

The Deseret Weekly.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, - - - EDITOR.

Saturday, . . . March 29, 1890.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

THE Sixtieth Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints will commence at 10 o'clock a. m., on Friday, April 4th, 1890, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City.

The officers and members of the Church are invited to attend all the meetings.

A General Priesthood meeting will be held in the Tabernacle, at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, April 5th, and one of the officers and Teachers of the Deseret Sunday School Union, at the same hour and place, on Sunday evening, April 6th.

On Friday evening, April 4th, at the same hour, the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations will meet, and on Monday the relief societies will hold conference. Meetings at 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m., at the Assembly Hall.

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

SHOULD NOT BE CUT DOWN.

THE Legislature made an effort to cut down the per diem and transcription fees of court reporters. Fortunately the Governor declined to affix his official signature to the measure embodying the proposed reduction. If the Assembly had had time to properly digest the provision it probably would not have passed, there being cogent reasons against it.

Competent court reporters sufficiently expert to do official work are not lying around loose in heaps. They are only partly made by application and practice, being mostly born. This can easily be observed by taking a glance at them the world over. You could no more manufacture one out of the average

slow-going, fat specimen of the *genus homo* than you could train a Liverpool dray horse to do service on the race course in competition with "J. I. C." The competent official court reporter is a human greyhound. He is mentally constructed for speed. He is a bundle of nerves, and is not generally noted for patience. Successive daily work in official court reporting, for one week, would prostrate the strongest among them. The fluctuating and constantly changing character of the labor, combined with the necessity for absolute accuracy, causes a terrible strain upon the vital forces. Certainly a man should not be expected to do such exhausting work on small wages. Neither would he, because he doesn't have to, the competent official court reporter being a scarce article in the reportorial market.

Some consideration is due to the long and assiduous training, incurring great labor and expense, in acquiring the ability to do the class of reporting under consideration. If it is desirable to bring down the price of this line of work, that end could be sooner reached by first increasing the compensation, thus holding out an inducement to others to enter the field. Then the market would be regulated by the same cause as bears upon all other commodities. An increased supply creates a downward tendency, a scarcity runs the price upward. According to this rule the compensation should at present be high, as any person may ascertain by attempting to catalogue the stenographers of this Territory, capable of doing official court work.

THE UTAH AUTOCRACY.

We publish today the text of the bill vetoed by the Governor, and known as C. F. No. 35, over which there has been much dispute. The Governor's organ, in a characteristic display of spleen and inexactitude, attempts to apologize for the Governor's inexcusable course in relation to this measure. It refers to the plain statement of facts made by the DESERET NEWS of Monday evening as "a savage attack on Governor Thomas," and says:

"The City bill, introduced and passed, when submitted to the legal counsel of the Governor, was found to be so verbose, unintelligible, covering so much ground in its enactments and its clause repealing a large number of sections of the Compiled Laws, that it was pronounced by both Governor and counsel unsafe to act upon it, in the limited time given for its consideration, especially in connection with

the joint resolution previously passed approving the Compiled Laws. . . . The Governor did not receive the bill until Wednesday morning, and then found it in an envelope addressed to him in the rooms of the Commission."

First let us dispose of the excuse that the Governor did not have time to consider the bill. He announced to the Assembly that he would not promise to consider important measures that came to him less than three days before adjournment. No fault is to be found with that. Proof is abundant that this bill was sent to the Governor, with two other important measures, on Monday at 2 p. m., which gave him all the time he demanded. The Council record shows this, several members of the Council know it, one member saw the three bills in the hand of the messenger, and the Governor considered the two accompanying bills. They were C. F. 51—the free school bill, which after some changes he approved, and C. F. 49—amending the election laws which he arbitrarily vetoed.

We do not dispute the statement, by whomsoever made, that the Governor found the bill in question on Wednesday morning in the place mentioned. We do not know who put it there or why it was placed there. That is not the point. That the three bills went together on Monday afternoon to the Governor's office, which is in the same building as that of the Utah Commission, is certain and this Wednesday morning subterfuge does not count.

As to the "unintelligibility" of the measure, every person of common ability and ordinary education can decide for himself. He who reads it and understands plain English can comprehend its provisions. The joint resolution approving the Compiled Laws has no connection with this subject and is dragged in by the Governor's organ and adviser to confuse the matter. If the "legal counsel" to whom it was "submitted" could not understand it, so much the worse for their cerebral condition at the time. They might have called in the aid of some sober school boy to explain it. The sections of the Compiled Laws it repeals are numbered and consecutive, and a few minutes reading would show the necessity of their repeal on the passage of this bill.

Great care was exercised in the preparation of this essential measure. That it might be perfected and rendered reasonably unobjectionable, and reach the Governor in the designated time, members of the Council sat up in