

A VALUABLE AND INTERESTING WORK.

The pamphlet recently published from this Office, by Elder George Reynolds, entitled "The Book of Abraham," is a valuable contribution to the literature of the Latter-day Saints. It is a treatise on a subject about which very little has been written. It is new to the world, and has not been critically investigated by many members of the Church. It is treated in this publication in a thorough and interesting manner. The style is clear and simple, and the matter important and instructive.

The Book of Abraham, a partial translation of which appears in The Pearl of Great Price, is one of the precious things of old which have been developed in the present age through the great Seer of the last dispensation. The history of its discovery, the manner in which it was obtained, the prophecies of its translation, and the particulars of its translation are all touched upon in Bro. Reynolds' pamphlet. The work also contains corroborative evidence of the truth of the Book of Abraham, taken from the Hebrew Scriptures, the writings of various authors who are considered historical authorities, the mythology of ancient Egypt and other sources, all tending to establish the authenticity of the record and the correctness of its translation. The recent works on the Great Pyramid are also referred to in this connection, and the identity of principles embodied therein and those set forth in the Book of Abraham is clearly portrayed.

We confidently recommend this pamphlet to the consideration of our readers, particularly as a companion to the Pearl of Great Price. The articles it contains appeared in chapters in the DESERT NEWS, but now being consolidated, their connection is complete and the subject can be much more readily and pleasantly studied and understood. This excellent little work of forty-eight pages, exclusive of the title page and a complete index, can be had at this Office, price 25 cents per copy.

UTAH AND THE DEMOCRACY.

The following press dispatch came over the wires from New York to-day:

"The Times," to-day, reviewing the proceedings of the 49th annual Conference of the Mormon at Salt Lake City, says: "At various times during the 50 years since Joseph Smith produced the Book of Mormon, it has been thought by close, careful observers that this monstrous delusion was on the point of collapse. None of these expectations have been fulfilled. The whole system of Mormonism remains intact and apparently impregnable in every part. Not only so, but under the inspiration of the success of the party now in power in Congress it is even proposed that Utah be admitted into the family of States. This is the present aim of the Mormon leaders. While the Mormon cause remains merely one of the peculiar institutions of a Territory, subject wholly to the direct legislation of Congress and governed by appointees of the National Executive, there is no hope for the absolute independence of the Church of Latter-day Saints and the Mormon hierarchy. But those who think that the Mormon leaders are depressed or are relaxing their efforts to secure permanent foundations for their little empire, deceive themselves."

The New York Times, it must be understood, is the leading organ of the Republican party. The immortal motto, "All is fair in love and war," is one of the principles of political organizations. Democracy being now in the ascendant, to drag it down again has become a necessity of its opponents. Every movement it makes will be denounced or misconstrued, and when its actual policy cannot be assailed, what it is going to do will be predicted and imaginary intentions will be invented. This project of the admission of Utah is one of the "Democratic schemes" manufactured by the Republicans. They see what an advantage it would be to their now triumphant enemies to obtain two more votes in the Senate and one in the House, which would be the probable consequence of the admission of Utah, and therefore raise a rumpus in advance of any movement looking towards this result, hoping thereby to arouse enough opposition in the country to frighten the Democrats from taking such a step.

It is quite possible that they may invoke a spirit which they cannot control. They may put ideas into the Democratic brain, which will work into practical shape, and produce the very effect which they desire to prevent. Utah's application for Statehood would be nothing new. It has been made repeatedly. If she can obtain that justice under a Democratic regime which has been denied her so often under the rule of the Republicans, it is not unlikely that she would manifest her gratitude in the very way they dread. And, after all, the objections against her admission are extremely silly and groundless. What the Times says about the impregnable condition of our Church and the fallacy of the anticipations of its overthrow indulged in by its enemies from the beginning, is very true. But what has this to do with the question of Statehood? Nothing whatever.

The Times says there is no hope for the absolute independence of the Church of Latter-day Saints while Utah remains under the direct legislation of Congress and the government of Federal appointees. There could not be a better reason offered why Utah should become a State. If by the change a religious society can alone obtain the independence guaranteed by the Constitution, it ought certainly to be made. Every religion should be entirely independent of State control. The Lat-

ter-day Saints can demand this right equally with the Methodists. All sects should be entirely free and perfectly equal in this respect. But the admission of Utah as a State has no proper connection with this question of religious liberty. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and the Territory of Utah are two totally different organizations. The admission of the latter does not imply recognition of the former. If the majority of the people of Utah were Methodists, would there be any objection to its adoption into the family of States? No valid reason can be adduced why the fact that its majority are members of another religious body should be any barrier in its way. The State of Deseret would be admitted, if at all, under a republican form of government, which would protect all religious bodies in their rights but recognize none as an integral part of the State. The "Mormon" religion is not "one of the peculiar institutions of this Territory." It stands on its own feet and occupies no other position as a Territorial institution than Catholicism, Episcopalianism, Methodism, or any other, neither of which is a part of the Territorial body, nor is recognized as such in its laws. The admission of Utah does not imply the admission of "Mormonism," with or without polygamy; any more than it does of Methodism or Catholicism with or without celibacy, auricular confession, or free grace and salvation by worksless faith.

All the hubbub about the recognition of "Mormonism" by the Government if Utah should become a State, is the baldest kind of nonsense without a hair of consistency. But let the Times and other Republican organs go on with their excitement; it will bring the matter squarely before the nation, and only good to us can come out of the controversy. At any rate the Times is perfectly right about the leaders of our Church, they are undimmed, perfectly calm and securely hopeful, because they know that God is at the helm of the good ship Zion, and His hand will guide her through all the shoals and breakers, the storms and the tempests, into the secure harbor which awaits her, and which no power under the heavens can prevent her from entering and enjoying, and that in the near future.

"FAINT PRAISE"

OUR article on Sabbath breaking has received very favorable notice from the Cincinnati Times, which quotes from it freely and says, "Difference of creed should not deter Gentiles from profiting by wisdom which emanates from the Saints." The Times falls into one error in its reference to the revelation on the Sabbath in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, which it says was given to Brigham Young, while in fact it was received by Joseph Smith in 1831.

The Times concludes its review with the following: "The Mormon idea, it seems, is more stringent than that of any Christian denomination. They believe in the strictest observance of Sunday as a day of rest, and (what they call) religious exercises."

For they themselves have said it, and it is greatly to their credit.

"There is some show of good in things evil"—even in Mormonism. The first sentence in the above is not strictly correct. The "Mormon idea" does not reach the practical "stringency" of nineteenth century "Christian" Phariseism. It recognizes the truth that "the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath;" puts no quietus upon decorous mirth or what is called secular music on that day, and has no predilection for cant, long faces or sepulchral gloom.

"Even in Mormonism" there is some "show of good." Yes, Mr. Times, something more than a "show." It is only necessary to throw aside prejudice and investigation, to find good itself therein. Further, it is a very difficult matter to point out in "Mormonism" anything that is evil. As we consider very good, it would puzzle the Times to find anything which can be pronounced evil in our religious creed. "Mormonism," and popular ideas concerning it are as different as light from darkness, and we should be very much pleased to see editors emerging from the latter and looking into the former. They would no doubt be astonished to find there not only the "show" or the shadow, but the reality or substance of good to a greater extent than in any other religious system in the world. For there is not a truth nor a virtue, a principle in philosophy nor a fact in science, that does not harmonize and blend into perfect affinity with "Mormonism," which is a heavenly lens to which the rays of all light and truth, natural and spiritual, above and beneath, converge, for the present and eternal good of its devotees whose eyes are opened to the perception thereof by a power divine.

We invite the Times to look again, and we are sure that its lively and sagacious editor will find something more in "Mormonism" which they can conscientiously commend, and do so without the timidity which mars most of the rare attempts of non-"Mormons" to utter a word in our favor. When that examination has taken place, we shall be obliged to the Times to point out what it has discovered in "Mormonism," of "things evil."

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

EASTERN.

New York, 16.—At 11 o'clock, last night, Fanchon, of Buffalo, was the first man in the pedestrian contest now in progress at Gilman's Garden. He had traveled 137 miles, the exact distance covered by Rowell in the recent international match, while the casual time, Merritt, of Bridgeport, Conn., was 94 miles behind him. Hughes, the "Lepper," and Brodie, the newsboy, were nowhere. About

3,000 spectators were present. Most of the contestants look haggard and tired out, and have withdrawn for good.

Disgraceful Scene at a Board of Aldermen's Meeting.

There was quite a scene in the board of aldermen, yesterday. The Mayor, who made the opening remarks, gave rise to one of the most exciting scenes of the present board. The Mayor, who served in the army, declared that the resolutions were not only out of place but outrageous in their character. The Mayor's worthy ally, to General McClellan, which they contained, he thought indicated their origin to be at the capital of New Jersey. Aldermen Morris and Smith, who the public business had to suffer to allow the sessions of the board to be occupied with such ridiculous notions and discussions. The Mayor's declaration of public works was \$200,000 at his disposal with which to repave the streets, and there were thousands of men waiting for employment, yet the board had not acted on his recommendation, and the work had thus been delayed for months.

Alderman Jacobus declared that if General Porter had his deers he would not be alive to receive the congratulations of this or any other board. "He should have been shot within 24 hours of the finding of the court martial," excitedly exclaimed the alderman, who served three years with the army of the Potomac.

Alderman Stewart, in a dramatic manner, cried, "No president but a renegade, like Hayes, would approve of the recommendation of the board of inquiry on such testimony as was on record in this case. I wish now that I had been in the city, I could have made more money jumping bounties, as many did who stayed behind."

"Does that refer to me?" Exclaimed Alderman Stevens. "It may be," replied Stewart. "It may be that Porter should have the thanks of the widows and orphans made so by his disgraceful action at the second Bull Run. It may be that he should have the thanks of the workingmen of liberty, whose wages he reduced while commissioner of public works; but he should not have the thanks of this board."

The motion to thank Gen. Pope had only three affirmative votes. A motion to thank Hayes was accepted as an amendment. A motion to include Jefferson Davis with Gen. Pope was offered by Alderman Jacobus. After a great deal of acrimonious discussion, and an appeal by Alderman Shells to the men calling themselves democrats, to sustain Porter, the whole matter was finally referred to a special committee of five.

The Disappearance of Mrs. Barrett. Inquiry was made, last night, at the house of Mrs. Barrett, in Thirty-fourth Street, if the body had returned home. Miss Jones, who receives all callers, told the reporter that Mrs. Barrett had not returned, that she did not know her whereabouts, nor when she would return, if at all. I never knew that there was trouble between Mrs. Barrett and Mr. Barrett, as she called Mr. Barrett. Why, he was here the very night before the shooting, and they appeared to be very friendly. She is not here now, and I do not believe she will come back.

\$25,000 FIRE.

A fire in the old Fulton market, to-day, caused damage to the building and a loss to the occupants of \$25,000. Partly insured.

Excitement in Boston About the Bacon Murder in San Francisco.

A special from Boston says: Perhaps no similar event since the murder of Dr. Parkman by Prof. Webster, 30 years ago, has excited so much interest in Boston as the report that Bacon, the assassin of the Western Pacific murder, is in the city. A special from Boston says: Perhaps no similar event since the murder of Dr. Parkman by Prof. Webster, 30 years ago, has excited so much interest in Boston as the report that Bacon, the assassin of the Western Pacific murder, is in the city.

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Bacon was once in business on the Pacific Coast, and acquired, in readiness, the bold and undaunted methods in crime. About a year since he went to California, to press, in his usual way, collections of license fees and royalties. After his return, Mr. Cadogan, agent of the Good Year, Dental Canine Company was in San Francisco, and was there told that if Bacon came out again to institute suits as a threat, he would do so, if certain details did not pay up, he would be shot. On Cadogan's return here, he told Bacon of the threats, but the latter, with the other officers of the company, gave the matter little or no attention. Bacon left Boston on March 18th, intending to go to San Francisco to press the collection of royalties from a large number of dentists, including some 40 dentists, whom he would have to sue in order to get his money. He stopped in Cincinnati and Chicago on the way, and arrived in San Francisco about the first of the present month. The company here received various dispatches indicating that the collection was proceeding very difficult. The name of the would-be assassin of the Caesar is Alexander Soloviet. It is a schemer of the Targov government of Pleskov. He will be tried by the highest criminal tribunal. Prosecutor General Senevich, Leonidoff charged with the preliminary inquiry, and has begun his labor. The belief that the prisoner took poison is erroneous. He was severely injured by the popularizer, who would have killed him but for the police.

His Letters of Reply.

Count Schouvaloff, Russian ambassador in England, left on Monday for London, to present his letters of recall.

Queen Victoria's Visit.

Rome, 16.—Queen Victoria and the King and Queen of Italy will meet on the 18th inst. at the Castle of Monza, near Milan. After a walk in the park and lunch, the royal party will return to Ravenna and Rome respectively. The Italian Majesty intend to visit Bayern, but there is no place in the villa there capable of accommodating the united parties and their attendants. Queen Victoria is desirous of pressing the pleasure she would derive from a visit from the King and Queen, intimating her desire to meet them from her residence by going to meet them at Monza. Queen Victoria's visit to Italy will terminate on the 23d. She will arrive at Paris on the 25th, and on the 28th.

The statement that the Pope wrote to the Queen, welcoming her to Italy, is declared unfounded.

by a board of directors alone interested in the Pacific Mail, and who can and will work together in harmony for its welfare.

The Silver Question.

The World believes the silver question is coming to the front in England, and revises its last year's hope that the British government will shortly be forced to establish a mint in Cyprus. In July, 1878, silver was worth 52 13-16 pence per ounce in London. Nineteen months have passed and silver is down to 42 pence. The free coinage, whatever be the seigniorage charged of the silver rupee in British India, has undoubtedly been a blessing to the people of British India, and never more so than during the recent periods of famine. It is needless to recall the accounts from Bombay telling you that the poor brought their silver trinkets to be converted into coin of the realm. Those who were in charge of Her Majesty's government cannot forget the facts. Equally is it unnecessary to recall the advances to the British interests it would be if silver should recover its former current value of 50¢ @ 60 pence per ounce. The Latin union is now no help in London. The whole world looks to England in the crisis from which England is now thought to suffer as severely as any nation.

New York Stocks.

Money easy 4 @ 6; Government bonds firm; Stocks, about 1/2% Western Union, 100; Quicksilver, 13; Pacific Mail, 14; Mariposa, 3; Wells Fargo, 29; New York Central, 115; Erie, 24; Panama, 13; Union Pacific, 74; Central Pacific, 100; S. & N. E. Ry., 4; Kansas and Texas, 18; St. Louis and San Francisco, 91; Erie, 24.

Arrested for Forgery.

CHICAGO, 16.—Francis A. Oppenheim, a young German, who, since 1871, has been in the employ of Wamsandorf & Heilmann, bank-ers, was arrested, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of forging two drafts on Berlin; one on March 24th for 25,000 marks, and one on April 1st for 10,000. The forgery was perpetrated in the name of his employers. The cause of his crime was fast living. The sum involved is about \$7,700, which, it is said, his friends will pay.

A Democrat Elected.

GALVESTON, 16.—News special, from well distributed points in the sixth congressional district, indicate the election of Columbus Upson (democrat) over Maney (greenbacker) to fill the vacancy of the death of Schleicher. The election is quiet; there is a light vote.

Devastating Hail Storm.

Specials from North Texas report a heavy hail storm, doing great damage to crops. At Lubbock, near Dallas, several houses were shattered, live stock killed, and a number of persons severely injured.

WESTERN.

Indiana Tried for Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, 16.—A Portland dispatch says. The trial of the two Indians, arrested for the murder of Brown, at Sitka, resulted in one being acquitted, and the other convicted of murder in the first degree.

The Supposed Murderer of Bacon.

Dr. Chalfant, the supposed murderer of Joseph Bacon, surrendered himself at the Central Police Station, this morning. He is haggard and worn in appearance, having been roaming about the hills in the suburbs of the city, since Sunday, without food or rest. He has made statement as yet of the circumstances.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Argentine Republic. LONDON, 16.—The consul general of the Argentine Republic has published a telegram, dated Buenos Ayres, 14, from the minister of finance, denying all rumors of a probable complication of the Argentine States in a war on the Pacific coast, and declaring that the Argentine government intends to carry out the convention of the frontier question concluded with Chile last December.

Bullion gone into the Bank of England.

On balances, to day, is £252,000. Had some 100,000 more.

RUSSIA.

The Would-be Assassin.

St. Petersburg, 16.—This morning Soloviet, the would-be assassin of the Emperor, was expected to be tried, but was expected to be tried. No papers were found upon him. It is thought that on Monday night all suspected houses were searched. Last week the revolutionary committee issued a proclamation threatening the life of the Emperor and a second St. Bartholomew.

The Ministers.

Telegrams were received on Friday and Saturday last, from the Berlin secret police, giving warning that a conspiracy was being made to assassinate the Emperor, the Czarowitch, or some member of the imperial family. In consequence of these telegrams from Berlin, the usual entrance to the winter palace was closed, and the Czarowitch went at midnight to the Easter eve reception of the Czar, second by four Cossacks. It was said that the secret police are about to resign, having discovered that three-fourths of the force are in league with the nihilists. Let us see what the result will be.

The Prisoner.

The name of the would-be assassin of the Caesar is Alexander Soloviet. It is a schemer of the Targov government of Pleskov. He will be tried by the highest criminal tribunal. Prosecutor General Senevich, Leonidoff charged with the preliminary inquiry, and has begun his labor. The belief that the prisoner took poison is erroneous. He was severely injured by the popularizer, who would have killed him but for the police.

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English Walking Jackets,

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Browns, Blues, Blacks, &c., 27

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Black and Colored

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and other

DRESS GOODS

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Market the

CHOICE OF GOODS

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