DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Saturday, - September 22, 1894

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-fifth Semi-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 Friday morning, October 5th, 1894.

The officers and members of the Church generally are cordially invited to attend the meetings of the Conference.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

SPECIAL CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

Thursday, October 4th—Relief Society conference, Assembly Hall, 10 a.m., 2 p.m. and 7 p.m.

Friday, 5th—German meeting, Assembly Hall, from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Friday, 5th—General Priesthood meeting, Tabernacle, 7 p.m.

Saturday, 6th—Tabernacle Choir concert, 8 p.m.

Sunday, 7th—Scandinavian meeting, Assembly Hall, from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Sunday, 7th—Sunday School Union, Tabernacle, 7 p.m.

COME TO UTAH.

This summer's experience has not added to the enthusiasm of the residents of Kansas City, Mo., over their city as a summer resort. The *Star* of that place, in a late issue, says that all claims of the city as a place desirable for residence in the summer time "must be regarded as the fulfilment of irony. The weather here in the spring, in the autumn and, under normal conditions, in the winter, will do to brag on. But until the record of June, July and August of the present year is forgotten—if it ever can be forgotten—the least said about the summers in Kansas City the better. Happily, most of the people who started in with the heated term in June are still alive, but candor compels the admission that there have been days and days when existence was a burden which was only sustained by the hope of relief, which was so tardy that the community was pretty well worn out before it came. The exodus of summer tourists from Kansas City was unusually large this season, but it is safe to predict that it will be still greater next year. Mindful of what they have escaped, the people who were away this year will go again if they can make their arrangements to do so, and they will be accompanied by others, who will be glad to [illegible] a repetition of their experience in Kansas City this summer."

Our Kansas City friends ought to make a trip to Utah. A few of them have done so in the past, and they remain, prosperous and happy. They would not leave under any consideration. They have learned that nowhere else is there a climate with so many delights all the year round, nowhere is there such clear, exhilarating atmosphere, such pure, sparkling water, such a great Lake [illegible] and healing mineral springs, such beautiful landscape, and such a plenitude of those elements that give health and longevity, as are found in the vales and mountains of Utah. We have our trifles that annoy, but all these are a small molehill beside the great mountain of Kansas City's summer woes. Come up to our paradise and find comfort and rest!

ROBBING THE INDIANS.

The Navajo Indian trouble is the old story of rascally white men who have crowded the Indians to the verge of desperation. The Navajo reservation is located in New Mexico and Arizona, and Lieutenant E. H. Plummer has been filling the position of an agent. A few days ago he made the statement that the Indians were on the verge of starvation because of the drouth, the low price of wool, and the way they had been humbugged by a government irrigation commission. It is now announced that Lieutenant Plummer has asked General McCook to relieve him of his duties as Indian agent. The lieutenant makes a report that alleges official corruption which, if the case be as stated, should land every one of the guilty parties in jail for a long term. The government made an appropriation of $[illegible] for irrigating ditches on the reservation, and a commission was appointed to direct the work. The lieutenant's report says that the members of this commission have got away with $[illegible], and all there is to show for it is [illegible] yards of a useless irrigating ditch. He further states that the irrigation commissioners have transformed themselves into post traders on the reservation, and have been robbing the Indians in that manner. He recommends that these men be discharged, and that an investigation be made.

In this case, of course, it will be a proper thing not to [illegible] that the irrigation commissioners are the consummate rascals which Lieutenant Plummer describes them to be until they have had a chance to make a showing in their own behalf. But there has been so much of the kind of business of which they have been accused, that a prompt and vigorous inquiry into the circumstances should be made. Besides, it is a fair presumption that the lieutenant, as a military man, is merely reporting to his superior officer facts which come to his knowledge, and therefore his allegations are entitled to greater weight than if they could be charged to political or financial motives.

There was a time when accusations against government employes on Indian reservations attracted little attention, for by many the fleecing of the red man was regarded almost as legitimate speculating. There has been a change in this respect, however, and with the recognition of the principle that the Indian has rights which should be respected, there has grown up a sympathy for the savage aborigine which is demanding protection for him and the just punishment of those who victimize the race. The sentiment that "the only good Indian is a dead Indian," does not now prevail among enlightened people who are informed on Indian history and character, but is relegated to its place among the barbarous [illegible] of those who have not comprehended the true status of affairs. It is to be hoped that this change has been sufficiently marked to cause a full investigation of the Navajo scandal, and to bring the guilty parties to justice. The Navajos, in their contact with the pioneers of civilization in this part of the country—the early settlers of Utah—were among the first of the Indian tribes to learn that there were white men who would treat them with justice and humanity. Now is the opportunity to convince them by practical illustration that such is the policy of our great Republic.

ALEXANDER'S REMINISCENCES.

Russia's emperor has written a book. This fact is remarkable enough in itself, but it becomes startling when the purpose of the work is considered. It is pronounced the most powerful sermon of peace ever preached by a monarch. The impression has prevailed that the mighty rulers of the Muscovites have lived only to carry out the policy of Peter the Great and that their constant aim has been to plant their banners in the capitals of Turkey, Persia and India. But now comes Alexander the Third with a collection of reminiscences of Sebastopol, and the imperial author paints scenes so revolting that civilization and humanity, not to speak of Christianity, must turn from them with feelings of abhorrence. Not since Mr. C. H. Spurgeon wrote his famous open letter to Emperor William and Napoleon has the inhumanity of battle scenes been so vividly set forth. The czar was only a boy when the celebrated battle of Sebastopol was fought, but his "reminiscences" show that the impressions then stamped upon his youthful mind have never left him, and it may be taken for granted that a monarch who throughout his whole life has such visions before his mind cannot aspire to the glories of war.

The czar is sick. It is thought his disease is incurable, and his book may be looked upon as the result of a desire to impress upon his people the blessings of peace.

The New York *World* gives some extracts of this remarkable book. One is as follows:

> The first time I witnessed an operation was when a soldier's leg was being amputated. [illegible]
>
> [illegible]
>
> "[illegible] I felt better when I saw your lips move. A great weight seemed to have been lifted from my mind. But what will I do now without my leg? They will send me home. Will I find my loved ones alive? [illegible] that period all I knew in the village may have died."
>
> [illegible]
>
> As this moment a bomb came whizzing through the air and exploded in the [illegible]
>
> Another of his reminiscences reads:
>
> Day and night we heard the whizzing of bullets in the barracks at Sebastopol. [illegible]
>
> [illegible]
>
> [illegible]
>
> [illegible] The day after I was stricken by typhus, and I passed six weeks in bed.

It is doubtful whether the most ardent advocate of the cause of the peace societies could paint a more pathetic picture than this:

> The club-house of the "Nobility" in Sebastopol had been turned into a hospital [illegible]
>
> It is night. Small lamps shed a pale light through the wards of the [illegible]
>
> The theatrical performance is in full blast, the band of the regiment [illegible]
>
> The soldiers and operations [illegible]
>
> "A transport of wounded has arrived. [illegible] that's all!"
>
> "And is that all?" And the public [illegible] More French pleasantries [illegible] more applause."

It is evident that the soul of the czar recoils from the incidents of war. The peace of Europe can hardly be threatened by Russia as long as Alexander's will is supreme there.

THE INTELLIGENT agitation of live issues and questions of policy is always [illegible] as the chief end and benefit of election campaigns. But it is not half so popular nor so fixedly pursued by the politicians on either side as the persistent agitation of the "other fellows."

> THE CUBANS have their faults. They have a great many [illegible]. And they are [illegible] —*Exchange.*

The foregoing, [illegible] familiar but, although in this instance evidently meant for irony, is generally accepted as sufficient and sound.

AMERICAN zeal to invent and render practicable a machine for the making of rain, is now fairly offset by the offer of a prize by a French scientific society for the invention of a means of preventing rain.

COMMUNICATED.

A HOMILY ON TRADE.

Buying and selling, trading and exchanging, is a laudable—a necessary—business. Human needs and desires have become so numerous and maybe artificial, that gratification is impossible, if personal effort alone was exercised. There are men everywhere who from individual taste and aptitude engage in collecting, transporting and distributing the products of climes and countries almost unknown and unexplored but a very few years ago, but now by the enterprise of specific dealers, through the combinations of commerce, these are at our very doors. We may not be so familiar with names, ports, localities, pronunciation or qualities of all that comes within our range of observation and use, as are the specially interested parties; but we are advantaged, gratified, comforted, and after all at so little cost, that the inquiry is not at all infrequent, how is now (if distance is so great, etc.) we can buy the strange, uncommon or adopted article for so little money. If it were not so common to us—if every village had not this object lesson before it, it would be thought almost impossible to get together the products of countries so remote and so far separate, as is done every day.

The world was called upon to inspect and marvel at the first universal exposition in Hyde Park, London, in 1851; at many continental duplicates since then; at the Centennial in this country, and later at the World's Fair in 1893. But all that brilliancy, grandeur, variety, magnificence and overwhelming greatness was but an ultra enlarged or extended reproduction of Z. C. M. I., or similarly diversified depots in the marts of common trade. It was said once that "comparisons are odious," and this may provoke a smile. But the masses of the Territory—nay, of this city, have but little idea as to how many countries are drawn upon for their supplies, and even employes are few who can tell how or where is produced that which they handle all the time. Ask the average grocery clerk where pepper is grown, the difference between the black and white varieties; inquire as to where nutmegs come from; what is mace; where was this coffee grown; and is your olive oil genuine, or but a cottonseed product; how low can sell? Which of your dry goods clerks can give an idea as to where many of their every-day goods ever came, in France, Germany, England or America? Which is wool or cotton; is this pure silk or otherwise; what is hosiery, of flowers, of fur trimming? Pass through any other department and the same superficial education or indifference is noted. They make no claim to know—they are economical, and as far from being experts almost as it is possible to be.

So we have met booksellers who knew nothing of books; school teachers who knew nothing of human nature; doctors who had no idea as to the power of drugs or whether they produced the desired effect; lawyers who could not draw up a legal paper; politicians who could not recall the views of gives the platform of their party; preachers who had made logic and consecutive thought; and tax members who take the world and circumstances just as they are, without understanding as to the why, or idea as to improvement—or whether this was possible or probable in the future.

Some men acquire development by compulsion as it were. If in business, natural [illegible] is overcome by fear of loss or greed for gain. If in the missionary field, some smattering of the system they represent is sought, because this knowledge is made obligatory, and failure means disgrace. If burdened with a family, society compels some show of labor for their maintenance. But this is a very rare incentive in humanity, save where love is the mainspring of the motive power.

So we have seen men engaged in merchandizing—they love to trade, indeed, it is a joy to them to handle goods; it is second nature as it were. They did not open the store particularly for a living, or to make money, but because their heart was in it, and they gave it attention; they studied it; they wanted to know, and then found out all about the goods they handled. They were able to commend, to give information; they could explain the difference between this and that. Such men are liked; they accumulate; they make friends, and become authorities and experts in this and many collateral directions.

Far too many men, perchance, are engaged in pursuits for which they have neither taste nor aptitude, like our old class of school teachers who became pedagogues for the winter—for a putting on—a living, or until they closed the something better; if school had been a minimum, some were so listless that they never would have had any higher ambition than "boarding round;" but with late spring they were thrown out, and either drifted into something equally distasteful or found work which they partly enjoyed.

There is not a few in stores who ever to be "thrown out," figuratively. They are dying of inanition, and afraid to leap in the dark or trust to their own native energy and resources. They would make good farmers, good mechanics, professionals, some, but they vegetate, and die because unmissed. There are men in business on their own who have no business there but they cannot get out or sell out. They are always on the ragged edge; they are not a success; afraid to buy or sell, afraid to give credit or refuse, they vegetate; no treatise, no enterprise, no ambition; in debt and difficulty, smothered with liabilities and mortgages, life becomes a burden and a disappointment at best. Assignment or bankruptcy weeds them out from time to time, and so the whole business world has become one great and melancholy grave yard, and almost every one bears as an epitaph the significant, fateful words—of failure.

Such have selected an occupation for which they were unfitted by nature or experience. A small accumulation, a friendly credit, was all they had with which to meet the competitive spirit, the restless energy and the force and culture of a rival in the other street. Buying ability, selling ability, trade magnetism, popularity and hustle were strangers in the disorderly store, in the dirty windows, in the lusterless store room, and all appointments were suggestive of uncleanliness, inefficiency, repulsion and non-success.

Particularly is it not business tact and all-round observation needed in Utah, where barter is the convenience of interchange rather than cash. Every transaction on the latter basis is final; there is no dubiety about this, no possible discount, no waste or loss or drawback. Goods are bought and paid for without circumlocution; while almost—yes, we may say, all produce loses in storing and handling; there is a percentage of loss even in the most careful hands; there are also probabilities of loss in accommodation or the giving of credit; and many such customers will, by being dilatory, eat out the entire profit of the transaction, if only a moderate interest was considered. The shrewd and cautious man understands this; the other one takes no account of an item, serious under any circumstance almost. There is another feature of trading, however. As was said, all are not thus engaged because they love it, and would rather be there than anywhere. We allude to those who are in business purely for money—for the profit there is in it. Now, the undue cultivation of this spirit leads to selfishness, to a forgetfulness of [illegible] and honor, to a cold, grasping, [illegible] way of deal. The final [illegible] is to depreciate that which is being bought, to get it for the lowest possible price, and in selling to secure all that can possibly be got—this [illegible] to [illegible] by the greenness or ignorance of "the party of the second part." This is not legitimate business, yet men who so act are counted smart, even when despised, and disliked even when successful. In plain English, this is taking advantage; it is undisputed thievery; and men who under the guise of business demean themselves in this way, bring trickery and misrepresentation in a stable community like ours, [illegible] deserved and unregretted ignominy, first or last.

In a large city transient trade has given many a man wealth. We never heard of but one trader here who acknowledged that "when a man came into his store he got all he could out of him, as he never expected to see him again." This was business suicide, for he gave up many, many years ago. But there are some sharp ones now, when they get a chance. Although competition may compel close shaving when an article is abundant or the price well known, scarcity, however, makes a corner and it is amazing how readily business human nature adapts itself to conditions when a dime is in the way—much more readily, says our experience, than when the end is social, spiritual or mental. Selah!

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Contains no Ammonia or Alum.

AN OPINION GIVEN.

Recently Mr. J. D. Thomas, of North Dakota, visited the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and after carefully examining the country located in Winchester, he writes to Mr. V. Richards, Land and Immigration Agent, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Maryland, as follows: "I have been in nearly every state and territory of the United States, and am frank in my opinion that this valley surpasses all other sections in the Union. The lands are low in price, and produce profitable crops. I thank you for directing me here, and solicit those seeking pleasant and profitable homes to locate in this country."

Pure Economy.—To get the full flavor and strength, one has to use more of a cheap tea than of a good tea. The Pride of Japan Tree Tea is the best flavored and goes farthest. Therefore it is cheapest for you to buy this brand.

CAUTION!

No one should be imposed upon by parties representing themselves as agents for F. Auerbach & Bro., to establish agencies for the sale Butterick Patterns, as we employ no such canvassers.

F. AUERBACH & BRO.

WANTED FORTHWITH.

GOOD CANVASSERS FOR "ZION'S HOME Monthly," in town and country. Ladies or gentlemen, if willing and interested, apply to W. H. Walton, Salt Lake City.

NOTICE.

Z. C. M. I., SALT LAKE CITY, Sep. 22, 1894.

THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS institution will be closed on September 30th, and re-opened on October 5th, 1894.

T. G. WEBBER, Secy.

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.

Z. C. M. I., SALT LAKE CITY, Sep. 14, 1894.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held today, a dividend of four per cent. was declared upon the capital stock of this institution [illegible] on and after November 1st [illegible]

T. G. WEBBER, Secretary.

"Santa Fe Route."

Rio Grande Western, Colorado Midland, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railways,

The only line running Pullman Sleeping Cars between Ogden, Salt Lake City and Chicago without Change,

And Pullman Palace Reclining Chair Cars between Ogden, Salt Lake City, Denver and Chicago.

THE SHORT LINE.
SUPERB SCENERY.
EQUIPMENT UNSURPASSED.

Are You Going East?

If so, be sure and secure your tickets reading over the "Santa Fe Route." Grandest and greatest railroad on earth.

Leave Ogden or Salt Lake City on the evening train in order to see the most beautiful scenery in America.

Train leaves Rio Grande Western Depot, Salt Lake City, at [illegible]

Ticket Office, [illegible] Second South St.

H. C. BURNETT, General Agent, Passenger Department, [illegible] Building Salt Lake City, Utah.

As to Retrenchment.

SOME ECONOMIC SUGGESTIONS TO THE "CITY DADS."

We notice that the City Council is endeavoring to fulfil their "before election" promises of rigid economy in the running of the municipal affairs of the city, which is certainly appreciated by all good citizens, and all hope they may succeed in saving many dollars to the over-burdened taxpayers. We would suggest, however, that they should avoid diminishing the men on the police force and in the fire department. This might result in the reverse of economy.

It might please the taxpayers just as well to dispose of extra sessions of the council and devote less time in discussing personal character and more time to genuine public benefit. In their "efforts to stop the leakage at the spigot, we recommend that they see that the bung is securely plugged before they roll the barrel over."

There are times when all should use their earnest efforts in the practice of true retrenchment, both in public and in private affairs, and assisting in this very laudable purpose each individual may assist a community, and each community the commonwealth. So let each individual be careful to make every dollar expended be for some necessity and see that it is used when its purchasing power will be greatest, and all should try to prepare for the coming winter by providing themselves with necessary fuel, food and clothing while the opportunity exists, and before the increased demand increases price. This is especially true with regard to clothing. During this stock season we are offering some great bargains, and those who are fortunate enough to be able to anticipate their next winter's necessities by ordering a full suit now, can save enough to go a long way towards a ton of coal or other needed necessaries.

PLYMOUTH ROCK PANTS CO.

172 South State Street.

SALT LAKE CITY, - UTAH.

The Pride of Japan (Tree Tea) is the cheapest tea on the market, because it is the best and healthiest. Best is always cheapest. Take no substitute.

WANTED.

MCMAHAN'S DETECTIVE AGENCY Rooms 15 and 16 [illegible] Block, 17 Main Street, Salt Lake City, P. O. Box [illegible]

J. A. MCMAHAN, Supt.

APPRENTICE GIRLS WANTED.

IN THE DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT of the Woman's Co-op., 17 South West Temple.

A SCHOOL TEACHER FOR [illegible] School District, Tooele Co., Utah. Apply at once to school Trustees.

GOOD GIRL OR MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN to wash, iron and cook for five. Must be competent. Good wages. [illegible]

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN TO assist in office. Salary [illegible] [illegible] Lock Drawer F. [illegible]

WANTED TO LOAN.

LARGE OR SMALL SUMS, TO SUIT, short time. Apply at this office.

ODORLESS SANITARY CO., 67 MAIN STREET.

CESSPOOLS, GARBAGE, DEAD ANIMALS handled. Improved methods of disinfecting and handling. Telephone [illegible]

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM POINT DALE PASTURE, ONE [illegible] [illegible] A. M. [illegible] this office.

FOR SALE.

$30 A [illegible] TYPEWRITER IN GOOD condition, [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN.

ON CITY OR FARM PROPERTY, County and Territorial Warrants, and Water Stock bought.

ALMER DARLING, Progress Bldg.

SUMS TO SUIT, ON CITY OR FARM property. Elmer E. Darling, Progress Building, 144 Main Street.

ON REASONABLE TERMS, APPLY TO Taylor Brothers, No. 66 East Temple Street.

WANDERED.

FROM SALT LAKE COUNTY INFIRMARY, [illegible]

SALT LAKE COUNTY INFIRMARY.

FOR SALE.

FARM AND PROPERTY. A FARM OF [illegible] acres, [illegible] buildings, plenty of water, [illegible] For particulars, address Deseret News.

Lyceum Theater.

T. F. O'MALLEY, Mgr.

[illegible] Monday Sept. 17th, 1894.

The Laughable Comedy in 3 Acts,

Our Bachelors.

Go to S. F. BALL,

TEMPLE CAFE, 16 MAIN STREET,

For Cakes, Candies, Bread, etc.
Tourists' Lunches and Sandwiches.
Hot Lunch 11 till 3.

When Traveling Anywhere in the World Carry

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. TRAVELERS CHEQUES,

Cashed everywhere without personal identification. Value refunded if lost. Principal office of Co., 65 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ESTRAY POUND NOTICE.

ONE BLACK MARE ABOUT NINE YEARS old, [illegible]

JOHN O. MATTSON, Poundkeeper.

[illegible]

JOHN O. MATTSON, Poundkeeper.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

NOTICE. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the [illegible] Association will be held at the office of the Salt Lake Union Company, [illegible] West First South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, on Monday evening, September 24th, 1894, at 7:30 o'clock, to elect officers for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

SALT LAKE CITY, September 12th, 1894.

ARTHUR PARSONS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Deseret News Company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, Salt Lake City, on Saturday, September 29, 1894, at 11 o'clock a.m.

JOHN A. EVANS, Secy.

Salt Lake City, September 1st, 1894.

School Will Soon Begin

Your boy needs a pair of Shoes. Perhaps your girl does, too. We have a line of

SCHOOL SHOES

That are Strong, Shapely, well Fitting, and above all, CHEAP. Remember, we give FREE with each pair of School Shoes, a Handsome PEN and PENCIL CASE. See them in our window.

DUNFORD'S, The Low Price Shoe Store, 57 S. Main Street.

We Cannot Hide it if we Would!

Many have found out that the Great

ZCMI

Emporium is now running over with NEW GOODS, especially in the Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Notion and Kindred Departments.

Dress Goods are Quiet, Varied and Cheap.
Fancy Goods are Unique, Beautiful and Cute.
Jackets, Capes, etc. are New, Stylish and Dressy.
Millinery Goods are Fashionable and Moderate.
Kid Gloves, a Specialty; all Sizes, Colors and Prices. The entire stock was bought from first-class mporters and firms. They are suited to the times, and Buyers are all surprised "how much they can get now for their Money."

Call and Look Over the Stock Anyhow.

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

Grand Millinery Opening, Monday and Tuesday, Next.