THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

Saturday, . . . Oct. 3, 1874.

DAVID O. CALDER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

THE Semi-Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in the Tabernacle in this City, commencing on Tuesday next, October 6, at 10 o'clock a.m.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
GEORGE A. SMITH,
DANIEL H. WELLS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

——Mrs. Perkins, of Cincinnati, made another, and it is believed a successful, attempt on her own life yesterday; scissors was the weapon used.

——The American and Irish riflemen continued their match yesterday, with the advantage slightly on the side of the latter.

——Mr. Beecher was at the Plymouth Church prayer meeting last night.

——A cloud burst washed away a portion of the track of the Central Pacific road, on Thursday night, causing an accident, in which two engineers were killed.

——The steamer *Faraday* will soon put to sea in search of the lost cable.

——The Emperor of Austria has conferred decorations upon every member of the recently returned Arctic expedition.

——The Attorney General of the United States has given a little more power to U. S. marshals and their deputies in the South, and according to present indications the Southern States will soon be under the control of Williams and a few carpet-bag marshals and their deputies.

——The French government has prohibited the sale, in the streets of Paris, of two of the principal newspapers of that city.

——The Spanish government protests against the conveyance by sea of arms for the Carlists.

——The authorities of Sligo, Ireland, have warned a vessel, supposed to have on board munitions of war for the Carlists, from leaving that port.

——Garibaldi is so poor that he is often unable to obtain the necessaries of life, and pecuniary aid is solicited for him.

——Ten thousand citizens of Charleston, S.C., petition Governor Moses to remove the board of election commissioners; if their petition is not granted a disturbance is probable.

——Germany has investigated and finds that France helps the Carlists openly and above board, and Germany says that if France does not send twenty-five thousand troops to the frontier to stop this help, she will do it,

——Details have been received of additional damage to American shipping during the late typhoon at Hong Kong.

——A boiler explosion in Milwaukee killed two men and wounded others.

——The estate of the late Senator Sumner is valued at $134,758.

——Yesterday fire did $45,000 damage, at Pittsburg, Pa., and $150,000 at Hamilton, Canada.

——Some of the supervisors of registration in New Orleans were removed by Governor Kellogg yesterday, in accordance with the suggestions of the recently formed advisory board.

——The Peruvian government will permit no more guano to be taken from the Chincha Islands.

——On account of the plague being at Mecca, no pilgrimages by Mahommedans will be permitted from Algeria this year.

The German government, it is said, has paid 1,880,000 pounds as compensation for injuries sustained during the war by the inhabitants of Lower Alsace, besides 270,000 pounds for provisions, horses and other requisitions in Upper Alsace; also about 12,000 pounds for the relief of persons who were in directly reduced to indigence by the war.

——The Grand Jury have indicted Tilton and Moulton for libeling Beecher.

——King Victor Emanuel has dissolved the Italian parliament; new elections are ordered to be held in November.

——A vast deposit of the fossilized remains of extinct animals and reptiles has been discovered ten miles north of the Red Cloud Indian agency.

PROBABLE EXCITATION OF EXCITEMENT.

THE next term of the court for this, the Third, Judicial District, commences on Monday, October 5th, when it is expected that the grand jury will be finally decided upon, and it may be that the Judge will deliver his charge to them on that day.

There is an impression prevailing that during this coming term of court, the carpet-baggers, "Liberals," and other enemies of the people generally will exert themselves to the utmost to stir up an excitement in the community, on the flimsy, threadbare pretext of a strong desire to have the laws executed, and will lose no opportunity to inflame the minds of their own local partisans and the public mind throughout the Union, but particularly the federal administration at Washington, and to inspire and spread the belief that the rankest disloyalty pervades this community. This has been done repeatedly before, and there is no reason to think that similar tactics will not be adopted now, especially seeing that these carpet-baggers rejoice in the additional powers and opportunities for evil made available to them in the infamous Poland bill.

The court, to begin with, the public is well enough satisfied, will be, as heretofore, extreme-partizan, bent upon sustaining the "Liberal" cause. This is the great curse of the American judiciary—its intense partizan proclivities. The Judge, himself, is notoriously a very prejudiced person against the far greater portion of the community, simply on account of their religion. So prominently does this prejudice crop out at times as to amount, in the opinion of many intelligent persons, to absolute, unreasoning fanaticism. His course in the Tooele election affair has resulted in anything rather than an increase of the public belief in his fairness and impartiality on the bench. It has confirmed the general opinion that he is determined to sustain "Liberal" illegality, and do all he can to crush the "Mormons" on account of their devotion to their religious convictions. It has come to be a general and powerful conviction that in any case wherein his prejudices are enlisted, a fair and reasonable judgment cannot be elicited from him, and especially when one party to the case is of the "Mormon" class of citizens.

With such a prejudiced character on the bench, and equally prejudiced characters in other court officials, there is a common apprehension that the provisions of the Poland bill will be taken advantage of in the full and final empanelment of the juries, with the view of crowding out, if possible, all those who may be of the "Mormon" faith, representing the large majority of the community, and of filling the panels with the vicious carpet-bagging and "Liberal" element, representing the small, turbulent, mischief-breeding minority of the public.

With these things, supposedly, in their favor, there is perhaps more than a probability of frantic attempts, by the carpetbaggers and "Liberals," to create a great excitement, commencing next week. Consequently we may expect to hear of the circulation, by the above rascally parties, of a flood of misrepresentation, lies, and shameful calumnies against some of the most respected members of the community, such gross calumnies, etc., as those unprincipled adventurers are so much accustomed to raise and pass around, for the delectation and delusion of the public.

As these attempts at excitement are so generally anticipated, they will surprise nobody when they do arise. The surprise will be if they do not come. Meantime, either way, it will be the duty and to the interest of all good citizens to frown down all such mischievous attempts, to allay all excitement, and favor peace, quiet, good order, and a tranquil feeling, to the utmost extent of their influence, that the general welfare and prosperity may not be hindered by the nefarious designs of the common enemies.

DISCOURSE BY ELDER JOHN TAYLOR,

DELIVERED

In the New Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday Afternoon, Sept. 13th, 1874.

REPORTED BY DAVID W. EVANS.

We meet together from time to time to reflect upon, talk about and to interchange our thoughts and feelings in relation to matters connected with our eternal interests as Latter-day Saints. The worship of Almighty God to us, is a matter of paramount importance. In consequence of our faith many of us have left our former homes and associations in life, and have cast in our lot with the people of God; we have entered into arrangements which are eternal, and believing in God and in the Lord Jesus Christ, and also in repentance and baptisms and having a hope planted within us pertaining to eternal things, we meet together to interchange our ideas relative thereto. We believe that God has spoken, that he has revealed his will to the human family, that he has restored the everlasting gospel, and we believe that life, light and intelligence naturally flow to the believer and practicer of these principles. We believe that we had an existence before we came here, that we are here in a probationary state, operating for good or for evil, for degradation or exaltation; we believe that the principles which have been revealed to us are the same that were made manifest to men of God in the various ages of the world that are passed, and that life and immortality can alone be made known by the gospel, and that if any man living upon the earth has any knowledge of God, heaven, hell or of the future state and condition of mankind he has gained that only through the medium of the everlasting gospel. We believe that only through the covenants we have entered into, the ordinances that have been administered to us, we realize that intelligence that has been communicated, the strong assurance and hope that is imparted to our bosoms and implanted within us and that these can only be imparted by the light of the Spirit of God. We are indeed indebted to the goodness of the Son of God for all these blessings, privileges and enjoyments, and believing these things we meet together, and express our feelings relative thereto. We believe that our actions here have a bearing upon our future state and condition. We believe that it is our privilege to comprehend God, to understand the laws of life, to be made acquainted with the relationship that we sustain to the Almighty, and to the intelligences with which he is surrounded. We believe that we are, working out, a part of a great plan that Jehovah has had in his mind for the accomplishment of his purposes in relation to the human family that now exist, that have existed heretofore since the creation of the world, and that will exist in all time hereafter, and possessed with these ideas and feelings, and a thousand more associated therewith, we like, sometimes, to reflect upon our present status, upon the relationship we sustain to the Almighty and to each other; upon the various duties and responsibilities that devolve upon us as intelligent beings, and also to reflect upon our future condition and the position of the world we inhabit, when it shall have been redeemed and the purposes of God fulfilled relative thereunto. We think, as Paul did, that there is something more than this life connected with humanity, that we have something more to do than to eat and to drink and to sleep, and to perform the common avocations of life for the sustenance of the body, for said that great man, in speaking on this subject—"If in this life only we have hope, we are of all men most miserable, let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." If there is nothing before us of importance, if there is nothing behind us of importance, if we do not compose an integral part of the designs of the Almighty on the great chessboard of humanity in relation to this earth, and have nothing to do with a hereafter, then our meeting together is foolish, our religion is a phantom, and our hopes and prayers are vain and amount to nothing. But if there dwells in man an immortal part; if that immortal part existed thousands of years ago, and will continue to exist millions of years to come; if there is a spirit in man and the inspiration of the Almighty gives it understanding; if we are indeed the saints of God, and have a relationship with things that are to come, with eternal events as they shall roll forth in the development of the programme of the Almighty; if, after a man dies he bursts the barriers of the tomb and lives again, and stands before God as an immortal being; if we are destined to an immortality and to eternal exaltation or eternal degradation, it is a matter of great importance for us to reflect how we stand as a church and people before God.

We are told that life and immortality are brought to light by the gospel. We Latter-day Saints believe that that gospel has been restored to us in all its fulness and richness, with all its blessings and privileges, immunities and powers; we believe that as men of God in ancient days had communication with God, and were enabled by faith to draw aside the curtain of the invisible world and to look through the dark vista of time and comprehend the purposes of God as they should roll forth in all their majesty, glory and power, the same principles, light, truth and intelligence, will unfold the same things to us and place us en rapport with the Almighty as it did men in former days; that if the Holy Ghost in former times brought things past to men's remembrance and led them into all truth, it will do the same in latter times. We believe that the gospel is an eternal, unchangeable, indestructible, universal principle, like God himself, without beginning of days or end of years, and that it is part of the great scheme that God had in his mind before the world rolled into existence or the morning stars sang together for joy.

The gospel, in the different ages of the world in which it has been received, believed in and obeyed, has been productive of the results of which I have spoken; it is productive of the same results to-day. It is that which has sustained the Latter-day Saints in all the changes and vicissitudes through which they have passed. It is that which has strengthened the feeble knees, made the weak strong, and sustained the elders of Israel and the people throughout the whole of their past history. Inspired by the Spirit of revelation from God, in possession of the gift of the Holy Ghost, they have been brought into relationship with the Almighty, and possessing a hope that enters within the vail, whither Christ our Fore-runner has gone, the Saints have felt all the day long that for them to live was Christ, for them to die would be gain; they have felt and realized that God has been their Father, Friend, Protector and support, and this has sustained them amid all their trials. They know in whom they have believed; they feel as the Saints felt in former days, and as the Apostle felt concerning them. Said he—"Ye are our witnesses, and also is the Holy Ghost who beareth witness of us." You Latter-day Saints are the witnesses of the truths of the everlasting gospel, and that sacred fire which has been kindled within you by the Spirit of God burns with an inextinguishable blaze. You have known the voice of the Good Shepherd, and you have realized the union that Jesus referred to when he said—"I am in the Father and he in me; I in thee and thou in me;" and, "I pray for them, Father, that they may be one, even as I and the Father are one, that they may be one in us." This was the sentiment, feeling and prayer of the Son of God to his Father a little before he left this stage of existence; and this is the prayer, sentiment and feeling of every true Latter-day Saint; and when men suppose, as they sometimes do, that some little vicissitude or change, some little legal or other matter will overturn the minds of the Latter-day Saints, they reckon without their host, they know not the gospel nor the power of God, they understand nothing about the principles of life and salvation, they have experienced not nor can they know that hope that dwells in the bosom of the saint, which blooms with immortality and eternal lives. The Saints, to-day, the same as the Saints in former ages, can say that they know they are the chosen of God, "but it does not yet appear what we shall be, but when he who is our life shall appear, then shall we appear like unto him in glory, for we shall see him as he is." This was the faith and hope that inspired the ancient Saints, and this is the hope and feeling that inspires the Latter-day Saints. They are not dependent upon any fortuitous circumstance or political or social change, and they care nothing about the opinions of surrounding men and nations; their souls are lit up with the intelligence of heaven, they know in whom they have believed and they rejoice in God their Savior, and consequently they have confidence that all things will move on right according to the will of God. They know that God holds the destinies of the human family in his hands, that he turns and overturns at his pleasure; that he sets down and raises up another as he chooses; that he controls powers and potentates, and nations, kingdoms and dominions; that he regards his people as the apple of his eye; that he has all day cried out, "Touch not mine anointed, and do my prophets no harm;" and that he regards with utter indifference, as do all who have faith in him, the machinations, designs, plots and contrivances of the ungodly. "He who sits in the heavens will laugh, the Lord will have them in derision." God has his role to perform, his purposes to accomplish, his decrees to fulfill, and no man can stay his arm or interfere with his behests. We are operating and co-operating with the Almighty; we are aiding him and he is aiding us; he is our friend, we are his friends. Our protection is the banner of Jehovah, under which we have the care and oversight of the great God. He is our shield, our buckler and our defence, and we feel that all things are right and all will be well if we pursue an honorable, upright course; as long as we do that we are operating with the patriarchs and prophets who have lived and who do live, and with those who shall live, and they without us can not be perfected, and we without them can not be made perfect. We are uniting, operating and acting together for the accomplishment of the purposes of God in relation to the earth and to man who lives upon it, in relation to the dead and the living, and to those who shall come after us.

These are some of our ideas concerning matters, and we feel that it is a blessed thing to be a Saint of God. We feel that we have got nothing of this kind to barter away, that there is nothing that can purchase our religion, no gold that can buy it, no influence of any kind in existence on the wide earth that can be put in competition with it. We feel that we are the Saints of God and heirs of the kingdom of heaven, and that all is right. That is the feeling of Latter-day Saints who are living their religion and keeping the commandments of God. We feel that it does not matter very much whether we have a great amount of this world's goods, or a very little, for wealth is not worth selling the soul for, it would be too dear, it would cost too much. We came into the world naked, and we have got to leave it the same, for no man or set of men was ever able to take anything with them when they left this world. We feel that honor, integrity, truth and virtue are of more value than rubies, pearls, or fine gold. We want to see honesty, virtue, fellowship and good, kind, brotherly feeling exist among men; we want brethren on whom we can rely, whom we can live by and die by if necessary. This is the kind of principles we are after, they emanate from God; and anything that tends to exalt, elevate, dignify and ennoble the human mind, and make men more like God is what we want to greet and cling to as we would to life. We have no disposition to traduce, defame, plunder, cheat or defraud, or to take that which does not belong to us, or, through some kind of chicanery, to get that which belongs to somebody else; that kind of thing does not belong to the gospel. We want honesty, virtue, truth and integrity in the inward parts, so that we can look all men in the face with a clear eye and with unblenched countenance, and so that we can meet our God and holy angels, and say to God, "Search me and try me, and if there is any way of wickedness within me show it to me that I may part with it as I would from a filthy garment, and purify me from my corruptions, that my soul may be pure before thee and fit to associate with the angels who surround thy throne."

These are the desires and feelings that inspire good Latter-day Saints, and this is the kind of thing we all ought to be after. No matter about the money so much, it is not worth much. Let us be after things that are holy and virtuous and pure, and which tend to dignify and ennoble the human mind; and let us try to raise poor fallen humanity to its proper standard before God. Let us have men who are giants in virtue, intelligence and purity, and I do not care how small they may be in some other things that are so much appreciated in the world. We are aiming to be like Gods, that is what we talk about sometimes; it is necessary therefore, as the Scriptures say, that the same spirit dwell in us that dwell in Christ—a spirit of kindness, purity, benevolence, justice, and equity, a spirit that would lead every man to seek after his neighbor's welfare as much as after his own, so that all may feel that every man in every place is a brother and a friend. In such a state of society we should all rejoice together in the blessings of the gospel.

We talk about confidence sometimes. We should every one of us so live that every act of our lives would inspire confidence among our fellowmen. Our whole souls should be absorbed in promoting the welfare of Israel, in promoting the purposes of God, and in seeking to introduce and to carry out principles that emanate from God. We want to go on building our temples, and administering in them, and fulfilling our duties and responsibilities towards the dead as well as the living. We want to establish the heavenly principles which God has commenced to communicate to the earth, that we, under the influence of his spirit and guidance, may really and truly introduce that which we talk about sometimes, namely, the kingdom of God upon the earth, that we may have the spirit, laws, rule and government of heaven among us, and that the eternal principles by which the Gods are actuated may dwell in our bosoms, and control us in our lives.

Our religion is not a phantom, it is a substantial, eternal reality, revealed unto us by the God of the universe, and, in our earthen vessels, we possess the rich treasures of eternal life. I sometimes think that they are considerably begrimed and bedaubed, and that we should humble ourselves before the Lord and seek for his Holy Spirit to direct us. I sometimes think it would be very well for us Latter-day Saints to attend to one motto that used to be very prominent among us, that is the Mormon creed—"Mind your own business," and let other people's alone. I have known men get rich by minding their own business. Let each of us attend to our own affairs. No matter about regulating things generally, they will come out about right. We need not try to regulate the earth, the sun, the moon, or the planets, they are beyond our control, the sun rises and sets quite naturally and regularly without our interference, and it will continue to do so. The earth moves on its axis all right. God moves, we are told, in a mysterious way, and his designs continue to roll forth unaltered and untrammelled by the act of men. God has his agencies, priesthood and authorities here on the earth, let them manage the matters which belong to them, they will all go right enough, we need not trouble. If you are concerned, pray for them, they need it, we all need it, we should all pray for ourselves and for one another. We all need sometimes, as Moses did, to have our hands lifted up a little by our brethren, and to be sustained by them. We all need to cultivate the spirit of union, long-suffering, forbearance, charity and brotherly kindness. We all need to cultivate principles that tend to cement brother to brother and friend to friend, that we may feel that sympathy, kindness, brotherhood, love and affection that ought to exist among the Saints of the Most High God. We all need this. The eye cannot say to the ear I have no need of thee, the head cannot say to the foot I have no need of thee. We are all engaged in the same work; we have all partaken of the same spirit; we have been all baptized into the same baptism; we are all in possession of the same hope; we are all interested in the building up of Zion, in the redemption of Israel, in the restoration of the world, in the redemption of the living and the dead, and in the exaltation of ourselves and our posterity in the eternal worlds. We all need help, we all need prayer, we all need humility, we all need faith in God, we all need the fostering care of kind brethren and the care of our heavenly Father; we all need to be sustained by the Almighty, that he may preserve our feet from wandering from the paths of life. Let us, then, humble ourselves before God; let us cleave unto the truth; let us seek after righteousness and virtue, and holiness and purity; let us eschew evil; let us honor God and our priesthood and our religion, and seek to establish God's kingdom, and to introduce righteousness upon the earth. This is what we all should do whether we engage in it or not. God has his eye on us, and on his work, and his kingdom will roll on, his purposes will be accomplished, and Zion will be built up and all the powers of earth and hell cannot stay its progress; it is onward, onward, onward, until the kingdoms of this world become the kingdoms of our God and his Christ, and he will reign for ever and ever.

Well, Latter-day Saints, what shall we do? Why do right. If we have acted improperly, quit it. Watch over our words and see that our tongues do not rebel against God nor against our brethren. This is a subject that James talked about in his day. The tongue, he said, sets on fire the course of nature, and it is set on fire of hell; and said he, often with the same tongue we bless God and curse men. Do not let us do it; let us bless and curse not; let us build up and not tear down; let us strengthen and not weaken; let us unite our hearts and feelings, and our sympathies and our faith together, as honorable, upright, intelligent, virtuous men of God, and go forward rolling forth the kingdom of God upon the earth unto victory. If we strive to do this with all our hearts, trusting in God, as sure as God lives we shall have the victory.

Let us do right, right by one another, right by one another's character and reputation; let us do right in all our dealings one with another, and be honest, honorable, upright, kind, merciful, longsuffering, lenient and brotherly; let us do right in our families, and let the spirit of peace dwell in our bosoms and in our habitations; and let the spirit of peace dwell in our cities and prevail throughout our land; and let us unite our hearts and feelings and affections together, and call upon God, and he will hear and answer our prayers, and Zion will arise and shine, and the glory of God will rest upon her.

May God help us to be faithful, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

Poland's Downfall.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 28.

Among the millions of people throughout the United States who are happy over the defeat and downfall of Luke Poland of Vermont, and the probable political revolution now in progress, * * * * * there are none who rejoice with more exceeding joy than the 150,000 people of Utah, embracing the entire population of this territory, except the carpet-baggers and federal office holders, who are of the same stripe, and even worse than the Kelloggs of Louisiana, Moseses of South Carolina, Baxters of Arkansas, *et id omne genus*. In no state or territory of the south, have the people been more abused, robbed, and plundered, than these 150,000 Mormons, without benefit to any one, save those corrupt officers who are sent here to harass the territory, and to eat out the substance of this people—and to no one man in this Union, save Newman, Grant's chaplain, do all owe such a debt of hatred as to Luke Poland. We, in common with all honest republicans, despise him because he used his official place to whitewash the Credit Mobilier thieves, then to cover up the crimes of the back-pay salary grabbers, but over and beyond all because when he passed his most infamous Poland bill he stood up in his place and told Congress a most wilful and deliberate falsehood to secure their votes, viz.: "that the Mormon people were now as disloyal to this government as the worst rebels of the south were at any time during the rebellion,"—a statement without any foundation in fact, as I will demonstrate by evidence irrefragible, if the columns of the Chicago *Times*, the only truly independent paper in the Union, will grant me a hearing. Poland's bill was emasculated in the Senate by Sargeant, of California, with the consent and approbation of Mr. Frelinghuysen, who was at the last moment satisfied that he had been imposed upon and deceived; but enough of it was left to enable the United States Marshal, district attorney, and United States commissioners to run up bills against the department of justice to the amount of from $50 to $100 each day; by vexatious and frivolous arrests, like those of the mayor and police officers of the city, simply because they quelled an incipient riot on election day, instigated by a posse of United States marshals, several of whom were drunk and determined to create a row, so as to prevent George Q. Cannon from obtaining the proper certificate of his election. In another letter I will furnish all the facts as to those arrests of the local police, by the United States officers, and show your readers that the grand object is to make the $3 every day for marshal, clerk, United States district attorney, commissioner and deputies, who attend these judicial farces.

HARD MONEY SENTIMENT.

But independent of the gross maladministration by the U. S. officers, and the infamous character of some of them, soon to be furnished from the record, the great mass of this people are in hearty unison with the opposition party; and if Utah had a vote to give, it would be cast with great unanimity for return to specie payment as soon as possible without injury to the business interests of the nation; a tariff for revenue alone; the payment of the public debt in coin at the earliest moment; the restriction of the federal power to its narrowest limits under the constitution; honesty, capacity, and integrity in the conduct and character of federal officials, and the appointment in the territories of citizens thereof as governors, judges, &c. No territory on earth ever had such a succession of scalawags, drunkards, and dead beats as Utah. Think of Shaeffer, of Freeport, Ill., as Governor, and Dead-beat Drummond as judge for a territory!

Here, where the waves of coin from California meet with greenbacks from the east, we all see, day by day, the difference between a promise by the United States to pay a dollar and a gold dollar itself, which means what it says; and the constant losses of ten per cent. in the difference of every penny in a man's purse, if going west, tells us all that greenbacks are a depreciated currency, and that every time we use one, it is at a loss of one-tenth of its face.

President Young, one of the very best business men in the nation, is now, and always has been, a hard-money man, in favor of the most rigid economy in private and public life, has an utter detestation of all debts, whether personal, municipal, or political. And behold the fruits of his wisdom. Utah to-day has a population of 150,000, with taxable property worth $40,000,000; over thirty cities; exports of ten millions per annum, and yet there is not a dollar of indebtedness either from the territory, or any city, town, or county within its limits. What is more, there never has been a public defaulter in Utah, except those of the United States officers. As we have had no case of original consumption, ague, or asthma in the physical condition of this people, so no local officer has ever even stolen one dollar of the people's money. At the close of the fiscal year, the territorial treasurer had $35,000 cash in hand, and Salt Lake City, with 20,000 people, having gas, street-railways, water, and all the needs and comforts of city life, does not owe a dollar. Nor does Brigham Young, or his church, or his people, or his railroads, owe one dollar to any king, prince, potentate, or power on earth. Yet the territory is made the foot-ball of carpet-baggers, and the residence of the meanest set of vagabonds that Grant and his clique can select to send here. All this will be demonstrated by evidence shortly, commencing with the highest officer, and going down through every grade of executive, judicial, ministerial, and Indian. — *Cor. Chicago Times.*

Our Country Contemporaries.

Ogden *Junction*, Oct. 2—

Senator Morton, of Indiana, is expected to be in Ogden on Saturday night.

A fire on Wednesday last, on the co-operative farm at Huntsville, Ogden Valley, destroyed from two to three hundred tons of hay, besides a large amount of small grain. Within ten minutes of the time the alarm was raised the whole of the property destroyed was in flames, and so rapidly did the fire spread that it was with difficulty that the threshing machine and horses could be moved to a safe distance. It is believed that the fire originated from the lighted pipe of one of the men.

Utah County *Times*, Oct. 1.

In the First Judicial District Court, in the case of Martha Stephenson *et al, vs.* Wm. Bringhurst, for slander, a verdict was rendered of seventy-five dollars damages for plaintiff.

The Judge gave notice, that on the 19th of October a session of the court would be held for the purpose of drawing thirty names, to serve as a petit jury at the November term; that in view of the great cost, no grand jury would be drawn for that term, as the present one would probably do all that would be necessary till the February term, 1875.

We received a letter from Elder John A. West, dated Laie, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, September 14th, 1874, from which we glean the following items concerning the visit of Prince Leleiohoku to Laie, during his tour around Oahu:

We expected a party of fifteen or twenty with the Prince, but when they arrived there were, besides his royal highness, twenty of his particular friends and thirty soldiers. We welcomed them by the usual salute—hurrah—which rang from the assembled crowd. After going through the usual routine of introducing, the party partook of a sumptuous supper. Among the dignitaries were Mr. G. Cummings, Chief Officer; Mr. Mires, Primate Secretary; Mr. Judd, Master of Colors; Hon. Henre Kahanu, a member of the Privy Council, Mr. Wood and several others. After supper was over by the request of the Prince, lights were arranged so as to reflect upon the beautiful green yard in front of the house where the native dancers took their position and went through the various styles of dancing, among the natives, accompanied by music.

I conversed with the prince in relation to the Book of Mormon, and the rise and progress of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, which he listened to with much interest. After breakfast the following day at the request of the Prince the people assembled in our meeting house which was pretty well filled, where he addressed them for ten or fifteen minutes, taking for his text, *E heoulu ka Lahui* (To increase the multitude.) After his highness got through he requested me to speak, which I did, putting my trust in the Lord. I told them that the Book of Mormon was the word of God to man on the earth, and it gave a history of their forefathers, and if they would hearken to the words of the book, not many generations would pass away before they became a white and delightsome people, and that they must be true to themselves with a close observance of the laws of God, in order to carry out the desire of their young Prince.

After the adjournment of the meeting the party were soon in the saddles and galloped off with cheers and waving of hats.

The party seemed pleased, as well as ourselves with the visit.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONFERENCE VISITORS

Should remember the best place in the city to purchase

CHOICE TEAS, COFFEES,

And a Full Line of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

IS AT

DAVIS'S,

Who also pay THE HIGHEST PRICE for

Dried Fruits and Grain

Of all kinds.

Goods at Wholesale or Retail, as Cheap as the Cheapest.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Call and See.

C. W. DAVIS.

4288 1y

TO RENT.

THE "MOORE HOUSE," East Temple street of the City Hall, two stories and basement, containing 21 rooms. Rent is the lowest price of any house of its dimensions. Will rent all or part, apply on the premises.

4288 tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To the Jobbing Trade and Retail Dealers of Utah.

Z. C. M. I.

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of its regular customers, as well as the Public in general, to its immense lines of all classes of MERCHANDISE, arriving daily and on exhibition, in its various Departments.

The RETAIL TRADE of the Territory can best serve their interests by replenishing their stocks from this source, and for the following reasons:

The business is conducted on the strictest principles of economy, hence the closest market prices can always be relied on.

The new goods coming in were purchased with special reference to the Fall and Winter Trade, and surpass all previous efforts.

Our abundant facilities and experience enable us not only to distance all first-class competition, but to offer inducements unrivalled in the Wholesale Trade of the Territory.

We are sole agents in Utah for many popular brands of Groceries and Hardware, which cannot be purchased elsewhere in this market.

Competent and experienced Salesmen are on hand in each Department, and the Public can rely upon having orders promptly and faithfully executed.

W. H. HOOPER, SUPT.

4288 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALTHOUGH THE ESTEY ORGANS HAVE BEEN AWARDED Over 150 First Premiums AT INDUSTRIAL FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS,

And all the best Musicians and those having a knowledge of the Organ pronounce the ESTEY far ahead of all others for Quality of Tone and Superior Workmanship, still, to please all tastes, we have decided to sell several kinds now on hand, besides the ESTEY.

PELOUBET, PELTON & Co., GEO. A. PRINCE & Co., Needham & Son, Jewett & Goodman. MASON & HAMLIN,

ANY OF WHICH WE WILL SELL ON

SIX OR TWELVE MONTHLY INSTALMENTS,

And at 20 per cent. below any other house in this city, and give 3 Months' Lessons Free.

Highest Price allowed for second-hand Organs in exchange for new ones. This advertisement is *bona fide*. Call and see for yourselves.

DAYNES & SON.

DUNFORD & SONS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers,

Have received Large Shipments

For Fall and Winter Trade

OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

Hats and Caps,

Ladies' Furs, Gents' Gloves, etc.

They invite the public to call and examine their Stock, feeling assured that they can please, both in VARIETY of STYLES and PRICES.

ORDERS FROM TOWN AND COUNTRY carefully and punctually filled, and at the Lowest Possible Prices.

4283 1y

Appleton, Noyes & Co.,

525 Main St., & 110 Washington Ave.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

Manufacturers of the celebrated

ST LOUIS CUSTOM BOOTS:

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

4288 1y

Extraordinarily EASY and CHEAP

Way of Getting a First-Class

EXTRAORDINARY!! EXTRAORDINARY!!

5 Octaves, 2 Sets Reeds, 6 Stops, Upright, Solid Walnut Case, with all the Latest Improvements,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

BAY STATE ORGAN CO., B. SHONINGER ORGAN CO.,

And Other Makers,

ORGANS

ONLY $13.50 EACH

Month, for 12 Months. Larger or Smaller Sizes at Proportionate Prices.

16 Styles to select from. Pianos on Monthly Payments.

Highest Prices allowed for Barley, Oats and Dried Fruit.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

As an evidence of the popularity of our Organ business, we will say that, since January last, to August we have sold 68 Organs, amounting to $11,722.

CALDER & CARELESS,

Wholesale Music Dealers.

TABLE KNIVES AND FORKS OF ALL KINDS,

And Exclusive Makers of

These Handles never gets loose. Is not affected by hot water. It is the most durable handle known. Always ask for the "Trade Mark, "Meriden Cutlery Company," on the blade. They are GOOD. Sold by all dealers in Cutlery.

A New Article, "PATENT IVORY," the most durable white handle known

MADE BY

The Meriden Cutlery Co., 49 Chambers St., NEW YORK.

Our Goods are kept by E. C. Ins, I. and all its branch stores, and also by the Co-operative Stores of the Territory.

d1284w13 1yeop