DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

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The NEWS does not do job printing. Hence letters should not be addressed to individuals in the office, but simply to the office.

All communications should be addressed to DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

TELEPHONE NO.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-fourth 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, April 6th, 1894.

The officers and members of the Church generally are cordially invited to attend the meeting of the Conference.

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

NOT FAIR TO UTAH.

It is to be regretted that a movement which was given so brilliant and promising a start as was the great arid land and irrigation question at the Indianapolis meeting in this city, should have fallen so far from its high estate as all reports agree was the case at the late meeting in Los Angeles. Utah has had a pardonable pride in the part her citizens have played in this important matter in the past, and cannot but regret that a beginning so hopeful should have come to a result so humiliating. With pleasure it may be recalled that at the congress held here no private or selfish schemes were put forward, much less entertained; that bright, training men discussed the various phases of the question with alacrity and convincing; and that exalted public spirit and the best conception of statesmanship animated all who in any way took part in the deliberations. We regret to say that the meeting at Los Angeles has not fulfilled the expectations or kept up with the precedents set by those who in this part of the country have been and are greatly interested in the question.

We would not wish to discredit any future efforts of the Irrigation Congress for good, on the contrary, we truly hope it may recover its prestige and power all that it seems to have lost. But we cannot permit the impression to remain that the choice of the man to represent Utah on the executive committee or rather to stand at its head, is at all satisfactory to the people of the Territory. It would have been all right to give the chairmanship this time to another state or territory; such a change would not have evoked any disappointment. But to pretend to continue the honor to this Territory while bestowing it upon a man in no sense a citizen or resident of Utah, one whose business and residence are in Chicago, and who only got into the congress at all as an alternate in place of a prominent Utah man who was prevented at the last moment from attending by an impending surgical operation—this is what we object to, and, we think, not without reason. With Mr. Smythe personally of his qualifications and zeal in the office to which he has been elevated we have no quarrel. But we should have tried to sustain him more heartily if his right to the dignity had been more clearly developed, and if, on his own part, he had taken more pains to remove any misapprehension as to his right to represent, or to claim the credit of representing, the Territory of Utah, which is the least and worst course of the whole arid land and irrigation question.

PRICE OF SUGAR.

The last issue of the Finche (Nev.) *Record* contains the following:

> One of our merchants who has just ordered sugar from Salt Lake is informed that the price there now is 12½lbs. cash. This means at least 1c for the same article which we have been in the habit of doing at a great advance to the best that our Cash patrons in all dispensed, and the Wasatch sugar is just as good as any that ever. More sugar has become in what this country needs.

Maybe the Finche merchant got some information, and maybe he didn't. Perhaps he did not send his order straight. If he did, he should change his dealer in Salt Lake. Instead of sugar being 12½c a sack to merchants, to price last is has been reached that amount. There has been a slight increase in the price since the Utah product has been disposed of, sufficient to emphasize the fact that the local factory is a vast benefit to the Territory, but it has not made the wonderful advance claimed, not even enough to form the basis for a serious argument that another sugar factory could be made to pay in this region at the present time. If it costs $2.50 per sack to ship sugar to Finche it can be bought in this market at present prices and sold there at a little over $9 per sack.

If there are any capitalists who, impressed by the fact that the whole product of the Lehi factory for the season has been disposed of within six months, believe that an additional factory could be made to pay, it would be a wise precaution for them to remember that the capacity of the present plant can be doubled for much less than it can be duplicated, and in that regard it offers a much better opportunity for investment than any new enterprise could. The works at Lehi cannot supply the whole demand for sugar in this region, and as soon as the patronage justifies it the increase of capacity for investment purposes, the factory will be enlarged to meet its requirements. It will be time for those in the ordinary course of events before another sugar works can be made a financial success in Utah.

LOUIS KOSSUTH.

With the death of Louis Kossuth at Turin last night, March 20th, one of the most prominent heroes in the struggle for Hungarian independence has passed away. He was born in the village of Monk on April 27, 1802. His father, being a patriotic lawyer and thoroughly imbued with Lutheran protestantism, gave his children a liberal education, and Louis—or Lajos, as his name is written in his native tongue—devoted himself to the study of law and philosophy at an institute of learning which was animated by opposition to foreign rule. At the time Kossuth reached the age of manhood three countries, Greece, Italy and Spain, were struggling for freedom, Poniatowski Poles were also actively pining for liberty. Hungary was at that time much oppressed by the rule of the aristocracy allied and upheld by the Austrian government. Under such conditions the young patriot, on leaving college, entered the assembly of his native country and soon became very popular among the people for his liberal and progressive views. His popularity was further augmented when during the ravages of cholera in 1831 he employed all his energy in alleviating the sufferings of his fellow men. Soon afterwards he was sent to the upper house of the Diet as proxy. The deliberations of that body were closely watched by the patriots of the country, but they could obtain only evasty information owing to the censorship exercised on the press. This obstacle was overcome by Kossuth who undertook to circulate a written newspaper. The "Parliamentary Communications" were dictated by him to a large number of copyists and by this means liberal views were spread in wide circles. The continuation of the enterprise after the Diet led to a conflict with the government. The publication was prohibited, but Kossuth placed himself under the protection of the county of Pesth, whose representatives declared all censorship unconstitutional. The government now seized the fiery journalist and had him tried and condemned to four years' imprisonment as a traitor. This was in 1837. A general outburst of indignation followed and the liberals carried the elections for the next Diet. The government was in great need of money on account of the turbulent state of affairs of Europe, the Egyptian question being added to other complications, and consent had to be given to the liberation of Kossuth and other prisoners in order to obtain the desired appropriations. The treatment these political prisoners had received may be judged from the fact that Lovassy emerged from his confinement insane; another had lost his sight and Kossuth was consigned to forty forever afterwards. Events of this kind gave new strength to the opposition.

In 1841 Kossuth was placed at the head of the Pesth Journal. In this capacity he led his party on the road of reform in every direction. He aimed at the complete removal of the people, in harmony with the aristocracy if they chose to follow, or without them if even against them if necessary. He discussed every question of public interest fearlessly and skillfully. The government took alarm and even some of his friends denounced him as an agitator and demagogue. Kossuth demanded the freedom of the country as a right, while others were begging for it as a gift. The Pesth Journal became the leader of the liberal party and the oracle of the rising generation until through the intrigues of his opponents he was removed from the editorial chair of the paper.

His energy was now applied in another direction. Hungary was at the time suffering from tariff laws calculated to keep the country in a state of political dependence. Kossuth undertook the idea of forming a protective union, an association whose members agreed to use exclusively home manufactures whenever possible. Other societies were formed as auxiliaries to this union. The members were soon counted by hundreds of thousands. The result of this movement agitation was to strengthen the bonds between the different parts of the country.

In 1847 Kossuth was elected speaker of the lower house of the Diet and soon became its principal leader. His attitude to the government was now uncompromising. The news of the revolution in Paris in 1848 reached the Diet. Almost immediately Kossuth, taking advantage of the panic, proposed an address to Emperor Ferdinand urging the restoration of Hungary to its independence as a state and the granting of a charter of liberty to Austria. The proposition was accepted and Kossuth was sent to Vienna, where he was received with great honors. Ferdinand was terrified. A Hungarian ministry was formed and Kossuth was made minister of finance. A great revolution had been successfully carried out by constitutional means, and Vienna had followed the footsteps of the German continent of the century.

An interregnum followed, however, which ended in the defeat of the great movement, mainly through the intervention of Russia. Kossuth fled to Turkey, and into America and Russia demanded that he be extradited. Through the influence, however, of the United States and England the demand was finally and Kossuth escaped death. In 1851 he was conveyed on the U. S. S. Mississippi to this country, in accordance with a resolution of the House. He arrived in December 1851, and was met by a number of deputations in the various cities he visited. He was still looking to the interests of his country when the coup d'etat of Louis Napoleon put an end to the hope of the speedy liberation of Europe. But while in this country he was treated with all the hospitality and deference due to him as the most distinguished defender of an oppressed people and he remained guest of a free nation. He returned to Europe the following year.

His last years were devoted to authorship. In 1861 he published a work on the causes of defeat in the wars, since 1872 he has been living in an unpretending residence in Turin, where his last struggle was made easier by the presence of his beloved family and a few devoted friends.

FRESH TREATMENT FOR ANARCHISTS.

Of more significance to the attitude of the socialists in the French Chamber of Deputies in opposing the bill forbidding the publication of reports of trials of anarchists. Their position, thinly disguised as a championship of the freedom of the press, lends strong emphasis to the belief that with the majority of these human wreckers of society, the love of notoriety, the pedestal of a martyr, and the deed of a hero are important if not the chief incentives to their diabolical work. Weak minds were ever susceptible to the glamor that attaches to prominence, and morbid dreamers ever real or fancied wrongs have always been willing to accept such prominence even as the reward of a conspicuously atrocious crime. When such a crime can be directed by equally abnormal minds as an incident in the cause of reform, and its perpetrator be able to pass publicly as a sufferer in the cause of humanity, the penalty is shorn of much of its terror and even with complacency the victim is not infrequently ready to have his neck for his headsman's ax. The policy of catering to, or even permitting, the gratification of this maudlin sentiment, in either the accused or the masses, is fraught with danger—it merely offers a temptation to others of feeble or fanatical mould to tread the same path to ignominious glory. Especially would this seem to be the case among a people so thoughtless and volatile as the French; and there is little doubt that the dramatic trial and execution of Ravachol, the first of the recent anarchist, has prompted or stimulated most of his later imitators. There is something hopeful, therefore, in the passage of the bill above referred to—for it did pass notwithstanding the strong and active opposition of the socialist deputies. It proposes to reduce the possibility of notoriety for such criminals to a minimum, by carrying the arrested anarchist off to prison, and examining, trying and (if guilty) executing him in secret. We think the proposition a sound one. Let the indulgence gently once be made to understand that punishment will be swift and sure, that their fate, like their plots, will be determined in secret, and that their colleagues and sympathizers will be left, like so many vagrant cats, without opportunity to see, sniff, gate upon or even hear of their captured comrades—let this course be followed, and the red demon of anarchy will have received a serious hurt, and the world will have less apprehension of his hideous howl.

A CONTEMPORARY in a paper, recently published a confession to the influence he says it is not think that the pulpit knows what Christianity is, because that which is taught in the theological seminary is not Christianity, whatever else it may be." With a view to finding out what the critic idea of Christianity is, he has been invited by the Princeton theological seminary students and preach to them. It is to be hoped he will feel to accept the invitation, and will be welcomed by a full house of high beauty and moderate above all, that he will be able to make good the hard reproach and receive the latter days. All of which, however, may be regarded as entirely remote.

THE PRESIDENT is said to be hunting for a man for the office of postmaster which is vacant in this city. Who can it be? What indeed? We thought everybody knew by this time that in the high judgment of the Utah Legislature, politicians who fill the public were most fitted rest their title clear to the completest kind of a "talking up with later notice."

WHAT STRANGE things suffice, in this sensation-loving world of ours, to give obscure men notoriety! Here is a Massachusetts patriot, now sojourning in California, putting his name in all the papers because about forty years ago, when living with his parents next door to Whittier, he accidentally shot the pod through the leaves that separated the respective premises.

AFTER THE kind reader has perused and enjoyed "Essay Caught" essay on the recent Utah declarations of a well-known Washington woman, we will be pardoned for saying it will be found on page 4 of this issue and for turning attention to it. It is terse and timely, and is not any less amusing and instructive because it also happens to be sharp and a little cruel.

BURKE'S in his cure-anything kind is perhaps only trying to help the sluggish sun cross the equinoctial line today.

Things Worth Remembering.

When you feel a kind of queasiness about the stomach it is a sign that your food does not agree with you and that you are about to have a fit of indigestion.

When you begin to feel nervous and are unable to sit still comfortably; when your clothes suddenly seem to be too tight and become too tight to allow the fit of indigestion to entirely develop.

When this fit of indigestion is repeated from day to day it finally resolves itself into dyspepsia.

Remember that three to ten of Beecham's Pills will cure the worst case of indigestion or dyspepsia, or both, and that a regular course of them, say two every night for a week or ten days, will act as a preventive of other complaints.

Low Excursion Rates to Virginia and West Virginia via the Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

On February 6th, March 6th and April 3th the B. & O. R. R. will sell excursion tickets from Chicago to the following points in Virginia and West Virginia at rate of one fare for the round trip:

Harpers Ferry, W. Va.; Charlestown, W. Va.; Winchester, Va.; Martinsburg, Va.; Staunton, Va. and Lexington, Va.

In addition to these points excursion tickets will also be sold to all points on the Harpers Ferry and Valley Branch at the same rates and on the same dates.

Tickets will be good for return passage twenty (20) days from date of sale.

For further information call on or address L. S. Allen, Ass't. Gen. Pass'r. Agent, Chicago, Ill.

SUBLIMITY ROUTE.

Reduced Rates.

$20.00 to Missouri River from Ogden, Spanish Fork and intermediate points, or

$35.50 round trip.

Secure Tickets at Rio Grande Western Office, 214 Main St.

Burlington Route.

John C. Cutler & Bro., 36 Main Street, have added a line of Tailor Trimmings to their stock which they will sell wholesale or retail. They have also had a lot of home-made cloth made into ready-made suits which they offer at $15 to $19 a suit.

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