

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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Z. C. M. I.

AN EXCELLENT EXHIBIT—THE SITUATION EMINENTLY SATISFACTORY.

The thirtieth semi-annual meeting of the stockholders of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution was held in the Social Hall, on Saturday, the 5th instant, at 4.30 p.m., too late to give an account of the interesting proceedings in our last issue.

President John Taylor occupied the chair. Judging from the numbers in the hall, there must have been over an average representation of the stockholders.

After the meeting was called to order and prayer by President George Q. Cannon, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Institution read the President's report for the fiscal half year ending January 31st, from which we glean the following:

RESOURCES.

Merchandise on hand.....	\$1,264,751.86
Notes Receivable	208,135.39
Accounts Receivable	310,617.27
Cash in Bank and on hand.....	40,730.02
Real Estate in Salt Lake City, Ogden, Logan and Soda Springs.....	220,354.39
Machinery at Shoe and Clothing Factories and Tannery	30,445.23
15 Horses, 2 Mules, 10 Wagons, 17 sets Harness	1,850.00
Provo Manuf. Stock	272.65
Provo Nat. Bank Stock.....	5,000.00
Provo Warehouse	21,134.11
Logan Granary	5,591.33
	\$2,108,882.25

LIABILITIES.

Bills Payable	\$790,617.32
Accounts Payable	88,221.72
Unpaid Dividends	2,880.49
Temporary Deposits by custom-ers.....	27,538.45
Capital Stock paid in.....	999,725.74
Reserves	124,116.49
Undivided Profits.....	75,782.04
	\$2,108,882.25

The manufacturing departments of the Institution are in a healthy and flourishing condition. No less than 13,566 pairs of boots and 67,767 pairs of shoes were turned out by the Shoe Factory during the past year. Over \$36,000 worth of duck, denim and flannel clothing and underwear was made in the clothing factory, and these goods are manufactured at as low a price as they could be made either in San Francisco or the East. It is also generally conceded by competent judges that the Institution's home-made articles are superior in workmanship to the imported.

The Tannery is turning out a first-class article of leather and from the additional machinery and the changes lately made, it is expected that an increased production will result.

In these manufacturing departments about 175 hands are employed. The Institution in starting these branches of home industry, if we understand the matter aright, had in view the encouragement and development of home manufactures and the giving of remunerative employment to citizens, rather than the making of large profits.

The cash receipts during the half year were \$2,107,363.12. The amount paid railroad companies for freight during the same period was \$140,491.89. It will be noticed from the statement of liabilities and resources that the Institution had merchandise and cash on hand to the amount of \$1,905,481.88, while all its liabilities, exclusive of the capital stock, reserve fund and undivided profits, amounted to \$909,257.98. In other words the merchandise and cash on hand was sufficient to pay all outside liabilities and leave a balance in favor of the Institution of \$395,223.90.

A dividend of five per cent was declared for the half year, as appears in the notice to be found in another column, making the total dividends declared up to and including the present one \$829,408.65. In addition \$15,000 will be carried to the reserve fund, which will be thus increased to over \$140,000.00.

President Taylor, in his report, expresses satisfaction at the sound position of the Institution and very appropriately says:

"It is true we have had difficulties to contend with, not alone in our freight matters, but in a general scarcity of money and consequent falling off in trade. Farmers have suffered alike with merchants, for while freight rates and commercial values generally have been fluctuating and unstable, produce has been brought from the Missouri river and sold in our home market for less money than our farmers could raise it for. And it must be remembered that the cut on freight rates was all on one side. Outgoing freight was charged strictly

at the regular tariff, it was the incoming freight only that was carried at the cut rates, thus placing our producers and farmers at a double disadvantage. However, early in February last, freights were restored to regular tariff rates, such as prevailed before the cut was inaugurated."

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

We have had a most excellent Conference. The weather was unusually propitious, the rains and snows of March and the opening days of April having cleared the atmosphere and laid the dust, giving bright sunshine without great heat, so that our country friends could travel with some degree of pleasure. The consequence was that the meetings were crowded. A very large congregation was present at the opening of Conference, increasing until every part of the great Tabernacle was occupied, all the standing places as well as the seats being filled up and thousands standing outside or going away unable to obtain admittance.

The discourses were plain, pointed and delivered with great force and power, a variety of topics being touched upon and subjects of a temporal as well as spiritual character elucidated. The final priesthood meeting was one of the most enjoyable features of the Conference. The influence and light and inspiration manifested, formed another testimony added to the "cloud of witnesses" previously existing to the divinity of this great latter-day work.

The vacancies in the leading quorums of the priesthood were filled and the nominations were cordially and unanimously sustained by the vast multitude, representing in General Conference the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in all the world. It was a time of enjoyment and refreshing before the Lord, and the desire for instruction and willingness to receive the word and counsels of God through the appointed channels, were never exhibited in a more marked degree. The result cannot but be beneficial to the cause of truth, and we are joyful in the certainty that the work of God is onward and cannot be impeded by any power or organization or influence beneath the heavens. It is bound to prevail, and the very large majority of the people called Latter-day Saints are determined to do their part in aiding in its triumph.

THE MURRAY INVESTIGATION.

We have already published the Washington dispatches concerning the defence made by Governor Murray before the Springer Committee, relative to the charges preferred against him while Marshal of Kentucky. His defence amounts to a general denial, testimony as to his general good reputation, and a vituperous attack on those who have drawn attention to his alleged irregularities. His language will not raise him in the estimation of the public, nor aid in clearing him of the bad odors that cling to his official career.

A great deal is attempted to be made of the testimony of Judge Harlan and Speaker Carlisle. But that only amounts to evidence as to the general good character of the accused, similar to that introduced frequently in court, to influence a jury in favor of an alleged criminal, when it is difficult to overcome the evidence for the prosecution, and Justice Harlan was Marshal Murray's lawyer when the original charges were preferred. According to the logic used by some of his friends in another direction, this is no evidence at all. It is simply the influence of a hired attorney in favor of his client. But putting that aside, the testimony does not disprove in the smallest degree the evidence against the accused.

This morning's dispatches contain the following telegram:

"Washington, 7. — Representative White of Kentucky, has written a letter to Springer, reiterating the charges against Governor Murray of Utah, and saying if there is any doubt in the minds of the committee it would be well to summon a number of witnesses whom he mentions, among them Hon. Walter Evans, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Ex-Attorney General Gibson has also written a letter to Chairman Springer relative to Governor Murray's testimony in which he says: 'I am accused of being paid by the Mormons to send abroad defamatory dispatches concerning his past official record. This champion of Gentile morals in Salt Lake City, with lofty rhetoric describes me as a bird of ill-omen, with æolian attachment.' Gibson then goes on to say if the committee will exercise the legal attachment provided by the House of Representatives, and will permit him to examine witnesses, he will undertake to prove that the charges made against Murray, while Marshal of Kentucky, are true, and that he has prostituted his present position to further the schemes of the ring plunderers."

The proper thing to do would be to give this matter a thorough investigation. The evident object of the course now pursued is to prevent further inquiry and shut off scrutiny. And the

clumsy attempt to work in an anti-"Mormon" feeling as a help to the cornered ex-Marshall clearly shows this to be the object. Supposing it to be true—and it is nothing but a patent falsehood—that this investigation was instigated by the "Mormons" or a "Mormon," what has that to do with the truth or falsity of the original charges, made years before the "Mormons" ever heard of the alleged crooked Kentucky Marshal, or had anything to do with the reckless and mendacious Governor Murray, of Utah?

Whatever may be the result, or however the accused may succeed in getting whitewashed, the defense which he has set up is the thinnest kind of a pretended answer to the evidence which has been made public, and which it appears by our latest dispatches there are ample proofs to substantiate.

THE ST. JOHNS DIFFICULTY.

LAST Friday we published an account of a land-jumping difficulty which occurred at St. Johns, Apache County, Arizona, a short time since. It will be remembered from that statement that the affair came very near causing bloodshed, which was only prevented by the cool and conservative conduct of the brethren who stood by the injured parties. In cases of that nature all good citizens are injured, as more or less general demoralization accrues to communities where such outrageous proceedings are tolerated.

Bishop David K. Udell and a number of other brethren were arrested on a trumped up charge connected with the affair and gave bail for their appearance at a stated time before the Mexican Justice of the peace. When they presented themselves before that functionary they were promptly discharged, there being no reason for holding them.

It might well be supposed that this action of the Justice, who, if he were inclined to have any leanings at all, would have been disposed toward the party from the Mexican side of the town, would have cooled the ardor of the land-jumpers and their abettors. It evidently has not had that effect, however, as two similar cases have occurred subsequent to the first, the parts of lots which have been seized being the property respectively of A. M. Tenney and Charles Riggs.

We have been informed that the entire trouble arises from a combination of six lawyers in league with several desperadoes who have a number of minor sympathizers. The town is comparatively small, there is not near enough legitimate legal business to sustain that number of "limbs of the law," and they are having recourse to the disreputable method of stirring up strife to produce consequent litigation.

We hope the better sense of the citizens of the old as well as the new part of the town of St. Johns will prevail, and that they will unite in putting a quietus on proceedings of such an outrageous character as exhibited in the recent disturbing incidents that have transpired within the last two or three weeks. They not only mar the peace but hinder the general prosperity of any community in which they are permitted to occur.

A GRATIFYING EXHIBIT.

It is unnecessary to add anything to the report of its semi-annual meeting of stockholders, published yesterday, to exhibit the stable character and prosperous condition of Z. C. M. I. The representation shows the remarkable vitality as well as solidity of the mammoth institution, and is a subject for congratulation to its stockholders specially and the community generally.

A variety of causes conduce to render the Institution massive, and consequently undisturbable, by the fluctuations and vicissitudes of trade. Great care is always taken by the management to exclude from its resources all doubtful accounts and notes; merchandise on hand includes only saleable goods, often discounted considerably below cost, while the real estate is placed at about one half the amount expended in its acquisition. In all the manipulation of the business fictitious representations of value are totally excluded.

It is a guiding principle with the Institution to do justice to customers, by maintaining uniform prices to all alike, favoritism having a demoralizing effect upon any business concern. It has been a leading aim not only to refrain from money-making by engaging in the creation, or maintenance of "corners," but it has acted as a potent factor in preventing the establishment and operation of those illegitimate methods of mulcting consumers.

It is pleasing to note also a tendency in the Institution to promote in some degree home industries, by the application, in that direction, of the surplus profits after the satisfaction of a fair dividend and the placing of an appropriate sum in the reserve fund. The inclination to home industrial branches will doubtless increase in course of time, this department being conspicuously in accord with the true genius of the Institution as forcibly expressed at its inception and inauguration.

BOOK OF MORMON IN SPANISH.

WE were pleased to meet, during Conference, Elder Gonzales Trejo, who for several years has been located in Arizona, being now a resident of St. David. His time has been largely occupied in missionary labors, however; more especially in Old Mexico.

Elder Trejo is a Spaniard, having been an officer in the Spanish army. He came to Utah from the Philippine Islands, a dependency of that country, about ten years ago. Having heard of the Latter-day Saints he came here for the purpose of identifying himself with them. Soon after his arrival he joined the Church, and being desirous of doing something toward the furtherance of the work with which he had become connected, he translated the Book of Mormon into the Spanish language. A portion of the translation was shortly afterwards published in this office and carried by a company of missionaries into Mexico.

Recently the entire translation has been revised by Elder Trejo and Elder J. Z. Stewart, under the oversight of Apostle Moses Thatcher, Mexico being the special field of the latter in his Apostolic capacity, by appointment. The translation originally made by Brother Trejo has been found to be remarkably free from errors, considering his comparative inexperience at the time the work was done.

The translation being now in excellent shape, it is intended by the Authorities of the Church to have a Spanish edition of the Book of Mormon published at an early day, and thus the contents of that record will be carried to many millions who are now ignorant of its character and contents.

A special feature of this division of the work of the latter-days, is the gratifying fact that the Gospel will, by this means, be carried to hosts of the descendants or remnants of the ancient people of whom the Book of Mormon is an authentic history, as several millions of them speak and great numbers are educated in the Spanish language. According to the prophecies of the book itself, it must be carried to the remnants, that they may come to an understanding of the Gospel that existed among their fathers, that the scales of darkness may fall from their eyes, and they be brought to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Christ.

This subject is one of great magnitude, and was treated with remarkable power and clearness during the Sabbath forenoon meeting of the late general conference by President George Q. Cannon, whose discourse on this marvelous phase of the Latter-day work will appear in the News in full in due course.

DESERET SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

ONE of the most pleasing reports made at the General Conference was that of the Deseret Sunday School Union. The progress of this praiseworthy organization has been rapid and its success remarkable. The work it is accomplishing is too great and important to be described in words, and its results, present and prospective, are scarcely to be comprehended in all their bearings upon the rising generation and the community. Every Stake in Zion has its Sunday Schools, one in each Ward with a corps of teachers, male and female, under a local superintendent, and each Stake organization directed by a Stake superintendent, the whole under a general superintendency and fostered by the Church Authorities.

During the past year there has been an increase of four Stake organizations, and 57 new Sunday Schools with 687 officers and teachers and 4,536 scholars. There are now in the Sunday School Union 40,201 pupils and 6,682 officers and teachers, making a total of 46,883. This we consider is quite remarkable and, under the circumstances attending it, is ahead of anything of the kind in the world. We do not think that any other community of the same number has as many children in its Sunday Schools as the people commonly called "Mormons," while the manner of their management is unexcelled in any part of the globe. Attached to most of these Sunday schools is a library, and the total number of books in the various libraries at present is 32,875.

The interest manifested in this good work and the figures that we have quoted, show that the Latter-day Saints, contrary to common report, pay considerable attention to the education of their youth, and that books are provided for their instruction. The Sunday Schools are used not only for secular education, but for religious training. Of theological classes there are 224; Bible and Testament classes 975; Book of Mormon classes 429; Doctrine and Covenants classes 202; *Juvenile Instructor* classes 93; Catechism classes 237; Miscellaneous classes 2,068, making a total of 4,228.

The doctrines and principles of the faith of the Latter-day Saints are thus taught in the Sunday Schools, and it is because of this that their enemies falsely represent that the tenets of "Mormonism" are taught in the District Schools. Our Sunday Schools are under the auspices of the Church and are denominational. But the District Schools, supported chiefly by taxation,

are under the laws of the Territory and are not denominational, no religious tenets being taught therein and no religious test being applied to any one connected therewith.

We congratulate the diligent laborers in the Sunday School cause on their success and the efficient manner in which those schools are conducted. They form a fine field of work for young men and young ladies who have a desire to do good. To train the young and tender mind in the precepts and spirit of the Gospel and in the rudiments of common education, is a task which should commend itself to all who are anxious for the welfare of Zion. And it will bring a sure reward. Many will find profit to themselves in this labor, and all will have the satisfaction of beholding in some degree the present fruits of their efforts, while they will have the assurance of blessings and honors in the life to come for their faithfulness, and will then see the full results of their diligence and self-sacrifice.

We hope the good work will continue, and that its growth and progress will be as satisfactory in the future as they have been in the past. Let none think it too small a post to be a teacher in a Sunday School, and let no parent in Zion neglect to send the little ones to be instructed in the schools specially organized for the benefit of the children of the Latter-day Saints.

THE VETO POWER, ETC.

WE have received the following communication and append a reply according to request:

PLEASANT VALLEY, Emery County, April 6th, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

Can you inform the readers of the News if there is any late law of Congress giving to the Governor of Utah any special veto power. I see by his communications to the Legislature that he claims that the Organic Act gives him the exclusive veto power, which I have the best of reasons for believing does not give him any veto power at all.

On the 15th of October, 1860, I heard Stephen A. Douglas make one of his campaign speeches at Dubuque, Iowa, and the speech was published in full in the *Morning Herald* of October 16th, 1860, in which he stated that he, as chairman of the Territorial Committee of the House of Representatives, had penned the Organic Act of every Territory that had been organized for the last sixteen years, and he made special mention of the Organic Act of Utah Territory, and said he had made it the imperative duty of the Governor of Utah to sign all laws passed by the Territorial Legislature and to faithfully execute those laws, reserving to Congress the exclusive veto power.

In that speech the little giant of Illinois referred to the prophecy of Joseph Smith with regard to himself and said he put the words of the Prophet to the test at Springfield, Illinois, when the Breckenridge wing of the democracy formed an unholy alliance with the republicans to defeat him and he beat them both, but this was in accordance with the words of the Prophet. Soon after he received a letter from one of the friends of the Prophet informing him that his die was cast and he would never be President of the United States. He did not mention the name of Joseph Smith or Brigham Young or the Mormons, but gave descriptions which plainly showed whom he referred to. He said he did not believe he was a Prophet of the Lord, but said he, "If I am defeated at this election I shall be compelled to believe this much of the prophecy," and if this much is true then why not the balance?

JAMES WILLIAMS.

The Organic Act, no matter who penned the original bill nor what were its provisions, says in Section Two in regard to the powers of the Governor, "and shall approve all laws passed by the Legislative Assembly before they shall take effect." This clearly makes the laws passed by the Assembly of no effect without the Governor's signature. But Section 1842 of the Revised Statutes of the United States makes this matter still more definite. After providing that a bill vetoed by the Governor of any Territory may be passed over that veto by a two-thirds majority vote of both Houses of the Assembly, it has this proviso: "That so much of this section as provides for making any bill passed by the Legislative Assembly of a Territory a law without the approval of the Governor, shall not apply to the Territories of Utah and Arizona." That settles the matter so far as the laws of Congress are concerned.

The prophecies of Joseph Smith concerning Stephen A. Douglas were literally fulfilled. The Prophet told him that he would aspire to the Presidency of the United States, and that if he opposed the Saints and the work of God he would fail in his ambition. He became a bitter opponent and failed when he thought his triumph was secured. And thus it will be with all who fight against Zion.

MORE OF THE SAN LUIS MATTER.

FROM a gentleman from San Luis Valley, Colorado, we have received some more racy information concerning the doin