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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Wednesday, October 7, 1891.

A BUSINESS WOMAN.

CHICAGO has for a long time been noted for its trade in divorce methods. In fact the divorce system of that city has been characterized as a leading industry. Several hundreds of lawyers and detectives lived entirely on divorce litigation. With the exception of the Guiteau murder trial and that of the Anarchists, the most famous of Chicago's lawsuits are divorce cases. But it seems to be losing its pre-eminence in this line. A sad sleepy, smoky old Cincinnati is the city likely to bear the palm from the windy city.

A few days since, August Lawrence, a prosperous cabinet-maker of Cincinnati left his home in the morning and went to his place of business. The report says that before leaving he kissed his wife and five children. And there is no reason to disbelieve the report. However, during the day he rented a suite from his wife asking him to come home earlier than usual that evening, as the note said "to attend my wedding." Mr. Lawrence did hasten home, believing that his wife had become demented. On his arrival at home he found a marriage ceremony in progress, with his wife as one of the principals.

To say that Lawrence became furious would be to describe the situation too mildly. He indulged in public demonstration and threatened to use the axes, but his wife, or rather his ex-wife, drew from her pocket a legal document, and presented it to a wedding guest to read aloud. This was done, and then Mr. Lawrence, for the first time, learned that his wife had obtained a divorce four months previous in Chicago. He was in the to the "blushing bride," for the new husband had a residence in another part of the city, to which he was to take his bride after the ceremony was performed.

Mr. Lawrence now shows the end of bitter disappointment and perplexity. He says that marriage is an uncertain matter, and that woman's "name is fraility."

FREE SILVER LIKELY TO WIN.

THE silver question is assuming a phase favorable to the advocates of free coinage. It appears that a great material is being exported to Europe, and that gold is coming back in large quantities. Silver to the value of $600,000 left this country during the past week. Should its export continue at this rate for several weeks, we would then hear no more of the 83 cent dollar.

The Sherman act of July 14th, 1890, provides for the purchase by government of 54,000,000 ounces of silver annually, and treasury notes to be issued therefor. These are redeemable in coin, and the treasury must coin enough of silver to meet them. According to the latest estimates the production of silver for last year in the United States is less than 60,000,000 ounces. Allowing a certain proportion of this output, perhaps about 10 per cent., for the arts, then there is very little left for foreign markets. The Sherman act absorbs the whole native product of silver in this country, hence, should the export of the metal continue for a few weeks the main argument of the anti-free-coinage men would be entirely set aside.

In Europe silver circulates on a par with gold, and is coined in a ratio of 15½ to 1 of the latter. It seems unreasonable then to imagine that silver which is worth over from $1.20 to an ounce, could be brought over here and sold for $1.29. Before any trade to this line could be effectively accomplished, European nations should actually reconstruct their coinage system, and there is very little probability of such a reform.

Gold is coming back to the United States at present to pay for our products. This shows that after all the only way in which the precious metals can go from one country to another is in settlement of trade balances, and not by trading in the metals themselves. The country which continues to export more than it imports will eventually possess the largest quantity of both gold and silver. It must, however, not be forgotten, that by means of American tourists a great deal of gold leaves this country yearly, for which there is no reciprocal trade. European tourists do not to a corresponding extent visit this country hence the balance of gold to this line is against us. If American pleasure-seekers and sight-seekers would spend their holidays in Colorado, Utah, Alaska and California, then part of the gold question would be settled.

Miss Estelle Parker, age of the intelligent young women of Philadelphia is engaged to marry a clergyman. Her taste is more commendable than that of the fellow who marries a coachman.

P. C. Stice of Fort Dodge, Iowa, a preacher, has expended by the Methodist Episcopal conference for keeping bad horses. Mr. Stice a few days ago sold his horses and bought a high grade safety bicycle. He will now apply for reinstatement. Will the conference draw a line at bicycles?

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

THIRD DAY.

Afternoon Session.

Singing by the choir.

Prayer by Elder John Nicholson.

President George Q. Cannon said the first business in order would be to hear the report of the committee appointed at the beginning of this Conference to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the assemblage upon certain miscellaneous matters mostly pertaining thereto, especially.

The committee not being ready to report, Apostle A. H. Lund was called upon to speak.

Apostle Anthon H. Lund

urged the Saints to carry out the instructions they had received in this Conference. Since last Conference we have reached another station on our journey, and in that time God has been fulfilling his promises. The days of the times are significant. On each occasion we feel it is good to examine ourselves and see for where we stand. Our companies have left the region of land assigned us and we are now in a wilder country. We should sustain the Sunday schools and Church schools and every institution in the midst of Zion.

Apostle Abraham H. Cannon

said he did not think he knew anyone could have attended this Conference without being profoundly impressed with the testimonies given. There had been a spirit accompanying the the words spoken which must have carried conviction to the hearts of all present. He was convinced of the ultimate triumph of this work, for God has established it.

He was sorry to hear of the statements which had been circulated against his people, reference to which was made this morning. He could wend back over his own short life, and he could tell remarkable over to have been a single word uttered either by his parents or those in authority in this Church leading to plots to be said a disrespect for the government under which he lived. On the contrary, all that had been spoken to his hearing went to increase in his breast a love for that government, which God Himself had established, and for the Constitution which He inspired great and wise men to write. His grief was great concerning some of the false reports made against the Latter-day Saints. He believed that there existed a conspiracy yet to drive them from their homes and to take possession of the lands which God has so manifestly blessed. Yet they he believed their presence in once existed among the people the feeling that they were not desired to remain in this territory, but that they must seek a resting place in other wheres. Hence, the tendency, which he deplored, to some extent prevailed among the Saints, that they must withdraw from the United States, seek homes in other places, and dwell the land to which God had led them through the inspiration of His servants. This was the Zion of our God, these were the mountains of Israel, these were the valleys upon which He blessings had been showered and, and this was the spot where they would develop into a great and mighty people. He believed that the temple of the latter-day Saints, the great temple upon which a pillar of light should alike by night and upon which a cloud should by day would be established in Jackson county, Mo., and that it would be built with the aid and assistance of this people, connected with others who would assist in the work. But when the Saints went to Jackson county it would not be with the rattle of the drum, with crown sword and fixed bayonet, but with the pale of peace waving and calling the nations to come unto the glory of God and partake of the blessings which God had in store for the honest in heart. He hoped that our young men and women would feel in their hearts that those valleys were their homes, the places where they were to grow and develop, and not feel to separate and find their abode elsewhere. Here let them exercise their efforts for the furtherance of God's work, so that the people of all nations might come, feeling that here would be administered with a righteous hand.

It was announced that the committee on resolutions had completed its building and were ready to report. The Conference voted unanimously to hear the committee.

The following were then read by Hon. John T. Caine:

COMMITTEE REPORT.

Misrepresentations of the Utah Commission Considered.

President Wilford Woodruff and members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in General Conference assembled:

Brethren and Sisters—Your committee appointed to formulate an expression of the Conference relative to certain statements made by the members of the Utah Commission in their report to the Secretary of the Interior for the year 1891, beg leave to submit the accompanying resolutions and resolutions, and recommend their adoption by the Conference.

Very respectfully,

JOHN TAYLOR,
JOHN W. TAYLOR,
GEO. W. PETERSON,
JOHN T. CAINE,
M. ELLERBECK,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 5, 1891.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, the Utah Commission, with one exception, in their report to the Secretary of the Interior for the year 1891, have seen fit to make certain misrepresentations concerning the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and to recommend legislation hostile to religious liberty and rights;

Resolved, that we, the people assembled in this Conference, do hereby declare to the people of the United States and the world, that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and its members are loyal to the Constitution and laws of the United States and to the government established under it;

Resolved, that we do hereby declare to the people of the United States and the world, that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and its members are loyal to the principles of liberty and to the rights of all men, and that we have never taught, nor do we teach, any principle or practice which would be subversive of the rights of any people, or which would be in violation of the laws of any nation;

Resolved, that we do hereby declare to the world that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and its members are loyal to the principles of liberty and to the rights of all men, and that we have never taught, nor do we teach, any principle or practice which would be subversive of the rights of any people, or which would be in violation of the laws of any nation;

Resolved, that we do not and never have been guilty of any such outrages as mentioned among the numerous charges made by the Utah Commission in their report to the Secretary of the Interior for the year 1891, but we have ever taught our people to be law-abiding, honest, industrious, and good citizens, and that we have never taught or believed that it has been a principle in our religion to violate any ordinances in the country we are entirely outside of usage.

Resolved, that we do hereby declare that the statements contained in the report of the Utah Commission, that such outrages have been committed as we are mentioning, and that we are not against the government of the United States, are unfounded and false.

Resolved, that we do hereby declare that the statements of the Commission, and in particular that of Commissioner Parker, that the practice of polygamy was adopted as a principle of our religion, and that we teach and practice it, are false and malicious, and that we have never taught or believed that it has been a principle in our religion, and that our enemies in the country are entirely outside of truth.

Resolved, that we do hereby declare that the statement contained in the report of the Utah Commission, that we are not against the government of the United States, and that we are disloyal to it, is false, and that we have never taught our people to be disloyal to the government of the United States, and that we have never taught our people to be disloyal to the government of the United States, and that we have never taught our people to be disloyal to the government of the United States