DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Monday, September 17, 1894.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-fifth Semi-annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will commence 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.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

If harmony and enthusiasm in a nominating convention are any augury of hard, uphill fighting through the campaign which is to follow, the people of this Territory have a right to expect a political battle royal to every election district and county, upon the closing of the polls on the evening of November 6th, for the Democratic convention in this city on Saturday was quite as prompt, unanimous and demonstrative in making the party's candidate, as were the Republican delegates at Provo a few days earlier in naming theirs. Hon. Joseph L. Rawlins was greeted each an ovation and testimonial as could not but gratify the most chosen; and whatever may be the result of the contest, now fairly begun, he was given the most complete assurance of the confidence, esteem and zealous support of his party.

The rival political tools will thus be led by the same standard-bearers as two years ago. Of course there have been many changes during that period. The lines have been drawn closer; some changes of front have occurred; many who were then undecided are now regularly mustered into the ranks on one side or the other, and—more important than any of these—a strong and active party which at that time had its candidate and its working organization, has since gone out of business altogether. The political situation is accordingly simplified to that extent; for though there will probably be a Populist candidate named, it is hardly to be expected that his following will be large enough this time to cut any particular figure in the returns.

The two candidates — widely different as they are in politics and consequently in views as to which policy is the better for the people of Utah—they have some happy attributes in common. Both are of good Utah stock and are worthy Utah sons; both are capable and entertaining as speakers, and willing and patriotic as workers for Utah's welfare. Both have the vigor and hopefulness of youth, and neither lacks the personality and intellect that give men prestige and respect among their colleagues. It is a satisfaction, therefore, to which all can partake, that, although one of them must unavoidably be defeated, the people will have a trusted and worthy representative in the other. This thought need do away with none of the energy and zeal with which the followers of either shall work for the success of the man of their choice; but it should go far toward healing the wounds of defeat. If one cannot always succeed in getting the candidate one prefers, it is some consolation to have at least the alternative satisfaction of having the candidate who, next to one's own nominee, would be most warmly approved.

DIPLOMAT, NOT WARRIOR.

The latest news from China make it evident that the viceroy Li Hung Chang is not in as high favor during a time of war as he was when the flowery kingdom was at peace. This information is not at all surprising to those who have followed the career of the eminent Mongolian's career. As a diplomat, both in domestic and foreign affairs, China has not had his equal since the internal workings of the empire have been known to Western civilization. In the various fortunes of the nation since he became premier, Li Hung Chang has shown his shrewdness and courage in diplomatic relations with foreign nations as well as in keeping his people together at home. Met with the anti-Mongolian sentiment in the United States, for instance, he set about creating a way of entrance for his countrymen into America, and was successful in his treaty with Mexico. And if he had had his own way in regard to Corea, the Japanese trouble there would not have amounted to anything. His policy two years ago was in case of the betrayal kingdom a Chinese province, and supplant the royal family of Corea by a Chinese governor; but his plan was not approved, and the result is shown.

Of late Li Hung Chang's power has been slipping from him, owing to the jealousy of members of the royal household and others. He has held the reins with a firm grasp which has made for him many enemies who have operated secretly. These have recognized the fact that the viceroy, while too formidable an opponent for overthrow by peaceful political methods, is not a warrior. Whenever he has attempted to direct a military campaign he has failed. Its own martial politicians, and by his cunning and adroitness manipulate them to his liking. But he has none of the dashing administrative powers which mark the successful warrior; therefore when the Chinese emperor directed him to take personal control of the campaign with Japan, the enemies of the viceroy secured a victory by placing on him a burden he could not carry. He was plan was not to open the way, but to leave the campaign with the military officers. In this he was overruled, and being unused at home as a diplomat, his failure as a warrior, which he is not, is certain.

IS SUICIDE A SIN?

A curious controversy has been carried on recently in a New York paper on the question of committing suicide. It was started, it seems, by the famous Colonel Ingersoll, who ventured the old heathen view that under certain circumstances the best thing a human being could do was to end his or her own life. Numerous letters then appeared criticising this barbarous doctrine, while others denounced it in strong terms. Judging from the voluminous correspondence published, the grim subject must have excited considerable interest among the public, and this fact may perhaps be taken as an evidence that the philosophy of the ancient Stoics had momentarily obtained a firmer hold on this age than might reasonably be expected, considering the lofty profession of admiration for the incomparably better teachings of the Founder of Christianity.

That agnostics and other schools of infidels should teach the world to commit suicide, denying its sinful character, is not strange, for what act can a human being commit that in the judgment of such moral teachers is a sin? If, as they contend, there is no Supreme Judge of the living and the dead, whose decrees are founded on eternal justice, and if man's life be ended with his last breath on earth, vanishing as the vapor that floats in the air, there can clearly be no sin, this means a moral condition of man opposed to the laws of his Eternal Father and acts committed violative of those laws. "Sin is not imputed where there is no law" is correct New Testament doctrine, and the denial of the Divine law logically leads to the conclusion that the word sin is but an empty phrase, and that self-destruction, therefore, may sometimes be a virtue. Such doctrines are natural to infidelity.

Those who eulogize suicide argue chiefly that man had no choice in coming here and should not be denied the right to leave the earth when he feels so inclined. They hold that when sickness and hopelessness on account of age and infirmities occur, it is better to end the earthly existence than to continue it, a burden to fellow men; all of which reasoning is wrong both in premises and conclusions.

The subject assumes a widely different aspect when viewed in the light of reason and the teachings of the Gospel. In the first place, man is not an earth by chance or accident. His presence here is part of a Divine plan necessary for the development of the universe. The earth was not peopled until after solemn councils in the assemblies of the Almighty. To cut this existence short is an act of rebellion against this Divine plan. Further, it is not true, that life was given to without our choice. What took place in the eternal regions before this world was born of chaos may no longer form a part of things we distinctly remember; yet the truth remains that when the foundations of this earthly habitation were laid, all the children of God rejoiced over the opportunity to receive tabernacles and an existence here. Life, then, is a sacred trust, voluntarily accepted. To cut it off by suicide is to betray this trust, to violate covenants sacred above all others.

There can be no doubt that every individual needs the whole of his life on earth as a preparation for eternity. Only by faithfully adhering to their duties here, whatever they may be, can human beings attain perfection of character necessary for a continuation of a life to happiness in eternity. One who takes his own life is very much in the position of a student who should run away prematurely from the institute where he has been placed by loving parents to perfect his education and render him capable of discharging his duties as a citizen. And the consequences will be similar, only unspeakably more serious. The wrong, the criminalness and the evil consequences of such conduct are easily comprehended when applied to temporal matters, but who can measure the depths thereof when eternity is concerned?

Who can say that poverty, sickness, infirmity and various natural experiences are not also necessary for the probation of those who suffer from them? It is perfectly conceivable that the schooling of these things is applied by a loving Father, down in order to bring out qualities of humility, sympathy, trust in God, etc., without which it is impossible to dwell in the abodes of the perfected Saints. Could it be granted in first the precious souls are not that their lot may come out, and the human soul be taken to pass through tribulation before it can be accepted in that white robe in which the multitude before the throne was dressed in the Apocalyptic vision. How utterly inexperienced, then, to try to escape from temporal affliction by means of self-murder, instead of accepting them as a means to a glorious end and turn to God for strength and patience to bear them!

It seems also to be in accordance with the Divine plan that the sufferings of some shall be the very means whereby the noblest qualities shall be awakened and developed in others not afflicted in the same way. The thought is brought out by our Lord when He teaches that a wise use of earthly riches is to invest them in such a way that on leaving the earthly scene, friends may be found to "receive you in everlasting habitations." The rich man in the parable had a chance to do so, but he failed. Lazarus was at his door, seemingly for a great purpose. Probably those who advocate suicide would have advised the poor sufferer to end his misery. They would remove all such cases from the thresholds of the rich, but at the same time, there would be no opportunity to the latter to devote their means and their hearts in the noblest purpose imaginable. When this is considered, the plea for suicide is better even if it is true light.

It will also be noticed that if it be right to resort to self-destruction in order to shorten one's own misery and to relieve others from the burden of charity, then murder for these purposes is equally justifiable. For if a suffering being really ought to take his own life, for the benefit of himself and others, and if he has not courage to do so, or is not logicant to resort to that expedient, it would clearly be the duty of those around him to assist him and to shorten his sufferings by means of a poisonous drug, a bullet or a well directed stab. This conclusion is inevitable, and it needs no argument that premises on which a doctrine of murder can be built are wrong.

Human life is sacred. From the very beginning, when the Almighty taught His children to rule over the world and all things found therein, He plainly told them even the lower of the dust would be held accountable for the slaying of a human being (Gen. 10:5). The reason given is, that man was made in the image of God. A murderer and a suicide then lays sacrilegious hands upon the image of his Maker. That is why suicide is and remains a great sin, whatever heathen philosophers may argue to the contrary.

REMNTIBLE FABRICS.

The German tailor, Herr Dowe, who invented a bullet proof coat, was thought to have achieved something wonderful, even though the tests of his armor have not proven entirely satisfactory so far as its practicability to warfare is concerned. The material of which he would make suits was so thick as to be cumbersome, and therefore if it had been thoroughly bullet proof, it made the wearer too awkward to be of service in quick movements, and did not meet with the approval of military authorities.

A new candidate for favor among resistible fabrics now comes forward in the shape of a cloth prepared by Jacques Romano, a New York photographer. The young Gothamite claims to have discovered a chemical process with which he can render cloth impervious to both fire and bullets. He has been experimenting for some time, and when he became satisfied that his fabric was all right he made tests in the presence of spectators. A piece prepared cloth twelve inches square was fastened upon a wall, and the contents of a thirty-two caliber revolver discharged thereat at close range. The bullets flattened and fell to the floor without penetrating the cloth. While the German tailor's fabric is three inches in thickness, Romano's is but half an inch, and he says that under no circumstances does it need to be more than an inch. In addition to resisting bullets, his cloth is also claimed to be fireproof; as a piece of it was thrown into a fire and at the expiration of twenty minutes was taken out unsinged.

Meanwhile the chemists are agitated over the prospect that the alleged discoveries will amount to anything. It is an old thing with them to render cloth practically incombustible in an ordinary fire, but such cloth is not suitable for wearing apparel. They also point out that when a fabric is given the solidarity and tensile strength necessary to resist a rifle ball, by these critics at least, it will have to be of such thickness, weight and inflexibility as would make some of the models known to possess the requisite power just as available. Therefore it is that the attempts to manufacture a bullet proof textile fabric are regarded, by these critics at least, as impractical.

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

Dr. Burrows, Oculist, Aurist and Optician, Spectacles fitted. Commercial Block.

AN OPINION GIVEN.

Recently Mr. J. D. Thomas, of North Dakota, visited the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and after carefully searching the country located in Winchester, he writes to Mr. V. Blain, 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 much in my opinion that this valley surpasses all other sections in the Union. The lands are low in price, and produce of finest crops. I thank you for directing me here, and adviit those seeking pleasant and profitable homes to locate in this country."

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Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00. Sale of seats begins Friday, September 14.

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Charles Frohman's Stock Company.

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Week commencing Monday Sept. 17th, 1894.
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LOST.
SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1894, A PINTO MARE, from 9th ward, south Temple. If any one has found her, please return to S. F. Ball.

LOST.
LOST ON MAIN OR BRIGHAM streets between Second South and the Knob Hill, a GOLD PIN. Leave at this office and be rewarded.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.
FROM FOREST DALE PASTURE, ONE chestnut roan mare, branded V on left shoulder, and about 10 years old. Information wanted. A. H. Cowles, Jr., this office.

FOUND.
A LARGE BAY HORSE BRANDED ON right hip O.T. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this advertisement. J. H. Rigby, P. O.

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NOTICE

S. C. M. I., Salt Lake City, Sep. 15, 1894.

THE STOCK CERTIFICATE BOOKS OF THIS institution will be closed on September 15th, and re-opened on October 15th, 1894.
E. D. WARDELL, Sec.

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.

S. C. M. I., Salt Lake City, Sep. 15, 1894.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day a dividend of four per cent was declared upon the capital stock of this institution, payable on demand, free of taxes, on and after October 1st, 1894, at the office of the undersigned, when coupon No. 100 will be cut off.
E. D. WARDELL, Secretary.

Z Our Buyers Have all Returned!

New Purchases in DRESS, DRY and FANCY GOODS, are now arriving, and when complete, our Stock will have all the LATEST NOVELTIES of the Season.

C

We count on a Good Trade after a Season of Enforced Economy, and would say that we will in every Department meet the necessities of today, both in Quantity, Quality and Price.

M

Our Friends are Invited to Call.

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent. I

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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 to discussing personal character and more time to genuine public benefits. In their efforts to strip the banks at the gaiget, we recommend that they see that the hung is securely plugged before they roll the barrel over."

These are times when all should use their overall 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 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 slack 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.

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