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THE COURSE OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

THE City Council continue to act as though they were the masters instead of the servants of the people. This is the spirit of that spurious "Liberalism" which lifted them into office and which maintains six of them in positions to which they were not elected.

The protest of the citizens against the removal of the site for the joint city and county building, presented to the Council last night, was treated in the same manner as other protests and petitions from the public have been treated. It was signed by only a few, but they are all property holders and persons of financial importance, and their views are endorsed by a large number of the citizens who may not be as much interested pecuniarily as the signers, but who are opposed to the change on public grounds.

It must be evident to the promoters of the change of site, that the movement will have the effect of blocking the building and postponing any work upon it for some time. This is what many people believe the schemers intend. They know that the tearing up of all the plans and arrangements and contracts relating to the building will have the effect of demoralizing the enterprise, the case will be taken to the courts, delays will follow and the whole business will be paralyzed. Is not this the ruling motive in proposing the change?

The City Council are patted on the the back by the *Tribune* and encouraged in their insolence, extravagance and disregard of the public sentiment, by statements that "the Mormon press" are denouncing them, and that "the Mormon press" are determined not to be just, but to "shame corruption and want of capacity" till election comes. We doubted the City Council that the disreputable *Tribune* was the first paper to "denounce" the City Council, charging them with "corruption" and declaring that four of them were "scoundrels."

And we offer the following from the Salt Lake *Times*, a "Liberal" organ, to show that it is not "the Mormon press" that is assailing the City Council:

"On all sides the slogan is sounded, 'Not a move on yourselves,' but the Council knows it not, or if it does, it heeds it not."

"It seems that the extra Council meeting last night was called for the purpose of having some extra graft. Nothing else was done. Wanted, a leader."

"Denver telegraphs the fact that she has no mayor, all over the country. We have not had one for the past year, and said nothing about it."

"No people are one of a people is needed to foretell what is to become of the joint public building. The hole in the ground will remain a fit monument to the monumental incompetency of the government."

"It seems the more important a matter is before the council the greater is the desire of members to shirk responsibility."

"The resolution presented by Stapley which practically sends the joint public building to the Eight Ward square, was passed. The conditions of the resolution, however, make it free necessary to obtain suitable acquiescence on the part of the county. Judging from past events we can so expect any definite action to be taken on this question."

The City Council will find that the *Tribune* is a bad counselor as well as a vindictive whipstarter and unprincipled accuser. It is not "the Mormon press that denounce the City Council. The "Liberal" press have said harder things about them than anybody else. And "Liberals" are crying out against the imperious manner and methods of these members who treat citizens and their protests and petitions with contempt. It is but simple justice to acquaint the City Council with the fact that their course is inspiring almost the whole community with indignation, and that if they persist in their course it will prove their utter political condemnation.

THE "ILLUSTRATED AMERICAN" AGAIN.

THE *Illustrated American* cannot retire gracefully from the attack it has made upon the "Mormons" and in which it has been so signally discomfited. After the complete refutation of its easily made collection of old stories and its thinly disguised effort to make them the offsprings of an old "Mormon," it might be expected that common prudence would have suggested silence on the subject. And when to this was added the communications from the leading Federal officials of Utah and the commercial and financial organizations of this city, it would seem that nothing further was required to prove the blunder into which the *American* had fallen. But the latest issue of that paper contains an editorial, glorifying its own shame and waving a flag of victory, as though it had accomplished something wonderful and had been endorsed instead of cut down upon and spanked for lying.

But here is what the shameless sheet has to set forth as "the result of the battle" and the ending of "the spoils:"

"We have proved that the Mormons had no intention of abandoning polygamy. Henceforth the practice of polygamy will cease.

"We have proved that the Mormons were full of hellish talk. Henceforth they are likely to show a modicum of spirit unknown before in their history.

"We have proven that the authority of the Church was greater with Mormon settlers than that of the United States. Henceforth the power of the Apostles will be considerably weakened.

"We have proved that the Mormons were so hopelessly injured by the scurrilous and sanctimonious murderous foes of the Mormon press in Salt Lake City. Henceforth the editors of its organs will learn moderation."

Everybody who has paid attention to the controversy knows that the *Illustrated American* has done nothing whatever to the directions stated. On the contrary, the most indisputable proofs have been furnished that it was wrong to every point it assumed.

It was made positive that in pretending that its articles were written by "The oldest Mormon in the Rocky Mountains," the *American* simply lied, wilfully and maliciously.

It was demonstrated that all the "hellishness" was the language of the *Illustrated American*, manufactured for sensational purposes with financial ends.

It was proven beyond doubt that that paper was as densely ignorant of the "Mormon" Church and the "Mormon" Apostles as it was anxious to make money by revamping old and worn out anti-"Mormon" falsehoods. It gave as portraits of "Mormon Apostles" the pictures of some men who never were apostles, and one at least of whom was not even a member of the "Mormon" Church.

The same ignorance was exhibited in its clippings from Utah newspapers, a "Liberal" and anti-"Mormon" journal being quoted as "a Mormon organ at Salt Lake."

The logic displayed by the *American* is equal to its understanding of the subject. "The Mormons have no intention of abandoning polygamy." Therefore "henceforth the practice of polygamy will cease." Very conclusive, is it not? The same sort of reasoning runs through all the boastings in which that paper indulges.

The work which the *Illustrated American* vainly so much has accomplished nothing except that it has netted the publishers a few paltry dimes, and proven them to be without conscience and without honor.

It is a matter of regret that a paper containing so many exhibitions of artistic merit, should prostitute its pages to such an infamous purpose as was exhibited in its senseless assault upon the "Mormons," and that the person entrusted with the conduct of its editorial pages, should be at the same time so profoundly ignorant and so thoroughly unscrupulous as his anti-"Mormon" scribblings have proven him to be. Common sense and common prudence should suggest to him the propriety of ceasing to talk on a subject that he knows nothing about and keeping still after being so thoroughly exposed.

ITALY AND THE LYNCHING.

THERE are at least two sides to every question, and there are differing views as to the right and wrong involved in the New Orleans lynching. As to the national side of the subject some declaiers reason in this way:

"Italy, as a nation, is weak and poor. Her domestic condition is rather in a disturbed state. She has, however, a large army, and a splendid navy. Her press, just now, has assumed a bellicose attitude. Italians all over the world are indignant at the treatment accorded their countrymen at New Orleans. Sensible and conservative citizens of America regret the horrible tragedy of last Saturday. But suppose Italy demanded something more than a pecuniary consideration for the murder of her subjects. Are we in a condition to resist the demand?

"The law of nations will support Italy in any proper requirement she may make. She has a navy, the United States has none. Suppose Italian war vessels appeared outside of New York, Boston and San Francisco, would the dipping of our eagle's wings frighten them away? Not by any means. Then it must be remembered that the Italian government took occasion to remind its subjects a few years ago, not to put implicit trust in the agents of American capitalists, who were over there, urging laborers to go to America.

"The Mafia society is no doubt, a villainous organization. Its members were organized assassins. They were criminals at home and are criminals here. But that does not excuse the venality and corruption of American jurors and juryman. The Italians are of the same religion as was Hennessy, the murdered policeman. Hennessy's countrymen both here and abroad take their law, religion and morality from Italy. It will be seen that this is an Italian question from beginning to end.

"The one important feature about the affair is, that the judge, the jury, the lawyers, and all concerned in the administration of the law are what are termed 'Americans.' It was the corruption of the judicial branch which caused assassins of Hennessy to be acquitted. So says the Mayor of New Orleans. Then why were not these men lynched as well?"

That is all very well so far as it goes. But Italy understands very well its inability, financially and otherwise to cope with such a nation as the United States. We do not believe there is the slightest danger of war as growing out of this unfortunate affair. The danger lies rather in personal vengeance against Americans both in Italy and America. As to the officials who are charged with improperly acquitting the accused Italians, there is no actual proof that they were bribed or improperly influenced in any way. It was only surmised that they had been bought off. But the proofs of the guilt of the accused Italians were considered conclusive by the jurors and this with the determination to strike a blow at a secret murderous society prompted the lynching.

It was one of those popular outpings which, whatever good may arise from them, are always to be deplored, because they are lawless and the result of passion unbridled for revenge, and are as likely to be directed against the innocent as the guilty. They are signs of a barbaric condition of great corruption in the administration of justice or society and indicate a very low grade of "Christian civilization."

DEATH OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

DISPATCHES from Paris announce the death of Prince Napoleon, commonly called "Plon-Plon," at Rome, on the 17th inst. His full name was Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul Bonaparte. He was the second son of Jerome Bonaparte, and cousin to Emperor Napoleon III. He was born at Trieste, September 9, 1822. His youth was spent in the principal cities of Europe.

In 1845 he visited Paris under the name of Count de Montfort, but was not permitted to remain long there. After the revolution of 1848, he returned to France, and was elected a member of the Assembly. In 1849 he was appointed French Minister to Madrid. In 1853 he was created a French Prince with a seat in the Senate and Council of State. He also received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, and the rank of General of Division.

In 1854 he fought in the Crimean war, and was present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman. It was here he received the sobriquet of "Plon Plon," because of his sudden retirement from his post on the ground of ill health.

In 1855 he was appointed President of the Imperial Commission of the Universal Exhibition. In 1856 he was placed at the head of the new ministry for Algiers and the colonies. In 1859 he married Clotilde, the daughter of King Victor Emanuel of Italy.

He served in the French army during the Italian campaign of 1859, but participated in none of the battles. He quarreled with the Orleans family in 1861, but when challenged by the Duke d'Aumale to fight a duel, "Plon-Plon" did not want to fight. At the Kensington Exhibition of 1863, he presided over the French Commission. He had a misunderstanding with his cousin Napoleon III in 1867, but it was speedily settled.

He was a great traveler. He visited the United States during our civil war, and made the acquaintance of Lincoln, Seward and other distinguished Americans.

He sought a military command at the opening of the Franco-Prussian war, but Napoleon would not give him one. He was sent, however, to Italy, hoping that he might secure for France, the co-operation of his father-in-law Victor Emanuel. In this mission he failed. After the fall of the Bonaparte dynasty he resided in England.

He was considered a shrewd politician and a fair diplomat, but he was rather capricious in his methods of action. His last mission to Italy was said to have a political object. He wanted to warn Humbert of the dangers of the Dreibund in the House of Savoy. He also wanted some marriage unless consummated which would strengthen the Italian throne as well as his own family.

His death in Rome was attended by intense physical pain, as well as by disgraceful scenes on the part of churchmen and politicians. The Roman churchmen say that he died in full harmony with their religion, and received the last rites with the true spirit of a believer. The politicians, on the other hand, say that extreme unction was administered after his lips were sealed by death, and that he died a Rationalist.

The dispatch says that Church and Throne disputed for the possession of the body, each desiring to use it as a trophy. "Bigotry on one side and a thirst for power on the other, added protracted horrors to his dying agony."

He leaves three children. One, named Victor, was present at his death. Victor is the lineal successor in the Napoleonic crown, and will be Napoleon the Sixth, if he ever comes to rule France, a rather improbable contingency.

A VERY MEAN ASSAULT.

"ONE of the wages of hasty legislation in the declining hours of Congress, is the imposition of an important bill, which, but for the incompetency of Delegate Caine might have secured to Salt Lake City a government institution. The discovery made that the act approved on March 3 providing for the erection of three United States prisons, and the one thousand clerks of United States courts, is confined absolutely to operations for the purpose it was intended through a blunder in drawing the bill. No intention was to authorize the Attorney-General and the Secretary of the Interior to purchase these sites and cause to be erected on them suitable prisons for the incarceration of United States prisoners convicted of crimes by any courts under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice. One was to be north and another south of the thirty-seven parallel of latitude and east of the Rocky Mountains, while the third was to be west of the Rocky Mountains. Not a cent, however, is appropriated for the site, etc., so authorized, although it is said that the limit of cost for the guidance of the architects in preparing the plans and estimates shall not exceed $100,000 each. Moreover, not a cent is appropriated even for the expense of preparing these plans and specifications, preliminary to the purchase of ground and erection of buildings. A correspondent says it seems to be a clear case either of gross oversight or of stupidity on the part of those who had the affair in charge, and nearly resembles the case of the new Philadelphia mint in that its remarkable blunder thought so appropriate, at least satisfactory one, was carried in the bill, when in reality it was not."

The foregoing appears in the Salt Lake *Times* of Tuesday evening. It is about the meanest thing we have seen in that paper. It is a miserable attempt to cast blame upon the Delegate from Utah, when it is clear that he was in no way responsible for the error which it is claimed was made in the bill.

Careful reading of the article in the *Times* will make this manifest. Mr. Caine was not the author of the bill; it is not clear that it drawn in the way the *Times* thinks it should have been framed, Utah would have been the place for the erection of the building, and it is not certain that the measure is by any means fatally defective. To say event no blame can be fairly laid upon Mr. Caine, and this paltry assault upon him is as bad as *Tribune* mud-slinging, which the *Times* has taken occasion to deprecate.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S VIEWS.

PRESIDENT HARRISON is decidedly averse to further financial legislation. He favored silver coinage up to the highest standard to which it could be safely used. That standard the 1890 bill embodied. The best interests of the country demand that the coinage of silver be restricted to its present limits. The poor man would be the victim of depreciated currency.

President Harrison is decidedly of the opinion that there should be no more tariff agitation until the McKinley bill has had a fair trial. Already the bill is working to disprove many of the charges made against it. If open further trial, faults may be perceived in the bill, let them be eliminated, but until there is a fair and impartial trial, there should be no more tariff agitation.

President Harrison is sanguine as to the ultimate success of the reciprocity scheme. He is also hopeful that the future of the Republican party is bright. He says that a reaction will set in, and that the people will see in it the champion of good government and enlightened progress; and that it will not need chairmanship apologies any longer.

The President is well satisfied with the Shipping Subsidy bill. It was a practical measure, and as a preliminary step a very safe one. Encouragement to steamship lines is best to begin with. By this means commerce will be extended, trade relations expanded, and mail transportation facilitated.

In his opinion of the work of the last Congress, President Harrison says that in many ways it was most remarkable, and of a most important character. It was performed in the face of harsh criticism and amid fierce strife, but it will stand the test of history and it will receive the approval of the country. By majority rule the country was built up, and by this it must be preserved. This is the underlying principle of all American institutions. Minority rule means chaos and confusion. The fiercest contentions of the last Congress sprung from the attempt to set aside a minority supremacy.

President Harrison says that the Election or "Force" bill simply mean a guaranty of majority rule. He says there is no such thing as a local question about honest elections. The House of Representatives cannot ignore the question of national elections owing to the principle at issue. He thinks the public also can determine whether the Force bill will become a dominant issue in the immediate campaign or in the near future.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

La grippe is fast disappearing from Salt Lake and vicinity.

Springer, the well known Illinois Congressman, has the grippe.

Senator J. M. Shoup, of Idaho, is taking in the beauties of Salt Lake City and environs.

The Variety from Weeks Company of Cleveland, O., failed on the 17th inst. Liabilities $200,000, assets $150,000.

On the 17th inst a fire occurred in New York City which destroyed $2,000,000 worth of property.

A report comes from Chicago that Parent, the supposed murderer of millionaire Snell, is arrested at a place called Aberdeen.

The contest for the California United States Senatorship still goes on. Do Young has withdrawn. Estee is absent. Charges of bribery are being made.

An incendiary fire destroyed the Pacific Coast Elevator at Moscow, Idaho, a few days ago. It contained 25,000 bushels of wheat. Loss, $25,000. Fully insured.

The Idaho senate had 105 bills under consideration during its last session. Every member introduced one or more bills. Shoup introduced 13 and Gunn 11.

One of the four lynched at New Orleans, who were said to be Italian subjects, was Antonio Marchesi. It is found that he was an American citizen and registered as such in October and last.

Guatemala has accepted the invitation to participate in the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. A special commission has been appointed to conduct the exhibits from Guatemala.

A labor trouble threatening on the Union Pacific Railroad. On the 17th inst. a conference between employes and officials was held in Omaha, relating to wages, hours of work and other matters.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has struck a snag. The Lehigh Valley line absolutely refused to be governed by its rulings. The Commission must now begin a suit in the United States court to have its decree enforced.

Frank I. Payne, the well-known actor died in Chicago on the 17th inst. of stomachs of the heart. He was born in 1845, in Kentucky. It will be remembered that in his sharpshooting exhibitions some few years ago, he was assisted by a woman, whom he killed.

Madame Ione De Ifrar, the notorious spiritualist medium, is a short stumpy woman who weighs 300 pounds. She appeared as rapid in Pilon's mediums, "The Power of the Press," on the 17th inst., dressed in tights. New York is still about seeing her. Bernhardt is in the shade.

Captain Cathey, of the Second Infantry, is being tried by court martial at Omaha, for cowardice and conduct unbecoming an officer. He is charged with felonious illness on the 30th of December last, in order to avoid going to fight the Pine Ridge Indians.

The colored soldiers of the United States are now assembled in convention at Cincinnati. On the 17th they were addressed by President Mitchell, who said that the time was not far distant when the colored men would strike back at the republican party for its faithlessness to them.

The Staten Island mystery still deepens. Wright and Buttinger, the two friends who came from England to New York last January are subjects of curious speculation. On February 2nd a man committed suicide at the Astor House. Now it is claimed that the person was Wright, and that he did it in a fit of remorse, after killing Buttinger the day before.

Pilon Pion-Plon, the head of the house of Napoleon died at Rome on the 17th inst. His death was attended with scandalous circumstances. The Church of Rome, and the Italian throne fought over his body. Each claimed to claim it as a trophy. The church contends that he died believing in its doctrines. The throne holds that he died a Rationalist.

The Indiana legislature passed an eight hour law in 1889. A penalty of $500 was provided for, in the case of any employer who violated the law. On the 11th inst., at Indianapolis, a test case was instituted. John Grassel owned the firm of Wood Bros. in receiver wages for 720 hours overwork, according to the eight hour law. The Supreme Court will, it is thought, finally decide this matter.

AMUSEMENTS.

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At 25c. each—One soft finish German linen Towels, with deep-knotted fringe, worth 40c. each.
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At 10c. per yd.—Oiling Cloth in check, plain and stripe, value 15c.
At 5c. per yd.—Twilled Crash, 17 inches wide.
At 12c. per yd.—Extra heavy twilled Crash, all linen.
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