# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Monday, October 1, 1894.

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City Subscribers will kindly notify J. T. Hoyt, Superintendent, of any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

All communications should be addressed to Deseret News Publishing Co.

Telephone 505.


## 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 5 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.

## OPENING OF THE FAIR.

The Territorial Fair of 1894 will be opened tomorrow (October 2). That it will be the most comprehensive exhibition of the kind yet held in Utah is definitely settled by the number and class of entries made, and the variety and extent of the displays now receiving their final touches in arrangement for public inspection. The ability, energy and care which have been directed to the enterprise by President Winder and his brother officials in the D. A. and M. Society, ever since a Fair was decided upon for this year, have been such as to entitle them to the warmest praise of the public. A goodly share of commendation also belongs to the public spirited exhibitors, who have nobly seconded the official efforts to give to the large concourse of people that will be in the city this week opportunity to view the great variety and choicest samples of Utah's products.

In the matter of admission, due consideration has been given to the present needs and condition of the public, and the entrance fees have been reduced to the lowest possible figure consistent with expenses which have been absolutely necessary in so great an undertaking. The popular prices agreed upon are such as should secure a vast attendance, for they are merely nominal in comparison with the educational value to old and young of a visit to such an exhibition. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the enthusiasm of the people will take such shape in regard to the Fair as will make them anxious to gaze upon the developing resources of our Territory, the handiwork of her artisans, the fruits of her farms, gardens and orchards, and the product of the skill of her sons and daughters in the school, the home, the factories, shops, fields and mines, and wherever human labor and thrift find room for intelligent exercise and operation.

Utah has the greatest variety of resources of any state or territory in the Union—"the only State in which both cotton and barley can be grown successfully," as the saying goes. This suggestion alone indicates how comprehensive may be the exhibit at our Territorial Fair, and with such a broad field from which to draw for exhibition, it may be understood how extended is the opportunity for work in the various lines of human industry. To crown all but with success in this practical world, however, there is needed the element of public appreciation, which on this occasion should be manifested without reserve toward the faithful labors of those who have bent their energies for the successful inauguration of the Fair of 1894. Let the people with one accord show their approval and appreciation of this notable exposition in behalf of Utah.

## ANOTHER CLOUD IN EUROPE.

According to all accounts Germany has a problem on its hands, the solution of which may yet involve European powers in an embroglio of serious character. The disputatious say that the movement for the re-establishment of Poland as an independent Kingdom has now gathered strength enough to command close attention. Ever since the partition of that unfortunate kingdom between its mighty neighbors, the hope of independency and reunion has not faded entirely from the minds of its patriots. Time and again revolutionary movements have been started, only to end in disaster and to land the leaders thereof in exile or in the terrible dungeons of Siberia.

Bismarck's policy against the millions of Poles who were incorporated in the German empire was formed on the Russian pattern. He favored severe measures of suppression as a means of crushing the feeling of nationalism (for it still remains), but it has been proven that this feeling, although tattered and shattered in every way, could not be exterminated. The present chancellor, Caprivi, favored a course opposite that of his illustrious predecessor, and adopted a conciliatory policy toward the Poles in Posen, West Prussia and Upper Silesia. He reasoned that the people, if accorded certain privileges and given the liberty enjoyed by other German subjects, would in time be reconciled to their fate and accept their present status as inevitable. It now seems that this policy, instead of diminishing the distance between the conquered race and the victors, has encouraged the former to demand what they consider their rights with stronger emphasis than ever, and that another Polish revolution is among the possibilities of a near future. And this possibility is all the more likely to become a fact if Germany adopts a reactionary policy, depriving the dissatisfied Poles of the privileges already granted. Such a step would be almost sure to lead to open hostilities.

Poland was once a great power in Europe with well developed resources and possessing seemingly every facility for a long existence as an independent nation. But it became torn up in factions and internal dissensions was its death. With unity of purpose the people would to this day have held its place among the great powers of the Old World, but with bitter wars among the nation, with a selfishly ranking only for its own aggrandizement on the expense of the laboring and farming classes, its doom was sealed and its destruction came speedily.

A Polish revolution at the present time would be a struggle for liberty and probably for Republican principles. Thousands would flock to the Polish banners, in case there were leaders popular enough to attract them. The sympathy of millions in Europe would be given freely to their armies. In this respect the movement would be inaugurated under conditions different from those obtaining formerly. The outcome might be different, too. Greece gained independence after sanguinary struggles with an opposing power. The influence of Europe might possibly secure for Poland what it gained for the Hellenic race, provided the persistence of the combatants were equally well demonstrated. When a people strong in its unity and patriotism resolves to fight for freedom and gain it or die in the attempt, victory is almost sure to follow.

## THEIR BEASTS OF BURDEN.

The comparatively small number of horses with which the Japanese forces now in Corea have been supplied has been referred to as an impediment to the army's progress, even if there were no adequate force to resist the advance. Even the number of cavalry is ridiculously small, from the military point of view in this country. Yet when the condition of the country through which the Japanese are now making their way toward the Chinese capital is understood, there may not be so much doubt as to the wisdom of the Japanese method of procedure.

For scouting and messenger service and for quick work in any opportunity that may be afforded on open ground the cavalry is regarded as sufficient, since a large body of this arm of the service could not be made available in a campaign where long marches are necessary. The roads throughout Corea are little more than Indian trails. They wind through the dense masses of vegetation, and if any obstruction has been met with in the direct route the path has been made around it, rather than to move the obstruction. The natives never spend time or energy in fixing the roads, so that to horses and wagons or carts they are impassable. It is difficult enough to get horses along singly.

To meet their wants for the transportation of stores and ammunition, the Japanese have engaged vast numbers of the coolie class. A detachment of 1,000 troops will have as attendants about 1,400 coolies, who fill the places of horses or other beasts of burden, and do the work assigned much more effectively than it could be performed by animals under the same circumstances. When the Japanese are ready to move, the troops are placed in marching order, the gangs of coolies take up the loads which is assigned them, and in a few minutes from the giving of the command to advance the army and its supplies are on the move.

Thus it may be seen that the nature of the country traversed over is more favorable to men than animals as "beasts of burden." At this season the mikado's troops are always in light marching order, and it, as seems to be the probability now, the Japanese fleet has blockaded Port Arthur in the hope of making it a near base of operations to the Yalu river and Pekin, the co-operation of the land forces is absolutely necessary to the capture of the first named place, and therefore the overland march must be made quickly. Besides this, the coolies, while they could not be induced to engage in regular service as troops, yet in the event of the army being closely pressed they could be relied on to fight in their own behalf and for the protection of provisions and other stores, thus serving a double purpose when otherwise they would not be present at all.

## KILLED IN WAR.

One lesson of the wars waged in later years is that, contrary to all calculations, the improvements in the engines of destruction have not increased the fatalities of the battlefield. When the world was startled by the invention of rapid-firing and long range rifles and other deadly contrivances, the impression became general that at a time not far distant war would become practically impossible, on account of the facilities with which, it was thought, armies could be mowed down and battleships sunk. But statistics show that engagements in earlier times were even more sanguinary than the modern battles. In the early British conflicts the average number of killed is given as one to every nineteen soldiers engaged. In the first Napoleonic wars one to every twenty-eight was killed and every fourth of the remainder wounded. In the Crimean war one to each thirty-five was left on the field, and in the late German-French conflict one soldier of every fifty-eight was killed. The proportion in our civil war is given as one to every sixty-five, while in the late conflicts in South America, since 1866, only one of each seventy-nine was killed or totally wounded.

It is probable that this seeming anomaly is due to more humane methods of warfare, including the system of caring for the wounded which has developed to great perfection. And it is a proof that civilized nations, although not yet advanced to a stage when the horrors of war belong to a dark past, have made considerable progress from the condition of savagery when war generally meant a hand-to-hand combat and often whole armies were annihilated, the soldiers being either killed on the battlefield or massacred after being taken captive. The advancement may not be as great as desirable but still it is marked enough to indicate that the march of civilization is onward and that the goal will some time be reached.

## LITERATURE.

The October numbers of *Zion's Home Monthly* is the first of the third volume of that magazine. Its contents are, as usually, bright and instructive. Among its many attractive features the reader will notice the beautiful frontispiece, "Art," and the first installment of a lecture by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton "On the Management of Money." The object of the *Home Monthly* is, as the editor expresses it, "to aid in the consolidation, extension and multiplication of the best home life, to make that felt outside the individual home, and affect the state in all its ramifications of social, industrial, business, religious and political life." The publication is doing a great and noble work in this direction and is much appreciated by its numerous friends.


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Call on or Write to H. R. CATHCART, Gen'l Agent, 405 South West Temple st.

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CHIEF ATTRACTION OF
J. H. Stoddart,
of A. M. Palmer's N. Y. Co., and the
HOME DRAMATIC CLUB,
in Henry Arthur Jones' world-renowned play,
SAINTS AND SINNERS.
Full strength of the Home Club in the early new season, new company, all the details of the original New York production, under the personal supervision of Mr. Stoddart.
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday,
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SATURDAY MATINEE.
Prices, 50c, $1, $1.50, $2.
MATINEE PRICES, 25c and 25c.
Sale of seats begins Monday, Oct. 1st.
NEXT ATTRACTION.
FRIENDS.
These nights, commencing Monday, October 8th, end of week Saturday Night, October 13th.

Lyceum Theater,
C. E. O'Malley Mgr.
Week commencing—Monday Sept. 24th, 1894.
The Latest New York Success
Living Pictures.

WANTED.

MCHALAN'S DETECTIVE AGENCY Rooms 11 and 12 Idaho Block, 17 Main Street, Salt Lake City. P. O. Box 12. J. A. McMAHAN, Supt.

A SCHOOL TEACHER FOR VERNON School District, Tooele Co., Utah. Apply immediately to School Trustees.

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN TO act as agent in office. Salary $75.00. Will change to interest, and position permanent, if suited. Not any fee paid to office if engaged. Address reference and self-addressed stamped envelope. Manager, Lock Drawer P., Boston.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM FOREST DALE PASTURE, ONE chestnut mare, colt, branded V on left shoulder, and sorrel colt. Finder, information thereof will lead to her recovery will be liberally rewarded. A. M. Cannon, Jr., this office.

LOST.

A LADY'S WATCH WAS LOST ON THE 22nd inst. from Tabernacle gate to North Temple street and Second Avenue. Finder will be well rewarded if it is returned to DESERET NEWS office. Address: SUSANNA BLOWERS, 214 North First East.

WANDERED.

FROM SALT LAKE COUNTY INFIRMARY, on Monday, Sept. 24, a Hunter horse, aged 12 years, white and yellow spots, white stripe and white feet, and carries a rope. Has branding marks on neck, black and brown, with saddle marks of attaching Tackle. Reply Geo. E. Allen, supt.
SALT LAKE COUNTY INFIRMARY.

FOR SALE

FARM AND PROSPECT. A FARM OF 160 acres, suitable buildings, plenty of water, forty acres of corn and a fair crop, is carrying gold, silver and lead at surface depths. For particulars address Deseret News.

MONEY TO LOAN.

LOANS, ANY AMOUNT ON CITY OR Salt Lake and Davis County farms. Apply at room 8, 103 Main street.

ON REASONABLE TERMS, APPLY TO Taylor Brothers, No. 66 East Temple Street.

ORDERLESS SANITARY CO., 67 MAIN STREET. Telephone 975.


## As to Retrenchment.

### SOME ECONOMIC SUGGESTIONS TO THE "CITY DADS."

We notice that the City Council is endeavoring to fulfil 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 hope they may succeed in saving many dollars to the over-burdened taxpayers. 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 in discussing 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."

These are times when all should use their earnest efforts in the practice of true retrenchment, both in public and in private affairs, and assisting in this very laudable purpose each individual may assist a community, and each community the commonwealth. So 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 prices. This is especially true with regard to clothing. During this crisis season we are offering some great bargains, and those who are fortunate enough to be able to anticipate their next winter's necessities by ordering a full suit now, can save enough to go a long way towards a ton of coal or other needed necessaries.


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172 South State Street.
SALT LAKE CITY. - UTAH.

Try a Dozen of
SHIPLER'S SATIN FINISH PHOTOS.
They have no equal.
HOOPER BLOCK.
First South, between Main and State.


FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.

Z. C. M. I., SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 14, 1894.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held today a dividend of Four and one-half per cent was declared upon the capital stock of this institution, of record September 14th, 1894, payable on and after October 1st, at the office of Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., Bankers, Salt Lake City, Utah, to stockholders of record at the close of business on that date.

T. G. WEBBER, Secretary.


We Cannot Hide it if we Would!

Many have found out that the Great

ZCMI

Emporium is now running over with NEW GOODS, especially in the Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Notion and Kindred Departments.
Dress Goods are Quiet, Varied and Cheap.
Fancy Goods are Unique, Beautiful and Cute.
Jackets, Capes, etc. are New, Stylish and Dressy.
Millinery Goods are Fashionable and Moderate.
Kid Gloves, a Specialty; all Sizes, Colors and Prices. The entire stock was bought from first-class importers and firms. They are suited to the times, and Buyers are all surprised "how much they can get now for their Money."

Call and Look Over the Stock Anyhow.

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

A Grand Free Exhibition!

CONFERENCE has always brought to our Institution an influx of Buyers and Visitors; thousands of the later have been as much interested in seeing this Famous Store and and its stock as they were in the Fair and Conference.

**LADIES** have been delighted—almost bewildered by the Immense Variety of DRESS GOODS, GARMENTS, WAISTS, NOTIONS, FLOWERS, MILLINERY, and KINDRED GOODS; it has been a revelation to them to look upon the CHINA, CROCKERY, SILVER and GLASSWARE, the LAMPS, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY; CARPETS, CURTAINS, RUGS, WALL PAPER have been found so varied in Pattern, Style and Beauty, that if they were buying it became difficult to make a choice.

**FARMERS** have been astonished to see the Improvement and Variety in all kinds of Tools and Necessities for the Farm, Garden and Home.

**YOUNG COUPLES** about to marry have looked lovingly at Stoves and Household appliances, for the prospective new condition.

**COUNTRY RAISED BOYS AND GIRLS** have been surprised at the Big Building, with its Elevator and Electric Lights; at goods piled up in such profusion—great stacks of CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS and SHOES, FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS and ten thousand other things, with the Grand Show Windows, all on such a colossal scale that the little home store has sunk into insignificance.

Then to think that all these Attractive Departments **Can be Seen for Nothing—Whether You Buy or Not,** is a greater treat than the Fruit, Vegetables or Stock of the Fair, which they see every day at home.

Z. C. M. I.

Was a Mammoth concern at first, and it is now after twenty-five years of progress all round, not a whit behind; it harmonizes grandly with Conference and Fair times, with the City in its buildings, private, public or religious; with its magnificent streets, its electric cars and lights, and it possesses that air of thrift, progress, cultivation and advancement, which carries an influence to the remotest corners of the Coming Bee Hive State, and far into the great Sisterhood of States, of which this is the undoubted centre.

The Great Public, all Visitors, and the Young People of both sexes are Welcome to "our Spacious Salesrooms," to an inspection of our Undeniably almost Perfect Stock, and to the Remarkably Low Prices at which everything is offered.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

Deseret Woolen Mills Co.,
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Manufacturers of Cassimeres, Suitings, Ladies' Cloth, Dress Goods, Flannels, Linseys, Hosiery, Yarns and Blankets.
OFFICE AND SALESROOM, NO. 28 WEST, FIRST SOUTH STREET.

Go to S. F. BALL,
TEMPLE CAFE, 16 MAIN STREET,
For Cakes, Candies, Bread, etc.
Tourists' Lunches and Sandwiches.
Hot Lunch 12 till 2.


NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A meeting of the stockholders of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution will be held at the Institution's office, Nos. 15 to 21 Main, East Temple street, this city, on Friday, October 5th, 1894, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of hearing reports, the election of officers and directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

T. G. WEBBER, Secretary.
SALT LAKE CITY, September 25th, 1894.

PERSONAL.

Estate of William Jackson, Deceased.

INFORMATION IS DESIRED BY THE trustees of the above estate as to the residence of James Jackson, who, about forty years ago, emigrated from Barbardoes, England, to Utah, Cache county, Utah. A son is believed to be a member of the Lower Sey Parish.

HORTON, LEE & CO., Solicitors,
No. 1 Newhall Street,
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September 24, 1894.

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DUNFORD'S SCHOOL SHOES are all Leather and sewed with Silk. One pair will outwear two of the other kind.

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