DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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Monday, March 11, 1895.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-fifth 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, April 6, 1895.

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.

Special Conference Appointments.

Sunday, 7th—Sunday School Union Meeting.

THE S. L. AND L. A. RAILWAY.

The people of Los Angeles are now highly confident of the success of their project to secure a railway to their city. The News already has given an account of the proposition for favorable legislative action in California. Here is the status of the affair on Thursday last, as given by the Los Angeles Express:

The most important legislation for Southern California this session before the legislature is, of course, the proposition to allow Los Angeles capital to lend herself in aid of the proposed railroad to Salt Lake City. Colonel Morris and Mr. Lindley are pushing the measure as rapidly as possible. They have succeeded in getting it advanced at both ends of the capitol, and now, if the session does not adjourn too soon, there is some prospect of passing the bill. In the assembly it was referred to Pendleton's committee, that on corporations, and a favorable report was speedily forthcoming. Pendleton, which he takes hold of anything, pushes it rapidly, and he is doing all in one to get this bill through. In the senate it was referred to the judiciary committee and Colonel Morris and Mr. Lindley lost no time in pushing it there.

Since then, the senate judiciary committee has presented a favorable report; so now the matter stands before both branches of the legislature backed by the endorsement of both committees to whom it was referred. Hence the bright hopes of the promoters of the project. Should the solicitations of favorable action by the legislature and the governor be realized, it is expected that the bond proposition will receive the overwhelming endorsement of the voters. One basis for this hope, beyond the feeling the people have for the necessity of such a road, is in the sentiment which urges that government ownership of railways would be a proper policy. This Los Angeles movement is not exactly government ownership, but is akin to it in one material feature; that is, the local government represented in the county will own stock, and officers elected by the people will control in its manipulation, the funds for railway construction coming from the public treasury. In this form it is believed the principle of government ownership would be given a practical test, and those who favor that are anxious to have it made, while many who hold a different view are also willing to test the theory in limited form.

Just what will be done if the bill becomes law is yet too far distant to determine. Considerable will depend upon the attitude assumed by interested parties at the end. There are anxious eyes looking toward Los Angeles along the line of a railway thither, and it is safe to say that, while at present there is little or no movement apparent on the surface here, action will be prompt enough when opportunity comes. Even if the bill should fail, the interest which it indicates in the project and the backing it receives are pretty certain indicators that railway building between this city and Los Angeles is regarded by investors as a good thing, and that its commencement will not be long deferred.

THE REFERENDUM.

The agitation of the principle of referendum in legislative matters in this country is beginning to take shape. Already some municipalities have taken action to give it a practical test. It might be urged that the system now is in operation to some extent in giving to voters the right to pass on the issuance of bonds, as will be illustrated in the election in Salt Lake county on Monday, March 18; but the action referred to goes rather and resolves to submit of general municipal control. For instance, one provision which has received endorsement in the municipalities which have taken up the plan is that where ten per cent of the legal voters of the city petition the council or trustees therefor, that board shall submit to the voters, at the next general or municipal election, the question or questions of public interest referred to in the petition, and that the result of the election so held shall be regarded as expressing the wishes of the majority of the voters, and as an injunction of the line of action of the municipal administration. This is sentiment of the people in accordance with little or no added expense, which at the same time there is opportunity for thorough discussion, and a means of giving municipal bodies a definite knowledge of the people's will on special topics.

It is being further urged in some of the states that should be a constitutional provision requiring municipalities and other subdivisions of local government to grant the privilege upon such petition as above mentioned. While it is generally admitted that municipalities may adopt the referendum if they desire, by their governing board, and that there is no law and tenure city council or town board which would not prefer to be advised by a vote of the people on any or all matters which might be needed in this way rather than act wholly on its own motion, yet it is urged that it should be granted to the people as a matter of constitutional right in the local subdivisions of territory, namely, towns, cities and counties, and would be in perfect accord with advanced ideas of popular government.

The trend of affairs in this matter of referendum indicates an extension on the part of the people to get closer to legislative and administrative affairs than heretofore. It is a demand for a more advanced application of the doctrine of common consent than has been the general custom. The attitude of those with whom legislative notes have ignored the desires of the people and have responded to the bidding of politicians, the machinery of town and city municipal conclave to regard the wishes of master rather than the welfare of the masses, the persistency with which corruption has exhibited its unholy alliance with the crooked and intimations of bribery and fraud, and the difficulty which voters have in getting to office men who are anxious enough to overcome the wonderfully methods of their predecessors, make the people feel that it is to their interest that they should have actual opportunity of expressing their desires on subjects of special importance to them. Looking especially over the Bill, it cannot be denied that this sentiment is getting ground, and that a large proportion of the intelligentia want a more direct voice in the management of local affairs, particularly with regard to the handling of funds which are to aggregate very substantial.

While the principle of referendum may be regarded as comparatively new in its application in the United States, it is by no means a new idea or a new privilege to people residing on this continent under a liberal and enlightened form of government. In fact there was an example not of it in ancient America, at a time when the enlightenment of the race was vastly more difficult than now, before the great agencies of printing, steam and electricity were made to subserve the common interest of man. It was customary before the commencement of the present era, and the historian's reference to it, while frequent, are brief. One of these is quite when he refers to King Moriah, who was the founder of the Nephite republic, establishing the kingdom of which he was the last reigning sovereign. Of him it is recorded that he delivered his people "from all manner of bondage;" and under his enjoyment in favor of a republic they "became exceedingly anxious that every man should have an equal share throughout all the land." Moriah established laws, "and they were acknowledged by the people, therefore they were obliged to abide by the laws which he had made." As in that case, if, under such local applications of the principle of referendum as may be made, the people approve of measures submitted, they would be found to hold to abide thereby; and it might be that there would be less railing at and more condemnation for the policy adopted with respect to local administration in dealing with questions of more than ordinary interest.

HOW IT COULD AFFORD IT.

The Southern Pacific railway company recently made a heavy reduction in the wages of its employes, on the representation that the hard times and falling-off in business demanded it. The men accepted the cut, partially because they could not better themselves, and also because they believed the plea of a falling-off in railway earnings was true. An event of the present week, however, will not serve to confirm that confidence in the poverty-pleading of the railway magnates, the probability is that they will feel rather that the hard times were a mere pretense for a reduction which was premeditated, and which was inaugurated to enable the corporation to make further investments. Right on top of the announcement of hard times and the reduction, it is given out that the Southern Pacific has placed an order with various firms for forty new locomotives, at a cost of more than half a million dollars. Twenty of these are to be of the largest type, and are designed for heavy freight service in the mountains; the balance are ordinary engines in size and power, but the cost of each is about twenty thousand dollars, giving a total of forty orders, nine engines, without the tender, weighs 175,000 pounds, the tender weighs, in working order, being about 140,000 pounds, each one has 2,000 of water, holds over 6 tons in dimension, so when there was a weight of seventy tons. The other twenty locomotives are smaller, with three pairs of drivers, and weigh 150,000 pounds without the tender; they are for passenger or mixed service. All are to be completed and in service within six months. This does not look much like a falling off in business for the railway, and the men who were were satisfied to be willing for one will be inclined to feel that if justice were done, they, and not the railway company, would be the owners of the receipts which their wages were wrung from them to pay for.

OTHERS HAVE MUD, TOO.

Salt Lake is easily official acquaintance with the mud which covers its streets and better coverings out of sight, and complaints are often uttered and doleful. Judging by the local references in newspapers elsewhere, however, we are no worse off in perhaps not so bad, than many other cities where the taxpayer has to contribute his quota to the general fund. Here is one illustrative: "One day last week," says a Georgia paper, "a man's hat was seen in the middle of the street. A man was under the hat. When he had been partly out of it the man somebody said: 'You're in a pretty bad fix, ain't you, partner?' 'Yes,' he replied, 'but that more I'm out of it is a heap more fix than I am.'" Arguments may be made in this for a lively newspaper imagination, but here is another from a Chicago paper: "If you can't keep your feet dry and avoid the mud in any other way, why don't you put on your rubber boots?" inquired his wife. "Why don't I keep off the mud with my rubber boots?" repeated Hilson, angrily, surveying the Chicago street. "Because my rubber boots only come to my waist, that's why." Salt Lakers should find consolation in the fact that on their streets and sidewalks there is solid bottom in wet and muddy weather, even which sale relief of the editorial.

TO TRAIN THEM RIGHT.

Lady philanthropists in California are recognizing the futility or many of the efforts to improve the conditions or morals by attempting to rescue fallen women, and are proceeding on a plan to reduce the ranks of sin by preventing acquaintance from their ever. In furtherance of this plan they have incorporated a girls' training home, the objects of which are stated in formal language to be "to correct the disadvantage of young girls and women from living below and more social level, to shelter, relieve and find employment for the destitute, reclaim and reform the fallen, and prevent the taking to evil of young girls by conducting one or more homes, industrial and training schools." The second line of procedure, however, is stated to be the "inculcation of principles in the minds of girls and young women by which they will be preserved in moral purity and will not resort to the necessity of rescue work." If the ladies engaged can attain the object they aim at in the latter respect, they will have met the mark. They have a very large contract on their hands, and every good citizen will wish them the highest success attainable. To employ "the support of woman misery and crime," which Booth and other modern reformers have proposed schemes to accomplish, the question of stopping the source of the supply is of greater importance than even rescuing the victims. The California ladies have abundant opportunity to do practical and effective work in the line they have selected.

Dr. Shoberanton's pills are reasonable and are always guaranteed.

For Sale.

Modern house of nine rooms. Hot and cold water supply. Hot water heating bath room, etc. Terms cash or Easy Drive. Apply to J. D. C. Young, 1081 South Six East.

BUSINESS METHODS OF THE DAY.

Those Adopted by Progressive Merchants.

Step into the stores of any of our progressive merchants of today and you will be delighted at the new, clean, fresh appearance of the stock of goods arranged for your inspection and marvel at the element of old styles or shelf-soiled goods, and if you should see the merchant who has made such accumulations, he will tell you instinctively that he only dates before they got in that condition by going through his stock from top to bottom and any article which is not selling rapidly is marked with a price so low that customers who can see quality goods can't afford not to buy. He will tell you that he sold last year more goods by holding small profits than he ever did by holding them for extra profit. In the matter of merchandising, style of goods always cuts a great deal of ice with the retailer. Therefore a merchant who wishes to sell the goods he has got before they become shopworn and shelf-soiled, realizes the need of a live and up-to-date advertisement. Perhaps the best medium they have for this purpose is the local newspaper, and a little judicious advertising in the columns of the Deseret Evening News will do the business. Advertisements of this character are inserted at very reasonable rates, and the results are always satisfactory to the advertiser.

As the proof of the new Tabernacle organ, soon to be greater Mormon Utah, all persons contemplating having a telephone put in, will please send in their names at once, that their names may be inserted in the directory.

It is a fact that we are offering genuine bargains in Pianos and Organs during the spring trade. Cutler & Sudgrove Co., 74 Main st.

Salt Lake Dancing Academy.

All kinds of two-step, dances taught. Classes, Monday, Tuesday, Tuesday and Saturday evenings. 48 Main street.

We make a specialty of refining gilders, Metal, Gasolines, etc., cheaper than any other house. Cutler & Sudgrove Co., 74 Main st.

W. H. Bain, Justice of the Peace, 214 State Street. Telephone No. 930.

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Lots are for sale in Bird City at $50, $75 and $100 each—unobstructed, believe any opinion. Will sell 100 only at these prices. Plats and particulars at the office of

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209 State Street, Knudsen hotel block.

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Salt Lake Theater.

CHAS. H. HOYT'S Mgr.
Phone 1510.

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FAUCHON THE CRICKET.

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SILKS FOR WAISTS
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PERCALES, NEW EGYPTIES,
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and all the Latest Styles of WASH FABRICS.
Take it altogether, we think we have the finest line, fresh and varied, of any house in the city.
We have received a well-selected lot of Ladies' Capes and Ladies' Skirts, also Misses' and Children's Jackets and Capes, to which we invite special attention.

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For the Bread, Rolls and the Pioneer or Graham Bread, Milk Biscuit or tea Biscuit, Cinnamon Rolls, Cream Puffs, Cake, Pies, Tarts, Cake and Pastry of all kinds, Ice Cream, Sherbet, Ices, Fruit, Candy, Nuts and Fruits. Fine Candy, Nuts and Fruits. Wedding Cake a specialty.
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