DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Friday, - - April 13, 1894

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Telephone 90.

STAKE CONFERENCES.

Bannock—Sunday and Monday, May 13 and 14; Sunday and Monday, August 12 and 13.

Bear Lake—Saturday and Sunday, May 5 and 6; Saturday and Sunday, August 4 and 5.

Beaver—Saturday and Sunday, June 23 and 24; Saturday and Sunday, September 22 and 23.

Box Elder—Sunday and Monday, April 22 and 23; Sunday and Monday, July 22 and 23.

Cache—Sunday and Monday, April 29 and 30; Sunday and Monday, July 29 and 30.

Cardston—Sunday and Monday, May 20 and 21; Sunday and Monday, August 19 and 20.

Cassia—Sunday and Monday, June 17 and 18; Sunday and Monday, September 16 and 17.

Davis—Saturday and Sunday, June 2 and 3; Saturday and Sunday, September 1 and 2.

Emery—Sunday and Monday, May 6 and 7; Sunday and Monday, August 5 and 6.

Juab—Saturday and Sunday, April 28 and 29; Saturday and Sunday, July 28 and 29.

Kanab—Saturday and Sunday, June 2 and 3; Saturday and Sunday, September 1 and 2.

Malad—Sunday and Monday, June 10 and 11; Sunday and Monday, September 9 and 10.

Maricopa—Sunday and Monday, June 17 and 18; Sunday and Monday, September 16 and 17.

Mexico—Saturday and Sunday, May 26 and 27; Saturday and Sunday, August 25 and 26.

Millard—Sunday and Monday, May 20 and 21; Sunday and Monday, August 19 and 20.

Morgan—Sunday and Monday, May 13 and 14; Sunday and Monday, August 12 and 13.

Oneida—Sunday and Monday, April 22 and 23; Sunday and Monday, July 22 and 23.

Panguitch—Sunday and Monday, May 27 and 28; Sunday and Monday, August 26 and 27.

Parowan—Sunday and Monday, June 17 and 18; Sunday and Monday, September 16 and 17.

Salt Lake—

San Juan—Saturday and Sunday, April 14 and 15; Saturday and Sunday, July 14 and 15.

San Luis—Sunday and Monday, May 13 and 14; Sunday and Monday, Aug. 12 and 13.

Sanpete—Saturday and Sunday, May 12 and 13; Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 11 and 12.

Sevier—Sunday and Monday, May 20 and 21; Sunday and Monday, Aug. 19 and 20.

Snowflake—Sunday and Monday, May 27 and 28; Sunday and Monday, Aug. 26 and 27.

Star Valley—Saturday and Sunday, May 12 and 13; Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 11 and 12.

St. George—Sunday and Monday, June 10 and 11; Sunday and Monday, Sept. 9 and 10.

St. Johns—Sunday and Monday, June 3 and 4; Sunday and Monday, Sept. 2 and 3.

St. Joseph—Sunday and Monday, June 10 and 11; Sunday and Monday, September 9 and 10.

Summit—Sunday and Monday, May 6 and 7; Sunday and Monday, August 5 and 6.

Tooele—Sunday and Monday, April 29 and 30; Sunday and Monday, July 29 and 30.

Uintah—Sunday and Monday, May 6 and 7; Sunday and Monday, August 5 and 6.

Utah—Saturday and Sunday, April 14 and 15; Saturday and Sunday, July 14 and 15.

Wasatch—Saturday and Sunday, April 28 and 29; Saturday and Sunday, July 28 and 29.

Wayne—Sunday and Monday, May 27 and 28; Sunday and Monday, August 26 and 27.

Weber—Sunday and Monday, April 15 and 16; Sunday and Monday, July 15 and 16.

F. D. RICHARDS,
JOS. F. SMITH.

DANGER AHEAD.

The meeting of alleged workingmen in this city Thursday evening should cause serious reflections on the part of the people of Utah regarding the situation locally and the aspect of affairs generally in the nation. We use the term alleged workingmen advisedly in this connection. It is characteristic of genuine workingmen to exhibit a fair measure of common sense and respect for the rights of others in airing any grievances they may feel to have. Their practical experience in the realm of honest toil causes them to do this. The principal part of their work is not done with an unclean mouth and a nasty tongue. Those who labor in the latter fashion are the element that dominated the meeting last night. They do not have the sympathy nor do they voice the sentiments of the workingmen of this community.

So far as the calling out of the militia is concerned, there is no honest man who is acquainted with the circumstances but will state that the Governor was inspired by a sincere desire to preserve the peace and protect the rights of the people of this Territory. Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the necessity for the action taken, there can be fairly no question as to the motive. There was danger of a horde of hungry and destitute, and in some degree at least, lawless, men being dumped in this Territory to prey upon the people until the latter should provide them with means to get farther east. The Governor took those steps which in his judgment were the best for preventing this dumping proceeding. It was not his business as to where the "army" was going outside of the confines of the Territory; but it was his business as to whether a railway should land and leave them here, and to this he directed his attention.

As to the allegation that there was no danger connected with permitting such a horde going at will under existing circumstances, so far as last night's meeting is concerned it is sufficient to say that if the alleged industrial army is of the same element as that which denounced the executive and judicial officers of this Territory, the participators in the meeting gave ample proof of serious danger. The violent expressions and the efforts to excite antagonism to the properly constituted officials were strongly anarchistic in their tendency, and a menace to the peace and welfare of the country. The demands for and threats of revolution were inseasonable in their nature.

There has been a great deal said about the officials seeking to restrict the rights of American citizens. Unfortunately for the claim, there has not been a single instance of the kind on the part of the officers complained of. The latter have done all in their power to relieve the wants of those who were in need, not only among the men who came in from the West and stopped at Ogden, but the very persons who are engaging in this denunciatory business and who style themselves workingmen. The latter, while loudly declaiming against others, are themselves seeking to restrict the rights of American citizens. They demand that the officials shall take no action when danger threatens; they insist upon certain changes in the governmental policy, and call for particular legislation which they assert will benefit them. But when others venture to raise a voice in protest, they are met by a storm of vituperation and threats of revolution, and are told as were the Governor and others last evening that they are not fit to live in a civilized country.

This agitation against the officials and the peaceable portion of the people cannot but result in trouble if it is permitted to go on. If it were kept within constitutional limits, there would be no occasion for alarm. But when it partakes of the nature of threats against the government, generally or locally, it is time the mass of the people were aroused to a sense of the seriousness of the situation. The danger can be averted only by correcting evils which exist. One of those in this country is that by which corruption is maintained and framed of in high places, while those of lower estate are made to bear the heavy burdens. Another is the inclination to right every wrong by violent means. These and the class distinctions caused by various combinations which have grown up in the country, are endangering the very life of the nation. How the situation can be improved is a very important question to the people. One thing, however, is certain, and that is that it will not be by any such proceedings as those which occurred last evening in the Odeon block. These only aggravate matters, and it is the duty of the people of Utah, as American citizens, to show their loyalty to the Constitution by setting their faces firmly against such [illegible] and un-American utterances as were there given voice to, both in the speeches and the resolutions. There is a danger ahead, and it requires all the conservatism and realism of the people of Utah to do their share to averting it and standing by our national institutions.

THE NEXT SENATE.

The present Senate of the United States consists of 44 Democrats, 37 Republicans and 4 Populists; there being three seats vacant through the failure of the state legislatures of Montana, Wyoming and Washington to elect incumbents. On the 4th of March, 1895, there will be 30 more senatorial vacancies—through the expiration of the terms of 12 Democrats, 17 Republicans and 1 Populist. In view of the great Republican gains in almost every election held within the past twelvemonth, and the almost certain prospect that the Republicans will control the next House of Representatives—a condition which leading Democratic papers are not now willing to dispute—it becomes of interest to glance at the prospects as to the upper House. The view will not be completely reassuring to those who belong to the party of the present majority; yet it is certainly more hopeful than if the party's continuance in power and its influence on legislation depended solely upon its strength in the popular branch of the national Congress.

The twelve Democratic vacancies above referred to will occur in seats now occupied by senators from Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia—southern states all but one, where the Democratic success confidently expected will probably only be imperilled by the Farmers' Alliance or Populist movement, which has of late taken such a prominent part in southern politics.

The seventeen Republican seats that will be vacated are occupied at present by "statute men" from Colorado, California, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Wyoming. The one lone Populist to retire on the date named is Martin, of Kansas. Some of these states will assuredly reelect their present senators, and under ordinary conditions they all might probably be counted upon to choose Republicans. But the aforementioned Populist movement has made sad havoc with many old-time political aspirations and precedents in some of these very states, and may be expected to continue its work of iconoclasm for at least a time longer.

The NEWS is not in the business of prognosticating political results, but it feels that the foregoing showing will not be without interest. In some quarters it will be regarded with comfort, in others with doubt, in still others with hope. We should rather think the ones who can find in it basis for the latter feeling are the Populists. They can hardly fail not only to hold their own in the Senate, but to make a gain. In the latter contingency the question is of vital interest, at whose expense will the gain be made?

MEASURING ALASKA.

The territory of Alaska has been brought into prominent position the last few years largely by the discovery of valuable mineral deposits. The working of this auriferous land has raised the question as to the precise location of the boundary line between British Columbia and Alaska. By the treaty of 1825, between Russia and Great Britain, the southern line of Alaska, as it was known then, was fixed on the southwest as at a line running through the summits of the coast mountains, but that where those mountains are more than ten marine leagues, or thirty-five statute miles, in the interior they should cease to be the boundary. This provision is very indefinite, and already has caused much discussion. The United States surveyors contend that there is no range of mountains such as is mentioned in the treaty for a long distance along the boundary line, while the Canadians insist that there is. The determination of this dispute will settle the title to an important area of country, and for this purpose the United States government is sending out an official surveying party.

The government surveyors comprise a force of forty men, who will start for Alaska on the 21st of the present month. They will have steamers to aid them. The party will divide into six companies, each taking a section of the line. The expedition is under the supervision of the coast and geodetic survey, and it is expected that the work will be completed in October next. In addition to fixing the line so it can be made the subject of a definite arrangement between this country and Great Britain, it is expected that much important information will be collected regarding a vast section of country that has been heretofore the field of only limited exploration.

THE ARCTIC EXPLORERS.

According to the program, Mr. Walter Wellman and party, who have sailed for a renewed voyage to the north pole, ought by this time to have reached the shores of Norway and be awaiting that hospitable little city Tromsoe "the Paris of the North," where the finishing touches will be given to the expedition, and the start for Spitzbergen be made on May 1.

The energetic leader of the expedition is 35 years old and a native of the Western Reserve. From the time he was twelve years of age he has been under the necessity of depending upon himself, and so successful has his career been that at present he is recognized as one of the prominent newspaper men in Washington. At the age of 14 he started a paper of his own without capital and later he engaged in editorial work on various western publications. Three years ago attention was called to his undertaking to locate the spot where Columbus landed, for the purpose of erecting a monument there, and the correctness of his conclusions was afterwards confirmed by geographers of note. Lately the gentleman has diligently studied the arctic problem and is now determined to solve it, if possible.

The journalist of the party is Owen B. French, a young man from Cleveland, who has served as topographer on a railway survey in Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia. Afterwards he was engaged in property boundary and survey investigations in Utah, Colorado and Nevada, and he has gained much experience in the kind of work that will be required of him during this expedition. His reputation as a scientist is well established.

The accompanying physician, Dr. Thomas Mohun, is a native of Washington, well known and much esteemed. As an illustration of his faithfulness and power of endurance it is told that in 1892 during the encampment of the G. A. R. in Washington he was on active duty for six days and nights, almost without sleep, and won the admiration of all his patients and their friends. He is thirty years of age and unmarried.

As the artist of the company Mr. Charles C. Dodge, of Boston, has been selected. He is known to the public by numerous marine illustrations published by the Century, Harper's and other magazines.

In Norway the party will be augmented by ten more men, and if the leader is as successful in his choice there as he apparently has been in this country, the chances of failure in his undertaking will be limited to a minimum. In the northern parts of Norway a great number of men are found who have spent their whole lives in arctic voyages, pursuing the whale and other inhabitants of the deep in the highest latitudes. Many of these are perfectly at home in those regions, being familiar with the prevailing climatic conditions as well as the currents of the sea and a thousand other things of value in such a journey. It has long been an expressed opinion among these hardy sons of the north that to reach the north pole is possible only when men of much practical experience are engaged for the purpose, but they do not look upon the matter as impossible on account of the physical obstacles in the way. That term expedition would have been reached long ago by such sturdy sailors, they think, had the undertaking been profitable from a financial point of view.

Much interest will now be centered in Mr. Wellman's journey. His friends are as enthusiastic as he is himself, hoping that he will succeed in planting the Stars and Stripes, if not on the identical spot where the pole is, at a higher latitude than ever before reached by any traveler, and the whole country will unite in wishes for a pleasant journey and safe return.

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NEXT ATTRACTION.

WONDERLAND.

Thursday, April 12.

—ADMISSION—

PROFESSIONAL.

RICHARDS & RICHARDS,
Attorneys at Law.
Rooms [illegible] McCornick Block.

JAS. H. MOYLE,
Attorney at Law,
Rooms [illegible] Constitution Building, opp. Z. C. M. I.

I. M. WADDELL & THOS. ADAMS,
Attorneys at Law and Land Attorneys.
217-219 McCornick Block, Salt Lake City.

RICHARD B. SHEPARD,
Lawyer.
[illegible] Commercial Block.

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

J. F. TOOKER, PATENT ATTORNEY [illegible]

J. D. WALTER,
Attorney at Law.
Practice in all the courts of the Territory. Room [illegible] Main Street, Salt Lake City.

CHAS. M. CANNON,
Dentist,
Rooms [illegible] Constitution Building.

DR. J. B. KEYSOR & BRO.,
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