DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

FRIDAY, - - MARCH 22, 1895.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-fifth 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 5th, 1895.

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.

Special Conference Appointments.

There will be a meeting of the General Superintendency, with the Stake Superintendents (or their representatives) of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Associations, at President Woodruff's office, 40 East South Temple street, on Friday, April 5th, immediately after the close of the afternoon session of Conference. A punctual and full attendance is desired.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
MORGAN RICHARDS,
General Superintendency.

Thursday, 4th—Relief Society Conference, Assembly Hall. Meetings commencing at 10 a. m., 2 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Sunday, 7th—German meeting, Assembly Hall, 5 p. m.

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

FOR UTAH ASPHALT.

It is a matter of pride and gratification that such a distinguished party as that which arrived from the East this morning should have come to Utah for the purpose of examining the native asphaltum, with a view to ascertaining its adaptability for street paving. Utah people have no doubt of the quality of the material, and its vast quantity in this Territory is indisputable; and we trust that the official committees from the twin cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul, and the eminent experts who accompany them will receive full demonstration of the value of Utah asphalt for the uses to which it is proposed to put it.

The asphalt deposits in this Territory are chiefly on the Indian reservations, the machinery for the opening of which has been set in operation. There has been much dissatisfaction and suspicion at the secrecy which has attended the opening proceedings, and many are the surmises as to the cause thereof. Now that special attention is being directed to this field, there will be further reason for hastening the reservation opening; and in the meantime it would be well to remove the secrecy that has been observed, and to let everything be done openly and above board, that the people, who are the ones chiefly interested, may realize that all procedure is absolutely fair and above suspicion.

UNEMPLOYED AND GARDENS.

At one of the workingmen's meetings held this week a speaker urged that a combination be made by which unemployed men could secure the privilege of cultivating the unused real estate in the city, so that they would be able at least to raise vegetables, and thus secure some of the food necessary for their families. It was pointed out that this means and what the men could earn by such other employment as they could obtain would enable them to relieve themselves and families from destitution at least, until such time as something better offered itself.

The suggestion is not original with the gentleman who made it, but it is none the less worthy of consideration on that score. It was adopted a year ago by Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, and in that instance it is conceded to have been attended with marked success. It enabled the poor to help themselves; and it is stated that in consequence during the past Winter Detroit had less poverty than any other city in the country. The plan is very simple, and is outlined and commented upon in a very practical way by a NEWS correspondent today.

It may be stated in this connection that one of the city wards already has taken steps in this direction for those within its jurisdiction who have need of employment and sustenance. As a result of the promotion, even thus early in the season the district has seen some preparations for gardening that it has witnessed for years. The ward in question carries its argument a step farther, and with good sense, in the direction noted. It is pointed out that not only the heads of families who are unemployed may engage in the work, but that when school vacation comes there will be many boys whose labors can be utilized at the very time as they would be most valuable to the vegetable garden. This work will be to them vastly superior to the street education which so many of them receive, and will not only enable them to relieve temporary needs of the family but will give them such practical instruction as will lead them to realize how the soil can be productive of that which is desirable, and at the same time will afford them the best kind of exercise—outdoor exercise that is rife with pleasant and profitable.

There are many good ideas in connection with these suggestions, which should be more practically used. In some particulars there is good for the pulling need of those active in charitable work, to give assistance with seed, advice, etc. The plan is one that seems to lead generally desirable end of reaching the unemployed to help themselves in a commendable way, without need to depend on others. There was in the city when extreme were slightly calculated—when a person would not think of building, buying or occupying a house unless there was attached to it a garden spot. Of late this has changed, and in many places that which once was thought has been permitted to lapse into a desert state. It is time for returning to the home method, and if owners of land do not care to cultivate it, for the general good they should permit others to do the work, that benefit may accrue. If proper steps were taken in the line of the suggestions made, there would be no occasion here for many people going idle, hungry in plenty city. The tool tramp who would not labor would have to move elsewhere, and all those willing to work would have sufficient at least to keep them and theirs from being destitute.

THE RED CANYON DISASTER.

There are occasions in the experience of human beings when words seem inadequate to express the feelings of sorrow and sympathy that fill the heart. Such an occasion follows the terrible calamity at Red Canyon, Wyoming. Fifty-nine men in the full strength of manhood, hurled into eternity! Half a hundred widows and three hundred fatherless children weeping around the mangled and torn remains! To Heaven alone can those poor bereaved ones look for comfort and consolation equal to their grief. But it is only natural that friends and acquaintances should feel with them, that their tears should flow together and the burdens be lightened to some extent by such aid as can be rendered and may be needed.

In calculation of this nature the first thought is apt to center in the cause thereof with a view to ascertaining that cause and fastening responsibility where it justly belongs; this is as it should be, because the only way to escape a repetition of the disaster is to understand its immediate source. But after all the highest wisdom will be manifest in the acknowledgment of the hand of Providence in this, as in all things; by faith it can be perceived that the final outcome of even the worst that can befall the children of men may be so planned and overruled as to result in their eternal welfare. When looked upon in the spirit it will be possible for the mourners to feel, with earnest conviction that, in the language of the ancient sufferer: "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

FARMERS NEED NOT BE ALARMED.

In the last issue of the NEWS, March 21, there appeared in the Logan department a statement that many of the local agricultural societies in Cache county had passed resolutions protesting against the proposed article of the Constitution which "vests the right of control of all waters in the state government." Upon this subject the NEWS suggests that there is evidently a misapprehension of the facts connected with this matter. The attitude of the resolutions passed clearly indicates this. The original article suggested for the Constitution was objectionable, and as such received criticism. But when it comes to agriculturists or others protesting against the right to control irrigating water being vested in the state, it certainly appears that the protestants have a mistaken view of the situation. That control cannot be left to corporations or to individuals. If every man or water company shall be made exempt from control there will be trouble indeed. There must be control of the matter in the hands of the people. Who are the people in the broadest legal form? The state. Therefore the state must control.

We do not believe there is the slight necessity for any alarm in this subject. The matter of irrigating waters is important for any of the representatives men on the Convention committee who are dealing with it to take any position that will not be for the welfare of the people, and the protection of all rights. Hon. John H. Murdock is chairman of that committee. He is one of the pioneers of this country and is deeply interested in preserving irrigating water rights as anyone here. And the NEWS can assure its readers that Mr. Murdock and his associated colleagues are not proceeding upon any line that the farmers of this Territory need protest against. There is now no proposition before the Convention committee that looks to the confiscation of anybody's water rights; and it is a great waste of ammunition to be firing volleys at game which is not in sight of every farmer in existence.

Regarding state ownership of water, it may be noted that a proposition to that effect in the Constitution cannot change one iota the ownership of water in the state—the people. The right to the use of the water belongs to the appropriator, for the land on which it is used. The control of the distribution of water in accord with acquired rights vests in the state—the people. A proper understanding of this situation will cause the people not to object to their own exercise of inherent rights for the general welfare.

JUDGES AND CONTEMPT CASES.

The feeling that in nothing more is it possible for judges to become tyrannical is beginning to bear fruit in legislation, and it is not strange that the first measure should be adopted in the interest of members of the bar. California has just passed a law, by a large majority in both branches of the legislature, which says that no person shall be deprived of the right to practice as an attorney or counselor in any court of the state because of words used by him, unless for such language he shall have been tried by a jury and convicted of criminal libel, pursuant to the provisions of law.

The judiciary of this country has been allowed almost unlimited discretion in contempt cases, and in some instances it has led to extremely arbitrary proceedings. Among the latter may be recalled the action of Judge Jeremiah in the railway strike cases, of the Omaha court in the proceeding against Editor Rosewater, the Philippine incident in California, and others, in which public sentiment was aroused against the judges' actions. In these cases it was clear that those who were the victims had permitted their personal feelings to get the better of their calmer judgment, and they transcended the bounds of judicial propriety by arresting freedom of speech in a way the public did not approve of, hence the rebuke which followed.

At the same time it must be said that, considering the extensive power held by courts in this regard, and the frequent provocations for its use, as a rule those who have been called to fill the position of judges have been commendably conservative and honest. It is not improbable that among those who preside over courts the adoption of the new rule will find quite as much favor as among practicing lawyers. The right to engage in his profession is as valuable to the attorney as is the right of the merchant to labor at his trade; and to place him absolutely at the mercy of a judge who may deprive him, without trial or jury, of his means of making a living, is certainly not in accord with the national view of administering punishments. Judges themselves this as well as do others, and no doubt would experience a sense of relief at being freed from the responsibility of passing peremptorily upon the actions of inferior or absent attorneys, which it would be the duty of the district attorney to prosecute under the criminal law.

A WORD FOR THE RAILROADS.

That there are two sides to the controversy as to the Pacific railroads' debt—one side quite favorable to the roads—this paper has all along been willing not only to admit but to contend for. Their construction has added, if it did not indeed accomplish, the building up of an empire on the Pacific Coast and eastward to the Mississippi, an achievement which, as Mr. Joseph Nimmo Jr., the well known statistician, aptly says, is greater than any ever won by the sword. Mr. Nimmo's figures in this connection are interesting. He proves that the wealth of the states through which the Central and Union Pacific lines run increased from $1,720,000,000 in 1860 to $9,253,000,000 in 1890. The increase of property valuation in Utah alone during these twenty years amounted to many times the value of the aid given to the two roads by the United States. They owe about $60,000,000, and in twenty years the states which they traverse have gained more than $7,000,000,000 in wealth. But this is not their only claim to consideration. As a matter of fact, these two roads, originally chartered and subsidized by the United States, would in all probability have been able to meet their obligations if the government had not chartered and aided other railroads which became competitors for the through business. In other words, the United States lessened the ability of its debtors to meet their obligations. But it is admitted that the subsidized Pacific railroads were important to a military extent, and that they harnessed competition which lost down the transcontinental rates more than to pay cost, so we are brought to note to the conclusion that the saving in transportation charges has been many times the sum of the entire debt, and this has been a saving in which all the people, regardless of conditions of business, have had a direct share.

With the main proposition—that the government should get back all it can from the railroads—no right-minded person, be he railroad magnate or common citizen, will find fault. At the same time there are very many things which ought to be taken into consideration before a general hue and cry against, and a conditioned and vindictive assault upon, the subsidized roads can reasonably be engaged in.

A Report to Invalids from Los Angeles.

522 Cincinnati st., Los Angeles, Cal.—After having suffered 7½ a long time from acute dyspepsia, without obtaining relief, I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm and was almost immediately relieved. I highly recommend this as the best medicine known. D. M. Hamilton. For sale by druggists.

A cup of Tetley's Tea at night moves the bowels in the morning. For sale by F. J. Hill & Co., and Nelden Judson Drug Co.

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MADE BY THE FINEST VIRGINIA & TURKISH TOBACCO & THE HIGHEST SKILLED WORKMEN EMPLOYED IN MAKING THESE CIGARETTES.....

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The American Tobacco Successor

Burlington Route Dining Cars.

The Burlington route is the only line running dining cars on the "A. B. C. C. C." plan, between Denver and Omaha, Kansas City and Chicago. Passengers have only one fare to pay for what they eat. Be sure that your tickets read via the Burlington route.

Big stock of Worth's Fairgoods just arrived, at 211 State St.

M. WEBBER.
WARREN PATE.

We make a specialty of selling Guitars, Banjos, Mandolins, etc., cheaper than any other house. Cutler & Sheldgrove Co., 74 State St.

W. H. Bolin, Justice of the Peace, 214 State Street. Telephone No 556.

You will save money by trading with the old Globe Tea Dime Co.

AN OPINION GIVEN.

Recently Mr. J. D. Thomas, of North Dakota, visited the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and after carefully examining the country located in Winchester, he writes to Mr. V. Bierne, Land and Immigration Agent, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Maryland, as follows: "I have been in nearly every state and territory of the United States, and am frank in my opinion that this valley surpasses all other sections in the Union. The lands are low in price, and produce profitable crops. I thank you for directing me here, and will induce people seeking pleasant and profitable homes to come to this country."

Conference Special.

Special train over the Oregon Short Line April 5, 6 and 7, will leave Ogden at 7 a. m. arrive Salt Lake City 8:30 a. m. Leave Salt Lake City at 5:30 p. m., arrive Ogden 6:30 p. m.

Millinery Opening.

The ladies of Salt Lake are cordially invited to attend the Woman's Exchange Millinery Opening, on Friday and Saturday, March 22 and 23, 43 South West Temple.

Notice to Ogden Public.

On April 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th the Rio Grande Western Railway will run a special conference train from Ogden to Salt Lake City, leaving Ogden at 8:30 a.m. arriving in Salt Lake City at 9:30 a.m. and returning at Harper, Kaysville and Woods Cross. The special will leave Salt Lake City for Ogden and intermediate points at 5:30 p.m., arriving at Ogden at 6:30 p.m. Fare from Ogden only $1.50 for round trip.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Week of March 18

A DRAMATIC TREAT

Engaged.

ESTRAY POUND NOTICE.

Broom Hotel
OGDEN, UTAH.
Rates—$1.50 to $3 per day. Special rates to regular boarders. Free sample rooms, electric light, steam heat, centrally located, 2 blocks from depot.
SLATER BROS., Proprietors.

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Shirts
READY TO WEAR,
GUARANTEED.
ARE YOUR OUTFITTER FOR THEM.
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CLUETT, COON & CO., MAKERS.

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JOURNAL OF DISCOURSES
from 1854 to date,
TIMES AND SEASONS,
Vol. 6, 1845,
FOR SALE AT
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HAVE YOU SEE OUR WONDERFULLY VARIED STOCK OF

Ladies' Capes

They are all the Rage now, and we have them in Assorted Colors, Styles and Prices.

We also call special attention to our full line of

SEPARATE SKIRTS & LADIES' SUITS.

And to our immense variety of Ladies' Silk and other Waists, including Misses' and Children's Jackets, Ladies' Tea Gowns and Wrappers, and Kid Gloves are our Specials.

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

WANTED.

WANTED, PAPERHANGERS AT 103 MAIN.

GOOD MILL FOR GENERAL HOUSE WORK; good to good. Room of the old Wool Scouring.

WANTED 10,000 BOOKS.

MORMON PUBLICATIONS, highest cash prices paid for books, pamphlets, magazines, etc. Book Store, 51 East Second South street. Write for catalogue.

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN TO assist in office. Salary $18 per week, with chance to advance, and permanent situation, if competent. Inclose stamp. Address, Box 1, Herald Office.

HAVE TOOL COMPLETE, GREASE well, want work; will work cheap. Address, Box 1, Herald Office.

WANTED 100 MEN

TO CALL AT 103 MAIN STREET AND BUY boots and shoes. Main 103 Main street. Boots and shoes at cost. Fit and workmanship guaranteed. No 103 Main second floor.

WANTED.

EVERYONE TO KNOW THAT WE ARE buying and selling more new and second hand furniture than any other house in the west. R. Webber, 66 and 68 Main, Salt Lake City.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

3 GOOD FIVE ROOM BRICK HOUSE, with city water and gas. Fruit trees and lawn on front. Apply to premises, 104 E. Second south.

FOR SALE.

EIGHT HOUSES AND FOUR IN-CREASE farms. Terms easy. Eagles Lake, Sanpete Co. Utah.

FOR SALE.

CACHE VALLEY FARM FOR SALE OR rent, 1½ N. Mendon Depot, Utah.

WATER STOCK FOR RENT.

100 SHARES UTAH & SALT LAKE CANAL water stock for rent. Apply at office of Herald Publishing Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.

LOST.

A CERTIFICATE, NO. 108, FOR TEN shares of the capital stock of the Utah Hot Springs Co. issued to Chas. F. Taylor, assignee to the undersigned. The same will be returned to the owner. The same will be regarded as missing unless so doing.

THE UTAH JUNK HOUSE

WILL PAY CASH FOR RAGS, BONES, old iron, copper, brass, rubber and all kinds of metals. 50 to East Temple Street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

LOANS, ANY AMOUNT ON CITY OR Salt Lake and Davis County farms. Apply at office of H. W. Smith, Salt Lake City.

ON CHROMOKER TERMS, APPLY TO Taylor Brothers, No. 68 East Temple Street.

I CAN SELL MY OAK HOUSE, BEING great special reason, will sacrifice, or trade for lot. Address, Box 1, Herald Office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR WOOD, Groceries, good bought, sold or traded. Address, Box 1, Herald Office.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

E. W. COHEN, THE SECOND HAND man, has removed from 74 Main street, to 74 W. Second South street, opposite the post office. Highest price paid for second hand goods.

CASH PRIZES

$50 GOLD MEDAL AND DIPLOMA, awarded to the Mt. Nebo Scales Co., for the best scales. If you want the best of scales, get Mt. Nebo. Also have good scales of every kind, from 1 ounce to 5,000 pounds. Also have good second hand scales. Also have good second hand safes. Also Hill Clark and Anti Trust.

J. E. FOUNTAIN, JR., Manager.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF MORRIS & Spencer, doing business at Salt Lake Steam Cotton Twinning Factory, Salt Lake County, Utah, was terminated on the 1st day of March, 1895, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said partnership are hereby notified to pay their respective accounts to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said partnership will present the same for payment.

NOTICE.

S. L. M. L. SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 19, 1895.

THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS association will be closed on March 20th, and reopened on April 20th, 1895.

C. W. WEBBER, Sec.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

S. L. M. L. SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 19, 1895.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this association held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of four per cent on the capital stock of this association be declared for the ensuing six months, payable on the 20th day of April, 1895, to the stockholders entitled thereto, upon surrender of their stock, deducting therefrom the usual tax.

C. W. WEBBER, Sec.

PROFESSIONAL.

MINER & HILES,
Attorneys-At-Law,
Offices, 3, 4, 5 Commercial Block, Salt Lake City.

RICHARDS & RICHARDS,
Attorneys at Law
Rooms 211 to 216 McCornick Block.

JAS. H. MOYLE,
Attorney at Law,
Rooms 243 to 247 Constitution Building, cor. S. C. M. I.

I. M. WADDELL & THOS. ADAMS,
Attorneys at Law and Land Attorneys,
117-119 McCornick Block, Salt Lake City.

YOUNG, YOUNG & MOYLE,
La Grande Young, Richard W. Young, George W. Moyle,
Attorneys at Law,
Deseret Nat. Bank Bldg., Salt Lake City.

J. F. COREES, PATENT ATTORNEY, Patents on inventions, caveats, etc. Tel. 401. Rooms, double 40 cents. Office 30 Main street, Salt Lake City.

CHAS. M. CANNON,
Dentist,
Rooms 406-7 Constitution Building.

DR. E. M. KEYSOR,
Dentist,
Rooms 2 and 3 South Auerbach Building, 48 Main; 104 Main St.

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

E. O. TAYLOR,
The Dentist,
Is now located in Rooms 204-5, Constitution Building.

ARCHITECTS.

C. D. DART,
Architect,
40 Mercantile Block, over Walker Bros. & Taylor's Store, Salt Lake City.

We Want our Friends to Know that the
TEMPLE PHARMACY
Has Removed to No. 102 W. South Temple St

WISCOMB & COMPANY,
Staple, Fancy and Green Groceries.
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SHOEMAKER
Has opened a Shoe Repairing Shop in the Tithing Yard.
Shoes for demand feet a specialty.

Go to S. F. BALL,
TEMPLE CAFE, 16 MAIN STREET,
For Cakes, Candies, Bread, etc. Tourists' Lunches and Sandwiches. Hot Lunch to 50 c.

FRED J. MAY
Has opened a Meat Market, at No. 3 East, First South Street, and will be pleased to wait on his friends and the general public with a choice selection of prime meats at Bottom Prices. Free Delivery.

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IN 20 MINUTES.
A Pleasant Powder in Form of Effervescent Salts. Not a Cathartic. Not Habit Forming. Not Injurious. Ask your druggist for it. Take no other. Insist on having what you call for. Price, 25 cents per package.
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