

Friday, March 26, 1880.

CONFERENCE.
THE YEAR OF JUBILEE.

There will be two days' meetings held at the Salt Lake Assembly Hall in this city, commencing on Sunday, April 1st, 1880, at 10 o'clock a.m.

The 6th day of April, 1880, will be the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints—the Year of Jubilee.

The General Annual Conference will convene, according to adjournment, at the Tabernacle in this city on Tuesday, April 6th, 1880, at 10 o'clock a.m.

JOHN TAYLOR,
In behalf of the Twelve Apostles,
Salt Lake City,
March 26, 1880.

WHAT WILL BE THE OUTCOME?

While some people are boasting of the great progress of Christian civilization and the superiority of modern over former social conditions, others who, perhaps, look deeper beneath the surface than the sanguine optimists, discern derangements which threaten to disrupt society and spread sorrow and dismay abroad. The tendency of the modern mind to habits of skepticism, unpopularity of restraint and defiance of authority, is not encouraging to the philanthropic student of human nature. A society, to use Froide's expression, "without God in the heart of it," is not pleasing to contemplate, and carries in its own bosom the elements of disorder and decay.

Cardinal Manning has recently issued a pastoral letter that has attracted much attention, having been read in Catholic churches in the old world and the new; and having been commented upon by both secular and religious journals. He asserts that Christendom which once rested upon the faith of the Incarnation has been undermined; that the political order of Christian Europe now rests upon the natural society of man; that it is being stripped of its character and reduced to the condition of the world before Christ came; and that every year this anti-Christian movement has grown in volume and in power. The following extract from the pastoral vividly describes the condition of affairs in this boasted day of civilization:

"From year to year we have hoped that the signs of confusion and chaos which are hanging over the Christian world might disappear and that every year has added to the number and to the significance. At no time have they been so many, so menacing, and so near at hand as now. The east and west, and centre of Christian Europe are threatened, and threatening one another. We see politics without religion, science without faith, education without Christianity, morals without God—this is the gospel of modern thought. The moral power is weakened or declining, and the material power of armed force is therefore the dominant. As the one falls the other must rise. Seven millions of armed men are watching each other's movements with mutual suspicion and fear. Can such a gathering of storm-clouds disperse without an outbreak which will waste half the Christian world? Those who judge by faith have been for these twenty years looking for the outbreak, and have been deceived as dreamers. Now the leaders of the nations and the nations themselves have begun to foretell, when it is too late, what they refused to foresee when they might have averted the evil day. In the country and in no age has the world as yet ever seen such commercial activity as that of England. But in the midst of immeasurable wealth is a want which the poorest country of Europe scarcely knows. The inequalities of our social state, and the chaos which separate classes, the abrupt and harsh contrasts of soft and suffering, by which they are repressed by humility and charity, sympathy and self-denial, are dangerous to society and to our spiritual welfare."

A little while ago there was a rumor of a proposition among the European Powers for a general disarmament. But this was followed by the announcement that active preparations were on foot for the increase of war forces and materials, among those very nations in which the peace propositions were said to have been under consideration. Count Von Moltke, the celebrated Prussian strategist, in support of the movement to make 400,000 men the peace footing of the German army, argued that the expense of keeping Germany in perfect readiness for war, was small compared with the loss that would be incurred if attacked when unprepared. Yet preparation is no guaranty of peace, as history has fully proven. And the reasoning of Germany is adopted by France, Russia, and all the other Great Powers, and thus the political condition described by Cardinal Manning is maintained, with increasing elements of distrust and probability of a tremendous convulsion at no distant day.

Not is the war spirit confined to Europe. It is working in the same manner in Asia. Japan and China, probably under European influence—the former incited by Russia and the latter by England—are preparing for a conflict in which it is not at all unlikely that Western Powers will be involved.

And it will be perceived that the incentives to the impending strife and bloodshed spring from nations avowedly Christian in their constitution, civilization and modes of thought. But it must be evident to the close observer that the Christianity of modern times in its spirit, policy, principles, nature and efforts, is a totally different thing to the Christianity of Jesus and his Apostles. The world's great need is a restoration and adoption of that primitive form and power, from which the present inharmonious and incongruous counterfeits are thoroughly and completely apostate. But we have neither hope nor promise that such a revival of the true Christian organization will receive the support

of mankind at large, any more in the nineteenth century than in former times. Not until the world has been purged by the outbreak which Cardinal Manning foresees, will society become sufficiently purified to receive the divine influences and directions which are necessary to establish universal peace, and bring about that brotherhood which, in one day to bind all nations and races together.

But, thanks be to God, the change is at hand. Though nations will rise against nation, and anarchy and carnage will shake the earth to its centre, while the judgments of the Most High sweep the planet as with "the besom of destruction," there is a germ of heavenly planting sent down from above, which will survive all the tumults and convulsions of the end of the world, and will grow into the life of those whose leaves shall heal the nations. And all the words of the prophets and the sayings of the seers, who beheld the earth regenerated and reformed, with its people waiting the light of the Lord, will be fulfilled to the very letter. To that end was the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints set up by the hand of the Almighty, and for that do those of its members who understand, labor in faith and wait in patience, as sure of the glorious results as of the struggles and the promises. The tempest first; after that the sunshine, the rest and the universal harmony!

A NOTE FOR BEE-KEEPERS.

As the past winter has been hard upon bees, and the bee-keepers of Utah have met with many discouragements; any suggestions of experienced eastern apiculturists will no doubt be received with interest, and if applicable to Utah, be gladly adopted. A correspondent of the *Pacific Farmer* has the following to say in regard to a spring substitute for pollen, which we think may be of use to our home-keepers:

"March is here with its windy days, and its hours of bright sunshine, and our little workers are daily busy about the wood pile, trying to pump sap out of the green wood, or at work on the sawdust, and then packing it in the spoon-shaped baskets of their hind legs. They carry this sawdust to their hive and use it as they would the pollen, as flowers to make the jelly with which they feed the larvae."

During this month, it is our custom to give four to our bees generally rye flour, which is a much better substitute for pollen than sawdust. If it is placed in shallow boxes in a sunny and sheltered spot, there is no risk of losing bees through their getting chilled, or of seeing the flour all blown away. Should the flour be placed loosely in the box, the bees are sure to drown; in it if mixed with bran, they cannot get all of it. Experience has taught us that the best way to offer it to them is to place a few handfuls on the bottom of the box and press it into a conical mass as tightly as possible. If many bees have access to the flour, it will surprise the owner to see how fast it disappears.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

Westward Immigration.
NEW YORK, 25.—French Canadians are leaving Montreal at the rate of 60 or 70 a day, their destination being Michigan or Colorado, while a few are destined for California. A large number of mechanics, chiefly carpenters, are being engaged to go to Colorado and other western States to prepare for the new railway. They are guaranteed work for six months at remunerative rates. In comparison with what they have been receiving at home, fifteen cents a day, passengers from New England left here to-day for the Western States. The exodus has commenced earlier this year than in former years, and the numbers are increasing daily.

The Russo-China Trouble.

The *Herald's* London special says: The pending trouble between Russia and China is entirely due to English influence at Peking. The *Nord*, of Brussels, believes that the report until it is confirmed, but maintains that if China would enter in a hostile league against Russia, she would not regret it to the limit of her power, and England will have the new champion of Russia strengthened in her hold on the frontier of China.

Polioptic Meeting.

At a meeting of the Polytechnic Association of the American Institute last evening diagrams of the rival isthmus canal routes were exhibited and the subject of ship canals discussed. Inventors were challenged to construct locks and dams that will be earthquake proof. Mr. Wheeler exhibited a large model of the improved windmill for pumping water for irrigation purposes.

Noted Travelers.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., 25.—De Lesseps arrived from San Francisco to-day.

Bertha, a four-year old daughter of General Barlow, of St. Francis, arrived on route to the latter place from Chicago. She is traveling alone, but seems perfectly self-possessed.

Grant as a Citizen and as Candidate.

GALVESTON, 25.—General Grant and party rode about the city, visited the cotton presses and cotton exchange, schools, etc.

The *Veis* Austin special says: The Republican Convention adopted a platform favoring gold and silver currency of approximate value and a free ballot. They make no nomination of State officers. A resolution, instructing the delegates to Chicago for Grant, was bitterly opposed. It was finally agreed that the delegates vote as a unit. This was accepted by the Grant men as equivalent to instructions adopted. Davis was elected one of the delegates at large. Of the delegates, 10 are Grant, including ex-Governor Davis. The colored delegates are the most bitter against Grant. Sherman is not mentioned, although the hall is flooded with his literature sent from Washington.

The so-called instruction resolution of the Texas republican State convention is as follows: While we recognize Gen. Grant as the choice of the republicans of Texas, it is considered incumbent to instruct the delegation to Chicago further than to cast its vote as a unit for President at the convention.

The Boston *Advertiser* has a dispatch received last evening from Washington stating that positive information is received that Grant will withdraw as a candidate before the Chicago Convention.

Indiscreetly Grant telegraphed John C. New that he will leave New Orleans April 8th, for Galena, to spend the summer at home.

Chicago, 25.—The *Times* of Washington says: Third terms have been interviewed on the report of weakening, but there are no remote hints of a change of front. De Witt Cameron says there is no defection worth mention.

ST. LOUIS, 25.—The anti-third term committee will publish a call to-morrow setting forth that the ground interest is felt in the approaching presidential election and alarm felt at the purpose of some friends to count a private republican party to a dangerous third term policy. The address refers to the example of Washington, and the junction of Jefferson and Adams, approved by the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio in 1875, all of which opposed a third term, and the similar action of Congress in Dec. 1875. The nomination of Grant would be made only in total disregard of the principles of the republican party, and will have the effect of making the party a dangerous third term policy. This call is issued for a mass convention at St. Louis, May 6th, to perfect a thorough organization for the expression of the will of the people against the principle of a third presidential term, with a view to a constitutional amendment limiting the presidential term. All republicans in sympathy with the movement are invited.

Woman's Claims Refused.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 25.—The Senate rejected the proposed amendment to the constitution giving school suffrage to women, 15 to 20.

A Horrible Story.

DES MOINES, Iowa, 25.—A young girl, aged 17 years, named Mary Henderson, who was formerly a dining room girl at the Sabine House in this city, gave birth last week, in Hartford, Warren County, to a illegitimate child, which the mother of the girl cut to pieces and buried in the stove, the children being a few months old. The girl, who was secretly confined in a room at her home in Hartford during the whole period since previous to her death, which occurred a few days ago, she confessed all the particulars. Her mother and sister, Jennie, the latter employed in this city, are under arrest. The father of the child was Wm. Ray, a miller of Hartford, now of Nebraska.

The Ordinance Against Chinatown.

SAN FRANCISCO, 25.—The thirty days' notice of the condemnation of Chinatown expired to-day, but the board of health has not yet taken action with regard to Chinatown. As far as can be learned, the board has no other power than to cause the removal of the buildings, and the enforcement of the ordinance relating to the former bear more heavily upon the property owner than on the occupants of the buildings, and have enforced strictly, the Caucasian property owners of Chinatown would suffer more from the Mongolian tenants of the condemned buildings. It is hardly possible, it is stated, to make any arrest on account of the violations of law, as there is no police force in Chinatown. The police are kept in the jail, as they are overflowing already. This fact has been brought to the notice of the board of supervisors and the board of police commissioners, but as yet no action has been taken towards providing quarters for the retention of prisoners, who would be arrested in scores in the case of the ordinance and other laws be enforced.

A Young Murderer.

ST. CHARLES, Mo., 25.—Wm. Barton, a 16 year old negro was hanged this morning for the murder of James Chatterback February 15, 1878. Accused of the crime, Barton confessed the crime.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

European Notes.

LONDON, 25.—At an election meeting at Roscommon, Parnell fiercely attacked O'Connor. He asserted that all the influence of the English government would be used to secure the latter's election.

In order that the relief of the people in distress on the coast of Galway and Mayo may be carried out effectively, a frigate has been dispatched to Ireland, and the three gunboats hitherto employed by the Duke of Edinburgh will shortly arrive on the west coast of Ireland to inspect the arrangements for relief.

It seems beyond doubt that Abdul Rahman Khan is at or near Takhtak-pool. The Afghan troops have declared in his favor. Reports are afloat of an impending attack on the British posts between Kandahar and Kabul. These posts have therefore been strengthened.

Herr Holzmann, a socialist deputy, has been acquitted by the criminal court of the charge of contravening the repressive law by propagating revolutionary writings. The public prosecutor had asked for a sentence of six months' imprisonment.

His labors during the past week have been upon the subject of Gladstone, and he is recommended to take a complete rest for a few days.

The Berlin *Official Gazette* publishes a communication from the Emperor William, returning thanks for the immense number of congratulations and presents from all parts of the world on the occasion of his birthday anniversary.

Hartington, in speaking last night as to what was the policy of the opposition, said: If returned to power, I would differ from the policy of the present government. He said they would not stake the interests or the honor of England on the maintenance of the independence and integrity of the Turkish government. They would not treat the relations of the Turkish government with its Christian subjects as a matter of interest only to Russia and Turkey. They would not try to disturb the concert of Europe if it was invited as to what should be done. They would do all in their power to promote that concert. The *Times* commenting says: "The criticisms are designed not merely to discredit the ministry but to indicate what would have been the Hartington policy in the past and tendency in the future. It would be a policy of coercing Turkey at a cost, if necessary, of war. The announcement of such a policy seems to deprive the opposition speakers of all right to denounce the government for undertaking distant and arduous enterprises."

The Paris Bonapartists are feeling their way to propagandism in Paris by convening meetings in artisan quarters. Admission is by ticket. Two Bonapartist members of the chamber of deputies addressed the meeting at Belleville, the chief topic being the heaviness of taxation.

A Paris socialist paper publishes a note from General Grant, the existence of which is a relief society for Russian political refugees, and what is now going on in Russia requires too great knowledge of the social conditions and too great a promptitude to be superintended at a spot four days distant from the scene of action.

How a Sedentary Life Affects Women.

The *Popular Science Monthly* remarks that many of the ills or diseases prevalent among the women in our day are so doubt, traceable to the sedentary mode of life among them. The progress of the industrial art has done away with much of the household drudgery to which many women were formerly subjected, and in many cases want of sufficient occupation for needed bodily exercise. It says: "The fruits of this state of things are strikingly exhibited in certain observations made by the late Dr. Robertson, a Manchester surgeon, who in his practice as a specialist for women's diseases found that women who themselves perform all their household work found no trace of certain complaints; whereas these complaints begin to make their appearance in women who are sedentary, become more pronounced in women with two servants, or worse still with those who have three servants and so on. He showed statistically that the deaths from child-birth were four times greater in cases of women with four servants than in cases of women with one servant. On the other hand, we noticed a statement the other day that since the suspension of labor in the mills of New England there has been a panic, many of the female operatives have sought employment as domestics, and as a consequence there is much more sickness among them than there was previously. This is well seen to show that housework is not as benighted as labor in cotton mills."

MARRIED.

In this city, March 25th, 1880, by President D. H. Wells, Wm. J. CASTLEMAN and Miss KATE ROBERTS, both of this city.

DIED.

At Madrid, Idaho, on the 18th inst., of typhoid fever, JOHN D. REES, aged 66 years. Deceased was born in Merterly Tydd, in Northamptonshire, England, and came to Utah in 1829, and was among the pioneer settlers of Brigham City, where he lived until about two years ago, when he fell to his lot an important position in the Utah stock raising industry. He was a member of the High Council of Box Elder Stake from its earliest period. In 1829 he was appointed first president of the 18th Quorum of Seventies. He has served long terms as a legislator for the county and as a member of the Utah State Council, and served two terms (four years) as mayor, lately. In Church as well as civil affairs he acted with wisdom, skill and energy, and was full of integrity, uprightness and kindness. He was a man of great worth and had numerous warm friends. On the 21st inst. he was buried in Brigham City in the presence of nearly all the citizens, old and young. The funeral procession was headed by the President of the Stake and the Mayor and City Council; the latter were followed and acted as pallbearers. The great multitude on that there were 25 vehicles filled with people. The occasion was solemn and impressive. At a meeting President L. Snow and a few others delivered the funeral discourses, speaking highly of the noble character and distinguished services of deceased. To such a great reward and to some worthy to wear a celestial crown, none could have done more in life than did the deceased. He leaves a large family and numerous relatives and friends to mourn his loss.—*Mill. Star*, please copy.

In Salt Lake City, March 15th 25th, at 10 minutes to 6 p.m., of diphtheria croup, WILLARD CHOT, son of Peter and Margaret A. Howell, aged 10 months and 10 days.

Funeral Services, March 25th, at 2 p.m., at residence of parents, 19th Ward. Friends are invited to attend.

In Springville, at 6 o'clock p.m., Friday, March 19th, 1880, of old age, ELIZABETH WRIGHT.

She was born March 12th, 1798, in Cheshire, England, and crossed the plains to Utah in the last hand-cart company in 1846, of which Brother Edwin Martin was captain. Went to Springville at the time of the move and remained there until her death.

Mill. Star, please copy.

In this city, Thursday, March 25, 1880, at ten minutes to twelve o'clock, of dropsy of the heart, HANNAH, wife of John Wainwright, late wife of the late Charles F. Jones, President of the Birmingham Conference, aged 62 years and 8 months.

Mill. Star, please copy.

BARSTOW & WHITEWALL,

617 North Second Street, ST. LOUIS, MO., DEALERS IN—

OILS, PAINTS, WALL PAPERS, HEAVY DRUGS AND WINDOW GLASS.

Manufacturers of Washers, Soap Machines, Tanners' and Washers, and all kinds of Hardware.

A Reasonable Request.

ALL PERSONS LEAVING DEAD ANIMALS or killing mammals on the public roads are requested to note the law providing for such cases.

Persons who find dead animals on the roads in the Second District, Salt Lake County, are not required to report the same to the law enforcement.

Read Superior, Second District.

NOTICE.

HAVING SOLD OUT THE LIQUOR BUSINESS next to the Elephant Store, I am now engaged in collecting and receiving for all circumstances due to the said business.

We take pleasure in recommending him to our friends and to the whatever they may want in the liquor line.

WALKER BROS.,

March 25th, 1880.

Referring to the notice, I take this opportunity to thank my friends and the public for the liberal patronage extended to me, and to express my sincere appreciation of the same. I am, however, unable to make a personal visit to each and every one of my patrons. Respectfully,

GEORGE A. HERRICKS.

1014 3d-W-9th.

TO BE SOLD.

A Large and Choice Variety of

FRUIT AND SHADE TREES,

SHRUBS

And Flowering Plants,

AT THE

FARMERS' NURSERY,

Cor. of 5th North and 4th West Sts.,

Thos. Fonten & Sons.

CHAMPION REAPERS & MOWERS.

Tiger Sulky Hay Rakes (Self Dumpers).

Persons who are now looking around them to see where they can get the Best Goods and for the Least Money, we invite them to Look in at

THE WAGON DEPOT.

And you will find the above celebrated Harvesting Machinery, which are so well known and have been so long in use, and have a full line of

Other Chilled Plows, Moline Plows, Reapers, Mowers, Harvesting Machines, and all kinds of Farming Implements, and a full line of

WAGON MATERIAL AND HARDWOOD LUMBER.

PORTER SHEET IRON ROOFING

The Best and Cheapest Roofing Material used.

Address: HOWARD SEDREE, Salt Lake City

WANTED.

A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED Gardener. Reference given. Apply at 419 1/2

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC!

JOSEPH BUXTON

Is no longer Agent for the Sale of

GEORGE R. JONES'

LIME.

Those wishing to leave orders for that Lime, please call at the Old Stand.

GEORGE R. JONES

SEALED PROPOSALS

FOR THE CARPENTER WORK ON THE

Z. C. M. I. Store at Ogden, will be received at our Office in Salt Lake City until April 15th. For plans, specifications and particulars, apply at our Office or to Obed Taylor, Architect.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

H. S. ELDREDGE,

Superintendent.

WESTERN MEAT MARKET

Notice of Transfer of Business.

HAVING TAKEN THE BUSINESS OF J. A. VARNES, WESTERN MEAT MARKET, we beg to inform the Customers and the Public generally that we will have always on hand a full stock of Choice Meats. All orders entrusted to our care will be carefully filled and promptly delivered.

WHITE & SONS,

Proprietors of

PENROCK and WESTERN MEAT MARKETS.

FASHION, ECONOMY, PUNCTUALITY.

ESTABLISHED, MAY, 1876.

HAVING MADE SATISFACTORY arrangements with Messrs. Buckle & Son, Tailors and Woolen Drapers, I should esteem it a favor for my old customers and friends to call. I will show them the finest and best Selected Stock in this city from which to select their Spring Suits.

JAS. A. STROMBERG,

BUCKLE & SON,

Tailors and Woolen Drapers,

165 MAIN STREET,

Ogden, Utah. P. O. Box 62.

ECLIPSE

WIND MILLS!

IN MAKING AN INVESTIGATION for the purpose of ascertaining which Mill was considered the best, we visited parties who had made trials of various makes.

We were advised by railroad men, who had kept exact accounts of all expenses incidental to the running of a large number of mills for several years, that the ECLIPSE WIND MILLS so rarely needed any attention that the cost of keeping them in condition was less than one-third of similar expense upon other mills.

Among all classes, the opinions of experienced men were so unanimously in favor of the "ECLIPSE," as being the most reliable and economical, and giving the greatest satisfaction in localities where other mills had proven unsatisfactory, that we could not decide otherwise than that the "ECLIPSE" was greatly preferred by those who had used it and practically compared it with other mills.

We took upon evidence of this kind as the most reliable testimony that can be had.

We also made an examination of the construction of various mills, and found the "ECLIPSE" to be the mill which we could RECOMMEND and GUARANTEE, as it is made in the best manner, of first class material.

We have therefore arranged to take the entire production in the west, of the "ECLIPSE" Mills, and invite communications from all who are in need of mills.

There are twenty-two styles of Mills made by the Eclipse Company, and adapted to meet every requirement in the line of wind mills.

Complete descriptive catalogues will be furnished upon application.

Very Respectfully,

FAIRBANKS & CO.,

302 & 304 Washington Ave., St. Louis.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

ARE ARRIVING EVERY DAY IN

IMMENSE QUANTITIES

—AT—

Z. C. M. I.

THE LARGEST LINES OF

Embroideries,

LACES,

LACE CURTAINS, ETC.,

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.

OUR OWN IMPORTATIONS

— DIRECT FROM EUROPE. —

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

IT IS THE

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE IN THE CITY.

H. S. ELDREDGE, Supt.

EAGLE EMPORIUM!

NEW GOODS.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,

IN ALL THE NEW STYLES

Elegant Line of Embroideries,

MALTESE, BRETON, CLUNEY, and other LACES IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

BUTTONS OF EVERY SHADE & STYLE.

SILK FRINGES AND GIMPS,

PARASOLS AND FANS INNUMERABLE.

Brocade, Gros Grain & Cord Edge Ribbons.

SPLENDID LINES OF

CURTAINS, NETS, MARSEILLES & TERRY QUILTS. TOILET COVERS, MATS, TOWELS, TABLE DAMASKS.