

EVENING NEWS. PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK. **DAVID O. CALDER.** EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. Wednesday, March 21, 1875. **GENERAL CONFERENCE.** The Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter- day Saints will be held in the Tab- ernacle in this City, commencing on Tuesday next, April 6th, at 10 o'clock a.m. **BRIGHAM YOUNG,** **GEORGE A. SMITH,** **DANIEL H. WELLS.** **NEWS OF THE DAY.** —Fifty thousand dollars dam- age by fire, at Fairbury, Ills. —France is afraid of the Colo- rado potato bug, and in order to prevent its appearance in that country, the government has pro- hibited the importation of Ameri- can potatoes. —Ex-Governor Campbell, of Wyoming Territory, has gone to Washington for the purpose of as- suming the position of Assistant Secretary of State. —A dispatch from Astoria, Oregon, says they had the heaviest gale ever known there last Sunday. —The trustees of the Lick Fund refuse to resign their trust. —A. C. Barstow, of Rhode Is- land, has been appointed a member of the Indian Bureau Commission. —The Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana and Speaker Hahn, of the State legislature, denounce as a fraud the appropriation bill pro- posed yesterday by Kellogg. —The Catholic priest of Beaver Meadows, Pa., yesterday induced a band of riotous miners to disperse. —The late Captain General of Cuba, in a memorial to King Al- fonso, makes grave charges against his predecessor, General Jovellar, in reference to his administration in the island. —The French government has agreed to the terms of the Berne Postal Convention. —The Pope revokes his ex- communication of the Old Catho- lics of Switzerland. —A London despatch says that, according to the present indica- tions, Ireland and the north of England will be well represented at the Philadelphia Centennial. —It is said that the yellow fever is epidemic at Havana. —There has been a better feel- ing in financial circles in New York to-day. **THE CALIFORNIA LICK.** THE people of San Francisco and of California generally are very much exercised concerning their philanthropic millionaire, Mr. James Lick. Mr. Lick was very sick a time back, and he concluded to give away most of his vast prop- erty before he died, for divers be- nevolent and public purposes, such as \$700,000 for an observatory at Lake Tahoe, to certain asylums and relief societies \$25,000, to found an Old Ladies' Home \$100,000, for es- tablishing and maintaining free baths \$150,000 and \$250,000, for a school of mechanical arts \$300,000, etc. His relatives were cut off with paltry sums of from \$2,000 to \$5,000 each. The property was turned over to seven trustees nominated by him, and they went to work to dispose of it according to the behest. As the business proceeded Mr. Lick became dissatisfied with the action of the trustees, quarrelled with them, and finally wrote to them that when he executed the deed of trust he supposed he had but a short time to live, and the instrument was made without due considera- tion. But his health improving, he had concluded to rectify serious mistakes and errors in the instru- ment, and he wished the trustees to stay their work, to resign, and to reinvest him with the subject of the trust, that he might administer it in accordance with his more mat- ured designs, and that the works of benevolence contemplated there- in might be well started while he was alive. The trustees decline to resign, stating that they had no power to do so, nor to reconvey to Mr. Lick the subject of the trust. Mr. Lick immediately had a re- vocation of the trust filed in the recorder's office. The trustees declare that they will continue Mr. Lick's action in revoking the deed of trust in the courts to the extremity of the law, which shows that they don't like to give up the handling of a hand- some property like that. Altogether it is a very pretty quarrel, and neither Mr. Lick nor the trust- ees are likely to make much moral capital out of it. **SENSATIONAL CORRESPOND- ENCE.** SALT LAKE has always been a place whence and concerning which much sensational correspondence by mail and telegraph has been in- vaded in, some of it of the most foolish and ridiculous kind, perfect Munchausenian. The end of the time for such indulgence is not yet come, nor perhaps will it until it is plain that it will no longer pay to exaggerate, misrepresent, and slan- der. Among the latest falsely-colored statements from this City to the press at a distance are the following to the San Francisco Chronicle, in correspondence written in the in- terests of the unscrupulous ring in this City: "Salt Lake City, March 25.—Yester- day the general subject of con- versation everywhere seemed to be the quite unexpected acquittal of Ricks. It was generally believed that the jury, constituted as it was —nine Mormons and three Gentiles —would fail to agree, and probably might convict, so conclusive and direct was the evidence. But when his acquittal was announced a gen- eral feeling of surprise was mani- fested, which soon turned into in- dignation, and many of the leading business men of the city were quite free in expressing their uncon- sideration of this unaccountable action of a sworn jury, and even went so far as to hint at the formation of an organization to enforce summary justice in cases where such crim- inals escape punishment at the hands of a Mormon jury under the influence and direction of the Mor- mon Church. "Prior to the passage of the 'Poland Bill,' the trial by jury was obsolete, except in a few cases, by consent of both parties. This bill was looked forward to as the panacea of all evils and crimes, Mor- mon and Gentile. Under the Pro- visions a Probate Judge is author- ized to select one hundred names, and the U. S. Marshal a hundred names, to serve as jurors for the term. The property qualification is necessary, only the juror must be a citizen and able to read and write English. The Probate Judge, being a Mormon, is supposed to select none but Mormons, and the Marshal goes out among the Gentiles for jurors. This seems to be fair—or at least a standard as far as numbers are concerned; but yet it does not work well, and this jury system is considered but a slight improvement, in any, over the former one—which was con- sidered worse than none at all. It seems that the great difficulty is, that in most or all the im- portant murder and lascivious cohabitation cases, in which Mormons are criminals, the Gen- tiles have formed opinions as to the guilt of the accused parties, and when their names are drawn as jurors and themselves placed on oath they have the honesty to say so; and that, on the other hand, the Mormons are not an inquisitive or talkative people; they seldom say or hear anything outside of the church, and, as a rule, never read the newspapers; consequently their minds are not made up on any question, except on the Mormon ques- tion, and their fidelity to the church and its members. Further, they deny the right of any judicial tribunal, or any other power on earth, except the inspired Mormon priesthood, to administer an oath, and do not consider such an oath binding on their consciences in the least. The consequence is the Gen- tiles are dissatisfied, and the jury mainly, if not altogether, consist of Mormons, as heretofore. This cer- tainly is not the fault of the Poland bill; but it may be attributed to hard swearing and elastic consci- ences." To those acquainted with the situation here, it is needless to point out the villainous misrepresen- tations in the above, while read- ers at a distance will do well to reject it all, and everything else of the kind from the same source, or any other. **MORMON PROSELYTISM.** THE Pittsburgh Leader of March 22, commenting upon the recent baptism of the tribe of 150 Sheebit Indians at St. George, says— "This is not quite such a whole- sale conversion as that recorded by us the other day, when fifty thou- sand Prussian Gaitarians were brought into the Orthodox fold of the Greek church by a prompt and effective administration of the ministrations of the knot, but it is nevertheless the most wholesale piece of missionary success that has been recorded in a long time. It transcends the Russian preced- ent in the fact that these Sheebits came voluntarily to baptism, and it transcends the successes of our evangelical mission, in that it is sweepingly successful among the very race that our Protestant churches find the hardest to bring under gospel influences—namely, the North American Indians. "We are rather curious to know whether our religious people of this vicinity will be more inclined to rejoice or to mourn over this Mor- mon conversion of Indians. We should very much like to see some of our religious weeklies to take the case and discuss it from their standpoint. We suspect there are many Christians who would think that it were better for the Indians to remain as they are than to be converted to the Mormon gospel. As it is in Joseph Smith. We are very sure, however, that this is a mistaken view. The Mormon gospel is not so frightful as many people think it. At the worst it is a social and priestly dispensation, includ- ing polygamy, than that of Moses. Nay, as it has no slavery in its code, which Moses had, it is that much more auspicious. Certainly, compared with the social and reli- gious life of the savages which invest it, Mormonism is the sun and civilization itself. It holds to all the cardinal doctrines on which our churches lay so much stress—belief in the Trinity, in the atonement, in the resurrection, in the whole Bible, and especially in Christ; and if to these it has added a good many new revelations, they all have Scriptural precedent." While in industry, honesty, frugal- ity, desire to learn and improve, and adaptability to civilized influ- ences, the Mormons will compare favorably with any people. "We therefore look upon the con- version of Indians to Mormonism as an unalloyed good, a decided advance, the conversion of nomad, useless savages to a useful life, the first step toward making Indians not taxed good citizens. And we see no reason why the government should not as well encourage the Mormon propaganda in this direc- tion as that of the Presbyterians, Catholics, Methodists and Quakers, in their labors for the conver- sion and elevation of the red men." **Judicial Discretion, Moderation, and Insight wanted in Utah.** It is announced that the govern- ment, in the removal of Judge Mc- Keen, does not intend to abandon its policy in regard to polygamy, though what that policy is, cannot be determined by any of its results. Ever since the appointment of Judge McKean difficulties have arisen in the administration of jus- tice in Utah, and the settlement of the jurisdiction of courts in Utah. The frequent conflicts between the vari- ous interests have rendered the ad- ministration of justice no easy mat- ter. Judge McKean has been the uncertain and more difficult by his want of discretion and his non-judi- cial temperament. We know noth- ing of the judicial qualifications of his successor; but it is to be hoped that he will be able to exer- cise that discretion, moderation and insight which have long been want- ing in Utah.—*Albany Law Journal.* **"Then You Can Pitch In."** The Leader noted a few days since that the female in question, whose liberal allowance of alimony was the subject of the case, had been removed from the bench of the United States court in Utah, had been engaged to deliver a lec- ture at Salt Lake, on the Cleve- land and Pittsburgh railway. This was the subject of an editorial on the subject, referred frankly to the life and reputation—a course which appears to have rather startled the female in question. The people from the severity with which they have been contemplating the com- ing intellectual feat on the social status of "Margaret" King. She had been engaged to lecture for the Sunday-school, and the Sunday-school at Sloan station