

Tuesday, February 3, 1890.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

MONDAY, FEB. 9th, 1890

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

MAYOR.
FERAMORZ LITTLE.
ALDERMEN.
First Municipal Ward,
E. F. SHEETS.
Second Municipal Ward,
HENRY DUNWOODY.
Third Municipal Ward,
A. H. RALEIGH.
Fourth Municipal Ward,
DAVID O. CALDER.
Fifth Municipal Ward,
ALEX. C. EPPER.
COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH BOOTH,
JACOB WEILER,
JOHN CLARK,
THOS. E. TAYLOR,
HARRISON SPERRY,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
JOHN HENRY SMITH,
O. F. WHITNEY,
FRANCIS ARMSTRONG.
RECORDERS.
JOHN T. CAINE.
TREASURER.
PAUL A. SCHETTLER.
MARSHAL.
ANDREW BURT.
ASSESSOR AND COLLECTOR.
JOHN R. WINDER.

THE MUNICIPAL TICKET.

The ticket which appears at the head of our columns will, we believe, receive the endorsement of a very large majority of the citizens of Salt Lake City. This will be shown next Monday at the polls. The only objection we have heard against the nomination for Mayor is the "third term" scarecrow. There is nothing in it. If a man has proven his fitness for an official position, continuation therein as long as he labors for the public benefit and not for private interest, only increases his qualifications and his usefulness. Still we would not advocate a life tenure, because, when men have the assurance that they will not be removed from office, the best of them are liable to exhibit the common weakness of human nature when clothed with permanent authority.

The important work of building the new canal for the benefit of this city will be under able supervision in the hands of Mayor Little, and we believe this is universally conceded. Perhaps there are other men well qualified to perform efficiently all the duties expected of the Mayor. We do not dispute this for a moment. But the gentleman re-nominated has demonstrated his ability to the satisfaction of the people, and at this juncture we think it is a safe and wise movement.

Many changes have been made among the other offices in the City Council, but not sufficiently numerous to do injury to the interests of the municipality. Enough is left of the former element to secure a thorough understanding of current business and explain the reasons for previous measures should they be called in question, and the new incumbents will soon unite in harmony with the older members in practical labor for the good of the city. They are all men of intelligence, and while youthful vigor and sharpness are introduced there is enough of staid experience to "steady the ark" and hold the "balance of power."

We expect to see a large vote at the election. We hope to see it almost solid for the People's Ticket. We say almost because in this city where the population is "considerably mixed," it cannot be expected that the electors will all vote one way. However, we advise all our friends, ladies and gentlemen, who have the right to vote to the polls and exercise the elective franchise, which we consider to be a duty devolving upon all who hold that power.

THE THREE KINGS IN ZARAHEMLA.

MOSIAH, THE YOUNGER.

Mosiah was a worthy son of his noble ancestors. He inherited their many virtues; his boldness for the truth, his love of righteousness, his exactingness, his abounding mercy, his unflinching faith, his peerless magnanimity, his absorbing regard for the rights and liberties of his fellows, all mark him as one of the noblest of a noble age, an age that was graced by the lives of his glorious father and self-denying sons, by the martyr Abinadi and Gideon and by the two Almas who stand towering above the common average of humanity in the greatness of their intellects, the strength of their faith and the vigor of their lives in righteous actions spent. A galaxy of high priests that only on rare occasions bless our fallen earth by their simultaneous presence.

Mosiah was born in the land of Zarahemla, 154 or 155 years before the coming of Christ. He was instructed in all the wisdom of the Nephites, and trained up in youth in the fear of the Lord. By the direction of the Almighty he was consecrated by his father to succeed him on the throne, which ceremony was attended to at the time the whole nation had gathered to listen to the words of their aged and beloved ruler, and had covenanted with God to be His servants ever after. There in the presence of his future subjects, under the shadow of the Holy Ghost, he was set apart to rule a people who were all godly, whose sins were all forgiven through their abiding faith in the unborn Savior. Could a king come to a throne under more auspicious circumstances? Found peace with all outside his dominions, and within its borders, union, content, prosperity, satisfaction, happiness, and what is more, righteousness. How significant, how propitious was his inauguration, all the nation were his witnesses, all accepted him with

joy as heaven's choice and the people's hope, all unitedly cried "God save the king." Mosiah was thirty years old when he assumed the kingly authority, and he reigned three years while his aged father remained amongst men, to advise, to strengthen, to direct his less experienced son. These three years were years of continued and uninterrupted peace.

It will be remembered that during the days of King Benjamin a company of men under a leader named Zeniff, from the land of Nephi, returned to the land of Nephi. From the day of their departure to that of King Benjamin's death, not a word had been heard from them by any of their anxious friends. As years rolled on, and no tidings came of either their destruction or prosperity, the people wearied Zarahemla with their yearning to permit some of them to go back to the land of Nephi to endeavor to find their lost friends. At last Mosiah consented, and shortly after Zeniff, with a company of men started under the leadership of a descendant of Zarahemla, named Ammon, who was a strong and mighty man. This company wandered forty days in the wilderness, not knowing the direct route, before they reached the land of Nephi. The history of this detached branch of the olive tree of Israel does not properly belong to the life of Mosiah, but it is necessary to state that Ammon, by the help of the Lord and the endeavors of the enslaved people, succeeded in delivering them from bondage and in leading them to Zarahemla, where their arrival was hailed with great joy. This joy was greatly increased some little time after by the arrival of another body of this same people. These were certain ones who embraced the gospel in the reign of the tyrant Noah (the son of Zeniff) and on that account were cruelly persecuted. The second company was led by the godly Alma (the elder) and on their arrival by far the greater portion of the children of those who had left with Zeniff had returned to Zarahemla. We cannot tell definitely the exact time of the arrival of either of these companies at the Nephite capital, but the inference is that the period that intervened was not a long one, as Mosiah, shortly after the arrival of Alma and his people, gathered all the Nephites that they might at the one and the same time listen to the history of both. If Alma had not arrived shortly after Ammon, it is quite supposable that Mosiah would have gathered his people to welcome the first arrivals, as the preservation of Alma and his fellow Christians was not known to those who accompanied Ammon.

The inhabitants of Zarahemla at this time were considered Nephites, and his companions were the most numerous. But the Nephites, though the last comers to Zarahemla, were the governing race, and the kingdom had been conferred upon none but those who were the descendants of Nephi. The Nephites ruled by the right of their higher civilization, the possession of the records and the authority of the holy priesthood. There is a strange fact with regard to the inhabitants of South America at this time, it is that the Lamanites were twice as numerous as the combined people of Nephi and Zarahemla. This may have been owing to the fact that when any defection occurred among the Nephites, the dissatisfied portions of the community generally went over to the Lamanites and became absorbed in that race.

When Mosiah had gathered his people and they became two bodies, he had the records of Zeniff and Alma read to them, at the hearing of which they were greatly amazed, but when they beheld the newcomers they were filled with exceeding great joy, mingled with sadness for the loss of their kindred slain by the inhuman Lamanites, and many tears were shed for these departed ones. When they listened to the marvelous deliverances wrought by Heaven in behalf of Alma and his faithful few, the assembled thousands raised their voices on high and gave thanks to God. Still another shade of feeling came across their sympathetic hearts, even of pain and anguish for the polluted and polluted state of their Lamanite brethren.

Taking advantage of the presence of so many of his subjects, Mosiah addressed them on such matters as he deemed necessary and desirable. At his request Alma also taught them. When assembled in large bodies, Alma went from one multitude to another, preaching repentance and faith in the Lord. After hearing his counsel, Limhi (the grandson of Zeniff), who had been king of the people in the land of Nephi, requested to be baptized, and so did all his people. Then Alma baptized them in the waters of Alma. Alma afterwards by Mosiah's direction, went through the land, organizing and establishing churches and ordaining priests and teachers over every church. And there were seven churches (or branches of the one true Christian church) established in the land of Zarahemla.

In the course of years many of the rising generation grew up heedless to the word of God. These were mostly such as were too young to enter into covenant with the Lord. King Benjamin anointed Mosiah to be his successor. Not only did they themselves reject the doctrines of the atonement, the resurrection and other gospel principles, but they led away many of the members of the Church into darkness and iniquity, and abused, reviled and persecuted those who remained faithful to the cause of Christ. Neither the fear of the civil nor of the divine law, restrained them. Their course and that of those in the Church who gave way to evil doing gave much trouble and caused deep anxiety to Mosiah and Alma, the latter now the representative High Priest. When sought in prayer, the Lord directed what action should be taken with transgressors in the Church, and after due consultation with his priests, with Alma and others, Mosiah issued a proclamation of equality to all his people, forbidding all his subjects to persecute, vex or abuse their brethren on account of faith or religion, and announcing that in matters of conscience all men were equal before the law and all were subjects of his protection. Still it required a greater than an earthly king to bring to naught the evil intents and unwarranted conduct of the disbelievers, who were greatly encouraged in their misdeeds by the fact that the King's four sons and one of the sons of Alma were their leaders. But Heaven interposed. An angel visited them, rebuked them to a sense of their罪愆. They repented, reformed and became as valiant in the defense of the cause of truth as they had before been bold in persecuting it.

In these days there was much peace in the land of Zarahemla. The Lord blessed the people and they became very numerous and wealthy. They spread abroad on the face of the earth, building large cities and villages in all quarters of the land. How significant! When Benjamin was king, his people appear to have all resided in and immediately around the city of Zarahemla, as the king directed his son to gather them at the Temple on the morrow, and on the morrow they were all there, which would have been impossible had they lived any great distance from headquarters. We judge that at that time the majority inhabited the city and farmed the land contiguous, while a few resided on the outlying farms, very much after the manner of the residents of many of the settlements in Utah to-day. Up to this time no other city than Zarahemla is mentioned in the scriptures, but now the people began to spread abroad, building, as the historian states, "large cities and villages in all quarters of the land." We may reasonably suppose that at this epoch were founded the cities of Aaron, Ammonihah, Gidoni, Mani, Melek and others mentioned in the annals of the succeeding twenty years.

The sons of Mosiah, (named respectively Ammon, Aaron, Omner and Himni), now zealously strove to repair all the injuries that had been done to the church. They traveled through all the land of Zarahemla preaching the gospel and narrating the marvelous incidents that attended their conversion to God. Their labors brought forth abundant fruit and many were brought to a knowledge of divine truth through their instrumentality. But this did not satisfy their souls, they longed to carry the glad tidings of salvation to the benighted Lamanites, ignoring their wisdom and despising the pains of such a mission, they pleaded with their father many days for his consent for them to go to the land of Nephi. The bloodthirsty, revengeful character of the Lamanites was too well known to the king for him to think of his sons going into their midst, without causing him some degree of dread and apprehension, but he had no desire to quench their holy zeal towards God and their love towards their unfortunate fellow-men, least that he should sin by so doing, and rob thousands of the opportunity of hearing the everlasting truth, though he feared the work of mankind is saved. He therefore inquired of the Lord. The answer came, "Let them go, for many shall believe on their words, and they shall have eternal life. I will deliver thy sons out of the hands of the Lamanites." With this divine assurance Mosiah consented, and shortly after, with some other missionaries whom they had chosen, these four valiant God-fearing youths started on their perilous mission.

Mosiah now felt that it was time that the question of the succession to the throne should be settled. In his magnanimity he sent among the people to learn whom they would have for their king. The people chose his son Aaron, but Aaron would not accept the royal power, his heart was set upon the conversion of his fellow-men. He would not be king, he would be a servant of the people. The refusal troubled the mind of Mosiah; he apprehended difficulties if Aaron at some future time should change his mind and demand his rights. Mosiah therefore issued another address to his much loved subjects, as usual full of the spirit of Divine wisdom and love. In it, after recounting the peculiarities of the situation, he says: Let us be wise and consider these things, for we have no right to destroy any man, neither should we have a right to appoint in his stead. If my son should turn again to his pride and vain things, he would recall the things which he had said, and claim his right to the kingdom, which would cause him and also this people to commit much sin. Therefore, I will be your king the remainder of my days; nevertheless, let us appoint judges, to judge this people according to the law, and we will newly arrange the affairs of this people, for we will appoint wise men to be judges that will judge this people according to the commandments of God.

Inspired and directed by the Lord, the king further advised many modifications of the law, so that all things might be done by the voice of the people. These modifications were gladly accepted by the people as they gave them more extended liberty and a voice in all important national affairs. This modification or modification of the law was substantially the constitution of the Nephite commonwealth. Within the limitations prescribed by the law, enacted, and it was the rule of life among the Nephites until they, in their increased wickedness, trampled it under foot. The knowledge of the law was a knowledge of the rights of the people, and as a law-maker Mosiah may be ranked among the most eminent of his race. We regard him as, in some respects, the Moses, in others the Alfred the Great, of his age and nation. But besides being a king he was also a seer, the gift of interpreting strange tongues and languages was his. By this gift he translated from the twenty-four plates recently found by the people of King Limhi, the record of the Jaredites. No wonder that a man possessed of such gifts, so full of magnanimity of heart and liberality of spirit, so just and merciful in the administration of the government, so perfect in his private life, should be esteemed more than any man by his subjects, and that they waxed strong in their love towards him. As a king, he was a father to them, but as a prophet, seer and revelator he was the source from whence divine wisdom flowed unto them. We must go back to the days of the Jaredite patriarchs to find the source of these three gifts in the two Mosiahs and Benjamin, when monarchs ruled by right divine and men were prophets, priests and kings by virtue of Heaven's gifts and God's will.

His sons having started on their mission to the Lamanites, Mosiah chose Alma, the younger—now the most conspicuous man in the kingdom—and conferred on him the custody of the sacred plates and the associate holy things. The Elder Alma made this same son the predecessor of High Priest of the Church, and the people chose him for their first chief judge. The Church, the records, the nation all being thus provided for, Mosiah passed away to the joys of eternity. He was sixty-three years old and he had ruled his people in righteousness thirty-three years. When he passed away no funeral convulsions wrecked the ship of state, the political atmosphere was calm, the people joyfully assumed their new responsibilities and the rest of the judges succeeded the last of the kings without causing one disturbing wavelet on the placid waters of the national life.

The reader must not confound the Ammon with Ammon, the son of Mosiah. In relating the death of Mosiah the historian states: "And it came to pass that Mosiah died also, in the thirty and third year of his reign, being thirty and three years old, making him five hundred and ninety years of age. He was born in the year of the world, 1000 B.C., but if the writer meant that 500 years, fully passed, (B.C.) that his death occurred, (in which opinion we believe) then he was born one year later (B.C. 1001). The Nephites appear to have made no very few mistakes in their chronology, as Mosiah died about 1000 B.C., when we are told, 'that they had almost reached the land of the Lamanites, when the Lord commanded him to go to the land of Nephi, where he was to be king. The history of later years recognized the divine origin of this remark, we see that the historians of the Nephites and accepted by the people.'

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

EASTERN.

Irish View of Farnell's American Statements.
NEW YORK, 3.—The Herald's Dublin special says: Mr. Farnell's unwarranted attacks upon the Mansion House committee for the relief of the distress as telegraphed are regarded as utterly unbecomingly and unwisely. The Mansion House committee is entirely non-political in its character. Each of its 300 local committees consists of Protestant and Catholic clergy, the most respectable people of the neighborhood, and in many cases some of Mr. Farnell's personal friends are connected with them.

Speculators Disappointed.
The Herald's Washington special says: Speculators, adventurers, contractors and others who have a week or two past been snuffing the air, and have spread over the west from here rumors of war within six months, and of European alliance against the United States, cannot conceal their disappointment over the official statement telegraphed last Friday, night, that the French government had formally notified this government that the enterprises of Lesseps is of an entirely private nature and has no political color or protection at all.

Heavy Snowstorm.
At exactly midnight a snowstorm commenced here, which still continues. It is the heaviest of the season and locomotion is impeded in all directions.

De Lesseps's Canal.
The Herald says of De Lesseps's canal: If his route is the better one by all means let it be adopted. There has been a curious change in the attitude of our engineers towards the project of Lesseps. It is but a short time since they derided his plans and declared them impracticable, and they now betay alarm lest he should put them into execution. None of the eminent engineers who were with him at the isthmus doubts their feasibility, provided he commands the necessary capital. A tide level canal will be found times as costly as one with locks, but there it would have great advantages both in safety and quickness. The canal would necessarily be higher, but there would be a compensation in the time and rates. When the estimates have been completed, it will be for capitalists to decide which form of canal they would prefer. It is certain that they will acquiesce in the canal proposed by our government, which is in the course, be refused, except on just and reasonable conditions. Meanwhile, it is better to encourage the enterprise than to kill it at all.

San Francisco and New York Restaurants.
The Tribune has a long letter on Frisco's restaurants, as compared with those of New York, showing they are much cheaper and better than ours.

Knocked Down.—A little son of Mr. John Leavitt was accidentally knocked down by a hack last evening and severely cut about the head. He is now quite comfortable.

The Ladies' Problem.
Ladies who are not beautiful naturally desire to become so, and those who possess the charm are equally desirous to prolong its stay. The question is, as to the means. "GLENN'S SUPREMACY SOAP" solves the problem rationally. It diffuses over the complexion a transparency and smoothness of porcelain which the fairest of her sex might desire, and its effects are more permanent than those of any of the deleterious cosmetics in use. It gives to the face a natural, healthy, glowing, removing every blemish, and it has the great merit of being a purely vegetable preparation. Beware of counterfeits. See the name, CHATTERTON, Proprietor, printed on each packet, without which none is genuine. Sold by druggists at 25 cents; three cakes, 50 cents. Attention is also called to "HILL'S INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE" which, as regards durability and brilliancy of color, has certainly no superior here in this side of the Atlantic. Depot, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York. deodew

BORN.
In this city, February 2d, 1890, to Emma L., wife of T. E. Taylor, a son.

In this city, Sunday February 1, 1890, to the wife of Edward McMillan, a daughter.

DIED.
At Spanish Fork, January 23d, 1890, of tetanus and gathering in the head, JOHN C., son of John F. and Mary Nelson, aged 2 years and 8 months, late of Leicester, England.

In the Sixth Ward, February 2d, 1890, of erysipelas, ALICE MAX, daughter of Edwin and Sarah Robinson Rushton, aged 5 years and 3 days.

Funeral services at residence of parents, at 10 o'clock, Wednesday, February 4th, 1890.

WANTED.
A GOOD GIRL to do general house work. Apply at this Office.

NOTICE

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Utah Southern Railroad Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the General National Bank, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, February 21st, 1890, at 11 o'clock.

H. S. YOUNG, Secretary.

Another Indian Uprising Feared.
A dispatch from Fort Buford, D. T., says: On the 25th of January a Grosventre Indian named Groventure camp and captured a herd of ponies. Next day a war party of Grosventres after riding 40 miles attacked the ranchmen and joined battle with them. Several and bloody, 15 men being killed and the stock recaptured. The Grosventre braves are much excited and a general uprising along the Yellowstone is feared early in the spring.

Hospital and Immense Buried.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., 3.—Milwaukee County Hospital, located on the country farm in the town of Wauwatosa, burned this morning. On account of the books being burned, the exact number of inmates is not known, but it is supposed there were over 80; 20 were carried out and others made their own escape. Two bodies have been recovered, one Christian Nelson, the other not known. The walls of the building are so hot that several bodies are yet among the ruins. Loss about \$50,000. Origin supposed to be a defective fuse.

To Be Hanged.
NEWTON, N. J., 3.—Frederick Now is the time for Dealers and others to lay in their Spring Stock.

Crill, convicted of the murder of his daughter, has been sentenced to be hanged April 8th.

A Bold Band Grabber.

PHILADELPHIA, 3.—A young man grabbed from the office of the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Co., yesterday, 14 one thousand dollar bonds of the Crane Iron Co.

NEWARK, N. J., 3.—Gen. John Brisson, formerly member of Congress from Pennsylvania, has died.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Captain Eads has arrived here from Europe where he has been for several months, studying the construction of the Suez Canal, and other engineering feats with the view of perfecting a plan for a ship canal across the Isthmus. He has had a hearing before the House committee on the inter-oceanic canal in behalf of his scheme which is to construct a railway or tramway across capable of lifting ocean ships over.

A Candidate for Hag's Place.
A very strong feeling exists in favor of the appointment of Major Geo. M. Dockwood, chief clerk of the Indian Bureau, to be commissioner of Indian Affairs. Dockwood is one of the ablest officers of the department, fully familiar with all details of the Indian office and specially fitted to transact its duties. He possesses the closest confidence of the President and Secretary Salm.

Desperate Condition of Colorado.
Yesterday Senator Teller, Gov. Pitkin and State Senator Peck, of Colorado, called upon Gen. Sherman and the Secretary of War and laid before them a petition from the citizens of Ouray, Dallas, Portland and other towns in Colorado, asking military protection from the Indians. The signers of these petitions represent about 50,000 families, who are in a very embarrassing and alarming situation. The hostile Ute Indians are encamped here, and are committing depredations and will not permit the passage of any wagons containing supplies. Food in these towns is becoming very scarce, and unless relief and protection is at once sent they will perish from hunger, and if they attempt to pass the hostile camp, are in danger of their lives. While these white people are suffering for food, they complain that the hostile Indians are being well fed by the government, and that not satisfied with this they seize and appropriate everything in the way of food sent to the settlements. These petitions, which set forth at length and in detail this wretched condition, were sent to Gov. Pitkin at Denver, and forwarded to him here. Secretary Ramsey and Gen. Sherman both expressed great anxiety to do something to aid these people, but they could not give any definite answer, it would be considered a violation of status quo understanding of the treaty with the Indians. Gen. Sherman said that if he could have his way about it, the troops should go right in there, but he was held back, and the only person who could give relief was the President. The same gentleman with the rest of the Colorado delegation, have an appointment with the President, and will make an appeal to him to-day.

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

Z. C. M. I.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

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And preparatory for

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We will sell our remaining Lines of

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At Prices that

WILL INDUCE PURCHASERS.

H. S. ELDRIDGE, Supt.



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WM. JENNINGS & SONS,
EAGLE EMPORIUM,
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