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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

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NOTICE.

The Sixty-first Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, will commence at 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning, April 4th, 1891, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City.

All Officers and Members of the Church are cordially invited to be present at the meetings.

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

Special—It has been deemed advisable to give visitors to Conference an opportunity to enjoy a musical feast in the large Tabernacle on Friday night, April 3rd, when they may hear the augmented choir (350 strong) in their recent concert selections. Presidents and Bishops would oblige by announcing this in their meetings next Sunday, so that visitors may arrive here in good time.

The proceeds will be devoted to improving the choir, great organ and surroundings. Circulars will be sent with particulars.

GENERAL SADNESS.

THE death of Counselor Daniel H. Wells, on Tuesday, has caused deep sadness throughout the Territory. Few men have gained such deep and abiding affection in the hearts of the people as "Squire Wells" obtained. His heart was big, his soul was blest, he moved in no contracted, narrow groove. Brave, devoted and true under all circumstances and dangers, he was swayed by duty only and cared not for consequences to himself. He was thus known to be admired and associated with to be loved.

We have published a brief sketch of the career of this faithful servant of God, but will present a fuller account of his life and work shortly. The sorrowers of his family who are absent are on their way to this city, and on their arrival definite arrangements will be made for the funeral, which will be duly announced. Meanwhile the deepest sympathy is everywhere felt for the bereaved.

THE CITY ATTORNEY AND THE CITY COUNCIL.

CITY ATTORNEY MERRITT resigned his position last night, after the Council "went back on itself" and granted a liquor license to the Variety Theatre on Franklin Avenue. He alleged ill-health as the reason for his resignation, but the public will understand that in its true signification. Coming immediately after the bad vote on the license, in granting which the Council acted in direct hostility to their attorney's legal advice, his letter of resignation could have but one true meaning.

The Council has, in three instances at least, applied to the City Attorney for his opinion upon important public matters, and then taken a course in direct opposition to his interpretation of the law and his official advice. We do not see how Col. Merritt could have retained his self-respect and his city office at the same time. The public will appreciate his action and give him credit for proper dignity and consistency.

We think the gentleman has served the city faithfully and ably. We took exceptions to one legal opinion which he gave to the Council, because we believed it was formed more in accordance with their wishes than with good law and sound common sense. We allude to the opinion that the Council could not reconsider its action in regard to the rate of taxation for the year. But in other respects we think Col. Merritt has taken an admirable course, and given good counsel to the partly logus body which has ignored his advice and set at naught the legal principles which he has explained to them. He will go out of office with honor.

The action taken last night in reference to the liquor license for the Variety Theatre marks another big blot upon the record of the present Council. The citizens will take further notice that the majority of the members pay no regard to the wishes of the masses of the people, the advice of their own attorney or the opinion of a competent court. They pass as the masters of the city, not the servants of the people, and in their insolence and self-sufficiency do just as they please with the money and the property of the municipality, and in reference to the moral sentiment of the citizens.

If conservative "Liberals" have not lost enough of the "Liberal" rule, they ought to be kept under its bondage and shame until they come to their senses. But by the time the present set of impudent incompetents have finished their term, we think the "Liberal" stomach will have had much more than enough, and will either voluntarily or with international vigor, eject the whole outfit for good and all. We invite attention to the minutes of last night's session as a specimen of the shifter in which they "monkey" with municipal affairs.

UTAH'S REAPPORTIONMENT.

A SPECIAL from Corinne to a Salt Lake paper which makes the maligning of the "Mormons" its chief distinction, gives a purported interview with ex-Governor Shaffer, of the Utah Commission, in regard to "the situation" in this Territory. He is reported as saying that the Commission will meet here in May and stay till after the August election. Also that they will then attend to the work of redistricting the Territory. And those words are put into the mouth of the Commissioner:

"Heretofore it has been as apportioned as to give the Mormons everything possible under the census of 1880, but this will be changed under the new census, so as to arrange the districts as they should be. This will give Salt Lake more than double the representation that it has now."

We do not believe that the gentleman made use of the expression contained in that paragraph. It is more likely to be the work of the reporter, or dispatcher, or manipulator. The apportionments that have been heretofore made did not "give the Mormons everything that was possible." On the contrary, the last apportionment and districting was largely made with a view to discrimination in favor of the so-called "Liberals."

Neither do we believe that the gentleman intimated, as quoted at in the dispatch, that there will be an attempt to do anything of a partisan character under the new arrangement and census. We think he has more wisdom and discretion than to hint anything of that character.

We shall expect, until something definite to the contrary appears, that the Utah Commission will perform the important duty assigned to them as law and justice require. The Territory should be redistricted and the apportionment be made according to the geographical contiguity and natural association of places, and the population thereof as related to the population of the Territory. They have no right to consider the question of "Mormon" or "Gentile," of People's party or "Liberal" party, of Republican or Democrat.

Any intimation that the Utah Commission are to be resolved into an election board to manipulate the Territory so as to favor one class or party at the expense of another, is to say the least, very uncomplimentary to those officials. We prefer to entertain the belief that they will seek to be fair and equitable, and to be guided by the law rather than by the wishes or demands or pleadings of any faction or clique, and utterly regardless of any influences that may be brought to bear upon them for the profit or gratification of financial speculators or political wire-pullers.

RUMORS OF WAR.

Is England going to war with Venezuela? This is a question that it appears as if it might be answered in the affirmative. For a long time the boundary line of British Guiana has been a question between both countries. News has reached here that on the 24th inst. a fight had taken place on the frontiers of Guiana between English and Venezuelan troops. The trouble arose over the boundary line.

England claims a slice of territory as large as the State of New York. Venezuela contends that England has no right to this territory. England acquired her rights through the Dutch, from whom the country was obtained by the London treaty of 1814. At that time the Essequibo River was regarded as the boundary line. But in 1841 the British made a survey, and claimed a large territory west of the river. Forts were built on what the British, after the survey, called the boundary line.

From 1841 until 1884 the question was continually agitated. In the latter year an attempt was made to settle the matter. Venezuela contended that the Essequibo River was the line, while the British adhered to their survey of 1841. During Lord Granville's government from December, 1883, to June, 1885, a plan was outlined by which the boundary issue could be settled by arbitration. However, nothing of a satisfactory character was done, and the question remained open and a source of frequent dispute.

Last year, an English official stationed up the streams of the disputed territory and posted announcements of English dominion all along the line of the 1841 survey. He went so far as to arrest a Venezuelan officer and take him to Guiana, to be punished. Guzman Blanco, an ex-President of Venezuela, and a very able statesman, protested against the encroachment and aggression of England. A sharp correspondence ensued between the two governments, until finally diplomatic relations were broken off. Now the report reaches us that a war has commenced between those countries.

Venezuela is bounded on the east by British Guiana, on the north by the Caribbean Sea and on the south by Brazil. Its area is said to be 330,000 square miles, and its population about two millions. It is divided by the great river Orinoco. It has mountain peaks reaching an altitude of over 13,000 feet. It has a coast line of nearly 2000 miles, and a maritime power like England could harass and destroy all the coast towns.

The country is divided into climatic divisions. They are known as the hot lands, the temperate lands, and the cold lands. There are in the temperate region some of the finest and most fertile lands in the world, and cereals of all kinds can be grown there to perfection.

The capital city, Caracas, has a population of 50,000. It is a well laid out, and well governed city. It is about ten or twelve miles from the coast, and located some thousands of feet above the sea. In 1874, when the writer of this article visited it, Guzman Blanco was President.

The climate is beautiful. The people though of the volcanic mixture of Latin-Americans in general, are much superior to Mexicans. They are more tractable, more honorable, more hospitable and more intelligent than any of the Latin races to the north of them. But Americans are better liked there than Englishmen, and Germans better than either.

Of course a war with England is an unequal contest for such a small power as Venezuela. It must result in disaster for the weaker nation unless the quarrel should be taken up by some more formidable antagonist which is not very likely under the circumstances. In all probability the weaker will have to go to the wall.

HOW SOME PEOPLE LIVE.

THE devices to which some people will resort to obtain money are so numerous as to defy enumeration, and the people themselves are still more abundant. By the we mean dishonest or devious devices, not those which may be classed as undignified or unbecoming and are still within the pale of the law.

Perhaps in this entire category the greatest number of schemers of the kind referred to are those who "work" insurance companies of various kinds, and the name of that particular gentry alone is simply legion. The insurance sharp is not always as cunning as some of his brethren in crookedness are and he doesn't have to be; he has, in some cases, to exercise considerable fortitude; if he has none provided by nature, he must perforce, by a mighty effort, create it for the occasion. As, for instance, when he is insured in an accident company and his policy calls for an extra allowance if he loses a finger, a hand, an ear, or some other important member. Given the accident, which is often created, it has the "workers" cannot positively run into a train and escape with his life, the next thing is to see that he emerges from it in a condition to get that extra allowance. Cutting off a finger may do, but if not something else must go. Terrible!

In this connection we have the testimony of Mr. A. N. Lockwood, president of an Accident Association in New York, who says that since the accident company offered an indemnity for $1000 for the loss of a hand or foot, there has been a great increase in the number of accidents to the left hand; so many, indeed, that it was found that people were maiming themselves to get the insurance. Finally the companies were forced to offer a less sum for the left hand than for the right, since which time there has been a decrease of 60 per cent. in this variety of accidents. Now the companies contemplate eliminating the leg and arm indemnity clause from their policies, for self-protection. Mr. Lockwood is reported as saying that there are more insurance cripples in the country today than war cripples.

That "the love of money is the root of all evil" was never more clearly demonstrated. It seems as if money was not only the Napoleonic sine qua non when war is involved, but as though peace itself could not entirely overcome the golden influence. It makes a bad showing for our race, of course, but it is a truism to say that the money power holds full sway.

The worst of it is that there is an abundance of land producing nothing, capable of producing many things valuable to man and beast, that can be had for almost nothing, and with one-half the expenditure of mental force required to persistently hoodwink and rob some institution or institutions, and a little muscular vigor added, those lands might be made to yield greater profit and immeasurably better standing in life than anything else.

Why will some people shrink from work which is honorable, useful and profitable, to take the desperate chance of living by their wits—in too many cases a euphemism for rank dishonesty? The career of the schemer is at best a devious one and it seldom leads to a good and beneficial result; while the worker in a legitimate field is almost always certain of a good reward and an honorable name.

GOING TO CONGRESS.

THOSE who can see naught but brightness unalloyed and happiness unalloyed in the career of a member of Congress, are not prone to investigation of the subject. On the surface, it is a great thing to be able to write M. C. after one's name, of course. To be able to draw, in such installments and at such times as the member desires, a salary amounting to a fraction over $333 a month, have stationery furnished and traveling expenses paid, is a situation which looms up in the estimation of the unskilled or undiscerning reader, like the Eiffel Tower on a June morning. And it must be admitted that that part of the job is pretty fair, quite desirable, albeit many professional men and nearly all capitalists have incomes much larger with vastly less responsibility.

The person who looks upon but one side of a case, who makes no study of any other than the pleasant phases of it, is not a competent judge of the qualities which unite up a good judge or a safe juror. This refers not only to one's judgment as to a member of Congress, but to anything and everything else in human life. The worst of it is that through such misinformation or lack of information, and consequent false impressions, envy and jealousy spring up in places, and the desire to "go and do likewise" becomes so great and absorbing in many instances as to amount to a disease. It is not at all an improper thing for any capable man or desire to represent a constituency in the halls of legislation. On the contrary, it is decidedly proper and altogether honorable when the motive is to render service and make a good record. But the one who has only the emoluments and the titular glamor in his mind, is not a proper person. He is not fit for the place because he has not the requisite mental poise.

Those who go to Congress and make an honorable record are, as in almost every department of life, hard workers. As we used to read in our school books, "there is no excellence without great labor." To merely occupy a chair in the House of Representatives or the Senate at Washington, write an occasional letter, and do nothing regularly except draw the salary, means as much of obscurity as though he who so demeans himself had not gone there. There are abundant opportunities for activity and work—more that the one who earns his salary can attend to unaided, and it follows as a corollary that whoever does not earn his salary is not likely to earn even a part of it. This, as before suggested, means obscurity with more or less discomfiture, according to the person's sensitiveness.

A well-known member of the lower house at Washington, Hon. Frank Lawler, of Chicago, in a recent speech at Apollo Hall in that city, claimed that in fourteen years he "had not told a lie"—which is saying a good deal, especially for a Congressman—and then he went on and gave some details at his career, showing it to have been one of the busiest of the very busy. After referring to his efforts in support of the eight-hour law, he went on to enumerate his work, showing that he had been instrumental in getting the appropriation through for our new navy; in getting Chief Justice Fuller his appointment; in having the World's Fair brought to Chicago; and a myriad of cases in which he had secured pensions for old soldiers. It got out on him that when he first ran for Congress he could not write its name—a statement which besmirched at once by showing that during his Congressional career he had personally answered all his correspondence, reaching the vast total of 50,000 letters, on which he had paid postage to the amount of $1,139.

It is no wonder that his constituents kept him in the House for seven consecutive terms! He is, as shown, not only a worker, but possesses in an eminent degree, that rare but exceedingly gratifying disposition in a man which prompts him to answer all letters received. Furthermore, it appears he has not abused, even if he should at all have availed himself of, the benefits of the franking privilege. He is certainly, on his own showing, a model representative.

Of course, there are many more like Mr. Lawler, but all are not like him. His career, however, is as striking an example of what a good Congressman must do to "be somebody" as any we know of. The name and place alone, even with the salary and perquisites added, do not count for much without close, persistent and systematic labor.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

The mayor of Liverpool receives a yearly salary of $15,500.

St. Peter's in Rome has a capacity for a congregation of 54,000 persons. St. Paul's in London for 25,000.

The value of goods pledged in London pawn offices per week, is estimated at $150,000.

On this day, March 25, 1797, the change of the calendar from old to new style was made.

The distance between London and Rimbay is shortened by 4265 miles, by the Suez Canal route.

Freddie Gestaud is seriously ill in New York City, and Mrs. Langtry does not care a tantrum about him.

The British and the Venezuelan troops came into hostile conflict on the frontier of British Guiana on the 24th inst.

In Mamaland, South Africa, trouble has arisen between the Portuguese and British. It is likely to end in open conflict.

At the next Laramie City election, on April 7th, the question of bonding for $100,000 for waterworks will be voted on.

From Colorado Springs, Col., comes reports of a most revolting case of brutality on the part of a stepmother towards her stepson.

Rasalestara, a prominent governor of Madagascar, together with his brother, were executed on the spot where they had 235 persons massacred about March 6th.

Here is a forcible argument to show that marriage is a success. Every 1000 bachelors furnish 28 criminals for the penitentiaries, while every 1000 married men furnish only 18.

Insanity statistics show that sixteen cases in 1000 are caused by love. Cupid, you mischievous little cuss, why do you negative forty and women of their minds.

Gen. Miles has arrived at San Antonio, Texas, on his way to Mexico. He says there will be more Indian wars. Secretary of war Proctor is also in San Antonio.

Pittsburgh, Pa., is suffering severely from la grippe. Up to date 5000 sickness have been reported. The death rate for the current month will show an increase of 50 per cent.

A mountain lion recently visited a band of sheep belonging to J. C. Miller of Rawlins, Wy., and killed the lion one night. A small hole was torn in the throat of each and its blood sucked.

Boston has established a cremation society, the members of which will be incinerated gratuitously. The report does not state whether the free tickets refer to post-mortem or antemortem incineration. Business does well enough, but nearby Pittsburgh in this line was far ahead.

The State of Illinois has a law prohibiting the sale of liquor in minors. Solomon Van Praag, a Chicago saloon-keeper, is a member of the present general assembly in that State. He wants the liquor law relating to minors repealed. If this is not cheek, it is hard to say what it is.

A mixed story comes from Washington relating to domestic life at the White House. A Mrs. Dominick was the cause. She was married, at one of the 400, and was petted and worshipped. Now it comes out that she was a paid housekeeper, and part of her duty was to fondle Baby McKee. Society is shocked.

Bridgeotock, the New York City bobbies who was sent to the penitentiary some few years ago, is seeking a pardon. He built a number of large houses on West 65th Street, in that city, and used mud for mortar. The houses fell and a number of lives were lost. He was sentenced to ten years on June 23, 1883, now his friends want him pardoned. They ought to endeavor to have him kept in for life.

It is expected that Senator Edmunds is about to resign his place as Senator from Vermont. Like Parnell, he will apply for the stewardship of the Children Hundreds. Edmunds is only 63. He is now the father of the Senate, and if he should die he would get the finest funeral that was ever in the country. He ought to hold on and not miss the chance of a grand wake and funeral at the national expense.

The great consolidation railroad scheme is in progress. The U. P., the Atchison, the Missouri Pacific, Southern Pacific, Central Pacific, and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company are preparing detailed statements showing the condition and earning capacities of their properties. This is the preliminary step to the formation of the vast trust, or pool, or whatever it may be called, which is to be formed. On this showing, the issue of apportionment of values will be made. It is a big scheme, and will help to intensify the growing hostility to railroads.

Spanish-American fervority is well illustrated by Cubi shooting the present war. Two hundred prisoners were tied together and then shot. The people who did this are all religious people, but eighteen centuries of time has done nothing for them. Anglo-Saxons would not be guilty of this work. Oh, no; not now. But read about the seige of Bergenfie. Cromwell after singing a hymn put 1000 prisoners to death in the same way. His soldiers used to amuse themselves by throwing young babes high in the air, and then letting them drop on the points of bayonets. Christianity either Latin or Saxon has not much to be proud of.

A lady doctor, who has been practicing medicine for twenty-five years, refers to the high Medici collar as the "only hygienic factor in the outfit of the fashionable woman. I stand up for this high collar," she said at a recent medical meeting. "I consider it one of the best protections against throat trouble. In all the years of my practice I have never had so few cases of throat trouble, tonsilitis, and colds among the women as I have this fall and winter, and I attribute it all to the style of wearing high collars in the street, in churches and theatres, and also at home, where a draught is just as likely to produce cold as anywhere else."

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

CHAS. S. BURTON, MANAGER.

TWO NIGHTS! THURSDAY & FRIDAY, March 26th and 27th.

SPECIAL MATINEE SATURDAY.

THE TREAT OF THE SEASON! And First Time of the Greatest Comedy Company Success Seen at the prices! Augmented by the inimitable work of the two specialists, William J. Ryan and Engineer Cobb.

ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME!

(A companion to "The Private Secretary.")

Same Big Cast! Same Special Scenery! Same Perfect Production!

That distinguished the celebrated New York and Boston engagements, at an expense of Ten Thousand Dollars.

A Rushing, Roaring Occasion of Fun! NO ONE CAN AFFORD TO MISS.

Prices, 25c. to $1.50. Sale commences Wednesday, March 25th.

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C. S. BURTON, ... Manager.

ONLY TWO PERFORMANCES! MATINEE AND EVENING.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28,

"The Eiffel Tower of Minstrelsy."

W. S. CLEVELAND'S GREAT, BIG, CONSOLIDATED MINSTRELS!

Billy Emerson, Barney Fagan, Lake Schoolcraft, Hughey Dougherty, Big Pendetta, The Marvelous Craggs.

ELABORATE SCENIC EFFECTS! EVERYTHING NEW AND NOVEL. DONT MISS IT!

Sale of seats commences Friday. Usual Popular Prices.

WONDERLAND!!

Second South, next to Cullen.

TODAY AND ALL THIS WEEK.

BLACK BOYNG!

Feat Pull, and a Whole Week! At popular prices. The Admission Dime. Reserved Seats, Twenty Cents. Matinee Saturday. Children's day. The unfortunate character sketches.

IT IS WELL KNOWN TO OUR REGULAR CUSTOMERS

That when this institution advertises a

«SPECIAL · · SALE»

IT MEANS JUST WHAT IT SAYS!!!!

We want the general public to understand this also, that they may share the benefits to be had during the ENTIRE WEEK commencing

MARCH 23rd

AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

The Ladies will be glad to supersede the heavy garments of Winter for

Muslin Underwear,

Particularly when this can be bought for less than they can make it up.

SEE ∴ THE ∴ PRICES!

LADIES' Night Dresses

50c., Regular, 75c.
85c., " $1.00
85c., " 1.25
1.15, " 1.50
1.35, " 1.75
1.65, " 2.00
1.85, " 2.25
2.00, " 2.50

WHITE SKIRTS.

Sale Price, 50c., Regular, 85c
" " 65c., " $1.00
" " 85c., " 1.25

CHEMISES.

Our Sale Price, 50c. Regular Price, 75c.
" " 65c. " " $1.00
" " 85c. " " 1.25
" " $1.00 " " 1.50
" " 1.25 " " 1.75

DRAWERS.

Sale Price, 35c. Regular Price, 50c
" 45c. " 75c
" 65c. " 1.00
" 85c. " 1.25
" $1.00 " 1.50

Misses' and Children's UNDERWEAR.

Their wants will also be met in similar goods at equally

LOW AND FAVORABLE PRICES.

We shall also offer

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

LADIES' FINE KID GLOVES.

8 in. Mousquetaire in Glace and Suede, at $1.00 per pair, regular price, $1.50.

4 Button Gloves also in Glace and Suede, at 75c. Regular Price $1.50.

JUST ARRIVED!

We have been looking every hour for a due line of the NEW ENGLISH WASH FABRIC

"KORAH MOIRE!"

We are now prepared to give them away for 15c. per yard only!! Come early and often.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

In Boxes Ladies'

CORSETS,

To be sold for 45c., worth 75c.

TRY THESE BARGAINS.

EASTER HOLIDAYS

GOLDSMITH & CO.

OFFER

For This Week Only!

A REDUCTION of 10 PER CENT.

OFF MARKET PRICES.

IN THEIR BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING AND SHOE DEPARTMENTS,

CONSISTING OF

The Mother's Shirt Waists in all the Latest Patterns,

Children's Jersey Suits in every color,

Children's Two-piece Suits in all the Latest Styles,

Children's Court Suits,

Children's Alfonso Suits,

Children's Three-piece Suits,

And Boys' Long Pants, ages from 14 to 18,

IN EVERY VARIETY OF FABRICS, BOTH DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

OUR-:-:-HAT-:-:-DEPARTMENT.

We also offer a large assortment of Children's and Boys' Turban, Yale, Jockey and Yacht Caps in every shade.

OUR -:- SHOE -:- DEPARTMENT.

THE IRON-CLAD SHOE.

Parents should not miss this opportunity.

REMEMBER, THIS SALE IS FOR ONE WEEK ONLY! The Grandest and Largest Display in the City.

Goldsmith & Co.

61, 63 and 65 MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY.

And at BUTTE, OGDEN, SPOKANE FALLS and BALTIMORE.