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CHARLES W. PENROSE, - EDITOR
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JUDGE ZANE'S LATEST RULING.

As announced in Tuesday evening's DESERET NEWS, Judge Zane has decided to hear applications for naturalization each day from 10 to half-past 10 o'clock in the morning, and from half-past 4 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Also to permit only the District Attorney or his assistant to take part in the examinations. Suggestions of other attorneys may be made to the District Attorney. This ruling, the full text of which is given in another column, was in consequence of a request made in behalf of the District Attorney, who desired to be represented in all applications for citizenship, and to have a time fixed when they should be heard.

The order of the court will have the effect of securing more order in the court. Every jackanapes will not now be allowed to obstruct proceedings and air his immoral views of morality, as was permitted during examinations before Judge Anderson. But does it not look a little peculiar that no sooner has it been ruled by the Court that no "Mormons" need apply for naturalization, than a rule is established which prevents any awkward questions as to "the good moral character" of "Liberal" applicants? While "Mormon" applications were heard, any objector was permitted to interfere; now that they are excluded, no one but the "Liberal" officials may take part in the examination. Of course that is all fair and just, and there is no purpose in this but the facilitation of business.

Judge Zane announces that "for the present, at least, the court will respect" the decision of Judge Anderson, and therefore any person who is "at present a member in good standing and in full fellowship of the Mormon Church" will not be admitted to citizenship.

At the same time His Honor wishes it to be understood that "every man, whether a Mormon or Gentile, that appears before his court, shall be treated with respect—his rights will be regarded and he will be treated impartially and fairly." How this will be done when all that is necessary in order to exclude a man from naturalization is to show that he is a "Mormon," is rather difficult to comprehend.

A man of such "good moral character" that not a speck or a flaw can be found to his moral record, who believes the Constitution to be an inspired instrument and that all laws made in pursuance thereof are supreme, who is ready to make oath of allegiance to the government and to obey the laws of Congress in regard to polygamy and other offences therein defined, who has resided in this country five years, and in this district one year or more, and who is known to be sober, industrious, peaceable and law-abiding in every particular, cannot be admitted to citizenship, solely on the ground of his religion, namely, that he is a member of the "Mormon" Church. But a "Gentile" who has committed sexual sins which are classed as crimes in the statutes of the United States as well as in the moral code of Christendom, who occasionally gets drunk, who is sometimes quarrelsome and disorderly, who has no religion at all, may be admitted to citizenship as "a man of good moral character attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same." Does not this look as if the momentous question to be decided was, is he a member of the "Liberal" party or not, if so admit him, if not exclude him?

Judge Zane says of the decision of Judge Anderson, "It cannot be said that the effect of the decision is to interfere with religious beliefs or the free exercise of religion." Indeed! Well, suppose the decision was that no person who is a member of the Catholic Church shall be admitted to citizenship, would not that be an interference with the free exercise of the Catholic religion. Or substitute the word Methodist for Catholic or "Mormon," would not that be interfering with the free exercise of the Methodist religion? It can be said, it will be said, and in fact it must certainly be true, that the exclusion of an alien solely on the ground that he is a member of the "Mormon" Church, is an interference with the free exercise of religion, and is therefore lawless, being in flagrant violation of the supreme law of the land.

But, says Judge Zane: "The Church was not condemned by Judge Anderson on account of its religious faith, doctrine or worship, but because of its moral, social and political doctrines and the unlawful practices and conduct that it enjoins." Yet Judge Anderson did not and could not cite any unlawful practice enjoined by the Church, nor any political doctrine enunciated by the Church which is contrary to the principles of American republicanism. Further, it has not been shown, and cannot be shown, that any member of the "Mormon" Church is compelled or required, by virtue of his membership, to do any act whatsoever that is in violation of any law or any social, political or moral principle as held, in theory, by the majority of the American people. Judge Anderson did not do this. Judge Zane cannot do it. The judicial dictum is: "No member of the Mormon Church can be admitted to citizenship." That is nothing more nor less than discriminating against a man's religious faith, doctrine and worship, and all denials of this are the thinnest kind of vain pretense.

Judge Zane intimates that a seceder from "Mormonism" may be readily admitted to citizenship. That is a premium on apostacy. If a man has been a member of the "Mormon" Church, the Court will not exclude him, "if he is not at present a member in good standing and in full fellowship." Does Judge Zane know what is implied by this? Men of "good moral character," who refrain from those "Liberal" views which "Liberal" advocates claimed in the Third District Court were committed by nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand men—"Liberal" men of course—who do not wrong their neighbors, who do not deny their God, who are peaceable, orderly members of society, are usually held in good standing and fellowship in the "Mormon" Church.

But it seems Judge Zane considers the class that are excommunicated are the proper kind to receive into the fold of American citizenship. They are usually persons found guilty of offenses which render them unfit for membership in any church. This is not always the case, because some few individuals retire at their own request for various reasons. But, as a rule, no person is excommunicated except for violation of morality, honesty, truth, sobriety or other rule of life considered essential to Christian character. If such persons are better to be esteemed as fitted for citizenship than "Mormons" in full faith and fellowship, we do not envy Judge Zane his peculiar choice.

The general good qualities of the "Mormon" people, their freedom from anything that produces social disorder, their compliance with the regulations that are needful to the well being of society, are recognized throughout the civilized world. Therefore to exclude such men from citizenship on the ground that they are "Mormons," when they are monogamists in practice and ready to swear allegiance to this government and foreswear allegiance to all other governments, is an outrage upon religious liberty, is contrary to the spirit and letter of the naturalization laws, and bears the appearance of unjust discrimination, in favor of a political party seeking to obtain power by destroying that freedom which this government was created to establish and maintain.

BECOMING EXERCISED.

A special to the News states that Associate Justice Anderson delivered his charge to the grand jury at Beaver yesterday. He informed that body that bigamy, polygamy, adultery and fornication are common crimes in this Territory and that many of the people are guilty of them.

This reminds us of what took place a few days ago before the same Judge, when he was officiating in the Third District Court in this city. When members of the "Mormon" Church appeared as applicants for naturalization they were questioned by the whips of the "Liberal" party as to whether they believed in the principle of plural marriage, and whether they had committed any of the offenses defined in the Edmunds-Tucker Act.

As an offset attorneys for the "Mormon" applicants asked "Liberal" aliens who appeared in court for the same purpose whether they had been guilty of adultery or fornication? Whereat one of the active whips of that party treated the matter disdainfully, stating that 999 out of every 1000 males who had arrived at maturity had been in that business. Of course he meant the males of the non-"Mormon" section. One of the witnesses for an applicant made a similar declaration.

Judge Anderson came to the relief of that portion of the "Liberal" 999 who might appear for admission to citizenship. He ruled substantially that a few breaches of sexual morality were neither here nor there as affecting a man's moral status. Unless he habitually engaged in such practices, he could not be designated as a man of bad moral character and there would be no barrier on that ground to his admission to citizenship.

Can it be that Judge Anderson begins to think that sexual offenses, when committed by the liberal proportion defined by Mr. Lippman, are really serious, or has he reference to another section of the community? In these times consequences appear to depend a good deal upon "who is who." "The times," in a judicial sense, seem to be sadly "out of joint."

AN IMPORTANT APPOINTMENT.

The dispatches announce that President Harrison appointed, today, Judge David J. Brewer, of Kansas to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Judge Brewer was born in Smyrna, Asia Minor, June 20th, 1837. He studied at Wesleyan University, and at Yale, where he was graduated in 1856, studied law in the office of his uncle, David Dudley Field, in New York City, was graduated at Albany law-school in 1858, was admitted to the bar in New York City, engaged in farming in Stockbridge, Mass., in 1858-9, removed to the west and practised his profession in Kansas City, Mo., and afterwards in Leavenworth, Kansas. In 1861-4 he was a U. S. Commissioner, in 1862-5 Judge of Probate and Judge of the Leavenworth County Criminal Court, in 1865-8 Judge of the First Judicial Court of the State, and at the same time superintendent of public schools, in 1869-70 City Attorney, and in 1870-83 Judge of the Kansas Supreme Court. He filled the office also of Vice President, and subsequently that of President, of the Board of Education. In 1884 he was appointed U. S. Judge for the Eighth Circuit.

"Hans the Boatman."

"This play may be said to be pure, impressive and instructive. The plot is very light and is interwoven with a simple love story, tuneful ballads, graceful dances, relieved here and there with touches of pathos. The little role is assumed by Charles Arnold, who plays the part of "Hans" as a light-hearted, good natured sort of fellow, who would rather romp with the children than work. Mr. Arnold is well qualified to personate such a character, and his performance is at once graceful, engaging, and possesses a simple sincerity that is sure to enlist the sympathies of the audience, many tearful faces being noticeable during the third act. Mr. Arnold has a sweet, sympathetic voice and sings a number of ballads in a most pleasing manner. It might be said that the character is a combination of Rip Van Winkle and Fritz, without being a copy of either. Very pretty, indeed, are the scenes between "Hans" and the children, and the young people and the ladies go into ecstacies over them. The other characters in the piece are ably sustained.

"May Hanman, in the child's parts, is very cute. The big dog came in for a share of attention. The excellent audience that witnessed the play on its opening night was quite enthusiastic."

The above is an excerpt from the criticism of the Chicago *Journal* on the first American performance of "Hans, the Boatman," the play with which Charles Arnold achieved his great English and Australian success. The play ran for three hundred and fifteen nights in England. Mr. Arnold will appear at the Salt Lake Theatre Dec. 5 and 6, next Thursday and Friday.

OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

The Maligners of Utah: An Applicable Chapter of Ancient History.

Chicago, November 18th, 1889.—[Special Correspondence of the Deseret News.]—I was pleased to read in last week's *American* a letter signed "A. H. Cannon, Salt Lake City." I referred to this journal already as one the special mission of which was anti-popery, but in several of its later issues I found in it many paragraphs touching on Utah, written in a most distorted and misunderstood manner. So I was glad when I read Mr. Cannon's letter to the editor, courteously telling the gentleman that his paper was in error regarding Utah. This is the stand all the young men of Utah ought to take. Wherever an article or statement appears distorting and maligning Utah, the young men should take it up, as in the case of Mr. Cannon, and politely and gentlemanly drop a note to the proper quarter, contradicting the vile calumny. Whether published or not, the note will have its effect, and young Utah will have done its duty.

It appears that all the floodgates of villainy, oblipuity and perjury are again thrown open, in order to overwhelm Utah by fair means or foul. Throat cutting, bowel opening and such operations are now being used as capital. Are we traveling in a circle, or does history repeat itself? When I read these foul fabrications about Utah, I cannot help reverting to the sad story of the early Christians. I have in mind two characters especially, the emperors Diocletian and Maximian, two men now remembered entirely for their ruthless and savage treatment of Christians. The Christians were actually charged with murdering and eating infants, and the pagan priests of the time gravely swore to its truth. I cannot do better than quote in full a chapter of ancient history dealing with this subject. The characters are Maximian, Tertullus, Corvinus, Fulvius, Calpurnius, priests, philosophers and office seekers. Only substitute the names of persons now prominent in Utah for the names mentioned in the ancient history, and the chapter will apply to Utah today, and will be considered truthful, accurate and impartial. It is from a distinguished writer. Here it is:

It was in the month of November, that Maximian Herculeus convoked the meeting in which his plans had finally to be adjusted. To it were summoned the leading officers of the court, and of the State. The principal one, the prefect of the city, had brought with him his son, Corvinus, whom he had proposed to be captain of a body of armed pursuivants, picked out for their savageness and hatred of Christians, who would hunt them out, or down, with unrelenting assiduity. The chief pontiffs or governors of Sicily, Italy, Spain and Gaul were present to receive orders. In addition to these, several learned men, philosophers and orators, among whom was our old acquaintance Calpurnius, had been invited; and many priests who had come from different parts to petition for heavier prosecutions were commanded to attend.

Maximian was a native of Sirmium, Pannonia, a reputed barbarian, therefore of the lowest extraction, a mere soldier of fortune, without any education, endowed with little more than a brute's strength, which made his surname of Hercules most appropriate, he had been raised to the purple by his brother, barbarian Diocles, known as the Emperor Diocletian. Like him, covetous to miserly, and spendthrift to recklessness, addicted to the same coarse vices and foul crimes, which a Christian pen refuses to record, without restraint of any passion, without sense of justice or feeling of humanity, this monster had never ceased to oppress, persecute and slay whoever stood in his way. To him the coming persecution looked like an approaching feast due to a glutton, who requires the excitement of a surfeit to relieve the monotony of daily excess. Gigantic in frame, with the well known features of his race, with the hair on his head and face more yellow than red, shaggy and wild, like tufts of straw, with eyes restlessly rolling in a compound expression of suspicion, profligacy, and ferocity, this almost last of Rome's tyrants struck terror into the heart of any beholder except a Christian. Is it wonderful that he hated the race and its name?

Precedence was granted, by religious courtesy, to the priests, each of whom had his tale to tell. Here a river had overflowed its banks, and done much mischief to the neighboring plains; there an earthquake had thrown down part of a town; on the northern frontiers the barbarians threatened invasion; at the south the plague was ravaging the pious population. In every instance the oracles had declared that it was all owing to the Christians, whose toleration irritated the gods, and whose evil charms brought calamity on the empire. Nay, some gods had afflicted their votaries by openly proclaiming that they would utter no more till the odious Nazarenes had been exterminated, and the great Delphic oracle had not hesitated to declare, "that the god did not allow the gods to speak."

Next came the philosophers and orators, each of whom made his own long-winded oration, during which Maximian gave unequivocal signs of weariness. But as the emperors in the East had held a similar meeting, he considered it his duty to sit out the annoyance. The usual calumnies were repeated, for the ten-thousandth time, to an applauding assembly; the stories of murdering and eating infants, of committing foul crimes, of worshipping martyrs' bodies, of adoring an ass' head, and inconsistently enough of being unbelievers and serving no God. These tales were all most firmly believed; though probably their reciters knew perfectly well they were but good, sound, heathen lies, very useful in keeping up a horror of Christianity.

But, at length, up rose the man who was considered to have most deeply studied the doctrines of the enemy, and best to know their dangerous tactics. He was supposed to have read their own books, and to be drawing up a confutation of their errors, which would fairly crush them. Indeed, so great was his weight with his own side, that when he asserted that Christians held any monstrous principle, had their supreme pontiff in person contradicted it, every one would have laughed at the very idea of taking his (the pontiff's) word for his own belief against the assertion of Calpurnius.

He struck up a different strain, and his learning quite astonished his fellow-sophists. He had read the original books, he said, not only of the Christians themselves, but of their forefathers, the Jews, who, having come into Egypt in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, to escape from a famine in their own country, through the arts of their leader, Joseph, bought up all the corn there and sent it home. Upon which Ptolemy imprisoned them, telling them that, as they had cotten up all the corn, the should live on the straw, by making bricks with it for building a great city. Then Demetrius Phalerius, hearing from them of a great many curious histories of their ancestors, shut up Moses and Aaron, their most learned men, in a tower, having shaved half their beards, till they should write in Greek all their records. These rare books Calpurnius had seen, and he would only mention a few facts from them. This race made war upon every king and people that came in their way, and destroyed them all. It was their principle, if they took a city, to put everyone to the sword; and this was all because they were under the government of their ambitious priests; so that when a certain king, Saul, also called Paul, spared a poor captive monarch, whose name was Agag, the priests ordered him to be brought out and hewed to pieces.

"Now," continued he, "these Christians are still under the domination of the same priesthood, and are quite as ready today, under their direction, to overthrow the great Roman empire, burn us all in the forum, and even mortiferously assail the sacred and venerable heads of our divine emperors."

A thrill of horror ran through the assembly at this recital. It was soon hushed, as the Emperor opened his mouth to speak. "For my part," he said, "I have another and a stronger reason for my abhorrence of these Christians. They have dared to establish in the heart of the empire, and in this very city, a supreme religious authority, unknown there before, independent of the government of the State, and equally powerful over their minds as this. Formerly all acknowledged the Emperor as supreme in religious as in civil rule. Hence he bears still the title of Pontifex Maximus. But these men have raised up a divided power, and consequently bear but a divided loyalty. I hate, therefore, as a usurpation in my dominions, this sacerdotal sway over my subjects. For I declare that I would rather hear of a new rival starting up to my throne than of the election of one of these priests in Rome."

This speech, delivered in a harsh, grating voice, and with a vulgar foreign accent, was received with immense applause; and plans were formed for the simultaneous publication of the edict through the west, and for its complete and exterminating execution.

Then turning sharp upon Tertullus the Emperor said "Prefect, you said you had some one to propose for superintending these arrangements, and for merciless dealings with these traitors."

"He is here; my son Corvinus." And Tertullus handed the youthful candidate to the grim tyrant's footstool. Maximian eyed him keenly, burst into a hideous laugh and said: "Upon my word, I think he'll do. Why, Prefect, I had no idea you had such an ugly son. I should think he is just the thing; every quality of a thorough-paced, unconscientious scamp is stamped upon his features."

The Emperor rose to depart, when his eyes caught Fulvius, who had been summoned as a paid court-spy, but who kept as much in the background as possible. "Ha there, my eastern worthy," he called out to him, "these Christians will afford you plenty of game, so make yourself ready and let us see what you can do. The property of the convicted will be divided between the accusers and the treasury, unless I see particular reasons for taking the whole to myself. Now you may go."

There are many red-headed Maximians in Utah, and many scamps of the Corvinus and Fulvius type, and of course Calpurnius runs a newspaper there, and her stories are but reproductions of Moses and Aaron half-shaved, writing Greek. But did the early Christians give way? Not a bit of it. They were the only people who did not fear the savage Maximian. They were but a handful, but they held together, and they triumphed.

Will these Latter-day Christians be overawed by a vulgar speaking Maximian, whether he be an Orlando Powers or a General Murray? Will they come under the yoke of a preferred Calpurnius, no matter whether he be a hoist from Ireland or a carpetbagger from Illinois? Will they go over to the side of Corvinus and Fulvius and Tertullus to shake hands with the murdering colonels of Kentucky and link arms with the vile pagan priests misnamed Christians? Forbid it, shame! The Latter-day Christian who would entertain a thought of this kind is not fit to fight the great battle of the future. He is unworthy the name of man, and by his action he brands his whole life a lie; his religious professions become hypocrisy, and he makes of his God a mockery. Let him go. He is fit companion for Corvinus the scampand Fulvius the spy.

JUNIUS.

HARRISON'S CHOICE.

The President Has Nominated Justice David J. Brewer, of Kansas,

AS ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

A British Company's Proposal to Construct a Bridge Across the English Channel.

SHOCKING FATALITY TO RAILROAD LABORERS.

Proceedings in the Senate Today.—Bad Railroad Wreck in Pennsylvania.

[By Telegraph to the News.]

The United States Supreme Court Judgeship.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The President today sent the following nomination to the Senate: Justice David J. Brewer, of Kansas, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Senate.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The credentials of Pierce and Casey as senators from North Dakota were presented and the senators took the oath of office.

Hoar reported back the resolution offered by him on Monday, providing a mode for ascertaining by lot the classes to which the senators from the three new states, North Dakota, South Dakota and Washington, shall be assigned as to their respective time of service.

Cullom thereupon presented certificates from the two houses of North Dakota legislature, designating Pierce senator for a long term.

Hoar contended that the legislature had nothing to do with the matter, which expressly devolved on the Senate.

Gorman remarked that identically the same case had been presented in regard to the first senator of Minnesota, when the legislature designated Rice as senator for a long term, and the Senate decided that action could not be regarded upon it.

The resolution was agreed to, and drawing by lot, as provided by it, was proceeded with. The result was that of the two senators from the State of Washington, Squire was assigned to the class of senators whose term will expire on March 3rd, 1891, and Allen to the class expiring on March 3rd, 1893. Of South Dakota, Senator Moody got the short term and Pettigrew the long term; of North Dakota, Senator Pierce got the short term and Casey the long term.

A petition was presented by Cullom of the Short-horn Producers Association in favor of the subsidies for steamships to South and Central America, and in favor of Chicago as the site of the proposed World's Fair in 1892.

Nearing the Close.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—This morning Donohue, counsel for O'Sullivan and Kunz, began his address to the Cronin jury in their defense.

Temporary Insanity.

Kalamazoo, Dec. 4.—Mrs. Mills, wife of the Episcopal rector, who last night attempted to kill herself and child, died this morning. The child may recover. Temporary insanity is believed to be the cause of the deed.

Railroad Wreck in Pennsylvania.

Pittsburg, Dec. 3.—The eastbound day express on the Pennsylvania Railroad was wrecked near Greensburg, Pa., this morning by running into a side-tracked freight train. A dozen persons are reported more or less injured, several it is believed fatally.

The names of the injured as far as learned are M. L. Brown, engineer, and Elmer Myers, fireman; injuries believed to be fatal. Engineer Daly is not dangerously hurt. George Gray, fireman, is badly injured.

Stanley at Bagamoyo.

Paris, Dec. 4.—A dispatch to the *Temps* from Zanzibar states that Stanley has arrived at Bagamoyo.

The Lynn Fire.

Lynn, Mass., Dec. 4.—For the first time since the great fire it is possible to make a reasonably accurate canvass of the situation as it relates to the shoe industry. Fully 60 per cent of the shoe and leather houses of the city were burned out; the number of shoe firms burned out was over 80, while 15 sole leather cutters and 60 dealers in tops, stiffenings and other shoe findings were also burned out. The aggregate loss to these branches and machinery is over $2,200,000.

Railroad Laborers Killed.

Wilkesbarre, Penna., Dec. 4.—A gang of railroad laborers at Jersey central station this morning were waiting for the work train. They stepped from one track to the other to avoid the fast freight, when the work train dashed into them. Benjamin Pobuse and Wm. Trent were instantly killed and Stephen Steiffel and Conrad Ernst were mortally hurt.

A Family Mysteriously Disappears.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 4.—The mysterious disappearance of an executive family is reported from Nellville. John Morris, living near Summerville, Ma., sent his wife and the children under the care of Joseph Graves to Jasper, Ark. The party traveled overland in a wagon and Graves returned to Summerville and reported that he had left Mrs. Morris and children at Jasper. When Mr. Morris himself reached Jasper he found his family was not at that town. Murder and robbery are suspected.

A Military Man Dies.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 4.—General Stephen R. Smith, one of the most prominent military men of the State, died this morning.

Windom's Report.

Washington, Dec. 4.—In his annual report Secretary of the Treasury Windom discusses the silver question at great length and makes the following recommendation in place of the various proposed plans as to an increase on the free coinage of silver dollars:

"The issue of Treasury notes against the deposit of silver bullion at the market price of silver, when deposited, payable on demand in such quantities of silver bullion as will equal in value at the date of presentation the number of dollars expressed on the face of the notes at the market price of silver or in gold as at the option of the government, or in silver dollars at the option of the holder. Repeal is a compulsory feature of the present coinage act."

War Ships for Brazil.

Paris, Dec. 4.—The *Journal des Debats* says that Admiral Barbey, minister of marine, after consulting with Spuller, minister of foreign affairs, has resolved to send war ships to Brazil. The *Journal* censures the action.

L'Intransigeant says: An English company has applied for a concession to build a bridge across the English Channel.

The Minneapolis Fire.

Minneapolis, Dec. 4.—Before the coroner's jury today the builder of the *Tribune* structure stated that wooden stairs were ordered put in instead of iron on account of a difference in expense of about $500. The building inspector said he never considered the building a safe one, and stated that three months ago a committee called on him and said they feared it might fall down at any time without warning.

Farmers and Laborers Union.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 3.—The annual convention of the Farmers and Laborers' Union met here today, with a large number of delegates in attendance. The convention was called to order by President Jones of Texas. After address of welcome the convention assembled in executive session. These meetings are to be secret. Delegates are present from Arkansas, Kentucky, Kansas, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Maryland, Alabama, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Carolina, Indiana and Texas.

Committees were appointed to confer with the alliances of the north on the formation of a national alliance, and on incorporation with the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association.

Delegates to the convention of Northern Alliance members held an informal conference this evening. Under the plan of consolidation with the Farmers' and Laborers' Union this body will probably adjourn before the week is past.

At a meeting of the Farmers' Alliance this afternoon a committee was appointed to confer with a similar committee from the Farmers' and Laborers' Union to discuss the advisability of consolidation. A majority of the committee was not in favor of consolidation.

Henry M. Stanley.

New York, Dec. 3.—London special: The *Herald* commissioner has sent the following dispatch:

"Nassac, Nov. 28.—5 p.m.—I have just met Henry M. Stanley, Emin Pasha, Casati, Lieutenant Stairs, Mr. Jephson, Dr. Parke, Nelson and Bonny and 500 men, women and children. Stanley is looking exceedingly hearty. I presented him with an American flag with which I was entrusted and it is now flying from Stanley's tent. The great explorer's hair is quite white and his mustache iron gray. In conversation with Emin he told me that he did not wish for any honors for what he had done."

Wool Growers' Convention.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The National Wool Growers' meeting was organized today by the election of Hon. Delano, of Columbus, Ohio, as president, and G. H. Wallace, president of the Missouri Wool Growers' Association, as secretary. There was a large attendance.

An informal discussion of the present condition and needs of the wool growing industry showed the concensus of opinion to be, that while the natural decrease from 50,000,000 head of sheep in 1883 to 40,000,000 head in 1888 had been arrested, no appreciable advance had yet been made. A committee on reorganization and resolutions was appointed.

This afternoon the members of the convention called in a body on Secretary Windom and Assistant Secretary Vickersr.

Several Congressmen from the Western States called at the convention today and expressed themselves as thoroughly in sympathy with the wool growers.

Sewing Machine Company Fails.

Bessemer, O., Dec. 3.—Love's Sewing Machine Company assigned today; assets and liabilities unknown. The failure was caused by the suspension of the Lawrence Bank of Pittsburg. The capital stock of the company is $500,000.

REDDING'S
RUSSIA SALVE

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I have in my possession:

One red and white spotted HEIFER, about 1 or 2 years old; crop off left ear, undercut in right ear, branded 3 on right thigh.

If damage and costs on said animal be not paid within fifteen days from date of this notice, it will be sold to the highest cash bidder, at Mt. Pleasant estray pound, December 14th, 1889, at 10 o'clock.

Mount Pleasant, Sanpete Co., Utah, Nov. 28, 1889.

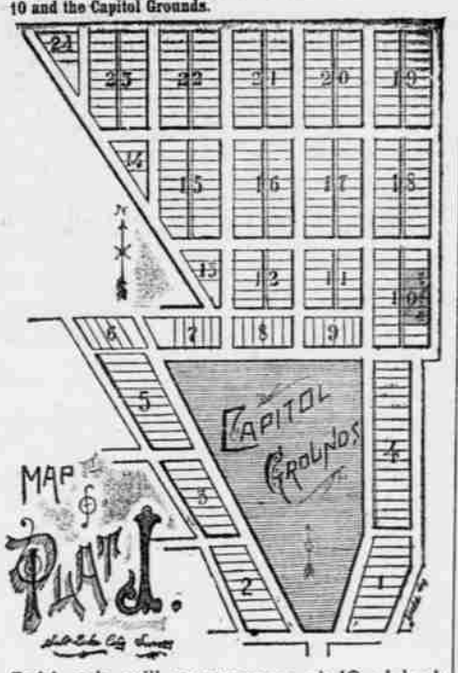
NIELS MADSEN,
City Poundkeeper.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRACT of MEAT
Finest and Cheapest Meat Flavoring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces. As Beef Tea, "an invaluable tonic." Annual sale 8,000,000 Jars.
J. v. Liebig
Genuine only with fac simile of Baron von Liebig's signature in blue across label.
Sold by Storekeepers & Grocers Druggists
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd.
London. 6w4s

GREAT PUBLIC SALE
OF
CITY LANDS.

In pursuance of a Resolution of the City Council of Salt Lake City, passed October 22, 1889, notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 9th day of December, 1889, at the front door of the City Hall in said City, I will offer for sale at public auction, and will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described lands, belonging to Salt Lake City, which are situated in the City and County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah, described as follows, to-wit:

All of lots 1, 2 and 4 in block 58; all of lot 4, block 57; all of lot 1, block 83; all of lot 2, block 119; all of blocks 128, 153, and 147; all of lot 4, block 151; all of lot 4, block 162; all of lot 3, block 157; all of lots 1, 3 and 4, block 158; all of lot 4, block 159; all of lot 1, block 163; all of block 145; all of lot 1, block 135; all of lots 2 and 3, block 136; all of lot 2, block 137; all of lots 1, 2 and 4, block 138; all of lot 4, block 116; all of lot 1, block 85; all of lot 3, block 86; all in plat D, Salt Lake City Survey; and all of plat J, excepting the east half of block 10 and the Capitol Grounds.



Said sale will commence at 10 o'clock a. m., and will be continued from time to time as circumstances may require. The lots in plat D, are all 165x165 feet and those in plat J range from 50x140 feet to 50x220 feet. For further information call at office No. 2, City Hall.

FRANCIS ARMSTRONG,
Mayor of Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct 23, 1889.

GOLDSMITH & CO.

THE RUSH

In Our Business this Season is Unprecedented in the Clothing Trade, and still continues. Our Vast

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

is crowded from morning till night with eager buyers who find in this establishment an endless variety of goods, styles and prices which cannot be duplicated elsewhere in this city. New Goods are Arriving Daily, and we now have a STOCK ON HAND of

$150,000

WORTH OF

Clothing & Furnishing Goods

FOR BUYERS TO SELECT FROM.

OUR LINE OF

OVERCOATS is simply immense, and cannot fail to please. We have them for Men's, Boys' and Children's wear, in Handsome Patterns and of ALL QUALITIES. In Ulsters we show Beautiful Styles and Colors, in CHINCHILLAS, FINE BEAVER and FUR TRIMMED, suitable for all kinds of weather.

OUR STOCK OF

SUITS is (truthfully speaking) Absolutely Indescribable, and to be appreciated needs only to be seen.

Handsome, Stylish Suits for

BUSINESS, STREET OR FULL DRESS,

Can always be found in our store, and at prices within the means of all.

Our Children's Clothing Department

Has grown to Mammoth Proportions. Parents will here find a bewildering display of Choice Fabrics and Unique Styles, suited for their "Little Men."

Wholesale Buyers are invited to call and see us. We are Headquarters for all lines carried by us.

Goldsmith & Co.

SALT LAKE CITY,

OGDEN, BUTTE, Mont., SPOKANE FALLS, Wash.

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

Charter Oak

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Champion Monitor

STOVES AND RANGES!

The Greatest Wonder of the Age in Stoves are the CHARTER OAK WIRE GAUZE DOOR. The Champion Monitor and the WONDERFUL MILLER WROUGHT STEEL RANGE.

WE HAVE AN IMMENSE LINE OF

HEATING STOVES

Manufactured by the Excelsior M'f'g Co. and Wm. Resor & Co., including

PARLOR COOKS.

Our Prices are the Lowest in the City

WE CARRY AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

COMPRISING

Bar Steel, Bar Iron, Drive Well Pipe, Sheet Iron, Barbed Wire, Nails, Etc., Etc.

Carpenters' Tools.

A FULL LINE OF

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

ALSO, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

WE HAVE ALSO A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Harness and Harness Trimmings.

We Guarantee Good Treatment & Lowest Prices.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

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The Largest and Finest Line in the West.

Wholesale · a · Specialty.

CARPETS

By odds the Finest Line ever brought to Utah, including Genuine Wiltons, Gobelin Moquettes, Smith's Moquettes, Body and Tapestry Brussels, Three Ply and Ingrains. The Line Embraces Everything from

19c. to $3.00 per Yard.

WALL PAPER.

Such an Exquisite Line was never before shown. It varies from

12½c. to $10.00 per Roll.

Competent Workmen for Paper Hanging and Decorating.

H. DINWOODEY

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