DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Friday, March 1, 1895.

EIGHTY-EIGHT.

Today, March 1st, is the eighty-eighth anniversary of the birth of Wilford Woodruff, President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; and the NEWS is pleased to unite in voice with that of Saints in every land in extending heartiest congratulations to the venerable Apostle of the Lord, and in a fervent prayer that his life may be further prolonged in body, health and unimpaired mental vigor, to continue to bless that have ranked him among the great and good men whose presence on earth has brought blessings to their fellow-men. Our sincere wishes also go out to President Woodruff's wife, Sister Emma Woodruff, who likewise celebrates her birthday today, she being just thirty-one years younger than her husband. Tale affectionate relatives and intimate friends of the honored couple assembled and engaged in services specially suited to the occasion, and their felicitous congratulations will find joyous echo in the hearts of the whole people.

The lives of Brother and Sister Woodruff are pronounced as an example before the Saints to their fidelity to virtue and truth, their love for their fellow-beings, their harmonious relationship, and their conformity to the word and will of the Lord. Sisters and maid in Israel may find in Sister Woodruff an illustration of a devoted wife, mother and Saint, that should serve as an inspiration to press on to the good and the true; and in President Woodruff the sons of Zion have a leader whose worthiness for the place is firmly established.

The career of President Woodruff is an open book before the people, presenting the record of a most remarkable man. Following the quiet and peaceful pursuits of life, there are few persons who have had such an interesting and eventful experience. In it all he has exhibited great activity, energy and determination in the line of operations. The predominating attribute in his character has been that of implicit faith and reliance in the Almighty. His first thought, adhered to with unswerving fidelity, has been to know the will of God and do it. Walking in that path, there are some who know him but have learned to honor and respect.

In pursuing the course marked out in his early life, no task has been too onerous for him, no self-denial too great to comply with cheerfully and in a sublime faith that the Lord would direct all things for the good of those that serve Him. This was clearly exhibited in his boyhood's days, and became more marked as he advanced in life. As an illustration of the rule that governed his conduct may be cited the advice which he gave when a young man, in connection with an experience in Kirtland Camp, in 1838, and which is good counsel to young people today. He said: "I will cabal with my young friends not to cherish selfishness; if you have any, get rid of it as soon as possible. Be generous and noble-hearted, kind to your parents, brothers, sisters and playmates. Never contend with them; but try to make peace wherever you can. Wherever you are blessed with any good thing, be willing to share it with others. By cultivating these principles while you are young, you will lay a foundation to do much good through your lives, and you will be loved and respected of the Lord and all good men."

Brother Woodruff has verified his teachings in his own life. As a servant of the Most High, the instrument of the Lord has acted upon him mightily, and he has been powerful in his testimony of the divinity of the Gospel entrusted to earth in this dispensation, with which restoration is associated the organization of the Church, by divine authority, over which he has the honor to preside on the earth, and which is pressing on to the destiny marked out by its Head and Founder, the Redeemer of mankind. May the peace and blessing of the Almighty continue with President Woodruff and all his associates!

THE ARMENIAN PROBLEM.

In a letter from an Armenian graduate now in this country, addressed to Elder Franklin D. Richards and published elsewhere in the NEWS, the writer mildly criticises this paper for stating that the favorable conclusions in Armenia are the result in the primary to which the nation is subjected by the highest representatives of Christendom surrounding him, that is the individual predilections of our sovereign. The correspondent takes exception view of the matter and seeks to prove that the sultan himself is the responsible head in the persecutions of the oppressed race.

The NEWS has given much space to the Armenian question, because it is felt to be one in which all that love to see the cause of liberty advanced among the human family are, or ought to be, interested. The position taken is this, that the authorities of Christendom in Mohammedan rule is an anomaly, the existence of which is a constant source of suffering and bloodshed. It was so to the people of Greece, Bulgaria, Servia and other European dependencies, until they were liberated, and it will be so in Armenia as long as the certificate continues. The very fact that Mohammedan in general and Turkish Mohammedan in particular hold upon their Christian subjects as "dogs," whose existence is tolerated only by the religious force can be made to yield but slight or furnished in vain! so otherwise would indeed remote into the possibility of reform. The evil is so great that nothing but a change in conditions can be effective. For this reason it is believed that Armenia ought to be wrested from Mohammedan rule and given independence under the protection of some Christian power. Only so will the mother presentation in that beautiful country, once and Christian Europe be saved from the degree of being in very literal sense crucified afresh with the blood of martyrs, breaking divine justice against the nations responsible as the guardians of their brethren.

The question of the personal attitude of the new religious value in the matter is one of secondary importance. But from reliable sources we are informed that he is a compatriotically enlightened gentleman with western tendencies. The efforts during his reign of establishing school institutions—such as they are—the Jesuits and various other improvements in the country would seem to bear this view out, but in the matter of the relations between his subjects embracing different religions, he is powerless. The Mohammedan element with all its characteristics is represented by his confidential advisers, and he is not the position to take a course independent of Christians. To do so might cost him more than his crown.

When the position of the sultan is considered the Armenian question is more easily comprehended. The problem is not to overcome the bigotry of one individual and through his influence secure a more favorable environment to the Christian race, it is that a reduction for the oppressed against the intense antipathy of a whole nation—to start a barrier between the two antagonistic elements, Mohammedanism and the existing Christendom. And this will have to be done some time. Enlightenment is spreading among the Armenians. But with light, bondage is becoming more intolerable. Insurrections must follow and the whole population will be wiped out, unless Europe, sick of the customary spectacle, rises and stops the axe of the executioner before it is too late. But no satisfactory solution of the great problem can very well be secured except an arrangement whereby Mohammedans and Christians are separated, leaving each to manage their own affairs.

THE SAVANNAH RIOTS.

As with people who engage in lawless demonstrations anywhere in the United States, those who took part in the Campbell riot in Savannah, Ga., have not done themselves any good. On the contrary, the agitation and turmoil created is likely to bring increased antagonism to the Catholic element in that city, which undertook to overthrow the law and the Constitution. It will be no justification to say that the original history was including in falsehood and villification of the most abominable character. The reply will be that if such were the case, law-abiding people would have sought vindication in the law, and would not have resorted to the mob to do violence.

It is exceedingly unpleasant to an individual or a people to have their religion, which they esteem most sacred, assailed in the manner in which Slattery proceeded. He has a muzzle tongue and need it. When late in a most unfortunate manner, he probably done so everywhere he saw opportunity, but even if he did wrong, it was no justification or further wrong indulged in by the rioters. As a people professing to be religious they should have acted differently as exhibition of Christian forbearance would have been more conducing to their profession of Christianity.

So far as the engineer's assails are concerned, no sober-minded person will take any stock in them. The attitude of a man who assails a religious body to which he once belonged has never been known to be commendable. Men may change their religious views, and be honest in so doing, but when they do so they generally feel bound to vent spleen on those their former associates. Men who take up such savage platforms who is thinly fully deserving of the appellation of an apostate—never is to be answered or blamed. His display of intense hatred is simply evidence of a soul which assaults truth and virtue; as a bitter apostate, therefore, he is to be shunned by contemporaries in civilization, and it is unwise to give the notoriety by paying unnecessary or unwarranted attention to him.

The American Catholics would have done better to have ignored the exposure. As it is, they have caused worldwide attention to him, and have questions concerning Jesuits in that country will rise to haunt the Church. Twenty Lutheranism will gain greater popularity, and if Slattery has more effect in other spheres which they are opened, Beyond this, the popular misconceptions of the free will develop the idea that if the Catholic authorities in Savannah really were opposed to the violent demonstrations, their followers would have been held back by religious restraint early in the proceedings. Then there is a large class of people who will feel that it is justifiable to "Ride the devil with sin," and as the secret society of the Ancient Order of Hibernians instigated the rowdyism, it is exceedingly proper that in future they should be used by a vigilant anti-Catholic secret society. That organization which will draw greatest strength from the Savannah riots will be the O. P. A., because people have had an opportunity to witnesses of the power and influence of those against whom it is embroiling.

THE GRAVEL TAX.

At the last session of the City Council there was introduced a resolution calling for the expenditure of $10,000 in giving employment to men needing work who had fly to repairing sidewalks and sidewalks in this city. In the same resolution there is an intimation to the city attorney to draw an ordinance levying a tax of 75 cents a rod on the property between South Ninth and Nine North streets, one of North West and west of Main street. This special gravel tax would extend an area of five square miles, or about two and a half miles north and south and two miles east and west. The resolution is now in the hands of the committee on streets.

Regarding the $10,000 proposition, it would be in a violation to our laws were, and it is the most feasible way of distributing the money through legitimate channels to those who need it, well and good. There are many men who are in some need of remunerative employment, and who are willing to give value in labor for their wages. In their present condition they deserve and should receive special consideration. In passing upon this matter, however, nothing is going in the direction should be favorable to the workingmen. In that respect the spirit of the resolution is commendable.

With reference to the other part of the proposition, it must be decided upon as a being method of procedure and one that will increase taxes in a province already too heavily burdened. In the first place, it is the wrong end of the season to commence the gravelling business. Before the proposed tax can be levied and collected or even be brought into legal force, summer weather will have so far advanced that the proposed quantity of gravel will be a fabulous, immoral out of sight to be of no value to the need of man whilst. Besides, the quality of a gravelled sidewalk that one is laid at 75 cents a rod will be no than one every if none of a proper nature of the year it would soon be buried out of sight. The other day a correspondent called attention to the sidewalk in a certain locality. The illustration is to point, so far as the gravel proposition is concerned, it is times the amount that can be put down for 75 cents a rod has been paid in that locality, and the present condition is evidence of its value. When sidewalks are laid by taxation they should be of a character that will be of some permanent benefit at least, and such as will accord with street crossings that can be kept reasonably clean.

The humanitarian part of the proposition comes in the fact that the very property which will be assessed most is owned by workingmen who cannot afford the tax, and to whom the benefits will not accord with the expense. In the outlying districts that are located in the boundaries named, there are many laboring men who own land with twenty rods frontage. They cannot sell to any advantage. Their tax would be $15—enough to get fuel for their families for a year. They can barely live now, and the assessment of the special tax would compel still further pinching on their part. In most situations, it practically means a choice of one load and not or a quantity of coal. They will prefer to take of having the sidewalks laved, even if they have to put up with the cold.

The business of special assessments has been carried to the extreme. In small districts were conceivable where the actual choice of the people could be made known, it might be all right. But to turn a large district to the tune of loading one part down with the wrong of another is a solecism. The proposition will need something argumentative in its favor to overcome the laughable situation to it which appears.

Salt Lake Business Academy.

All kinds of commercial branches taught. Lessons, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. 66 Main Street.

W. H. Rohn, Agent for the Pease, 214 State Street. Telephone No. 888.

Dr. Shoshone's pills are recommended and his cures convincing.

AMUSEMENTS.

Salt Lake Theater.

THE ONLY.

Friday, Saturday, March 1 and 2.

THE GREAT EVENT OF THE SEASON.

MISS MARIE

BURROUGHS,

FRIDAY, "THE PROFLIGATE."

SATURDAY, - - "JUDAH."

SEAT ATTRACTION.

SCHAEFER & AYES,

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

OUR MAGNIFICENT NEW STOCK CO.,

"FROU FROU!"

By AUGUSTIN DALY.

WONDERLAND THEATER.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25th.

SIRE AND SON.

OPEN AND READY FOR BUSINESS AT THE NEW STAND, 136, 138, MAIN STREET,

Clothing, Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE UTAH JUNK HOUSE

GENTS' FURNISHINGS DEPT.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

WORTH OUTLAY OF THE CELEBRATED KNOX HATS JUST IN

J. P. GARDNER,

156-158 Main Street.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS

CURE HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION.

Act Mildly but Surely.

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON

Cures Weakness, Nervousness, General Debility and all forms of FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

An infallible remedy for the Distressing Disease To which women are subject.

Graefenberg Company,

11 Chambers St., N. Y.

All Nature Longs for Spring!

Z. C. M. I.

Is Amply Prepared to Meet any Demand for Light, Seasonable, Wash and other Fabrics.

WASH SILKS

Small Neat Stripes, 35c per yd.

SILKS FOR WAISTS

In Crepons, Brocades, Taffeta and Checks, from 90c yd.

BLACK DRESS GOODS

45 Inches, all Wool.

HENRIETTAS AND SERGE

Worth $1.00, Only 65c per yd.

BLACK FIGURED MOHAIR,

Satin Borders.

BLACK CREPONS,

all New Styles.

Fin. Checks and All Wool Mixtures, 50c yd

Z C M I

CHEVIOTS

and Storm Serge, Camp.

PERCALES, NEW ZEPHYRS,

CORSAN CLOTHS,

and all the latest Styles of

WASH FABRICS.

Take it altogether, we think we have the finest line, fresh and varied, of any house in the city.

We have received a well-selected lot of Ladies' Capes and Ladies' Skirts, also Misses' and Children's Jackets and Capes, to which we invite special attention.

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

NEW IN HOME MADE

Boys' Ready Made Suits, Ages 6 to 12. $5.00 to $800.
Youths' Ready Made Suits, Ages 14 to 19, - $10.00.
Men's Ready Made Suits, - - $10.00 to $16.00.

MEN'S READY MADE PANTS $4, REDUCED FROM $5, $6, $7.

JOHN C. CUTLER & BROTHERS.

Agents Provo Woolen Mills, 36 Main Street Salt Lake City.

WANTED.

MONEY TO LOAN.

PROFESSIONAL.

MIVER & HILES,
Attorneys-At-Law.
Offices, 5, 6, 7, Commercial Block, Salt Lake City.

RICHARDS & RICHARDS,
Attorneys at Law.
Rooms 53 to 55 McCornick Block.

JAS. H. MOYLE,
Attorney at Law,
Rooms 303 to 307 Dooly Building (Opp. P. O. M. I.)

L. M. WADDELL & THOS. ADAMS,
Attorneys at Law and Land Attorneys.
Rooms 215-216 McCornick Block, Salt Lake City.

YOUNG, YOUNG & MOYLE,
Lorenzo Young, Richard W. Young, Oscar W. Moyle.
Attorneys at Law,
Deseret Nat. Bank Bldg., Salt Lake City.

J. L. CHEAS, PATENT ATTORNEY.
Patents in Germany, France, etc. Pay the fees here, secure a patent, office on West Second, Salt Lake City.

CHAS. M. CANNON,
Dentist.
Rooms 404 Constitution Building.

DR. E. M. KEYSOR,
Dentist.
Rooms 4 and 5 Scott-Auerbach Building, 1st floor, 164 Main St.

DR. J. THOMAS,
Surgeon Dentist,
24 Main St. Anesthetics Administered.

L. O. TAYLOR,
The Dentist,
Rooms located in Rooms 1014, Constitution Building.

GUN POWDER

THE HAZARD POWDER COMPANY,
Manufacturers.
Hazardville, Conn.
Represented by the
SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO.

BUSINESS METHODS OF THE DAY.

Those Adopted by Progressive Merchants.

Plymouth Rock Pants Company

WRIGLEY'S JUICY FRUIT CHEWING GUM.

Go to S. F. BALL.

TEMPLE CAFE, 48 MAIN STREET.