DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-fourth Semi-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, October 6th, 1893.

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.

THE CITIZENS' TICKET.

As previously suggested in these columns, when tumultuous elements get together there is bound to be effervescence, and we had it in goodly quantity and of great continuity yesterday and last evening. Finally the effervescing quality evaporated and the discordant materials blended, not quite so beautifully nor so distinctly as the gorgeous hues of the rainbow, but they did blend and at least advance the points of difference made more prominent by being brought together were rapidly disappearing. This is an indispensable condition where success in the campaign and victory at the polls are the objects sought, and undoubtedly they never were more earnestly aimed at than by the Independent Citizens.

At the head of the ticket agreed upon by both wings is the present incumbent of the mayoralty, Robert N. Baskin. He has been a resident here for a quarter of a century or more, has large property interests and takes a keen interest in everything of a public nature. He is a lawyer of marked ability and was a member of the upper house of the Legislature of 1892. He is a vigorous opponent when one at all and makes no secret of his dislikes whenever there is an occasion calling for expression. We know of no one, no matter how actively or determinedly opposed to Mr. Baskin in times past, who ever questioned his integrity or sincerity, and to his public career he has been able, upright, fearless and independent. He is a Democrat of the most decided cast, and in support of his political convictions elsewhere has had some trying experiences. He will make a strong run and as things appear now a successful one.

The rest of the ticket is made up of first-class material. As regards citizenship, capability and popularity it would be hard to improve upon it anywhere. The merchandship is directly in Mr. Pratt's line of business, and he has the necessary "nerve," judgment, physical power and impartiality. As treasurer Mr. Burton would also be in his element, and of undoubted strength to the ticket is Mr. Dickson, who is the well-known possessor of the needed qualifications for recorder. The selection is said of Mr. Smith for justice of the peace, by some of the most earnest and incessant of our younger lawyers. The remainder of the ticket is made up with a few exceptions were previously mentioned and these substitutes constituted a strength to them at the time.

Altogether the joint action of the committee of fifty and the Independent association can only be regarded as successful, being the one that could be done under the circumstances. As before intimated it is the only way to insure success in the coming election and we for one are glad to be relieved of the responsibility of making any other combination. We believe the majority of each party feel that the organization have acted for the best, and will be satisfied with it. It looks very much as though the people wanted to be satisfied.

THE SLOVENLY FAIR.

The sixth and last regular legislative session at Chicago promises to be quite numerous as the closing days drawn nigh, and many seem to wait until a few will have had the good courage to visit the World's Fair and be astonished at the slovenly manner in which the management is conducting the finishing touches of the grounds and the slovenly exposition of the Fair.

Work on this great enterprise is going about entirely and all appearances so far indicate that every implement will be completed and spread ponderously on time, so that the early visitor will have as good a chance to see things and enjoy himself as the later one.

We learn from the Chronicle that the question of fares is again attracting attention, and will no doubt receive favorable consideration from the various railroads. The problem of finance is coming day by day nearer solution. The managers and members of the committee are working like beavers. Purchasers of space and privileges are adding thousands every week. Benefits of some sort, and always profitable, are being held day after day. In every way the great fair is fulfilling expectations. All of which we are pleased to hear.

THE PANIC AND THE BANKS.

A most comprehensive table of statistics, calculated to show the effect of the recent panic on the banks of the country, has been prepared by and published in Bradstreet's for September 23. This consists of a complete list of the suspended institutions, including national, state, savings and private banks and trust and mortgage investment companies, grouped by states, for the eight months of 1893, together with their assets and liabilities. With few exceptions these suspensions occurred during May, June, July and August, and it is very gratifying to note that a large number have already resumed—of the four Utah institutions, for instance, in the black list all but one, the Park City bank, having gone back to business again. The full list, however valuable for historical reference, would scarcely interest the general reader, but a summary and a few leading deductions cannot fail to be of value to every one.

During the eight months ending August 31, the total number of banks to suspend was 540, with assets of $170,794,417 and liabilities of $168,731,618. By states, these institutions were located as follows:

States.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.
New England	12	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
Middle	34	4,500,000	4,500,000
Western	191	70,000,000	70,000,000
Northwestern	161	41,000,000	40,000,000
Southern	42	31,000,000	34,000,000
Pacific	40	21,000,000	19,000,000
Southwestern	60	21,000,000	19,000,000
Territories	9	1,000,000	1,000,000

And there have been, up to date consistently over a hundred resumptions,—the list before us giving 94, with a conclusion that the report is incomplete.

Commenting upon upon the foregoing table, Bradstreet's says the extraordinary effect of the "panic of 1893" is seen in a marked excess of total of assets of suspended banks as compared with total liabilities in all sections of the country, except in the middle and in the New England states. From another table it becomes apparent that private, state and national banks suffered in the order named, so far as being compelled to suspend is concerned. Thus, the suspension of private banks in western and northwestern states alone numbered 149, about one-fourth of the total of all banks suspending in all states, while the 159 state banks which suspended in western and northwestern states are almost one-fifth of the total which suspended throughout the country. The number of western and northwestern national banks which suspended was only 15 per cent of the total number of banks which suspended. But while the private banks of the country furnished much the larger proportion of those obliged to suspend within the past few months, 51 per cent, their liabilities were relatively small, only 11 per cent of the grand total of liabilities of all banks suspending during that period. State banks suspending rank second in point of number, furnishing 34 per cent of the grand total, with only 21 per cent of the liabilities. Suspended national banks amounted to 17 per cent of the total number of banks embarrassed, but their liabilities formed 49 per cent of the aggregate debts of all issues reported embarrassed. Savings banks which suspended were relatively the more normal showing, 9 per cent of the whole number and 8 per cent of the gross liabilities.

This direction of a series of disasters that filled the country with alarm can be read with greater complacency now than could have been developed a few weeks ago. It may furnish a lesson, and will at least enable each reader to draw important conclusions. Interest in the subject, however, will not be prompt enough for bulletins every week that has a good share to do in causing alarm, though recently manufactured, but had to suffice to the claim, shall have exhausted itself from the readers and be nothing sensational once more in the course of prosperity. For statistical reading from paper publications, this paper will always have a place in its columns.

HOW WE ARE GOING.

[illegible] Times has [illegible] a certain amount of interest [illegible] Work is to be taken from a local [illegible] that the time has [illegible] work for the rest of the year, which [illegible] twenty days' duration. Nearly [illegible] we have all seen and [illegible] the product, but few [illegible] to the locality [illegible] Territory and [illegible] the reason [illegible] This is [illegible] a section [illegible] which [illegible] has been said and [illegible] much [illegible] outside of those who are [illegible] Yet [illegible] our fields, our pasture [illegible] grain [illegible] raising quantities?" was and to a great extent is yet the question asked. The answer is that which the "sprits of the sea and air" return when asked whether they exist in form and being as well as in fancy, without having the same reason therefor, because there are facts and palpable results upon which to base the much-hooted response in the former case.

It now transpires that the company which owns the property and has been conducting the work has, for reasons known only to itself, determined not to give out the expected information. True, it is said that a bar of gold from Indian Creek, Beaver county, was received by one of our banks a day or two ago and is now reposing serenely in the vault where daylight seldom enters. But this is a kind of intelligence which only whets the appetite and makes us wish for something satisfying. It looks not that the brick was a large one—but what does "large" mean in this connection? As large as the ordinary house brick, or large relatively in consideration of the enormous values which grew up with the weight of anything purely golden? If the former size (which must be clearly out of the question) perhaps it was a judicious determination on the part of the company to keep still, for that kind of thing getting out would cause a silly stampede to the new fields, and this would be true to a measurable extent if the ingot were a half or even a fourth of that size, since it is stated that the best of the ore was not treated and only five stamps were at work.

We shall soon know all about the precious shipment, especially if there is anything in it; for it were easier to execute the ruddy harvest moon than to keep the secret long. In fact, there is no reason why it should be a secret. Mining is an honorable and a useful occupation, and prosecuted in a gold field it is oftener than otherwise profitable. There are doubtless good prospects on Indian Creek and at other points in that neighborhood, but just how good is exactly what we are waiting to find out.

LIVING IN LUXURY.

It is a little worse than idle for those who toil to rail against the extravagant indulgences and lavish expenditures of some of the wealthier classes, but a great many of them do it and persist in it. If those whose possessions are so vast were to make a practice of living economically, merely to add to their wealth, it would be just as much the worse for those who have smaller possessions or none at all, since it is chiefly by such means that money is freed from captivity and set afloat upon the broad ocean of trade and commerce, some of it coming perchance to some of those very complainants but all of it going into channels of usefulness one way or another and contributing toward lightening the financial depression. Every new mansion that a man of wealth erects means so much outlay, going chiefly to workers and designers, and instead of this being found fault with it should be encouraged, so long as the builder can afford it and does not run in debt. Every new piano purchased, every new carpet and set of furniture or ware of any kind brought into the homes of those who are able to buy such things has the same effect in a more limited way, but all contributing to giving those who might otherwise be unemployed something to do and those who are employed something more.

We learn from the New York Press that despite Millionaire Russell Sage's statement to the effect that the rich men of New York are being made poor by the stringency of the money market, wealth is being lavishly spent just now for new homes. The millionaires are keeping up their rivalry in rearing palatial mansions and cottages as well as other luxuries. Half a dozen pleasure yachts, costing $250,000 each, have recently been launched, and the rich men of today appear to have entered on an era of luxury unparalleled in the history of this or any other country of the last century. He lays what he wants regardless of cost. If his neighbor builds a yacht 150 feet in length, he gives an order for one 250 feet; then when he sees it he imagines his wife buys a sitting of panels at a mammoth price for $100,000, he immediately purchases a cover and another set for his wife. It is in building mansions and summer houses and furnishing them, though, that the greatest rivalry now exists among New York men of wealth.

A striking example in point is given in the case of W. Seward Webb, a relative by marriage of the Vanderbilts. He has built a new mansion in the Adirondacks and acquired a splendid estate in that region. It is said that he has built such a palatial home in the Rockies, private museums in America and his hopes are about to be realized. This palatial casino will cost very nearly half an acre of ground and will be built of granite. Taste will be consulted in turrets, and the fortifications style of architecture will be carried out in a unique part of the house in some rooms. Tapestries and silks, mirrors and wines from foreign lands will be displayed in a manner of expense in this matter is country home. It will be filled with curios and bric-a-brac from many countries, and the picture gallery will be adorned by many old masters. The house will have 107 rooms and its total cost will be the modest sum of $1,500,000. It adds some emphasis to the case to be told as we are that Mr. Webb is quite a young man and began life utterly penniless. A good money will be prone to say that it no keeps on at the rate above set out he is likely to end life in very much the same way that he began it, but never mind about that. It is his money—or his wife's—and if they propose to distribute great sums among the people in that or any other way, by all means let them be unopposed.

It is urged that Nevada's 45,000 people should have the privileges of a state, and equally justice is desired for 200,000 people of Utah of those privileges if they want them—but it is all one to correct these injustices.—Springfield Republican.

Are we to understand that you are in favor therefore of continuing the admitted injustice to Utah? To argue that because the correction of an injustice is difficult the injustice must be continued, is a resort that none but a coward would think of.

As the close of the great Fair at Chicago draws near, it seems as if it were destined to occupy the second place on the list of such attractions in point of attendance. The Paris exhibition of 1889 has altogether 28,149,353 visitors, and it does not now seem possible for our show to reach that figure or near it.

In the word "phlegm" the spelling reformists claim to have a crushing argument. In six elementary sounds are capable of being printed in about 6000 different ways, one of them being thus: "ghyghyghy