

GEORGE O. CANNON,  
BRIGHAM YOUNG,  
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Wednesday, April 3, 1879.

## NOTICE.

The Forty-eighth Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene at the Large Tabernacle in this City, at 10 o'clock on April 4th, 1879.

JOHN TAYLOR,  
President of the Council of the Twelve Apostles.

## AN UNWISE ACT.

This issue of the News contains an article from Brother J. H. Russell. It is generally known throughout this city that at the late municipal election the name of that gentleman appeared on what was called the Conservative Ticket. His friends were greatly surprised at this, as he has occupied positions of prominence in this State of the Church, being a High Priest, member of the High Council, and one of the Home Missionaries therein.

Division is contrary to the policy of the "Mormon" people, and subversive of their interests. The Church inculcates unity as an essential to its strength and perpetuity. Union in all things right is a motto inscribed upon its banner. And the necessity of this is generally perceived by the people. "One Lord, one faith, one baptism, one hope of our future," are accepted principles in spiritual things, and one platform, one party, and one ticket, acknowledged fundamentals in political things.

Differences of opinion, which are sure to arise among people of every creed, can be discussed freely and settled before action occurs, and every man who has the general welfare in view in preference to his individual proclivities, is willing to waive private feelings when they come in contact with public benefit.

There was no material issue involved in the small division that took place at the municipal election. Some errors were discerned which deceived a few persons, among whom was Brother Russell. The "widespread dissatisfaction" against the nominees of the People's Convention, which was said to extend, had no real existence. The names substituted for others were of men possessing the same faith as they held whose names were on the People's Ticket.

The opposition was without valid grounds. Some engaged in it for fun, others from that spirit of division which seems to be natural with a few individuals in every community, and the anti-"Mormon" element patted it on the back and urged it on, while laughing at the movement, just because it looked like a split in the "Mormon" ranks.

After the dust kicked up passed from before the eyes of the kirk and those whom they had drawn into the mist, the folly of favoring division appeared clear and plain. Then came regret, and with thinking, faithful men a desire to brush themselves clean that they might not appear speckled in the eyes of their brethren. Brother Russell, being a public man, felt it necessary to set himself right with the public, and occupying an official position in this State of the Church, to make satisfaction to his brethren; hence this card.

This is done of his own free will. He was not compelled to abstain from opposition; he is not compelled to publish this expression of his feelings. He was subject to no pains or penalties among the community for the position he assumed at the election; he exercised his agency then and he exercises it now. He sees that he acted unwisely and contrary to the general policy of the society to which he belongs, and desires to say so.

While permitting his name to be used on one ticket he vetoed for the other.

A well-known and prominent democrat should allow his name to appear on a republican ticket, whether from carelessness or any other reason, he would have to make some explanation to his party or he would stand very small chance of obtaining any office in their power to bestow. A politician who supports a bill from the regular platform or ticket of his party, cannot reasonably hope for the party support when he stands in need of it. In the same way a prominent "Mormon" who permits the use of his name on an anti-"Mormon" or division ticket of any kind arranged in hostility to the People's Party, should make an effort to satisfy his brethren that he does not run in direct opposition to their views, aims and projects, if he wishes to retain their cordial fellowship and support in his official calling.

We believe no one who is acquainted with Brother Russell will question the sincerity of his expressions of regret, or believe that there was any desire on his part to work to the injury of the community. His act was unwelcome to him, and he is anxious to allow his name to be used for any purpose not in harmony with the best interests of the people with whom he has been identified for many years.

Union is absolutely necessary to the welfare of a small body of people like those who form the majority in Utah, whose opponents are numerous, many of them unscrupulous in their hostility, and most of them anxious to split into factions. No one who joins in an attempt to divide and consequently weaken the "Mormon" people takes a friendly course towards them, and therefore every man who holds a standing among them should be exceedingly careful how he uses his vote, his name or his influence.

## GREATLY MISTAKEN.

The San Francisco Chronicle of the 30th ult. has something to say about Governor Emery and the "Mormons," and agrees the removal of the former in order to discourage polygamy among the latter. This is very fallacious, but it is as wise as most of the newspaper comments on "Mormon" affairs. Editors outside of this Territory say more and know less on these matters than on any other subject for their pencils. Governor Emery's removal or continuance will have just about as much effect on "Mormon" polygamy as the Chronicle's sentiments have upon the tides in the Golden Gate.

The Chronicle says, "The fact that the Mormons endorse him and that the Gentiles denounce him unambiguously, should be sufficient to convince President Hayes of the desirability of his early removal."

But the Chronicle does not see that the "Mormons" do not endorse him. They have no reason whatever for any violent affection or admiration for him. They are under no special obligations to him. He is simply less obnoxious than some of his predecessors, because he does not stamp the Territory like Woods to arouse hostility against them, vilify their leaders, and ridicule their religion, or like Harding and some others make it his chief business to denounce polygamy on the streets, and practice continence in secret.

A great portion—the most respectable—of the Gentiles have nothing against Governor Emery. They do not despise him. The denunciation comes from a small clique which denounces everything that it does not understand and which it will not fall into its line and cover beneath its whip. The Chronicle's reasons for his removal are therefore untenable, and are of the opinion that President Hayes will be very cautious in making any movement merely on the suggestion of that sensational paper, or of the remnant of the ring now howling against an officer of the government because he cannot be used as they desire.

## A CARD.

From representations made to me by consent was obtained to have my name appear upon what was called the conservative ticket, at the recent municipal election, believing that widespread dissatisfaction existed with regard to some names on the people's ticket, it being asserted that the people's wishes were not properly regarded.

I had reason to believe differently before the election, but declined to withdraw my name until the people confirmed my doubts by the overwhelming majority of the votes polled in favor of the people's ticket. I was so well satisfied with every person on the people's ticket, that I voted it entire, and desired my family to do so. Having been deceived by false statements I was tempted to permit my name to be used, and ask the forgiveness of my brethren and sisters whom I appeared to favor division which can only result (if indulged in to any great extent) in the enslavement of our people.

J. H. RUMEL, CHG.  
March 28th, 1879.

BY TELEGRAPH.  
FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

Last Night's Dispatches.  
CONGRESSIONAL.  
SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Chaffee introduced a bill to amend the Pacific Railroad act of 1862, and amendatory. Laid on the table to go with the pending funding bill.

Sargent, from the appropriation committee, reported the naval appropriation bill with amendments; placed on the calendar.

At the expiration of the morning hour, consideration was resumed of the unfinished business, being the railroad funding bill, and Booth spoke in favor of the bill.

Booth addressed the Senate on the pending bill. He went into calculation as to the amount of bonds at maturity, and said the cost of the roads was represented as follows:

First mortgage bonds, \$55,000,000; Government bonds, \$55,000,000; land mortgage bond, \$30,000,000; capital stock, \$60,000,000; making a total of \$200,000,000; and it was said by the companies that those roads, with bonds secured at the end of 20 years, for \$187,000,000. There must be something wrong in this calculation, and it did not take long to see where the error was.

The \$30,000,000 capital stock did not represent any real investment in the roads, but if anything on an arbitrary profit on fraudulent contracts. He maintained the right of Government to annul the charter of any corporation to require it to maintain its credit and protect its securities. The "Mormon" right of any corporation to divide its property among its stockholders, and distribute dividends, be that stock real or fictitious.

Senator Booth was taken suddenly ill in the Senate chamber, and was conducted to the cloak room. He seems to be afflicted with vertigo. Before he went to the floor, Thurman proposed an amendment, to be offered at the proper time, providing that the bonds purchased for the sinking fund shall be so stamped as not to be transferable. At the conclusion of Booth's remarks, Thurman said, owing to the sickness of some and absence of other senators he would not insist on the vote to-day, but would ask the Senate to dispose of this bill tomorrow.

SENATE.  
WASHINGTON, 3.—Banks, from committee on rules, reported back the resolution admitting one representative of each public Journal, which employs a permanent correspondent for reporting proceedings of Congress, to the halls and passage ways around the halls of the House adopted.

Consideration was then resumed of the case of Folk, the doorkeeper of the House.

EASTERN.  
A. P. New York, 3.—The Herald has the news that the election in Long Island City, yesterday, shortly before the closing of the polls in Bluffville Ward, Lewis Smith, ex-police sergeant, became a candidate for some reason, and fired

three shots from his revolver into the crowd. One shot took effect on Patrick Poles, who fell. He was conveyed to his home in Dutch Hill. His injury will probably not prove fatal. At the third shot the pistol exploded, but failed to explode Smith's hand. The crowd then set upon and would have lynched him, but for the interference of Sergeant Carroll, who rescued Smith and lodged him in the station house.

Arrangements for a Big Race.  
The World's Louisiana special says: Arrangements have been made by the Louisville Jockey Club for a race, to take place here, on the fourth, between Harper's "Tenbroeck" and the California mare, "Mollie McCarty." The race is to be one of four mile heat for \$10,000. Both horses are said to be in fine condition, and as "Mollie" has never been beaten, unusual interest is felt in the result of the race.

Both horses have already won races of four mile heats, "Mollie McCarty" in 7:31 and 7:21, when she was four years old, "Tenbroeck," as a five year old, winning in 7:21 and 7:10.

Election Frauds.  
The World, speaking of the Long Island city election, says: Fraud is charged on both sides. A New York politician told the World reporter that he had sent 100 men to Long Island city, and that all of them had voted, but he did not say for whom.

War Risks.  
As yet but few applications have been made to cover war risks on British and Russian built and cargoes, and no uniform rate has been fixed. At marine insurance offices the inquiry mainly comes from bankers, and insurance have been effected, at their request, to cover letters of credit for the purchase of goods in the Baltic, Prussia and other war zones.

A dispatch to the Tribune, from Dublin, states that the assassination of Lord Leitrim and his two attendants was the result of agrarian troubles. Lord Leitrim had a dispute lately with his tenants, some of them manifested much bitter feeling at their alleged grievances. There is intense indignation among the people of Donegal County over the outrage, and measures are being taken to discover the perpetrators.

The Assassination of Lord Leitrim and Attendants.  
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Good Feeling Toward England and Russia.  
A special from Washington says several senators have, of late, discussed among themselves the propriety of preparing a joint resolution which should express the regret of the people of the United States at the prospect of serious misunderstanding and interruption of peaceful relations between the people of Great Britain and Russia, and request the President to use all means, as far as he can consistently with his constitutional duty, in restoring relations of amity and confidence between the two governments and the people, to one of whom we are bound by common ancestry and language, and institutions; while with the other we have ties of an ancient and unbroken friendship. It is proposed to discuss with the President the propriety or usefulness of such joint resolution before it is drawn up.

India Council Bill.  
India Council bills were allotted, to-day, at 1:16 per rupee decline. Consols at 7-16; 44 per cent. bonds 104; new five 105; Erie 101, preferred 21.

RUSSIA.  
AUSTRIA'S NEUTRALITY.  
ST. PETERSBURG, 3.—It is admitted that Austria is not at all disposed to stir the question of peace or war, but is bound to recognize the fact that a war between Russia and England would enable her to dictate her own terms.

AUSTRIA.  
Austria for Peace.  
VIENNA, 3.—A dispatch from Count von Bismarck, the Austrian ambassador at London, received here, states that the Austrian field and Bismarck earnestly desire the maintenance of peace, but if Russia's attitude should render war a necessity, it will be carried on until resistance is crushed.

News from St. Petersburg as to the result of Gen. Ignatieff's mission here, which will, to a great extent, settle the question of peace or war, is hourly expected.

A Friendly Disposition.  
Lord Salisbury's circular has increased a friendly disposition here towards Germany. It is reported that the Russian ambassador here, for a full discussion of the provisions of the treaty with a view to some important modifications.

Warlike Aspect.  
A dispatch from St. Petersburg reports that there is great excitement over the news of the alliance between England and Turkey. Everything has assumed a warlike aspect. It is reported that the Russians are advancing on Gallipoli.

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The Treaty of Paris.  
A St. Petersburg dispatch and advice from Berlin and Vienna mention that there is some indication that Russia might desire to renew the negotiations for a congress taking the treaty of Paris as a basis of discussion.

The English Fleet.  
It is again reported that the English fleet is about to enter the Bosphorus to counteract any designs of the Russians towards the occupation of Turkish strongholds.

Disputes of Berlin to St. Petersburg.  
The Russian papers, commenting on Salisbury's circular to the powers, say that Austria and England are agreed regarding Lord Salisbury's criticism of the treaty of San Stefano, and the steps necessary to protect the interests of both states, and secure convictions only by defence of Russia to Salisbury's views, can war between England and Russia be avoided.

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