DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Friday, March 20, 1896.

[illegible]

Tuesday Issue Published on Telephone 194.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Thirty-sixth 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 Saturday morning, April 6th, 1896.

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

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

AS TO THE EXPOSITION.

It is presumable that the Utah Legislature, now in session, knows what it wants and equally positively knows what it does not want. If one precedent be accepted, the adverse report in the Senate yesterday, with reference to the Utah semi-centennial exposition in 1897, ought to be accepted as final. That distinguished fairy fairy palace and the great intermountain event to which so many thousands of people in Utah and other Rocky Mountain states have been so anxiously looking forward. More than that, its promoters and promoters, and there, forsooth, are that Nebraska is going to have an exposition, and Texas is going to have an exposition—yes, Utah must not venture into the field. Something was said about the lack of funds; but inasmuch as it is proposed to appropriate $5,000 for a State fair, we cannot suppose that the economy argument was seriously intended. Great is the wisdom of the legislature, and especially of some of their legislators.

Now if the public-spirited people of this great new State desire to go ahead with their semi-centennial, regardless of the report on the resolutions in the Legislature, will the latter body be kind enough to permit them to do so? Of course nobody wants to treat the people's representatives with disrespect or contempt, yet there is a mighty strong feeling in favor of holding this exposition, notwithstanding the legislative report opposing it. There is no such poverty-stricken wail to be heard from the people at large, as the upper house of the Legislature seems to think is to be heard. There are ways and means, tolerable enough, too, which can be safely and with certainty relied upon and applied to carrying out an enterprise such as is alluded to. From conversations with many wealthy and enterprising men we are informed that well-matured plans by which the expenses of the affair can be met and the welfare of the State and its resources and people enormously promoted. But before going too far in the matter, it is but natural that the men behind the project should desire to be informed whether or not the State solons will kindly permit them to do so.

Before leaving the subject we may be permitted to suggest that this is Utah's first semi-centennary, and no such opportunity for a celebration will come again to the present generation; there will be none when a fitting Pioneer may be brought to mortal view. Even if every other state in territory declined to take part, still Utah should celebrate its semi-centennial in Utah style. The setting given to the legislature that there is not sufficient time is not the mirror of a friend to Utah. There is time, if made good use of, though there is not much to spare. An ordinary State fair will not fill the bill; such a proceeding would not be commensurate with the occasion. The semi-centennial celebration must include Pioneer Day, July 24th, to be worth anything at all, and an exhibition large enough to show to the thousands of visitors in the city in October. The suggestion of merely an ordinary fair for the fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the Pioneers into the Great Salt Lake Valley is not worthy of the occasion, and we believe that our national representatives in the legislature will endorse it as such.

DIVERSIFICATION WEALTH.

Our time is emphatically one of novelties. The knowledge slowly gleaned during ages of the laws that govern the processes of which the human family is the end is now opening into practical results. And as some one recently observed of late, that because that the discovering of a new mechanical force is worth a million. What would a century ago have looked upon as almost miraculous is now accepted as a matter of course, and practically almost as a thing of every day and rapid advance on the field of invention so [illegible] information that the power Satyrdom of the human family is making the future possibilities.

The argument runs somewhat thus: It is the origin of nations, also failure, actual or prospective, has private money. But failure in this regard will come from become impossible. When a few square yards of land will be sufficient to give food, it is evident, when claims can be made of larger and greater with all the advantages and well-being, the only which is now felt to be [illegible] they now are and not had light to [illegible] in second nature; when the necessities can be provided so easily as to leave and necessary can be held with less and less the paying of money; when we can make night to day and winter to summer and make the sun or moon for [illegible] we will be regards the need of the agricultural region, there will be no danger of any member of the human family being to suffer. Life will be nothing but a dreaming, so far as outward surroundings are concerned.

Whether all this will be realized or not, it is certain that the old Malthusian fear of bankruptcy in nature's household is without foundation. Earth has already shown that her ability to sustain life is practically unlimited. When the human family first shouldered the burden of life and gave attention to agriculture, they had of course only very crude implements at their service. They were without experience and had yet the numerous experiments to make which now are the lot of the period in his efforts. But within sixty thousand years [illegible] yielded but sparingly to now the source of immense wealth. Clearly we have not yet arrived at the limit. Long ago yet considered worthless will willingly be sold out, and why should not the whole middle surface of the earth be made to yield economically? And then, why should not agriculture be changed virtually into horticulture? It is stated that round Paris there are 2,125 acres of land, from which from six to twelve harvests are made every year. The population of this land gives work to 5,000 people, and from it the 2,000,000 inhabitants of Paris are largely supplied with vegetable food, while some of it is exported to London. With such possibilities the power of the earth to feed her children must be considered almost unlimited even under present circumstances. How much more so when by the aid of inventions now going on it shall be possible to procure food, rainfall, heat and light from the sun, from water and air, and all the substrata of life be within the reach of the meanest? It is a bright prospect. There is certainly no need of developing wars and epidemics to kill off one part of the race in order that the other may live.

LET PRUDENCE PREVAIL.

Legislation should as a rule be in the interest of the masses. Where individuals differ as to the advisability of a measure, the majority should be in favor of the year and the latter, just as when the arm of weight is stretched forth it should be to shield and protect rather than harass and crush. This sentiment finds favor everywhere, but is not always acted on, on the contrary, it is almost not than otherwise, especially where legislative assemblies are composed of enhancing politicians, unscrupulous lawyers and others who find also in their own interest and the good that of other friends. The other extreme, while not so pernicious in itself, is partial and even dangerous in the long run. We now refer to the spasm of philanthropic gush which now and then breaks out spontaneously among lawmakers and others and causes them to enact measures which are sometimes impracticable and at other times only not are actually in the interest of the laboring classes. The law in question, reference to any particular body, but is a general way to all of them.

We would like to see the delegates of our own State hold themselves earnestly aloof from any line of action savoring of either of the extremes referred to, and believe the great majority are so disposed. They are [illegible] to make mistakes, however, the same as other people, as realized how good their intentions may be, and to a few cases at least may be closer and to observations to that level is sometimes which experience the most pollutions when speaking of the other people. The Washington of the [illegible] and so on. Let the rights of laborers be upheld and protected by a reasonable way, and at the price of their own self-respect, in the proper manner.

With all due respect to the distinguished members of some of our legislatures, we find that very few which advocate the doctrine of moving a measure or language that are excessive in nature, a [illegible] and to cause of any special [illegible] in the method of discussing our great matter, but [illegible] more and more to be language which are not the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]