

Saturday, January 3, 1890.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. C. C. Ames, of Placer County, California, has succeeded in raising tea on the foothills, and his neighbor, Mr. L. A. Gould, has also raised a quantity. The leaf is dark green in color, about an inch wide and two inches long.

St. Nicholas, for January, is a fine number of this excellent journal for juveniles. In prose and poetry it stands at the front of the literary host, and its illustrations are equally good. Scribner & Co., New York.

The prudent housewife who, on account of "hard times," has decided not to repair the sitting-room, as desirable, will find the old paper very much improved in appearance by simply rubbing it well with a flannel cloth dipped in oatmeal.

There is one matter that most farmers neglect, viz., to have a large quantity of coarse, pure sand in their cellars or out-houses where roots, etc., are wintered. There is not a root or fruit that we know of that will not keep better in sand than out of it.

Dr. Bellows said recently: "I never knew one man or woman who steadily evaded the house of prayer and public worship on the Lord's day—who habitually neglected it, and had a theory on which it was neglected—that did not come to grief and bring other people to grief."

In spite of the stringent restrictions relative to the importation of American cattle and sheep into English ports, the records show that this business is steadily increasing. During the first eight months of last year the United States exported to England 27,337 head of cattle against 25,189 head for the same period in 1879, and 38,299 sheep against 18,710 in 1879. The demand is steadily increasing, which is certainly encouraging for live-stock growers.

We have received from the Liverpool office a copy of a pamphlet containing a discourse on "The Marriage Institution," explaining some of the views of the Latter-day Saints on this important subject. It was delivered by President Wm. Budge, at a Conference held in Gower Hall, Liverpool, and is one of the principles connected with the true order of marriage, in a lucid and forcible manner. The pamphlet is calculated to do much good, public attention having been drawn to these tenets of our faith in consequence of the manifesto of Secretary Evans, and the advertisements of English officials. The work is published at 42, Islington, Liverpool.

The work in England is still progressing and meetings are well attended by strangers. The friends of Brother Peter Reid, of this city, will be glad to learn that he is prospering on his mission. He is laboring in the north of England and recently baptized three new members in Sunderland. Elder John Rider reports great interest in the Manchester Conference; four adults were baptized in the Leek District, eight in the Tyldesley District; six or seven were ready for baptism at Pendlebury and two had given their names in for baptism in Ashton District, when he wrote to the Star under date of Dec. 9. The elders all seem active and alive to their duties.

LOTTERY SWINDLES.

Honest people throughout the country all endorse the course of the Postmaster General, for the suppression of the lottery swindles which have swallowed up so much of the cash of the simple. In relation to this matter, our correspondent at Washington, D. C., writes:

"There is a report in a morning paper to the effect that the United States District Court will issue an injunction against the Postmaster General's recent embargo upon the mails of lottery and other swindles. Your correspondent has just seen the Postmaster General, and has learned that there is no truth in the report. Judge Key's just war on these brazen swindles will be kept up and extended. The amount of good that has been accomplished and will be accomplished, can be realized only when it is known that thousands of sharpers in the cities are preying upon gullible people in the country to the extent of millions of dollars every year. The gullible class are kept from honest industry by Utopian hopes, and the swindlers are kept from industry in the penitentiary by ailes and skill in evasion of law."

It is really astonishing that so many people can be found who will answer letters and send money to persons about whom they know nothing and allow themselves to be duped by glittering promises which a little investigation would show to be hollow and transparent. The safest way is to avoid all games of chance, pay no attention to persons who offer to sell things at less than cost, and trade only with well established and respectable firms and dealers.

[COMMUNICATED.]

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

PHILOSOPHERS and statesmen, political economists and politicians have each had much, very much, to say in regard to the above topic. Volume after volume, essay after essay, and speech after speech have been written and made, to show that the one is for ever contingent upon the other; the law is said to be universal, and learned men tell us that trade and commerce depend entirely upon the operations of this unerring and eternal law, while in the great field of labor, where earth's tolling millions gain their daily bread, you will find many of those whose continued life

gives the life to the adopted theory, and so thoroughly indoctrinated with the conclusions of the schools are these, that they submit to many an indignity and encroachment upon their rights, a condition from which they would speedily deliver themselves did they really apprehend the truth. It is very pleasant, no doubt, to the employer of labor to thus plausibly enslave his fellow. It is very agreeable to the capitalist to ply the needy man who asks a loan, with suggestions, as to how much interest he is able to pay, and thus to make, by usury, ever increasing additions to his already plethoric store. It is wonderful how promptly and how glibly, religious men even—to say nothing of purely business men—plunge to as a season for depredation, or a chance as circumstances may appear to suggest, the great secret of supply and demand.

Time was, when many of the necessities and conveniences of life were the product of hand labor. Machinery, while it created an immensely increased productive capacity, also raised gradually, but steadily, the remuneration of the employed, so that a nation like Great Britain, until recently unfurnished her thirty-four millions of workers, whereas before the era of machinery she barely numbered twenty millions of the same class. But now we find the markets of the world are glutted with all the products of human skill, hence, there is a suspension of labor in manufacturing, in coal pits, in foundries, and many other branches of industry; men are idle who are told, because the supply exceeds the demand. So, measures are adopted to limit the creation of fabrics or of articles of use, necessity, convenience and luxury. The output of coal is to be lessened, the whirl of wheels and flame of furnace are both to cease until a certain consumption has taken place, when these mammoth works are again to give employment to those who wait for labor.

Now, this surplussage of production is either real or artificial. If it is real, every person's wants for the time being must be supplied, and the reason that there are no purchasers must be because none want. It must surely be apparent that, even among the most wealthy and generally well-to-do nations, if you consult the great public you will find that there are myriads of wants which are yet unsupplied, to which many would say, "True, but those who want have not the means to purchase." Just so, and right here fall to pieces that wonderful fabric which ignorant and designing men have so unwisely and wickedly erected.

That a man who gives his life to the fabrication of dress material should be barely clad; that a man who raises bread and beef as a farmer, should be half-fed; that a mechanic should in his domestic life be unable to purchase that which his own skill creates, that which is calculated to aid his social comfort and convenience; is among the problems and phenomena which "no feller can find out!"

If the working bee in the great hive of a nation—a man who is willing and able to work, needs a larger or a better house, if he needs more or better clothing, if he needs more furniture or crockery, more books or pictures, if he has any legitimate and unextravagant want unsupplied, it should be the duty of rulers and statesmen, it should command the attention of philosophers and social economists, of divines and men of thought in every direction, to devise means by which those wants could be supplied. More attention should be given to the distribution of the products of human labor and skill, and the striplings who work for human progress and advancement should go forth with the alms of logic and the pebbles of truth to slay the ogre and giant misallied supply and demand.

We think in this community that labor is too abundant, that it waits for opportunity, that the supply is more than equal to the demand. Yet here is a race which for rapidity of increase will astound the world; (and the exceptions prove the rule) in regard to the necessities and wants of our general population, most could do with a larger and better house, most could do with a little more clothing—particularly if this weather keeps, most could do with more furniture, more crockery, more bedding, more books, more music, more pictures, more schools, the necessities, the comforts and the luxuries of life; most of this community deserve these things, for their love of the truth, for their moral and social virtues, for their faith in God and labor for his cause, and they are entitled to these blessings because of their patience, their persistence, their industry and consistent life. How long will it be before this local demand is supplied? With our wonderful and to-be-continued increase, it can hardly ever be done! To whom shall we look for effort in these needed directions? Are we justified in pleading with our Bishops, that they shall counsel with their best and wisest men as to the opening of such industries as shall gladden the heart of the reluctant idler, as shall minister to the demands of every home, to the needs of every family, and the blessing of both saint and sinner? Let us hear no more of "supply and demand." But rather, "Who wants to work can work," until every honest and desirable human want is filled, until our homes are homes of love, intelligence and beauty, until our sons and daughters are self-sustaining and independent, and until our commonwealth and coming kingdom are bountifully supplied, profusely supplied with every product of human industry that can minister to its real good. When this is done, we can look for a foreign market, but till then a market is the best market in the world, particularly when freed from the misleadings and misdeeds of the Babelian babel of supply and demand!

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINES.

EASTERN.

Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, 3.—Wool more active and prices strong. Oregon fine, 37 @ 40, medium, 40 @ 43, coarse, 39 @ 35, California fine, 37 @ 40, medium, 37 @ 40, coarse, 35 @ 40, New Mexican and Colorado's fine, 35 @ 40, medium, 35 @ 40, coarse, 35 @ 40, 35 @ 39.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, 3.—It is stated on good authority that the State Department will make proper return in due season to the resolution of the House of Representatives calling for the correspondence with Consul Mosby. The story that the State Department would decline for reasons of public expediency to furnish the correspondence referred to is said to be unfounded. Chairman Atkins, of the House committee on appropriations is improving slowly, although he is a great sufferer; his physicians do not apprehend a serious result unless the erysipelas should strike in, and of this there is at present no apparent danger.

The Treasury Department announces the purchase of 150,000 ounces of silver for the Philadelphia mint.

The consolidated report of receipts from internal revenue for the five months ended Nov. 30, 1879, shows an aggregate of \$1,688,714, as compared with the same period last year of \$1,815,672. The certificates of deposit for the month December show an increase in receipts for the month of \$1,688,714, as compared with the same month last year; making the aggregate increase for the six months, \$2,004,888.

Information from the Vice Commission.

Secretary Schurz, at a late hour last night, received a telegram from General Hatch, dated Lake City, yesterday. It reports he has brought several Indian chiefs from the reservation to Lake City with him; that they are held by him for the purpose of preventing any demonstration by any of the tribes; that he desires to take them to the military camps at Garland, and if deemed advisable, to send one of them back to see whether a surrender cannot still be effected. He expresses the hope that this may yet be accomplished. The dispatch also refers to the subject of railroads that does not clear up the uncertainty in his former dispatch to this department. Secretary Schurz immediately replied to the dispatch by telegraph, requesting information upon the following points: Whether the White River Utes offered for surrender are still in Ouray's power, or whether they have been released; also what chiefs are with Gen. Hatch, and of what band; also what is any prospect of Gen. Hatch now getting into his possession Chief Douglas and the son of Douglas, and other culprits who were recently offered for surrender. His proposition to take the Indians now with him to Camp Garland is approved; and as he expresses the hope that a complete surrender may still be accomplished, he is requested to say what, in his opinion, can be done by the dispatch of the Washington dispatch to aid him. In conclusion Secretary Schurz telegraphs that he will send to Gen. Hatch a dispatch to be read to the Indian delegation and also to the Indians at the reservation, immediately after his answer to the foregoing inquiries, shall have been received here.

Court in Session.

BANGOR, 3.—The supreme judicial court is in session here to-day. All the judges are present, considering the questions submitted by Gov. Garcelon. It is expected it will conclude its labors to-morrow.

Farnell's Movements.

NEW YORK, 3.—Mr. Farnell will to-day receive delegations of the residents of County Meath, Ireland, and will be presented with an address by them. He dined with his mother last evening. He made arrangements to visit Philadelphia on the 10th inst., and Chicago on the 20th inst. He will probably go to Boston before going to Philadelphia.

Lesseps Going Ahead.

The World's Panama special says: I am informed to-day that Lesseps has refused overtures for the fusion of his canal scheme with the canal through Nicaragua. He states he has no fears of any competition to be inaugurated under the auspices of the day that Dircks will be ready to make his report on the validity of the survey within the next 20 days.

More Money Wanted.

The Herald's Washington says: The House committee on appropriations has received a letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting one from Assistant Postmaster General Brady in regard to the Star service, which shows that this branch of the service is not costing at the rate of \$1,727,000 above the appropriation. The annual cost of the present service is stated to be \$7,820,000, although the appropriation is only \$5,000,000. Gen. Brady says without the appropriation which he asks for, which is about \$2,800,000, he will be obliged to curtail the existing service in order to bring the costs within the existing appropriation. He suggests that \$2,000,000 be given him from the balance of the balance of the department for four years. This, Brady says, will enable the department to maintain the present service, and besides afford a margin for a reasonable and necessary increase during the remaining half of the fiscal year.

Governor Emery in New York.

The Times' Washington special says: It is expected that Governor Emery, of Utah, will arrive in this city to-morrow, as he left Salt Lake December 29th, and that the President will not receive him until the Governor shall have had an opportunity to refute, among the charges, the serious ones that he signed the repeal of the law punishing "offenses against chastity, morality and decency," the friends of Gov. Emery having denied that he had anything to do with the repeal of such a law.

News from Maine.

AUGUSTA, 3.—The presence in this city of Col. Spurling, which has been the subject of so much comment and speculation, has no significance whatever as bearing upon the matters at issue. He was here to visit his children who reside in the eastern part of the State. A military force is still kept in the State House, being on duty during the night but not in the day time. Last night several persons were refused admission, not having the countersign. The gentleman who preceded them advanced to the door and was refused admission. The guard within enquired "Who comes?"

"Advance and give the countersign."

"W. P. Low" was the response, and the gentleman entered while the others who were without the countersign. The military company or other organized body has been raised to resist the State authorities nor will there be. To-day is the day fixed upon for the gathering here of the fusion members. It is thought but few will

respond as most will remain at their homes over Sunday. Hon. Wm. F. Frye is expected to-day. Officials at the State House have not shown a disposition to accept the city's tender of a police force, but employ men of their own selection.

The decision of the court which is expected to-morrow is looked forward to with great interest. Col. W. A. Wilder, of Skowhegan was to-day renominated by the Governor as railroad commissioner, he having had the office some fifteen years. The nomination seems distasteful to the council who, it is said, will not confirm him. Gov. Garcelon returned to the city this afternoon.

Immediately on the sending in of that report it is expected that the formation of the Chagres Company as a new canal company, I believe, is to be called in order as Lesseps says, to give it, like the Canal of Suez, an historical name, will be formally announced. Lesseps has reason to expect support from England after the formation of the company. He much deprecates the over cautious abstention, as he regards it, of the United States from the support of his enterprise, especially as he considers the interests of the United States and of American citizens are fully protected by the treaty of '46 with the government of New Granada, now the United States of Columbia.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

The Grocers' Bank of New York is the twenty-third bank that has suspended in that city during eight years.

The city of Panama was brilliantly lighted in honor of Lesseps. The legal rate of interest in New York State is now six per cent, the new law going into effect yesterday.

A notorious burglar, Rock Cannon, was arrested in Chicago to-day. Detectives have been seeking him for five years. All the indictments in the Pennsylvania legislative cases were quashed at the adjourned session of the court this afternoon.

Strawberry plants in bloom in the gardens around Richmond, Va.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE.

SALT LAKE ASSEMBLY HALL, January 3d, 1890.

The Quarterly Conference of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion convened at 10 a.m. President Angus M. Cannon presiding. Present also of the Presidency of the Stake, Elders David O. Calder and Joseph E. Taylor.

There were present on the Stand: President John Taylor and Elder Brigham Young, of the Apostles. Patriarch John Smith. Elders H. S. Redge of the First Presidency of Sevier and Elias Smith and Elias Morris of the Presidency of the High Priests' Quorum.

Presiding Bishop Edward Hunter and L. W. Hardy and R. T. Burton, his counselors.

After the opening services, President John Taylor addressed the Conference. He prefaced his remarks by wishing all present a "Happy New Year." He congratulated the Saints of the Stake upon the privilege afforded them of meeting in such a pleasant place and with such favorable surroundings. Though the building was not completed, it answered the present purpose, and when finished would make a very comfortable and commodious structure, for meetings of a general character.

The roll was called. There were present of the Presidents of the Seventeen Quorums, 16; the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 8th, 11th, 12th and 15th Quorums of Elders were represented.

All the Wards of the Stake were represented, excepting the 15th Ward of this city and the Mill Creek, East Mill Creek, Draperville, (the bishop being sick) South Jordan, West Jordan and North Jordan Wards.

The Teacher's Quorum of the Draperville Ward was represented, and the Deacons' Quorums of the 1st, 7th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 19th, South Jordan and Herriman Wards were represented.

The following reports were read: A Statistical Report of the Stake for the quarter ending November 30th, 1889.

Apostles, 7; Counselors to the Apostles, 1; Patriarchs, 7; Seventies, 1,077; High Priests, 463; Elders, 1,639; Priests, 138; Teachers, 151; Deacons, 934; Members, 10,512; total officers and members, 14,708; children under eight years, 5,601; Total of souls, 20,320.

Families, 4,085; marriages, 23; births, 1,018; females, 69; children blessed, 156; members received, 214; members removed, 191; baptized, 34; ex-communicated, 4; deaths, males 47; deaths, females, 45; individuals leaving the church, 28; increase not otherwise designated, 6; Total increase, 410; total decrease, 287; net increase, 123; number of quorums in the Stake; High Priests, 1; Elders, 16; Priests, 2; Teachers, 4; Deacons, 11.

Elder George Goddard, of the building committee of the Salt Lake Stake, read an exhibit of the funds received and disbursed for that purpose.

The original appropriation of the building of \$1,727,000 had been \$20,516.00; the total receipts to date had been \$17,894.52; of this amount about one-half had been paid in cash, the balance in Tithing Store orders. It was reported that the wards of the Stake had overpaid on the first appropriation in the aggregate amounting to \$1,995.02. Twenty-three of the wards had failed to pay their original appropriation to the amount of \$4,817.00.

Of the proceeds of days' labor, volunteered by a vote of the last quarterly conference, \$2,519.61 had been received. It was reported that the committee had received \$4,531, and it would probably require about \$6,000 to pay off the debts contracted by the committee and to complete the building and provide it with lighting and heating apparatus.

He made a strong appeal in behalf of the committee for the means necessary to complete and furnish the building. Reports were read from the 3rd, 11th, 12th and 15th Quorums of Elders. All of them reported these quorums to be in a satisfactory condition.

President John Taylor then addressed the Conference. The Saints had been provided for and delivered by the divine interposition of Providence, when none but God's hand could deliver, which should inspire in them faith in and love for Him. Presiding officers in the priesthood especially should be faithful, for if such was the case and if they were

sustained by the united faith of the Saints in seeking the establishment of God's purposes in the earth, they could accomplish all that the Lord required of them; but he feared there were many, judging from their conduct, who did not appreciate the responsibility and authority resting upon them. He urged the importance of a more thorough organization of the quorums of the Lesser Priesthood. As it is many of those holding the Melchisedec Priesthood were required to act in the offices of the Aaronic Priesthood. Those acting as Judges in Israel should faithfully and impartially deal out justice to all, making no exceptions on account of relationship or position.

President Angus M. Cannon remarked that the sons of Greece were taught that their lives and abilities were the property of the State, and as a people we should be subject in all things to the dictation of the Holy Spirit. All the revelations given to Joseph Smith showed the necessity of acquiring knowledge and preparing ourselves for the important duties requiring our attention. Spoke of the carelessness and indifference of some bishops who were absent from this meeting, and have not even counselors present to represent their wards. It was a question whether we were justified in sustaining men that stood before the people to instruct them when they themselves were guilty of such neglect in seeking for that information necessary to qualify them for the stations they were called to fill among the Saints, for when the Saints were neglected and allowed to fall into infidelity those who presided over them would be held in a great degree responsible. There was an increasing tendency in the midst of the Saints, upon one excuse or another, to disregard the counsel contained in the "Word of Wisdom." He cautioned the Saints to be careful in their teachings and example to their children relative to this and all other revelations given for our benefit.

A meeting of the Relief, Improvement and other societies was announced for this evening at seven o'clock in this hall, and a general meeting of the priesthood was announced for to-morrow (Sunday) evening January 4th, at the same hour, to which the sisters are also invited.

Conference adjourned to meet at 2 p.m.

The choir sang an anthem. Benediction by President H. S. Eldredge. Continued on page 36.

FIRST GRAND

ORCHESTRAL CONCERT!

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 5th, 1890.

SALT LAKE THEATRE

BY THE

Careless Orchestra

Composed of the following well known and talented musicians:

M. Croxall, G. Hedger, M. Monson, W. C. Clive, E. Hecsey, O. N. Westall, C. Olsen, A. Pedersen, E. Evans, T. McIntyre, M. W. Cole, M. Giles.

The Popular Artists: Willard E. Welthe, Violinist; J. E. Satho, Clarinet; J. E. Satho, Soprano; G. E. Satho, Violoncello; J. E. Satho, Bass.

Have also been engaged. The valuable assistance of the following Ladies and Gentlemen has been secured.

Miss Belle Anderson, Edith Clawson, Minnie Hearn, and Emma H. Gardner. G. G. Whitney and J. E. Chandler. Accompanist, A. Pedersen.

CONDUCTOR, G. CARELESS.

THE CROXALL BRASS BAND

The Programme will consist of Select Vocal and Instrumental Gems, including the Solos, Duets, etc., with Grand Orchestral Selections, Overtures, etc.

Programme—Part I.

1. Overture—Idomeneus (Mozart). Orchestra.
2. Quintette—"Bohemian Girl" (Balfe). M. Croxall, M. Monson, M. Hecsey, M. W. Cole, and F. Hedger.

3. Cornet Solo, Fantasia—"Safe in the Arms of Jesus" (Grove). M. Croxall.
4. Selection—"Mazurka" (Grove). Orchestra.

5. Piano Solo—"Lullaby" (Liszt). Miss Belle Anderson.
6. Turkish Review (Micheles). Orchestra.

(This number represents the approach, passing and retiring of a Turkish patrol.)

Part II.

7. Overture—"William Tell" (Rossini). Orchestra.
8. Duets—"May Belle and the Flowers" (Mendelssohn). Miss Edith Clawson and Minnie Hearn.

9. Violin Solo—"Duet" (Mendelssohn). Willard E. Welthe.
10. Selection—"Fatinella" (Meyer). Orchestra.

11. Ballad—"It was a Dream" (Grove). Mrs. J. E. Satho.
12. Waltz—"Tres Jolie" (Vidotto). Orchestra.

13. Selection—"Pavane" (Schubert). Croxall Brass Band.
Box Office open on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

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JEWELRY ETC.

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AND

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FOR MEN AND BOYS.

NEW ARRIVALS OF MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS.

Be Thankful,
Be Happy,
Be Merry,
Be before Christmas.

H. E. PHELPS.

FOR RENT.

One house with several rooms, cellar and barn opposite 15th Ward Co-op Store. One house on State Road known as the Bogue Place. Two rooms two blocks west of Walker Broughs corner, on the corner of the place known as Crimen old property. Two miles of rooms connected in the WASHBURN BUILDING, either double or single. Also a few furnished or unfurnished rooms in the Washburn still for rent. Apply to N. G. HOESBECK & SONS, Post Office.

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