DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Calendar, March 9, 1895

The Deseret Evening News is published every afternoon (except Sunday) and has branch offices at 257 Main street. Price, 10 cents per week. Telephone 1030. P. O. Station, Edition M, Salt Lake City.

The Deseret Semi-Weekly News is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week. The Deseret Weekly is issued every Thursday morning.

Communications should be addressed to Deseret News Publishing Co.

Telephone 1030.

The News is on sale at the principal hotels, News stands and passenger depots during the day after it is issued.

Any unsatisfactory service should be reported at the office of the publication.

Deseret News Publishing Co.
Telephone 1030.

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 5th, 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, Tabernacle, 7 p.m.

A RELIGIOUS BELIEF.

That was a good religious sentiment expressed by D. H. Moffat, the Denver banker, on Thursday evening, although it was in reference to a procedure that is usually classed outside of religion—at least unofficial religion. The people of Colorado are working up a magnificent world's mining and industrial exposition, to be held in Denver next year. The leading citizens have expended a vast amount of oratorical effort in advancing the scheme, all of which is timely and necessary. Mr. Moffat is a believer in the movement, and expresses his belief in true religious style by doing something in harmony with his profession on the subject. In his letter he says he has concluded to give in aid of the project "the sum of fifty thousand dollars, the same to be called for by the proper officers of the exposition as required," in then adds by way of explanation, "my fortune has been made in Colorado; it is my home. I came here in 1860, on the 15th day of March, and I propose to cast my lot and my fortune with the state of Colorado, where I belong." It was an illustration of this character which the Apostle James proposed when he made the offer "I will show thee my faith by my works" and if there are many Colorado people who believe as thoroughly in the propriety of the suggested exposition as Mr. Moffat seems to, which they have not as much wealth, that exposition is going to be a success.

There is in this incident an illustration of how a good many Utes people can help various enterprises with which they are associated, in words of strong commendation at least. If, in the urging of measures for mutual advancement in material affairs, words of enthusiasm and encouragement are unaccompanied by such practical assistance as may be within the power of the speaker to give and as may be necessary for success, they are worse than useless; they are harmful in bringing a conviction of the insincerity of those who utter them. The test of actual belief is a policy or measure in the material aid which comes through action. When business men advocate a scheme, if they are in earnest they back it with their cash. They may talk, and they may listen; but when they begin to do, they call into play that religious principle of faith which commands respect and leads to success.

So also is it in matters connected with what is generally termed religious life. When a man or woman professes belief in a certain principle, if the conduct is not harmonious with the rule of that principle, the expression, in words, of belief is invariably regarded as mere pretense. If a person really believes the promulgation of a certain rule of life is the expression of divine will, then he is found doing something to conform to that rule; otherwise his claim to believe of necessity leads him in that case which the Divine Master was catechising when He inquired of certain scribes and Pharisees whom He described as hypocrites, how they could escape condemnation; and the same individuals, he will be unable to indicate the means of escape, for it is an open secret to those who clear themselves of the taint of hypocrisy by assuming doers of the works by which faith is made perfect in salvation. It is a realization of this principle which gives value to religious precepts through the medium of those who observe them.

When the Apostle James suggested to his brethren that a man might say to them that they had faith and he had works, and they demanded, "Show me thy faith without thy works," he made a logical conundrum. They could not help but realize that faith apart from works was a impossibility—that faith without works is dead, so the Apostle had told them, so does that they could not materialize it sufficiently to prove that it even had an existence. But his offer to show his faith by his works they recognized to be as easy of fulfilment as the other was difficult. His was a convincing argument that on this principle, the manifestation of Christian faith by the good works which are an integral part of that faith and material evidence of its living existence, is indeed the question of the power of the Gospel for the salvation of "every one that believeth."

PEACE OR WAR!

The rankling peace negotiations between Japan and China are watched with anxiety by the European diplomatists, and the question is spoken about, will it be possible to prevent a clash between Russia and England? According to information received in Washington, Japan's intention is to demand the cession of Port Arthur and Weihaiwei as one condition of peace, and it is believed that Russia is behind this scheme notwithstanding the official announcement that not an inch of Chinese territory on the mainland would be transferred to the victors with the exception of the powers interested.

The advantage obtained by Japan, should the parts mentioned be retained by her, would be immense. China would be crippled permanently. This would directly affect English interests because British money is invested in China by the hundreds of millions. Should the opposition prove correct that Japan is merely the cat's paw of Russia, Great Britain would undoubtedly be forced to take a firm stand. If she permits her formidable rival in Asia to strengthen her position by an intimate alliance with Japan and the practically total occupation of the entrance to Peking, England's controlling influence in that part of the world would be gone. If, on the other hand, Great Britain decides to support China and hold on as cession of territory to Japan, a collision is not impossible. Russia seems to have been preparing herself for just such an emergency. The peace negotiations may then lead to a conflict compared to which the present one is merely child's play.

The possibility of Russia and Japan virtually controlling China and directing her future course in harmony with their interests is one to be averted if practicable. It would be an alliance of semi-barbarians against civilization—a combination mighty enough to sweep the world with the force of an avalanche.

Asia is at present the scene of important events, both in the extreme east and west. Anyone who believes that the history of the world, in its principal features and as far as they relate to the establishment of the eternal kingdom of God, has been outlined by the inspired authors of holy writ will watch these events with great interest. So far prophecy has been fulfilled to the letter, such predictions lie in the near future, and it is only a question of time when the remaining prophecies will be vindicated as to their divine origin and authority. Peace and righteousness, we are told, will be established on earth, but only after veritable anarchy, and commotions among the nations, and nations designated by the mysterious terms "Gog and Magog" are given prominent roles in the sanguinary closing scenes of the present epoch. Perhaps the events now engaging the attention of the world are but the preparation of these actors for their parts in the great drama; if so, they are the beginning of the end and the introduction to the opening act.

UTAH IN CONSERVATIVE.

The leading papers, east and west, have had something to say regarding Utah, upon the opening of the Constitutional Convention here on the 4th instant. The references thus made generally evince a desire to accord to this Territory fair treatment. In its mention of the subject, the New York World, which on several occasions formerly has taken up the cudgels in behalf of Utah when the latter was being lampooned upon, says editorially in its issue of March 6th:

The second Constitutional Convention of Utah opened its session yesterday at Salt Lake City, some representatives of which journals the attention as a whole of the Union particularly certain. The bill for admission passed the House of Representatives on December 13, 1893, and the Senate July 30, 1894. The Constitution is to be submitted to the people for ratification in November. The constitution and rules for complete religious toleration and equitable government of moral and material interests. There is no reason for fear that Utah will be anything but free people of the Union.

The long struggle for statehood ends with a substantial victory for the Mormon Church, which is the largest property owner, and with a defeat for the Democratic party. At the time of the passage of the Statehood act both sides claimed Utah. Twice the Democratic conventions in Utah were closed for conference at the request, and out of the deliberations of the Democratic Convention after the second conference Mormons and Democrats, the gentiles and forty-nine Democrats, a Mormon and a gentile ticket was put in the field, which ticket, thus sanctioned, was elected, and Mormon and gentile will be represented in the coming Congress. Congress will be compelled to admit Utah with such a ticket, which, Arizona, Dakota, New Mexico, North Dakota and Wyoming.

The World recognizes as of general importance either political or commercial interest those which have been prominent in the last year, the attitude the new State presents on the financial question. As the third divergence, and as a common wealth thinks it is not upon local and national affairs with president eye, there has been no doubt that Utah's representatives will be staunch advocates of bimetallism. Still, the fear not expressed in the Eastern advocacy in the West will be interpreted by an alliance designed to national credit, need not awaken any uneasiness so far as members of Congress from this State are concerned. The people here are always in a temperate and reasoning mood, and on the silver question as well as others expect consistency and conservatism in their representatives. The very existence, however, of this moderation, will implant them more firmly in the politics they do assume on issues presented, so that there is no danger of the Democrat and Boggs around which other characteristics are extremely unessential or other propositions. Utah may be counted on for conservatism and constancy in seeking the accomplishment of any purpose.

BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA.

It is expected that Secretary Olney will soon instruct Mr. Bayard, United States ambassador to Great Britain, to urge upon the latter the adjustment of the long-pending trouble between British Guiana and Venezuela, which is threatening to produce a result to violence, and in case of Britain accepting the suggestion it is believed that President Cleveland will be dedicated as arbitrator. This announcement coming from Washington causes some wonderment as to what has occasioned such a change in British diplomatic tactics as to lead to the belief that American arbitration would be acceptable. Heretofore England has declined to submit the issues in dispute, on the ground that the United States is favorable to the Venezuelan claim, especially in the Cuyuni district while Venezuela always has been willing to have such an arbitrator for the very same reason.

Between the British and Venezuelan there is a very broad dispute as to their respective territories. The map maker sometimes gives one nation the disputed tract, and sometimes another. Usually, however, the British are given the Batima district, while that of the Cuyuni is assigned to Venezuela. By her position at the mouth of the Orinoco, Britain has been able to establish possessory claim to Barima island, which is a point of considerable strategic importance as well as of commercial value; and while the right to such is strongly contested by Venezuela, England is so firmly intrenched against anything her small competitor can do that there is not the slightest probability that Barima will become the subject of arbitration at all.

Regarding the dispute on the British Guiana and Brazilian frontier, there may be some hope of settlement by mutual modification. The Cuyuni district, which is part of the Orinoco basin and the Essequibo basin, a vast region some 36,000 square miles in extent, is claimed both by England and Venezuela, as part of their domain. It is valued for its large auriferous deposits, and for the reason that it is coterminous with the Venezuelan gold field of the upper Cuyuni, this latter fact makes it especially desirable on behalf of her British Guiana sisters that it come under English control, and if any arrangement of arbitration should threaten to give it to Venezuela, it would meet with strong antagonism from the British Guiana government if the indications were the other way, the settlement would be all right. Whatever may be the outcome of Secretary Gresham's move, it is pretty certain that England will not submit to the proposed arbitration unless she feel that things will come in her direction in the main.

ZION'S HOME MONTHLY.

Zion's Home Monthly is again at hand and vindicates the position of the magazine as a Christian publication. The frontispiece "Parkhill Estate" is a masterly reproduction of the beautiful painting of that Illinois gem of art. The current number opens with a short story "Mary Gray's Mother-in-law," followed by "Fay's Dream." Then "The Hidden Ring" is continued. The Home Circle and Farm departments are as usually, well supplied with delightful and useful reading matter, both original and selected. "Sparks" is continued. The various other departments are also filled with articles of interest to everybody, and a liberal sprinkling of charming poetical compositions between the prose is not the least feature of the publication. *Zion's Home Monthly* is carefully edited and should be a welcome visitor in the homes of Zion.

A COLD NIGHT.

We said that such nonsense as
Alone is my name on the sky
And I passed the time in an idle way dream,
While my time was the winter air

The leaps will dance much merry but
Although of the sunny day
Had flowers then have to the cold wind,
Which blows in the cold winter

The moon from over the sky,
And sought to whisper in my ready
Sweetness's dream "The sky"

The moon looks up and in the valley,
Where I have lain in a palace hall,
And long sometimes, after which,
Are seen in the valley.

Is lovely still, but lighted up
Palaces glass, red lamp,
A blue tint of glowing wine
And warmth of cheer long.

Yes I have had a cozy and the sun
The glass in the cold night
Yes I have had a cozy and the sun
Yes I have had a cozy.

I found the time of much and dance
By the beauty of that lady,
Then through the frost of the time
The moonshine turned to advance,
As if they meet a little time
To watch the move of their dance

And with I imagined one day dream
With many a wonderful feeling,
I thought that lady turned the place
Of a Fairy's dance in spring

As if the place no very thought,
Then came to a window pane
And another time come here and frown
Which put the moon to shame.

For they gazed then early to meet me,
Then another with little glow!
Or in their power, including spent,
Did they this time forever!

Were the pictures on a window pane
Or imagined to come?
Or did the moon come to me then
As frozen they had sent?

Or, angry at my being then,
Shedding pearls's tears,
For they then accounting wonder pane
That colors of frozen tears!

FRANK WOODWARD.

WHO FAVORS REFORM?

It is sometimes an advantage to look back for a time, and it is better to see and acknowledge the stinging point of error and failure, than to ignore either that or the results which have followed. There may be times indeed when the discovery that we have been led or misled by personal interest or profit would be a course almost beyond pity.

The present time is one which has taken the query of and suggestion listings practical and impressional to every thoughtful man at least, particularly as a Latter-day Saint who originally gathered to this locality for a revision and revection of a Gospel things familiar to the visible world.

The indelibility preaching of the Gospel included the gathering, at least in spirit; gathering implied here in the great the process of, labor, the ministry of a home, redemption from poverty, and the opportunity of rearing a family in peace and righteousness. This was grand in theory, and in some directions it was greatly carried out; in others we began well but gradually receded, and almost denied principles taught authoritatively for temporal salvation; and today that man would be bold indeed who would publicly assert the and cultivate ideas which were of immense value to the mighty dead.

Need we inquire after the cause of inevitable degeneration, to its inlet, to its source in part? Shall we inquire to genius has been decried, how it has been discounted, derided and overthrown? If the record of settlement after settlement were extolled, would it not be found that prominent men have been in inner sanctum, that they have fought it, worked against it, withdrawn their patronage from its representative house, nonchalence all the time supplementary of the blessing is too—that? It has concerned almost everywhere the financial interests of their local trade? Do we not know that this great institution is still influenced by our revered leaders as in the days of President Young, and that its directors and others are appointed, sustained of that authority? And while little or nothing of this may be said in public, can it not be easily seen that in proportion as private and public defection has grown, unity, enthusiasm and national interest have declined? We are reminded of a certain report made by a prominent northern citizen in the city hall here, when the advocacy of co-operative merchandise was general and strong organization was formed. President Young, presiding at that meeting, asked the gentleman referred to what the prospect was in Weber State. The reply was, "Very poor." "Why, why?" said the President. "Because every man's interest was the other way." All the miscreaties about had been (perhaps unconsciously) selected from those engaged in business for themselves or others. Such advocacy was of course as heartless and as unconscious as the preaching of the Gospel would be, if confined to the followers of Wesley or members of any opposing church.

The original intent was to have one or more boy for the people of this Territory, or at least for those called Latter-day Saints, to have one neutral distributing point, or more as circumstances determined, to have one or more auxiliary branches in every settlement owned by the people of that place, for none of these to sell for exclusive profit as had been done, or for the special advantage of any individual, and that while the main purchasing was to be regulated by home supplies, every clothing outpost or store was also to foster local industry by creating a reserve from the annual profits of that store to be used for home manufacture.

If this program had been fully carried out, the hum of business activity would today have been general. Conventions would have been a school here. The multiplication of stores, drummers, hucksters, failure and bankruptcy would have been averted. There would have been more increase the home and less of outside employment, more confidence and concentration. Men would not have sacrificed for a few cents difference of a mill per yard, or less cents on a dozen if anything, yet would they have been despised. Dollars to the enriching interest have a paltry cent.

Probably we had acting now in business here and there would have constituted an advisory board, and for I and of trading as now we their own counsel from New York. We Fraternism in business and election selling way, they could and will have been the creators and supporters of a business platform intended against all competition, and really the multiplied financial and commercial interests of our individual state.

We may not be familiar as yet with all the details of the Divine program, but it is not unlikely that time will demonstrate that religious unity is not as the mirage of the desert, unless commercial, financial, social, financial and political unity and consolidation come as an inevitable result. If the present is the outcome of the Gospel spirit, alas for the labor, sacrifice, counsel and example of the trying years gone by!

A small modicum of reflection will bring repudiation of the thought, even when observation marks the continued reproduction on a small scale in creeping scale, of the manners, methods and spirit of the world at large. The love of self, the love of wealth, the love of position, constitute a trinity of power which sends the correction of a Father's hand, the imperious force of pain and hard times, to wake to a better and a grander thought.

The now reading of a famous and often quoted passage in this: "Theologue and having the first principles, * * * let us go on into perfection." Interference by education is one of the cardinal principles of the Church. Men have to be encouraged, assisted, instructed, encouraged, and disciplined; but this is sufficient, save as the teacher encourages within himself some character that which to inculcate; it is hard for a man to preach that which he fails to practice, whether this be tithing, honesty, obedience, dealing, the Word of Wisdom or co-operation and not a few are questions because they have not been taught to which they have received in spirit or others.

Probably even the most enthusiastic pioneers of business causes have missed the majority of those who had means. Every disgruntled stockholder could always find a purchaser, and low took root saying, given by President Young, who, when such days fell upon Z. C. M. I., telegraphed from St. George, "Christian, do not sell your stock." Those argues today because they listened to his voice. Others are lost in sad sorrow and regret because in a moment of fear and depression, they sold. Usually, far too often have investors been urged to sell rather than to retain.

Instances are quite rare where the first great loss was allowed or encouraged to fall development, and of those, first failure should have tat engendered conviction of a known evil, and merit action of unbelieve like motive.

One thing is well known in business circles, that is that many stores are now flourishing because of their tenacity and also given by Z. C. M. I., and others are conspicuous failures because they ignored every sentiment of business gratitude. Now men purchase swerved from their allegiance, or old ones, enticed by competitive masters for patronage, difficed what little trade they had, paid the new creditors with money due the old, and sadly betrayed their best interests to those who, not by sympathy, but from anxiety for trade, threw out one tail after another to secure it.

President Young urged the people to trade at least "with their friends." Modern fashion claim as friends those "Due to Brethren" those who give them that credit which they have failed at home, and it can be said without misrepresentation that very few dealers now in business would have been so had they turned from to Omaha, Ill. Icago, Cincago and San Francisco as they have turned not institution whose, wherever its office is under. The one and of men whom we shall contain with spirited hand at the coming Conference, as we have done in years gone by.

"Silver is silver, and silver," it said, "is silver." In these days of degeneracy we seem to prefer the "spelter," though all our interests (or many of them) are bound up with another metal. It may be our tongues will be tempered soon, and a better appreciation of that action for twenty-five years lost had the endorsement of at least our leaders, may again have the endorsement of "Israel and people" everywhere in Utah.

Salt Lake Theater.

CHAS. S. BURTON, Mgr.
Cotton at 8 o'clock.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, MAR. 11, 12
JULY

NELLIE McHENRY

AND HER OWN COMPANY

A NIGHT AT THE CIRCUS

See the Wild Man of Borneo.
See the Bearded Lady.
See the Human Curiosity.
See the Human Skeleton.
See the Lady Pony Rider.
See the Man who Walks on His Ear.
All at one time, but for one time. Will be exhibited free in connection.
Prices—25, 50, 75c. Sale of seats at box office.

NEXT ATTRACTION.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 21, 22 and 23, Whitney Opera Company, of Chicago, in

"THE PENSIONING MANIAC."

By the authors of "Pepita, Don't Judge Man," etc. Prices—25, 50, 75c, $1. Seats now on sale. Sale of seats begins Thursday, March 14.

WONDERLAND THEATER.

MONDAY, MARCH 4th.
A Great Novel Play.

FAUCHON THE CRICKET.

Admission 10 Cents.
Open at 7:30 p. m.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Week of March 11

The Phenomenal Success

AN ARABIAN NIGHT.

As Produced Recently by Primer, Frank Daniels and Company for Their Own Benefit. "A Bouquet of Beauties." "A Kaleidoscopic Delight." "Absolutely Magnificent." "Beautiful Music." "Gorgeous Scenery." "Splendid Dancers." "Delightfully Funny." "Pretty Girls." "Telephone 1233."

As the proof for the new Telephone Directory goes to the printer March 15th, all persons contemplating having a telephone put in will please send in their orders at once, that their names may be included in the directory.

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

Salt Lake Dancing Academy.

All kinds of ball room dances taught. Lessons, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. 39 Main Street.

W. H. Hills, Justice of the Peace, 314 State Street. Telephone No. 930.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

President A. O. Smoot's Funeral Sent Free to Press.

For the accommodation of those desiring to attend the funeral of the late President Smoot, the Union Pacific railway will sell round trip tickets from on Sunday, March 10, at 9:30. Trains will leave Salt Lake at 7:15 a. m. and leave Ogden after the funeral, arriving in Salt Lake at 4:15 p. m.

MILLENNIAL STAR

AND

JOURNAL OF DISCOURSES

TIMES AND SEASONS,

Vol. 6, 1845.

FOR SALE AT

DESERET NEWS OFFICE.

All Nature Longs for Spring!

Z. C. M. I.

Is Amply Prepared to Meet any Demand for Light, Seasonable, Wash and other Fabrics.

WASH SILKS

Small Neat Stripes, 35c per yd.
SILKS FOR WAISTS
In Crepons, Brocades, Taffeta and Checks, from 50c yd.
BLACK DRESS GOODS
46 Inches, all Wool.
HENRIETTAS AND SERGE
Worth $1.00, Only 55c per yd.
BLACK FIGURED MOHAIR,
Satin Berbere.
BLACK CREPONES,
all New Styles.
Fin Checks and all Wool Mixtures, 50c yd

Z C M I

CHEVIOTS

and Storm Serge, Camp.
PERCALES, NEW ZEPHYRS,
COREAN CLOTHS,
and all the Latest Styles of WASH FABRICS.
Take it altogether, we think we have the finest line, freshest 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.

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

YOU WILL BE SUITED IF YOU ORDER A SUIT FROM OUR NEW

SPRING CASSIMERES

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE PROVO WOOLEN MILLS. FIT AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

JOHN C. CUTLER & BROTHERS,

Agents Provo Woolen Mills, 36 Main Street.