DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Monday, April 2, 1894

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CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-fourth Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, April 6th, 1894.

The officers and members of the Church generally are cordially invited to attend the meeting of the Conference.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

NOT THE "MORMON" WAY

Not only is statements published in this city, but more frequently in correspondence from here published in outside newspapers, there has of late a good deal of malicious falsehood and sentimental drivel about the desertion of plural wives and their families by husbands and fathers, who go forth their duty to the laws of the country as a pretext for thus ignobly relieving themselves of the care and responsibility which such relations had imposed upon them. The NEWS has not fail called upon to take up these stories and brand them as they deserve, for the reason that there was at bottom the flimsiest foundation for them, and every reasonable person in Utah knew them to be essentially untrue. The frequent quotation and repetition of the scandalous falsehood, however, cannot be permitted to go on indefinitely without protest and denial. And when it happens, as in a correspondence from this city to the Chicago Tribune now before us, that the reportorial fancy has fairly revelled in atrocious mendacity, it is time that the should be stigmatized as such, so that those who might be innocently misled by them may be able to accord them the treatment that known falsehoods are worthy of and usually receive.

It is a singular fact that no matter what the "Mormons" do or try to do, they are invariably the subject of some scale' commenting. To writers for the press especially have this people been a veritable mine of sensation, hyperbole and cant. We were criticised if we pursued a certain policy, and were criticised when we abandoned it for some other; we have been blamed if we did, and blamed if we didn't; until in sheer disgust at fickle mere whistling views, if such has ever had influence with us at all, we would have been justified in doing as we pleased and assuring public opinion whistling to the winds.

Now, as to the charge of deserting plural wives and leaving them and their families in destitution, the NEWS has only this much to say: it is a sin neither commended or permitted by the Priesthood, nor practiced by any Latter-day Saint in good standing in the Church. Every Mormon knows that as law can be enacted to absolve a man from the duties of supporting and caring for those who have been sacred claims upon him. No man with the least spark of honor would seek to evade responsibilities of this kind incurred under other conditions. With the double religious duty as well as human honor constitute a pledge that cannot be ignored. Members of the Church have needed to instruct on the subject, and need now—each of all from those who, as stated, scan their conduct with a microscope to discover something to find fault with. That all men having plural wives and families are the worst of boors and free from of integrity is a libel we shall not attempt to resist but we cannot be intimidated in the statement that the whole indictment rule and practice is thoroughly provided for and protect the wives whose the law may compel them from living with, and do support the children from whom circumstances changed conditions may force more or less of them off. The contempt which the entire community would feel for a fellow who sized others to a penalty which no man would wish to incur. Still more unlikely is it that a man who values his standing in the Church and the good will of his fellow-members and those who preside over him, would dare to invite the odium that with this people attaches to a recreant, a coward, and a scoundrel. Fortunately, Mormon husbands and fathers are not made of that kind of stuff. If there is one of the sort, we do not happen to know of him. We trust there are none, and we believe there are not very few. In view of this statement of the case, will our newspaper critical correspondents—whose correspondents kind we make bravely the pale of duty and disobedience is sometimes as malicious as it is ecclesiastic—do us the decent to say that the Mormons are not in the habit of deserting anybody?

BISMARCK'S BIRTHDAY.

The saying that whatever misfortunes may befall mankind on the first day of April—All Fools' Day—cannot possibly be blamed on a Jew—that is more emphatically so than other mistakes—April days originated before the time of Prince Bismarck, or sufferer compulsory dental visits for that distinguished scamp, born April 1, 1815, is one of the lot to whom anything would instead of giving that spilled. His whole life since 1848, when he attained prominence before the public as the spokesman of a scheme which he later carried through with most brilliant success—the unification of the German empire—appears him to be one of the most remarkable men of his or any other century. As regards long and unbroken term of office measures are years at other elections of eminent place, a fact which is all the more remarkable, because at one period he brought his country to the verge of revolution by highhanded contempt for public opinion and disregard for the constants of the Diet. A man who could tell the representatives of his country that the government intended to do without their aid, if they refused to vote him his measures for creating and maintaining an army, and yet remain the leading spirit of the country for nearly half a century, is no dot, whatever else he may be.

The celebration of the anniversary of Bismarck's birthday yesterday, April 1st, was the occasion of great rejoicing at Friedrichsruhe. The aged statesman received special marks of honor from the emperor, and as his health seems to have improved remarkably since the reconciliation with his royal master took place, there is every prospect that in his retirement he will yet be able to enjoy for several years such allusions and tokens of respect and honor as a nation and an emperor are willing to bestow upon him.

MEXICAN LAND GRANTS.

A decision of the United States court of private land claims, made at Tucson, Arizona, on Friday afternoon, March 30, is of great interest to those connected with Mexican land grants, and especially to a large number of settlers in southern Arizona who have settled on the land in question. There was an area of about 74,000 acres in dispute between the settlers and the claimants under grants from the state of Sonora and the Spanish officials of the Mexican republic.

Three of the grants in question were of the first class named. They are the San Rafael del Valle, made in 1833, 18,000 acres; Buenavista, made in 1837, 30,000 acres; and the Nogales de Elias, made in 1841, 10,000 acres. The claimants under these grants relied on the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, which confirmed all previous grants by the government of Mexico. Governor the court dealt with the validity of the claim under Mexican law. In 1854 Santa Ana, who was dictator in Mexico from 1853 to 1855, declared that all grants made by the states or provinces of Mexico and not specially confirmed by the general government were void. The claimants in these cases under the Sonora grants insisted that the treaty referred to was a confirmation and recognized the validity of the grants. The court, however, held otherwise, and decided that, while Santa Ana's decree was eight years subsequent to the treaty, it affected the grants previously made by Sonora, and, in declaring them void, vacated the claim of the grantees.

Another grant is known as the Sinola, made in 1837, for 8,000 acres. It was issued May 15, 1837, by Juan Miguel Riaga, treasurer general of the Treasury of public credit and war of the republic of Sonora for the state of the west. The proceedings to secure this grant were instituted May 29, 1873, and completed November 12, 1873, were the purchase money was said to be paid. This latter date would be the time of patenting the land, if it had been given. The claimants argue that as Mexican independence was not established until 1821, the grant of the Spanish officials, prior to which the title was issued by Spain, is not valid. The court, however, held differently. The declaration of independence was adopted March 1, 1821, and under the provision which followed, the City of Mexico was proclaimed and the provisional government, composed of a regency of five and a legislative body, was established in the capital city December 27, 1821. As the Mexican republic commenced then, and the Spanish officials were ousted in March, it therefore was the court on first investigating it May 30 November following was void, although the subject was continued and did not result in the ejection of the Spanish officials until a subsequent date.

The settlers in the disputed lands are highly elated over the late in effect and at the light by which the court treated its decisions. It is the general opinion that any appeal to the United States Supreme Court must result in favor of the settlers, as in the Brickwood grants the decision of the claims court was in the general government of Mexico in contending on new grounds, and in the case he was always maintained by the United States to its own money, that the Declaration of Independence, and the date of actual change in government, was the inception of the exercise of governmental power by the people.

MARY WASHINGTON'S MEMORIAL.

In these hard times, it seems it was a blunder at any rate a costlier effort, to appeal to people or contributions in aid of monuments for the dead. And yet there is a project on foot and under way that we feel is worthy of consideration, to the end that at such the design and purpose may be made known. It is brought to attention by a circular from Amelia C. Waite, president of the "Mary Washington National Memorial Association," the mistress of which may be to be stated.

Some years ago a number of ladies of the United States, feeling keenly the national neglect of the tomb of a suitable tablet erected to the memory of the mother of the very founder of the nation, organized the above named association for the purpose of repairing that neglect. Though they encountered many unexpected difficulties and embarrassments, they have continued to labor earnestly to the end, and have made most gratifying progress. They have secured as with the gift of ground near her home at Fredericksburg, Va., containing a peculiar shaped ledge of rock, which was her favorite place during the latter years of her life for Bible reading and meditation. After much consideration of a number of designs offered, they selected one, collected a sufficient sum of money to go a long distance toward carrying it out, and have had the monument erected. Now they are in urgent need of more money to complete the payment on the monument, actually inclose the grounds, put down a proper curb and maintain them. At least $25,000 will be required for this purpose. The monument is one entirely creditable to the distinguished woman whose it commemorates, and to the women of America who thus honor themselves in honoring her. It is the first instance in history of a monument to a woman erected by women.

The NEWS is requested to bring this matter to the attention of its women readers, and to strongly appeal to them to aid in the praiseworthy work, by such contributions as they may feel able to make. It is no doubt true that every woman who honors the name of Washington will deem it a privilege to be represented in this matter by a contributing, and yet there are many thousands who will feel that they are unable to avail themselves of the privilege. The association, however, wishes it known that any sum, no matter how small, will be gratefully received, as it is the motive, not the amount, that makes the gift of value. It is expected that if every woman in the country touring the name of Mary should contribute ten or twenty-five cents it would make a larger sum than is needed to expeditiously complete the work.

We are disposed to give this much publicity to the project, for it is really a matter of news. As to its needs, each woman who reads the foregoing will know what she can do, without advice from us. The treasurer, who will receive contributions, is E. Francis Riggs, Riggs bank, Washington, D. C.

IN THE DULLS STEAMSHIP PACE.

It is interesting to note that American shipbuilders are now in the race as the makers of swift ocean steamships, and to observe that the British builder must look after his laurels and they be carried to the New World. There have been some speedy vessels constructed on this side of the Atlantic, for among the passenger craft there have been six confined to vessels of about 5,000 tons burden, so that they could not hope to compete with the great steamers fitted out at Belfast and on the Clyde. The earliest was named Sirius, or Sawney, of American build.

The splitting of a transatlantic line by the government, for which the Inman and International steamship company went out of existence and in the big vessels—New York and Paris—owned by the International Navigation company, has given an impetus to the ship building business in this country so far as the great ocean "flyers" are concerned. The International company did not have the Inman line to work for, would perhaps, as combined with the Red Star line, to utilize one ship. The company from the government, however, where it was the company left entitled to nothing two more vessels were built, one for the Inman and Hamburg, and to carry the American flag.

These three vessels is now on the ocean of Cramp' yards at Philadelphia. She is to be called the St. Louis, and the machinery she is to carry is reported to have not through the Suez at a rate that will leave even the record of the Campania, now the fastest boat afloat. The St. Louis's engine and the Campania's, for the machinery is to be more powerful in proportion to her size, in order to develop greater speed. The Campania is 601 feet long with a tonnage of 12,900 and is indicated horsepower of 30,000. The St. Louis is 535 feet in length, 63 feet in breadth, 44 feet in depth of hold. She will register 11,000 tons and have 20,000 horsepower; she is nine feet shorter than the Columbia or Majestic, but is six feet wider and three feet deeper, with a crated tonnage of more than 1,000 tons. She is also larger than either the Paris or New York.

If the anticipations for this vessel are realized, and there seems to be no reason why they should not be, it will be a high compliment to American builders. The Cramps are getting their feet first interest in this market, and as they have been very successful in the construction of vessels of similar dimensions, there is every reason for the belief that they will succeed in the ship contract. The work is being pushed to completion with as possible speed, and the time may not be far distant when, for the first time in history, the Inman steamships will be of American construction and sail under the American flag.

A question that quite some of us think disagreeable is the liability we are to pay a county for consign, was the prosecution put on the ward. A contingency who ought to know says that in Mexico, where the state owns, long ago it is "indemnity," with the school on the second notable.

The state of the Kingdom in Omaha a week ago reported that notably the Sun U. S. attorney for Nebraska, appointed by Franklin Pierce in 1853, was not a relic of the purest Puritan times. John Adams and Priscilla Mullen, with passengers on the Mayflower, were his progenitors, and he was fell some way Experience in Estabrook.

Poor Maggie has gone and had to winter alone.

SALT LAKE THEATER

A GRAND TRIFECTA.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 2, 3, 4.

FREEMAN'S FUN MAKERS,

A RAILROAD TICKET.

SEE

WONDERLAND.

Thursday, March 29.

A New Manufacturing Company Organized.

Will Sign Articles of Co-partnership Today, and Commence Business at Once.

We suggested in these columns a short time ago that a Bacon factory would be in line with the march of the times, this further when would this be organized, and we thought that would get to work by calling at our store. As a result, there will, today, be signed mysteriously papers, between parties who have ample practical experience and capital sufficient to conduct the business on a large scale. They will begin business at once, and have already placed an order for their first lot of hogs and material. The Bacon made in Utah will be from western grown hogs, but they have contracted and already they will distribute among the farmers seed and hereafter their product will be entirely a Utah product. As this enterprise is a solid fact the Deseret News feels it to be its duty to hail and encourage "The Plymouth Rock Bacon Factory."

Our farmers are still repeating good harvests, which shows the people of Utah know a good thing when they see it, and that the bacon we are offering them are appreciated, and that the factory now this is to be established when they can just as well be as not to be ready made use of the home made. Our ability to take the benefit of the offer of large stocks of cured bacon during the present depression is to a large out of proportion to our ability to take care of the home made bacon we are going to make. We have in years past added thousands of customers with our $1.25 suits, and we can satisfy them much better with the superior suits we are able to put in them this year. You can't appreciate the bargains we are offering until you call and see and examine the goods and compare them with those you see elsewhere.

PLYMOUTH ROCK PANTS CO.

172 South State Street.

SALT LAKE CITY. UTAH.

NOTICE

Salt Lake City, March 29, 1894.

HENRY W. BROOKS.

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

Special Rates for Conventions.

For the Sixty-fourth Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, April 6 to 9, the Union Pacific will sell round trip tickets to Salt Lake City at these rates:

FROM	RATE
Wyoming—	
Laramie	$10.75
Medicine Bow	13.15
Carbon	13.80
Rawlins	13.80
Rock Springs	13.10
Green River	12.30
Carter	11.60
Aspen	11.41
Evanston	11.00
Echo	10.60
Altamont	10.20
Colorado—	
Montrose	9.00
Ouray	9.00
Montezuma	9.00
Ironton	9.00
Rico	9.00
Dolores	9.00
Telluride	9.00
Ophir	9.00
Utah—	
Woodside	4.10
Castle Rock	4.10
Park City	3.50
Wasatch	2.50
Cardville	2.50
Ontario	2.50
Hoper	2.50
Wanship	2.50
Kimball	2.50
Coalville	2.50
Echo	2.50
Peoa	2.50
Kamas	2.50
Upton	4.00
Mountain Dell	1.50
Salt Lake	1.50
Ogden	1.50
Idaho—	
Montpelier	8.00
Paris	8.00
Bennington	8.00
Gem	8.00
Grace	8.00
Soda Springs	8.00
Conda	8.00
Downey	8.00
Arbon	8.00
Raymond	8.00
Shelley	8.00
Ammon	8.00
Idaho Falls	8.00
Ucon	8.00
Roberts	8.00
Rexburg	8.00
Lorenzo	8.00
Tetonia	8.00
Teton	8.00
Newdale	8.00
Parker	8.00
Lewisville	8.00
Menan	8.00
Wilford	8.00
Hibbard	8.00
Rigby	8.00
Ririe	8.00
Crow Creek	8.00
Chesterfield	8.00
Bancroft	8.00
Grace	8.00
Dingle	8.00
Bloomington	8.00
Paris	8.00
Montpelier	8.00
Nounan	8.00
Franklin	8.00
Preston	8.00
Weston	8.00
Oneida	8.00
Malad	8.00
Tremonton	4.00
Garland	4.00
Corinne	4.00
Bear River	4.00
Tremonton	4.00
Portage	4.00
Deweyville	4.00
Elwood	4.00
Bothwell	4.00
Mantua	4.00
Sunnyside	4.00
Wellsville	4.00
Mendon	4.00
Cornish	4.00
Lewiston	4.00
Richmond	4.00
Franklin	4.00
Weston	4.00
Oneida	4.00
Malad	4.00
Portage	4.00
Garland	4.00
Tremonton	4.00
Corinne	4.00
Bear River