

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LEASEE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1893.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-third 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 Tuesday morning, April 4th, 1893.

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.

THE WILL AND THE WAY.

In a few days more and hereafter for a period of several days the number of people requiring subsistence and shelter here will be considerably augmented, exactly how much cannot be told at present, but certainly 50 per cent with the chances in favor of a much greater increase than even that.

Have the good people of Salt Lake stopped to think seriously ever what this means? If so, what proposition have taken the needed steps to provide for such a situation? It should be remembered that our hotel system, comprehensive and commodious as it is, is not large enough nor elastic enough to accommodate even a half of those who will be here, added to their present patronage, though the visitors should amount to no more than the minimum estimate, and the others must be taken care of. Let us give this matter some attention.

The announcement went forth from one of our general meetings some days ago that the people were, in effect, to "put their houses in order" and be not backward in receiving within their doors those who require accommodations. This is the proper thing to do, and would be even without such a call. The season past has been a hard one; it has been difficult at times for all the people to make ends meet and the strain is not yet over. But the additional trouble and expense of harboring and caring for one, two or half a dozen more, according to circumstances, for a few days should not make very much difference, and if some slight sacrifice has to be made to do as herein suggested, make the sacrifice and be blessed in doing it so long as the recipient of your hospitality is worthy.

We remember distinctly the occasion of the old Temple dedication, which took place at Mant. The people there seemed to be possessed of the proper spirit and determined in advance that those who came should be cared for. There were but little more than 2000 people in the place and the majority being in moderate circumstances had but few spare rooms or other accommodations, but the town absorbed the comparatively vast throng that assembled there—numbering fully as many as the resident population and we think even more—and did it gladly! If there was one instance of a person going without a needed meal or a night's lodging, it has not been reported. Think of that! The population all at once doubled or more than that, with no railroads nor so many accommodations as now, and so well cared for that neither the visitors nor the visited seemed to realize that there was any inconvenience with speaking of it. Every house, almost without exception, was thrown open, and guests to a certain number received and made welcome in so old-fashioned and unostentatious a manner that the little crowding and mixing up for the time being was scarcely noticed at all. This is as it should be.

Now if Mant could take care of 2500 people or thereabout, Salt Lake, with a population twenty-five times as great and facilities proportion, can take care of 50,000, and do it in a way that will have no thought of hardship or loss. The hotels, lodging houses, restaurants and private boarding houses can receive probably one-fourth of that number, and doubtless such proportion would prefer such accommodations. The others will have to be looked after by private families and let us see to it that they are looked after. They have come in response to an invitation and are therefore our guests. It must not be said that even a single individual who was worthy that year and obscure had to go hungry or sleep. The less the ability to pay, the more hearty should be the welcome; in fact the question of compensation should not figure in the account at all. If those who are able to pay prefer to do so, will not be a reflection upon the others, and we repeat, let not such a thing be thought of.

Those who are not prepared for the situation as it will be should commence at once to do the best you can and all will be well.

THE STAR OF EMPIRE.

Senator Davis of Massachusetts, in a speech at Pittsfield in that state a few days ago, spoke pointedly with reference to what he was pleased to term the "marvelous growth" which the western section of the United States has achieved since his entrance on public life. "The country," he said, "has been widening and growing west-

ward and westward in the Pacific coast, and then on beyond, until the latitude itself fails to circumscribe our onward march, and westward falls into the eastward, so that the sun will not go down tonight upon our westward border until it shall have risen on the coast of Maine." Overlooking for the time the billing inaccuracy involved in the really "due flight of rhetoric, and according with the subject which the distinguished gentleman spins up, we find much that is instructive and thoughtful. Of course the steady western movement of our national population is to be credited with the emphasis spoken of, Mr. Davis' public career began in 1845, and the census of two years later showed the center of our population to be located at a point some twenty-three miles east of Evansport, West Virginia, while the last census (1890) shows the center to be twenty miles east of Columbus, Indiana—a westward movement in forty years of 23 miles, the average rate per annum being 5.75 miles.

Going still farther back and commencing with the first census, that of 1790, we are shown that there has been in the hundred years a movement westward of 255 miles, the center of population having passed from twenty-three miles east of Evansport, W. Va., to the location in Indiana named above. The rate of progress for the whole period averages 2.55 miles a year, or seventy-three feet a day. That is, for a century the center has been moving westward at an average rate of a yard an hour, with one foot more in every twenty-four hours. The slowest progress was made in the second decade, from 1800 to 1810. In this period the population center advanced only thirty-six miles, or at the rate of about two feet two inches per hour. The swiftest progress came in the seventh decade, from 1850 to 1860, when the center moved westward about eighty-one miles, or at the rate of about four feet ten inches per hour. If this rate had been maintained up to the present time, "where would we be?" now?

The decade immediately preceding this showed a falling off in the westward but business, the rate having dropped to forty-eight miles, a little below the average, this was about two feet seven inches per hour. If we extend the period down to the present time, it is shown by careful computation and allowing for no greater progress than was made from 1880 to 1890 that the center of population has proceeded from the point last named in the direction of the setting sun to about half way between Columbus and Wayneburg, both in Indiana, and is daily hourly coming along our way.

The *Historical Register* makes it as a curious fact that, while the western population has covered no less than 91.5 degrees of longitude (9 degrees 21 minutes 7 seconds), this movement has run almost on a straight line, the extreme northern and southern variation embracing less than one-third of a degree of latitude, eighteen minutes fifty-six seconds. To put the contrast more distinctly, we may say that, while the western movement for the century aggregates 255 miles, the extreme northern and southern variation is a little under twenty-two miles, and the finishing point of the line is only some six miles south of the starting point. The slightness of this variation may be taken as showing that, if you divide the United States by the 91st parallel of north latitude, the growth of the population in the two sections thus made has been very nearly equal during the 100 years covered by the eleven censuses. In view of the fact that the tide of immigration from foreign countries has set mainly into the northern section, such an equality in the growth of the population is a development that would hardly have been looked for.

It is already understood that geographically Utah is a long way east of the middle line between the eastern and western halves of Uncle Sam's possession, as is San Francisco, Cal. If the population shall extend to the western confines of our national territory—so it may in the distant future—there is no reason why the center of population should not be wrested from the regions east of the Missouri and Mississippi at a comparatively early date and carried to stride westerly toward the Pacific until it reaches Salt Lake City, which is a good enough place for it to stop at permanently.

A BENEFICIAL LAW.

One of the commendable things done by the late Congress was the passage of an act to promote the safety of employes and travelers on railroads. The act by which such desirable legislation is to be reached are by "compulsory common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their cars with automatic couplers and continuous brakes and their locomotives with approved wheel brakes," etc. The measure provided that from and after the first day of January, 1893, it shall be unlawful for any common carrier engaged in interstate commerce by railroad to use on its line any locomotive engine in moving interstate traffic not equipped with a power driving-wheel brake and appliances for operating the train-brake system, or to run any train in such traffic after said date that has not a sufficient number of cars to be equipped with power or train brakes that the engineer or the locomotive drawing such train can control its

speed without requiring locomotives to use the common hand brake for that purpose. Also that it shall be unlawful for any such common carrier to haul or permit to be hauled or used on its line any car used in moving interstate traffic not equipped with couplers coupling automatically by impact, and which can be uncoupled without the necessity of men going between the ends of the cars.

The remainder of the act is supplementary to the foregoing, regarding details and specifications relating thereto and providing penalties for infractions thereof. It also provides that any employe of a common carrier who is injured by any locomotive, or train in use contrary to the provisions of the act shall not be deemed thereby to have assumed the risk thereof, or released, even though he continues in such employment after acquiring such knowledge—insisting that his claim for damages is not in any way impaired because of the company's non-compliance with the law and his knowledge that such is the case. The act was approved March 2, 1893.

RUSSIA CLEARLY LEADS.

It isn't everybody that can afford a lawsuit, nor is it everybody who in the outset thinks he can afford the cost of the same way of thinking in the end. In this country we see inclined to consider that litigation is of long standing when it lasts during two generations, its termination finally coming through the exhaustion or extinction of the parties plaintiff, and perhaps no factor is more deterrent to the business of beginning a lawsuit than the reflection that the case may be too rapid and the game too costly for almost any human being to endure. In this view of the case the expense connected with the litigation may not be considered an unmitigated evil. Still, there may be those who would like the luxury but feel that they cannot afford it. All such will find a grain of comfort in the information that process is cheaper in Russia than here; for news just comes that the oldest lawsuit on record has only now reached the highest court at St. Petersburg. It was brought five hundred years ago against the city of Kamennetz, Poland, by the heirs of a dead nobleman, to recover a few thousand acres of his estate, which had been expropriated by the municipality. The written testimony is said to weigh forty-five tons. With ordinary attention on the part of the lawyers, and due regard to the details of procedure there is no reason why this venerable bit may not be prolonged a few hundred years longer and until the testimony shall fill the whole Russian Empire. It is to be hoped the deed will be done, to recover a few thousand acres of his estate, which had been expropriated by the municipality. The written testimony is said to weigh forty-five tons. With ordinary attention on the part of the lawyers, and due regard to the details of procedure there is no reason why this venerable bit may not be prolonged a few hundred years longer and until the testimony shall fill the whole Russian Empire. It is to be hoped the deed will be done, to recover a few thousand acres of his estate, which had been expropriated by the municipality.

WHEN YOUR shoes squeak go to a shoemaker and have him put a peg in the middle of the sole, and there will be no more loud protesting, or all the soles with lined oil and allow the shoes to absorb as much of the oil as possible. To these two remedies, suggested by an exchange, let us add the efficacious one given by an old cobbler: Pay for your shoes before you wear them; it is only the footwear bought on tick that squeaks.

THE CURRENT number of Kate Field's *Washington* reports the following editorial opinion that General Eli H. Murray is "the best governor Utah ever had and one of the best fellows in the world." In a paper which shows as much originality as Washington does, the foregoing sentiment would look better, as we give it—within quotation marks.

THE *Union* citizen who, in lieu of postal card or paper and envelope, wrote his letter on the back of a Columbia stamp and then mailed it, was disappointed that the officials held the stamp to be so big and bulky as to need additional postage.

IF IT be true, as stated, that Sydney Abington's New Orleans physician put in a bill against his dead patient for \$2500, which sum was finally reduced to \$450, it only emphasizes the fact that New Orleans is a bad place to go to for a sick spell.

FOR *Minnesota* services in filling the thirteenth realm, the King of Greece receives an annual salary of \$200,000. This income, which is the smallest of any European sovereign, is four times that of the President of the United States.

CONSIDERED by a law that Tallage with his way with the H. C. Co. in Tallage while its debt is still unpaid, the New York House has started a suit against the H. C. Co. for the amount of the debt. The House never has a chance to retrieve itself.

PRIVATE ADVICES from Washington are to the effect that the Missouri compromise on deck in form, and if they don't see what they want they clear their throats and ask for it.

THE DIRECTOR of the mint says we have \$1,011,321,755 in money in circulation, and that is scarcely a man who thinks he has his fair share of it. This has never still stands at the head of the class in the department devoted to perpetual motion.

TEMPLE DEDICATION.

Times and Appointments of Ministers to Devote the Admission of the Building to the People of the State of Utah.

Following is a statement of appointments of the times when the Saints of the several States of Zion will be admitted to witness the dedication of the Temple of the Lord in Salt Lake City; also the appointments as to the numbers of people to be admitted at the different sessions.

This arrangement is based on reports received from the Presidents of States, and has been made with a view to, as far as practicable, and the convenience of the whole people.

In addition to the numbers already at hand are hereafter reported, such extra contingents will be placed at the foot of the list. This must necessarily be done in case of this nature, as additional numbers will be introduced into the body of the program without derogating the whole plan. The appointments are based numerically upon the capacity of the Assembly Room of the Temple.

The first service—which will be conducted on the morning of April 6th—is not provided for in this statement. That session will be subject to a special arrangement.

Table with columns for Day, Time, and Location. Includes entries for Thursday, April 5th (Afternoon), Friday, April 6th (Morning), Saturday, April 7th (Afternoon), Sunday, April 8th (Morning), Monday, April 9th (Afternoon), Tuesday, April 10th (Morning), Wednesday, April 11th (Afternoon), Thursday, April 12th (Morning), Friday, April 13th (Afternoon), Saturday, April 14th (Morning), Sunday, April 15th (Afternoon).

Table with columns for Day, Time, and Location. Includes entries for Monday, April 16th (Morning), Tuesday, April 17th (Afternoon), Wednesday, April 18th (Morning), Thursday, April 19th (Afternoon), Friday, April 20th (Morning), Saturday, April 21st (Afternoon), Sunday, April 22nd (Morning), Monday, April 23rd (Afternoon), Tuesday, April 24th (Morning), Wednesday, April 25th (Afternoon), Thursday, April 26th (Morning), Friday, April 27th (Afternoon), Saturday, April 28th (Morning), Sunday, April 29th (Afternoon).

Table with columns for Day, Time, and Location. Includes entries for Monday, April 29th (Morning), Tuesday, April 30th (Afternoon), Wednesday, May 1st (Morning), Thursday, May 2nd (Afternoon), Friday, May 3rd (Morning), Saturday, May 4th (Afternoon), Sunday, May 5th (Morning), Monday, May 6th (Afternoon), Tuesday, May 7th (Morning), Wednesday, May 8th (Afternoon), Thursday, May 9th (Morning), Friday, May 10th (Afternoon), Saturday, May 11th (Morning), Sunday, May 12th (Afternoon).

Table with columns for Day, Time, and Location. Includes entries for Monday, May 13th (Morning), Tuesday, May 14th (Afternoon), Wednesday, May 15th (Morning), Thursday, May 16th (Afternoon), Friday, May 17th (Morning), Saturday, May 18th (Afternoon), Sunday, May 19th (Morning), Monday, May 20th (Afternoon), Tuesday, May 21st (Morning), Wednesday, May 22nd (Afternoon), Thursday, May 23rd (Morning), Friday, May 24th (Afternoon), Saturday, May 25th (Morning), Sunday, May 26th (Afternoon).

Table with columns for Day, Time, and Location. Includes entries for Monday, May 27th (Morning), Tuesday, May 28th (Afternoon), Wednesday, May 29th (Morning), Thursday, May 30th (Afternoon), Friday, May 31st (Morning), Saturday, June 1st (Afternoon), Sunday, June 2nd (Morning), Monday, June 3rd (Afternoon), Tuesday, June 4th (Morning), Wednesday, June 5th (Afternoon), Thursday, June 6th (Morning), Friday, June 7th (Afternoon), Saturday, June 8th (Morning), Sunday, June 9th (Afternoon).

Table with columns for Day, Time, and Location. Includes entries for Monday, June 10th (Morning), Tuesday, June 11th (Afternoon), Wednesday, June 12th (Morning), Thursday, June 13th (Afternoon), Friday, June 14th (Morning), Saturday, June 15th (Afternoon), Sunday, June 16th (Morning), Monday, June 17th (Afternoon), Tuesday, June 18th (Morning), Wednesday, June 19th (Afternoon), Thursday, June 20th (Morning), Friday, June 21st (Afternoon), Saturday, June 22nd (Morning), Sunday, June 23rd (Afternoon).

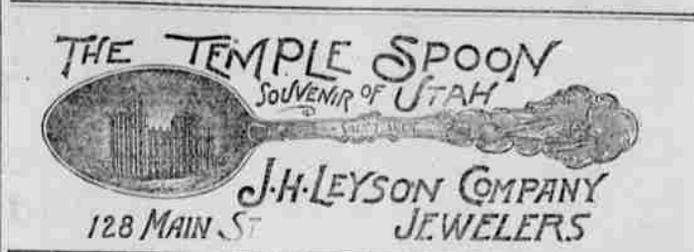
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THE TEMPLE SPOON SOUVENIR OF UTAH. J. H. LEYSON COMPANY JEWELERS. 128 MAIN ST.

MONDAY, APRIL 17th—MORNING. Salt Lake, 700; Utah, 100; Choir (Salt Lake), 50. Total, 850.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18th—MORNING. Salt Lake, 700; Utah, 100; Choir (Salt Lake), 50. Total, 850.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19th—MORNING. Salt Lake, 700; Utah, 100; Choir (Salt Lake), 50. Total, 850.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20th—MORNING. Salt Lake, 700; Utah, 100; Choir (Salt Lake), 50. Total, 850.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21st—MORNING. Salt Lake, 700; Utah, 100; Choir (Salt Lake), 50. Total, 850.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22nd—MORNING. Salt Lake, 700; Utah, 100; Choir (Salt Lake), 50. Total, 850.

SUNDAY, APRIL 23rd—MORNING. Salt Lake, 700; Utah, 100; Choir (Salt Lake), 50. Total, 850.

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