DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

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The Deseret Evening News is published every evening, Sundays excepted, at the office of the Deseret News, Salt Lake City.

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The Deseret Weekly is a mammoth eight-page paper, containing the cream of the news of the week, and is a desirable family newspaper.

All communications should be addressed to Deseret News Publishing Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Telephone 526.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-fifth 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 5th, 1894.

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.

SPECIAL CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

Thursday, October 4th—Relief Society conference, Assembly Hall, 10 a.m., 2 p.m. and 7 p.m.

Friday, 5th—German meeting, Assembly Hall, from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Friday, 5th—General Priesthood meeting, Tabernacle, 7 p.m.

Saturday, 6th—Tabernacle Choir concert, 8 p.m.

Sunday, 7th—Scandinavian meeting, Assembly Hall, from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Sunday, 7th—Sunday School Union, Tabernacle, 7 p.m.

HOW TO DEAL WITH THEM.

Another instance now comes to public attention of an individual of the male persuasion who came in from the country, made his way to a den of infamy, lost his money, and now asks the officers to prosecute the female companion of his revelry for having robbed him of his cash. Just what claim such "suckers"—as individuals of this class are vulgarly though not inappropriately termed—have to official sympathy does not appear clear. They come to the city to see "the elephant," and see it in violation of morality, decency and law. If in their gambling or other procedure they consider themselves winners, they go off accompanyingly, perhaps to return at some other time. But if they get the worst of it, they suddenly become very virtuous, call on the officers to help them out of their dilemma, and if assistance is not given to this end, they raise a howl about "official negligence."

It may be suggested that it is the business of officers to prosecute offenders against the law when a complaint is made. That is true in the sense of vindicating public authority and respect. But it is not an officer's business to engage in prosecutions which afford no hope of conviction and only put the public to needless expense. In cases like that referred to, the word of one party is as good as another, and so far as known the public prosecutor could institute proceedings only with the certainty of being beaten. Usually when these are begun and the fleeced individual gets back a share of his money through the influence of official threats, he disappears from the scene, leaving the public to pay the costs.

Persons who place themselves in the position referred to have no right to official aid or sympathy. When they start out on their spree, the more completely they are robbed the better. They deserve all the severe treatment they can get, because they invite just that sort of business, and ought to have it. What the prosecuting officer should do when such an individual applies and tells his story, is to have him promptly arrested and vigorously prosecuted for the crime of which his very complaint proves him to have been guilty; and everybody should know just what a contemptible sort of fellow he is. Then public interest would be subserved, and there would be less of such cases.

It need not be understood, however, that there is any justification for official lethargy in enforcing the law against keepers and habitues of gambling and other vile dens. Useless prosecutions to gratify the personal desires of individuals who are themselves guilty of crime are the ones objected to. Officers of the law should obey its mandates. It is doubtless true in all large cities there is slack enforcement of the statute against certain classes of criminals, except in a periodical way that is ridiculously a licensing of the offenders and is in itself a violation of the spirit of the law.

Regarding those persons who come to town from the inner districts, and who break over restraints of honor and virtue by decoying practices, the people among whom they reside owe it to themselves to debar such reprobates from their society. They should be denied the companionship of decent people as a necessary defense against the contaminating influence they wield. So far as the Lotterday Saints are concerned, if there should be such an unfortunate occurrence as that any of the individuals referred to have membership in the Church, they should be promptly dealt with. It is proper to exercise charity; but it is not chargeable to charity to allow sinning those who revel in it. Justice and liberality to the good and the pure, the upright and the honest, and to the Church, demand that the law of the Lord be administered to the line, and that the Saints withdraw all fellowship from such unworthy characters.

BOUNTIES TO FAMILIES.

In the Canadian province of Quebec the bounty system is being made to do service in encouraging an increase of population, and the report of its operation, recently made by the provincial government, contains some interesting statements. The law governing bounties was made four years ago, and is entitled "An act to confer a privilege upon fathers of families who have twelve children living." To secure the benefit of the large family bounty, the applicant must present a certificate of marriage, with a certificate of the birth or christening of his children and the name of each, properly attested by a justice of the peace. Then the head of the family is awarded title to 100 acres of government land wherever he may select it from the unoccupied lands of the province.

Under the law, there have been given in bounties to large families, during the past four years, 174,200 acres of land. Taxed is, 1,742 fathers of twelve or more children have received the state reward. Applications are coming in steadily, some of them from persons who evidently have held back until sure that it was the correct and fashionable thing to do to take the official bounty; others, however, act promptly, and there are numerous cases where the application records the twelfth child as being but a few days old, and including previous consideration of the 100-acre endowment.

In the suggestions for changes in the statute there is considerable agitation to increase the bounty proportionately with the number of children above twelve in a family. There are many requests that a family of twenty children be awarded a double allotment, while there are others which suggest that at least for each additional twelve children there should be an extra 100 acres. It might appear probable that there would be very few to gain any advantage by this, yet it is stated that a large number of families would come in for a double allowance. In fact, Mr. G. Ouimet, the superintendent of education in the province of Quebec, is credited as the twenty-sixth child of the same father and mother; while Paul Belanger, of River on Loup, asks for three lots of land on the ground that his family contains thirty-six living children, all his own.

With such a showing there is little probability of the province of Quebec becoming depopulated for a long time to come. There may not be much rivalry in seeking to become beneficiaries under the government liberality, but from the number who claim the advantage it is to be surmised that a considerable proportion of married couples in the province are not averse to assuming parental responsibilities. In one respect at least the province of Quebec seems to be qualifying herself for membership with Utah; that is, in securing a prominent place on the honorable list of commonwealths whose "best crop" is their blessed babies.

MORE SIGHTS ON MARS.

The planet Mars is at present the object of all-absorbing interest to the heavens. On the 29th of October the red orb will have attained its nearest approximation to the earth and until that time and for weeks afterwards its blazing surface will be studied through the big telescopes of the astronomers.

The question whether the planet is inhabited or not seems to be the one which is foremost. Recently the assertion was made from Lick observatory that it had no atmosphere, but this theory has already been modified considerably. Prof. W. W. Campbell has for many weeks studied this subject and now writing from the observatory mentioned says: "The atmosphere of Mars is not more than one-fourth or, to be generous, one-third as extensive as our own. On that basis its density at the surface of the planet is less than one-eighth as great as in the case of the earth. This conclusion is decidedly opposed to the view that Mars is habitable by beings like ourselves." The fact of there being an atmosphere seems therefore established and the absence of air can no longer be pointed to as an objection to the supposition that there are intelligent beings.

Prof. Campbell continues: "It is of course not claimed that Mars is uninhabitable. So far as we know, it may even support a civilization superior to our own. But the conditions under which life would exist in it, with that the question as the object from the domain of science to that of pure speculation."

It is plainly clear from this that exact scientists who formerly regarded the ideas of inhabited worlds as merely imagination have now come to the conclusion that the proposition is far from impossible; only, like as other planets must be different from ours which is precisely what the more speculative philosophers have always contended. It often happens that genius has dreams and visions, as it were, of facts and truths long before they are even suspected by those whose methods are confined to cold, logical reasoning. And when the latter at last strive at the goal and are in a position to grasp the facts, it turns out that the reality surpasses the fancies. Something of this kind is being repeated with regard to astronomy.

Among those who are daily watching Mars is Prof. Lowell at Flagstaff, Arizona. Among his observations are several "brilliant, star-like points flashed out upon the snow cap at different times." They disappeared after being conspicuously visible for a few minutes. These new flashlights may be caused by the reflection of the sun on slopes of snow and ice, but those who believe that the Martians are signaling us, see in these lights only another attempt to attract attention. Prof. Lowell has also recognized the so-called canals of Schiaparelli, the existence of which has been denied by some astronomers.

If it should ever be demonstrated that Mars is inhabited by intelligent beings who have conceived the idea of communicating with earth, the next thing would be for our wise men to devise a plan whereby the Martians could be made to understand that their efforts have been noticed and duly appreciated. And this is not likely to meet with serious difficulties. If the inhabitants of Mars are so far advanced in civilization that they can use their little planet as a semaphore, cutting niches in its edge and writing messages across its surface, any crude device of ours might reasonably be expected to serve the purpose of signal to them. More than likely their optical instruments are so superior to the earthly instruments that their astronomers would be able to discover comparatively small lights. At least that is the position which some take who busy themselves with speculation on the interesting subject.

THAT UNEASY FEELING.

The regularity with which the leading London newspapers give out items suggesting that the time is close at hand when European intervention will be invoked in the Japan-Chinese war, is an indication of the uneasy feeling which prevails in England and throughout Europe as to future probabilities in national conflicts. At one time there is a declaration that French interests in eastern Asia have been so disregarded that that nation must maintain her honor by force of arms; then that the war has gone on so far that Britain must interpose to stop it lest her eastern possessions are made to suffer; and now it is announced that Russia has a pretext for interference in the alleged killing, by Chinese, of some Russians employed on the Trans-Siberian railway.

While it is not very likely that either of these suggested causes will result in any decided movement by a European power at present, yet they are possibilities in the way of producing trouble, and the attention given them tells how prevalent is the feeling, particularly in the newspaper field in Europe, that war is not very far away. The idea is vague, yet the impression is deep, and the political and military situation is being closely studied. While the emperor of Germany is declaring his adversary of peace, his preparations for war are well known, and in common with others he realizes that Germany's antagonists are in a more warlike mood than for a long time past. The knots of the assassin Stambouloff paved the way for this condition. Carnot was predominantly conservative as the head of the French republic. He never made a move in public policy without seeking to carefully study the situation in all its phases. Casimir-Perier, however, is a different sort of a man, as shown in his recent declaration that France is now prepared to assert her right to be acknowledged as the leading nation of Europe. Perier is immensely wealthy, and has the confidence of the French business element; he is fighting mad in his, and this pleases the military, who have nothing to do but perform garrison duty and dream of conquest; and above all the new president is anxious to demonstrate his capacity as a ruler, to show the world that France is now too strong to play the role of suppliant, and to replace his nation in the position held before the war of 1870. For this purpose the republic has piled in its vaults more gold than ever before, and has its army and navy on a perfect war footing.

What is true of France in preparation is also true of the other European powers. Military leaders in Britain are always telling the people of the insufficiency of the army and navy, in order to arouse enthusiasm for a more perfect armament. The Germans adopt means to the same end, and Russia is piling up munitions of war almost beyond limit. The other nations occupy a secondary place, but there is the general anticipation of war, as well as the general dread of its consequences. And whether war is at hand or not, there is general misery in the uneasy feeling at present.

This condition has existed for several years, with but slightly varying phases. Its constant pressure is a cause whose effects cannot be avoided. Those effects must be manifest ere long in a breaking under the strain somewhere. Either national embarrassment of the state of unrest will be extended, and a sudden conflict of nations will be precipitated upon Europe; or the people, overburdened by the pressure now upon them and constantly increasing, will inaugurate a revolution whose extent the continent of Europe has never known before. To one of these ends the uneasy feeling in Europe seems to be tending steadily and surely. The hearts of nations there, and of men, are failing them at the prospect of that which is coming. But come it certainly will unless there is what seems now impossible, a relief of the extreme tension felt in international affairs. There is no need for alarmist fears, but the cold calculations of cause and effect portray impending disaster.

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SOME ECONOMIC SUGGESTIONS TO THE "CITY DADS."

We notice that the City Council is endeavoring to fulfill their "before election" promises of rigid economy in the running of the municipal affairs of the city, which is certainly appreciated by all good citizens, and all honest men should be in sympathy with any such endeavor. We would suggest, however, that they should avoid diminishing the men on the police force and in the fire department. This might result in the reverse of economy.

It might please the taxpayers just as well to dispose of extra sessions of the council and devote less time to increasing personal character and more time to genuine public benefits. In their efforts to stop the leakage at the spigot, we recommend that they see that the bung is securely plugged before they roll the barrel over."

There are times when all should use their utmost efforts in the practice of true economy, both in public and in private affairs, and seeking to this very land also purpose each individual may assist a community, and each community the commonwealth. Let each individual be careful to make every dollar expended be for some necessity and see that it is used when its purchasing power will be greatest, and all should try to prepare for the coming winter by providing themselves with necessary fuel, food and clothing while the opportunity exists, and before the increased demand increases price. This is especially true with regard to clothing. During this season many are offering some great bargains, and those who are fortunate enough to be able to anticipate their needs within reasonable bounds by selecting a full suit now, and have enough to go a long way towards a ton of coal or other needed necessaries.

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FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.

Z.C.M.I., SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 21, 1894.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held today a dividend of four per cent was declared upon the capital stock of this institution, of twenty thousand dollars, for the year ending September 30th, 1894, payable to stockholders on and after October 10, 1894, on Nauvoo Mills, Salt Lake City, Logan, Ogden, Provo, Manti, Salt Lake City, and Nephi, Utah, and Pocatello, Idaho, upon the surrender of coupon No. 50 of the stock certificate, or upon their written order.

T. G. WEBBER, Secretary.

NOTICE

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, Salt Lake City, on Saturday, September 29, 1894, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

JOHN A. EVANS, Sec.

Salt Lake City, September 10, 1894.

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