in these instances he has not shown sound discretion, and it is believed that he has been influenced more by the "Liberal" faction than by the interests of the Territory. And the same opinion prevails in regard to some of his appointments.

The right of petition belongs to the Legislature as well as to every citizen. It is a constitutional right that cannot be denied. The Governor had no real cause for taking offense because the memorial in reference to "Home Rule" was not submitted to him before being sent to Washington. When it reached him, however, in an official way, no matter if it was by a blunder, he had the right to express himself in relation to it. The present memorial, however, will not be likely to come to him in that manner.

It would be within the province of Congress to take those bills which the Governor has vetoed and pass them promptly, for the relief and benefit of Utah and as a rebuke to the arbitrary and factional exercise of extraordinary authority. And this ought to be followed by the repeal of the section of Congressional law which gives the Governor the power of absolute veto. Of course if the "Home Rule" bill should pass this would be unnecessary, and statehood would cure the evil in a more effectual way.

The veto power is all right when the two-thirds overruling power is in the hands of the Legislature. Some of the Governor's changes and suggestions in veto messages have been excellent, and we believe this will be conceded by most of the members. But in other instances, notably in the three cases mentioned in the memorial, this cannot be said, and in these and some of his nominations it seems that he has had bad advisers, and exhibited a leaning towards the disturbing faction in Utah affairs, which is offensive to the great majority of the people and does not comport with that fairness and public spirit which should actuate the Governor of a Territory.

AN EXECUTIVE BLUNDER.

THE Governor has certainly made a great mistake in vetoing the World's Fair appropriation bill. The best lawyers in the city, so far as we can learn, write in the opinion that the commissioners to expend the money provided for in the bill, are not officers of the Territory within the meaning and intent of the Organic Act. With this view of the case it is not within the province of the Governor to appoint them. It was eminently proper for the people who provide the money to say, through their chosen representatives, what persons shall have charge of its expenditure.

There is no parallel between the commissioners and the territorial officers over whom appointment there was a long conflict between the Legislature and the Executive. It was never denied that the latter were officers. It is denied that the former are. And there are decisions of courts in cases of appointments similar to those now in question which establish this point satisfactorily.

When there is a doubt on such a matter, the benefit of it ought certainly to accrue to the public, rather than to one individual already endowed with extraordinary and undemocratic powers. And it shows a disposition to play the autocrat when one man seeks to grasp authority that justly belongs to the people, particularly when the law appears to be plainly on their side.

This attempted encroachment on the rights and liberties of citizens savors too much of Imperialism to suit the times, and ought to receive a check that will be effectual and lasting. The Legislature has shown a disposition to recognize fully the lawful authority of the Governor under section seven of the Organic Act. But in this instance we think they would have been recreant to their duty, to their constituents if they had crouched down at the feet of unlawful autocratic assumption.

Utah cannot remain long under these conditions, and we think good will come out of the evil that may arise over the failure of provision for representation at the World's Fair. Art this will not afford much comfort to the advisers of the Governor, who are blocks in the wheels of Utah's progress to liberty.

CHRISTIAN DISUNION.

THE subject of sectarianism, or the division of Christendom into a multitude of contending sects is being discussed in many quarters. The evil of it is being better appreciated than has been common in the past. Efforts to establish Christian unity are numerous, but any practical success cannot yet be chronicled. In the *Homiletic Review* for March, Bishop A. Cleveland Coxe, of the Episcopal Church, has an article on this question from which we make the annexed extracts:

"What is Christianity doing with its immense resources and gigantic energies, to stay this plague of national decline? Alas! Christianity itself is paralyzed by sectarian divisions and by the spirit that exercises them, repugnant as it is to the precepts of its Divine Author. Christ never authorized a divided household, nor the dissolution of what he gave to 'this joined together and compacted by that which every joint supplieth.' Where is any promise of triumph over the world save only in the Church in its unity and integrity? Yet these divisions are kept up not only where cardinal principles are involved, they are supported by wasteful expenditure, and even by plausible argument among those who professed that they differ only in 'non-essentials'. If so, why differ at all, at the sacrifice of that essential unity which is a primary precept of the Gospel? Can a thoughtful Christian delight in a popular Christianity 'which shaps has none distinguishable in number, joints or limbs?' Compared with the Church in its early ages, we are all as dead men; our habitation is a valley of dry bones. 'Come from the four winds, O Spirit, and breath upon these slain.' * * *

"I hold that the first thing to do spirit to deplore and hate secret divisions and further, I hold that when this spirit turns into general prayer and supplication, the Holy Spirit is able to do the rest, and to realize the Saviour's will, 'that they all may be one.' Essentially one, be it observed. Not sentimentally so, but practically, vitally, essentially after the highest pattern in the universe, the essential unity of the holy and undivided Trinity. Mere compromises fall short of the mark, and effect nothing but failure and more great disencouragement. Of this one may find an example and a warning in the well-meant effort of Frederick William III to establish a united Protestantism in Prussia. It was entirely based on compromise, and has satisfied nobody. The unity of mere compromise aims to settle everything by alliance, and to draw up schemes for reunion by protocol and treaty. They must always prove abortive. Not such is the 'way of God.' Conceived of this, profoundly conceived that plan must be comprehensive in organic unity, out of which it grows and is 'not strained,' the bishops of our Anglican communion have set forth, for the consideration of their fellow-Christians, not their own views of the reunion plan, but the views of the ancient Church Catholic of Christ. Such were the principles cherished by all when the Church was indeed at unity with itself, and which were never forsaken till the Roman pontiff prescribed another and a novel solution, by form of words, the Latins soon severed themselves from the great root and trunk of Christendom, the national churches of the East, the churches which hath the law of the Apostles for ground, till they had all received the John and bonds of unity, and a universal unity which provided that there should be no schism in the body, but that the members should have the same care one for another."

This is vastly different from that sort of argument which apologizes for division and goes so far as to maintain that it is a benefit instead of an evil. The remedy for this division can only come from those "root principles" from which sprang the primitive Christian Church, and can only be effective among those who sincerely desire the truth in preference to private views and personal interests. And while men, however learned and however pious, seek for those "root principles" in the mold of earthly systems they will fail to grasp what they seek.

The ancient Church of Christ having long since disappeared, it is only by a restoration of it in its original form and spirit, that a basis for true Christianity can be laid. That restoration must come from a divine instead of a human source. But as long as the ministers and members of the modern churches refuse to believe in present revelation and will reject anything that claims to have come from God in the nineteenth century, the evils complained of will continue and increase and modern Christendom will remain a house Rabel.

NOT VERY CHRISTIAN.

THE Rev. Amos Judson Bailey, Congregationalist clergyman, of Ogden, has taken the Christian Crusade to task because of incorrect and indistinctable comments made by that religious journal with reference to the "Faulkner Home Rule Bill." Following is an excerpt from Mr. Bailey's communication:

"In the Crusader of February 18, on the first page is a short reference to Utah affairs, the gist of sentence of which is 'Mormonism, afraid of defeat in its course longing for supremacy, and anxious to perpetuate its peculiar dogmas and practices unmoulded by the restrictions of statehood, is now endeavoring to obtain, through Congress, a system of 'home rule' that shall give it independent powers in its civil and religious government.'

"The 'Mormons' scheme for Utah is Democratic rather than Mormon. The man who drafted the bill, and to whom all agree belongs the honor, if such it be, of the plan of legislation for Utah, never was a Mormon. He was once a member of the Utah legislature, and one of the foremost men to push through the Utah 'test oath,' by which all Mormons to that State were disfranchised. When he came here he put himself at the head of the Liberal party, and was one of the political managers who secured for Ogden the first anti-Mormon municipal government. He has always been known as an anti-Mormon, and his last project is often called a Mormon scheme! But this plan was a democratic scheme to push through Congress legislation which might give a limited statehood, because there was no hope of getting statehood, and they preferred half a loaf to no bread. This measure is strongly by the Democrats, and opposed by the Liberals."

The Crusader, instead of standing corrected upon this subject, challenges the truthfulness of the statements of its own correspondent. Its discourtesy to the gentleman is in no way disguised by the following remark:

"With all due respect for the opinions of our esteemed correspondent in Utah, whose letter we print on page 4 of this issue, there is certainly more Mormonism in the proposed 'Home Rule' for that Territory than he is disposed to admit."

It will be observed that the assertions of Mr. Bailey are not given as matters of opinion. What he says is given as a matter of fact. It is laudibly implied that he is covering up the existence of "Mormonism" in home rule for the Territory. This amounts to an accusation of deceit. Besides the intimation being exceeding uncrucified it is conspicuously absurd. What interest could Mr. Bailey have in misrepresenting such a matter in favor of Mormonism, in which he is an unbeliever, and to which, even according to the full text of his letter to Crusader, he is opposed?

The position taken and insisted on by the Christian Crusader is based on an article which appeared in the Christian Standard, from the pen of H. F. Clay. The remarks reflecting on Mr. Bailey's veracity and sincerity states that Mr. Clay gives "an apparently truthful version of the political situation in Utah." This apparent truthfulness is evidently due to the fact that the gentleman whose article is approved goes out of his way to attack the sincerity and motives of the "Mormons." That is the kind of pabulum which the Crusader wishes to feed the public upon; hence its apparent truthfulness. If the positions had been reversed, and Mr. Clay had been the writer who told the truth about the "Home Rule" measure, and Mr. Bailey had said it was a mere "Mormon" scheme to gain political control of Utah, then, in the eyes of the Crusader the latter gentleman's statement would have borne the stamp of truth and Mr. Clay would have been the effective point of indundance of untruthfulness and hypocrisy. It is what it wants to be true on this question, not what is true, that the Crusader endorses.

It is needless for us to reiterate the truth that even the "Liberal" anti-"Mormons" have repeatedly asserted the fact that the "Mormons" had nothing whatever to do with the framing or production of the "Home Rule Bill." It was, as is well understood here, the work of Democrats who favored the division of the people of Utah on national party lines and who were at one time in the ranks of the "Liberal" party.

ENGLAND ON THE PACIFIC.

ESQUIMALT, the British Pacific naval station is now an object of wide attention. It is situated about three miles from Victoria, the capital of Vancouver's Island. The harbor is perhaps the most secure in the world, deep water image is affordet the heaviest vessels during the fiercest storms. In fact it is very nearly landlocked. The surrounding country is exceedingly adapted for fortifications, and already a line of batteries mounted on the commanding can be made effective in case of war.

At Esquimalt are stored all the government supplies including immense magazines of all kinds of ammunition. The graving docks completed some time ago cost $10,000,000. They can accomodate the largest ship in the British navy.

Rail and road communication between Esquimalt and Victoria has long been established. Along the coast great batteries have been located commanding the Straits of Fuca. They afford absolute protection from foreign invasion by the channel. In case of war, provision is being made for mounting gigantic guns at other points on Vancouver Island. It is thought that England contemplates making Esquimalt a great naval station, so that in a short time it may become the Malta of the Northern Pacific.

PRESIDENT ELLIOTT'S VISIT.

As already made known through the columns of the NEWS Mr. Chas. W. Elliott, one of the world's greatest educators, and the President of Harvard University, will soon visit our Territory. We are informed by the committee having in hand the matter of the reception and entertainment of this distinguished visitor that the gentleman will arrive in this city on Tuesday next, and will spend about three days amongst us. He will visit institutions of learning at Provo City, this city, and Logan. The programme of entertainment as at present arranged comprises a public address in the Tabernacle on Wednesday evening next, commencing at 7:30. We hope to see that vast auditorium filled on the occasion. The Tabernacle Choir, with Prof. Stephens at their head, and Profs. Daynes and Radcliffe at the organ, will furnish music during the evening. A committee will meet Pres. Elliott and party at some eastern point along the road and will escort them to the city.

A DRAMATIC CHAPTER IN REAL LIFE.

A DAY or two ago a San Francisco judge committed Sarah Althea Sharon Terry to the Stockton lunatic asylum. For several weeks past the woman had been roaming the streets and causing endless annoyance to hotel and lodging house keepers. Her commitment inaugurates the closing scene of a melancholy drama in Pacific Coast history, in which were involved many of the most prominent characters of the time.

Sarah Althea acquired national notoriety some eight years ago by reason of the Sharon-Hill divorce suit which lasted 88 days. She is said to be of a good Missouri family. Her maiden name was Hill. She must be about forty years of age. Her statement at the time of the suit was, that she entered Sharon's office in San Francisco in the early part of 1880 with $2500 in cash for the purpose of investing in mining stocks. Sharon was then United States Senator from Nevada. He became infatuated with the woman, and in August 1880, at the Palace Hotel, dictated to her a marriage contract, which he signed. There was a stipulation that the marriage be kept secret, owing to Sharon's fear of family wrath and of other entanglements. However, Miss Hill was taken to Belmont, the Senator's country mansion, and there installed as Mistress. She was there when General Grant was feted and lionized, and when Flora Sharon, the senator's daughter married Sir Thomas Hesketh. This formed a most important point in the trial. A small array of witnesses were examined, and though all swore that Sarah Althea was present at the Grant festival, and ruled in gorgeous costume, yet some swore that she was there only as Miss Hill.

Sharon himself when placed on the stand denied the marriage contract. Sharon was a man worth $15,000,000 at the time and very unpopular, but his evidence in this case rendered him doubly more odious.

Sarah Althea's counsel were two of the best known lawyers on the coast, David S. Terry and George W. Tyler. The former a duellist and politician, the latter a poker player and politician. Terry ended by marrying his client, and his tragic fate about a year ago is yet fresh in the public mind.

Sharon had six of the ablest lawyers in the country. Barnes, the man who conducted the case, received a fee of $50,000. The other expenses in the way of detectives, experts, special agents, etc., were tremendous.

One feature of the trial developed the fact that medical speculation still reveals. Miss Hill consulted fortune-tellers, clairvoyants and charmworkers during her lovemaking experience, many of these persons were examined at the trial. It was a matter of comment at the time as to where Miss Hill got the money to prosecute the suit. It was said that friends furnished it, while some held that it came from Madame Pleasant, the old colored woman who attended Sarah at the trial, and who testified two days ago to her insanity. This old colored crone is said to be worth a million dollars, made in California, by fortune telling and midwifery. She still sticks to Sarah Althea, but was afraid she would harm either herself or somebody else, hence her action in the insanity inquiry. The whole story is decidedly romantic.

WHY THESE GOLD EXPORTS?

IN his financial review of March 5, Henry Clews stated that $100,000,000 of American securities have been returned from Europe during the past fourteen months. That was why gold was being exported at present, notwithstanding the vast exports of cereals from this country to Europe. Mr. Clews went on to show that the relics of American securities was caused by the silver agitation, and that Europeans were unwilling to hold stocks of any kind not payable in gold.

The Denver News says that the return of American securities has nothing to do with the silver question. The origin of this return was coincident with the financial disturbance in South America, and the failure of Baring Brothers. Almost a panic was created in London. British holders of American securities unloaded on Wall street and took away $75,000,000 in gold. "Then the crops failed in Europe and it became very necessary to buy of America. To pay for this grain they [Europe] sent back $25,000,000, more or less, of the gold they had taken. The startling fact dawned on European bankers that if they paid for the grain exported with gold, their reserve would be depleted and panic again invited. Hence a second rollup of securities began, and in volume sufficient not only to pay for American grain, but to compel additional gold shipment."

For Your Comfort.

Travelers to and from Utah will be pleased to learn that Pullman Palace Sleepers now run through daily, without change, between Chicago and Ogden, over Santa Fe, Colorado Midland and Rio Grande Western lines; westbound via Colorado Springs, and eastbound via Colorado Springs and Denver.

The true scenic route; plenty of time to see Manitou and vicinity.

Double daily passenger service between Denver and Ogden.

Inquire of nearest Santa Fe Route ticket agent for rates, sleeper reservations, etc. 31w

Salt Lake County Republican Convention.

A Republican convention for Salt Lake County is hereby called to meet at the Federal Court room in Salt Lake City on Saturday, March 26th, 1892, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of electing 49 delegates to a Republican Territorial convention to be held at Provo, Utah, the first day of April, 1892, to elect 19 delegates and two alternates to the Republican National Convention to be held at Minneapolis June 7th, 1892. Said county convention will consist of one hundred and thirty-two delegates, allotted to the several precincts as follows:

Precincts.	Delegates.
First, 1st Salt Lake City	3
Second, 2nd Salt Lake City	3
Third, 3rd Salt Lake City	3
Fourth, 4th Salt Lake City	3
Fifth, 5th Salt Lake City	3
Big Cottonwood	2
Bingham	2
Black Hawk	1
Brighton	1
Butler	1
Cottonwood	2
Draper	2
East Mill Creek	2
Farmers	1
Herriman	1
Hunter	1
Hunter's	1
Herriman	1
Ivins Cottonwood	1
Little Cottonwood	2
Mill Creek	2
Mountain Dell	1
North Jordan	2
North Point	1
Pleasant Grove	2
Riverton	1
South Bingham	1
South Jordan	2
South Cottonwood	2
Sugar House	2
Tooele	2
Union	1
West Jordan	2
	57

Republicans of the outside precincts will meet at their usual polling places to elect their delegates on Monday evening, March 21st, at 7:30 o'clock, with notice of the time and place, or unless the chairman of the Republican precinct organization publishes notice of meeting elsewhere.

By order of the county committee.

JAMES DEVINE, Chairman.
GEORGE M. CANNON, Secy.

The five precincts of Salt Lake City will meet at the Federal Court Room to elect their delegates on the evening and at the hour above stated.

dckwtd

Economy.

Aside from their excellence there is economy in buying

Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts,

as they are the most natural flavors made, and in strength, quality and quantity, there are no Flavoring Extracts that can compare with them. It is not economy to buy the Flavoring Extracts in the market because they are sold at a low price. Cheapness is an indication of inferiority. Try Dr. Price's Extract of Vanilla or Lemon, and you will never use any other.

Z. We Cannot Help It C.
IF EVERY ONE VISITING
OUR CLOAK ROOM
SAYS THAT
Our Spring Stock of
Ladies' Capes, Jackets
And MISSES' and CHILDREN'S JACKETS and COATS,
IS SUPERIOR IN STYLE, FINISH, MATERIAL, AND YET
LOWER IN PRICE THAN EVER.

In Ladies' Waists,
THE BUYER CAN SELECT FROM AN IMMENSE LINE IN
SURAH SILK, GLORIA PONGEE, ZEPHYR, SATEEN, GALICO & PIQUE.

Call and See LADIES' WRAPPERS
In Variety of WASH MATERIAL and FLANNEL.

We are exporting every day a SEPARATE PURCHASER of

Elegant Tea Gowns.

THESE GOODS ARE EVERYWHERE USED AND MUST COMMAND A READY SALE.

M. LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS, I.
Flowers and Dress Goods,
To customed premises for early buyers.
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SPRING STYLES DAILY ARRIVING

GOLDSMITH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Tailor-Made CLOTHING
READY TO WEAR.

Spring Wants.
The advent of spring brings its chances and wants. One of the essential changes will be the laying aside the Winter Overcoat and of something lighter to take its place.

Spring Overcoats.
Here we are particularly well equipped to supply your wants, and feel that it will be to our mutual benefit for you to see our profuse display of newest fabrics and newest styles. Prices, $6.00 to $35.00.

Children's Department.
To Parents:—We make it a special study in the making up of our garments, to use none but the best material, good and reliable workmanship, always bearing in mind that essential point—moderation of price. Some exceedingly pretty novelties in Reefer Coats just arrived.

Hat Department.
All the New and Fashionable Blocks have arrived at prices that will discount anything in Utah. It is the immense quantities—buying in case lots, that give us this leverage.

Children's Shirt Waists.
We have received and opened out 1000 dozen of the MOTHER'S FRIEND, in all the Latest Fabrics and patterns.

SEE DISPLAY IN OUR WINDOWS.

MENS BOYS & CHILDRENS CLOTHING

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