

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The thirty-fourth Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, at 10 a. m. Wednesday, April 19, 1898. All officers and members of the Church are invited to be present.

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

Seventeen Conferences, in Assembly Hall, Friday evening, April 18.  
General Priesthood meeting, in Tabernacle, Saturday, April 19, at 10 a. m.  
Deseret Sunday School Union meeting, in Tabernacle, Sunday, April 19th, at 10 a. m.

EMPLOYMENT FOR CONVICTS.

A youth falls into bad company; he becomes a criminal, commits a crime and becomes an inmate of a penitentiary. The public opinion in such a case is that the offender should be punished. The most common method of punishing is by imprisonment. The most common method of punishing is by imprisonment. The most common method of punishing is by imprisonment.

Many of the prisoners in a penitentiary, if drawn into a private and personal conversation, will express sentiments which prove that they are not totally depraved, but rather that they remain in their hearts a desire to reform themselves; but they will not talk this way in the presence of a number of their companions in crime. To do so would be to violate a code which, in a practical way, is more binding upon them than any other law they have ever recognized.

A young man, or an older one for that matter, who indulges such a moral atmosphere for any considerable period must, to the nature of things, suffer increasing moral deterioration; and here we have one of the greatest problems that have ever troubled the statesmen, moralists or philanthropists. The safety of society requires that its associates be confined in prisons, but no method has ever been devised that would prevent the moral deterioration of prisoners, nor counteract the spirit and sentiment which govern its conduct and result in the system of prisons that have prevailed among mankind have been comparatively helpless in the premises.

It is generally admitted that the evil referred to is augmented by idleness and mitigated by keeping the prisoners employed. The moral status of a human being is undoubtedly improved by keeping busy at some useful occupation, the mental and physical faculties and power. There is the further common argument that the charges of the state should support themselves as far as possible, and so relieve the taxpayers. But this argument has been deprived of force in many states of the Union by the action of labor organizations in opposing the employment of convicts in competition with honest working men.

While Utah was a territory its taxpayers were not much interested in this subject. The expense of maintaining and the responsibility of managing the penitentiary in which were confined all convicts found guilty of offenses above the grade of misdemeanors, were borne by the general government, and sufficient employment on the roads and streets could generally be found to enable the male inmates of county jails and members of city "chain gangs" to pay for their board. But now that Utah is a state her citizens must deal with this problem: Shall convicts in the state prison be employed, or shall they remain idle?

New York, the most populous of the states, and the one which has much the largest number of long term prisoners, has been struggling with this question, feeling on the one hand the pressure of the moral and economic arguments, and on the other that of labor organizations; and the result has been the passage of a policy that would give the convicts something to do without throwing upon the market, in competition with the products of free labor, commodities made by them. The convicts have been employed in the manufacture of supplies required by state institutions. Thus shoes, clothing, furniture and other articles, consumed or needed by the inmates of state prisons, reformatories, hospitals, etc., are made by prisoners.

Why could not some of the inmates of the Utah state prison be taught the trades of tailors and shoemakers? Why should not the prisoners at least make their own shoes and clothes? It has been fully demonstrated that prison labor can be so utilized as to produce all the goods that are required by the institution consumed, and there are several kinds of work, such as shoe cutting and harness-making, at which some of the inmates might be employed. No doubt the next legislature will be called upon to consider this subject.

THE LINGUING OF BAKER.

The killing of a colored postmaster, Frank R. Baker, some time ago at Lake City, B. C. is about as black a lead as was ever registered in the annals of crime. It is extremely significant in showing the action of the law in the case of a colored man, and the application of the law in the case of a white man, without the interference of the legal authorities. By the law, with the necessary revenue for some considerable extent it leads the way to the taking of life for another.

and ends, as to the present case, with murder without premeditation. Last July President McKinley appointed Mr. Baker postmaster at Lake City. The white population opposed the appointment on account of race prejudice, and because it was supposed the appointment was in payment of a political debt. Owing to this feeling, it was impossible to maintain the place for the postoffice, and this was finally located in a school house on the outskirts. On the night of the 12th of February a crowd of white persons gathered around Baker's house and set it on fire. When the family attempted to escape from the flames, they were fired on. Baker fell at the first volley. His wife was severely wounded, and a baby in her arms killed. Two daughters were also wounded. It is doubtful whether among all the deeds of savagery attributed to the white population of this country there is any that surpasses in cruelty this cold-blooded assassination.

THE AGE OF MILITARISM.

One of the effects of the increased expenditure for ships for the German navy is a corresponding augmentation in the English shipbuilding industry. The public opinion in such a case is that the offender should be punished. The most common method of punishing is by imprisonment. The most common method of punishing is by imprisonment.

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THE TESTIMONY OF HISTORY.

The Evolution of the Idea of God, in the title of a volume by Grant Allen, in which the author endeavors to give a scientific explanation of the origin and growth of man's religion of the Deity. It is stated that he has spent two or three years in gathering materials for this book and part of ten years in writing it.

Mr. Allen takes the view that the basis of all religion is ancestor worship, or the doctrine of the living to the dead. From the worship of man and gods there was only one step to the worship of a supernatural being, their tombs, shrines and temples covering their graves, and saying human in sometimes, legends and stories representing the dead. In this way, he thinks, the idea of a multitude of gods originated, but how did mankind pass from polytheism to monotheism?

Mr. Allen does not attempt to reply to this question, but he does say that the idea of a single God is a much older and more ancient belief than that of a multitude of gods. He says that the idea of a single God is a much older and more ancient belief than that of a multitude of gods.

PROF. GEORGE TARELLEN.

Forty years experience as a conductor of spiritual seances, Tarellan's "Chloroform" is a book of great value. It is a book of great value. It is a book of great value. It is a book of great value.

The 18 cent book of Dr. E. C. Cream which can be had of the drugist is sufficient to demonstrate its great merit. Send in coin, we will mail it. Full size 50 cents.

How to Prevent Pneumonia. At this time of the year it is very common to catch pneumonia. It is a very common to catch pneumonia. It is a very common to catch pneumonia. It is a very common to catch pneumonia.

Barnett This Week at Cable Piano Company.

Two very fine Conques. Piano at a bargain. One a Frenchman. Another a beautiful grand piano. Barnett This Week at Cable Piano Company.

Joseph Holland. A great many of the best ladies of the city have been visiting the New Barnette's. It is a very common to catch pneumonia. It is a very common to catch pneumonia.

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FOR ONE WEEK, MARCH 7 TO 12.  
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS'

**Fine Shoes.**

We have purchased several lines of this season's samples, consisting of the very latest styles and patterns in both black and tan, which retail at from \$2.50 to \$6.00 per pair.

Sale price is **\$1.45** to **\$3.45.**

These bargains have never been equalled before. The styles are new and fashionable, and will please the most fastidious. Come and see.

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CHAS. S. BURTON, Mgr.  
Evenings at 8:15; Matinees at 2:15.

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VERY EXCELLENT LAUGHING.  
First presentation here of the Broadway Comedy, "The Great Train Robbery," and greatest comedy of the season.

**MYSTERIOUS MR. BUGLE.**  
By the author of "Christopher, Jr." and "The American Boy," etc.  
As given at the New York Lyceum Theatre, presented by

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and an excellent cast.  
Seats not on sale. Tickets 50c to \$1.00. Matinee prices 25c to 50c of the house.

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March 11-12.  
Friday evening and Saturday Matinee.  
Saturday evening, "ROBIN HOOD."

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**UNDER THE DOME . . .**  
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**The Greatest Success of the Age!**  
A Continued Series of the most startling situations ever depicted on the stage.  
A Powerful Company

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Everybody Should Have  
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Watch for the name of W. B. Chapman on the label. It is the only one that is genuine. It is the only one that is genuine. It is the only one that is genuine.

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"We Lead the Leaders."  
See the 1898 Cleveland list before deciding on your new mount.  
We treat you "on the square."  
Other makes from \$10.00 up.

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Clean, healthy, American trees and shrubs, carefully grown of the best varieties for this climate—fully guaranteed.

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RATES, \$2 and \$2.50 Per Day.  
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CLEAN and CHEERFUL. And all kinds of scavenger work done promptly and at low prices. Address: 142 Main street. Phone 142.

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