DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

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For the benefit of City patrons and friends who may desire the results of sales at the Exchange, the views and bids, as well as sales of the principal Stocks and Bank Shares of that city leaving the City office.

Correspondence for the News is at Walk's Bookstore, Cook and Centennial Hotels, all Salt Lake.

All communications should be addressed to DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

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CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-fourth 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 6th, 1893.

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.

SURVEYING THE FIELD.

What was at first well nigh chaos in the local political situation is now assuming definite shape with lines and boundaries in consonance with order and system. So far there are two organizations in the field whose tickets, with but three exceptions out of a score of names, are identical, and as to the objects sought and the means of reaching them are exactly so. Neither of them, however, is an organized political entity but an improvised organization addressing itself entirely to the correction of existing evils in our midst, which object being attained it is fair to assume that they would then dissolve into their original elements. The names are those of respectable, capable and upright men in every instance, while the purpose aimed at is patriotic and commendable to the last degree.

As yet we are in the dark as to what the regular organizations will do, except that it is tolerably certain the Liberals will put up a ticket of their own. Whether they will use any of the material at present before the public cannot be told. The Democrats and Republicans have given out nothing, and the partly promised entry of the Populists upon the field is not likely to materialize so that we are assured of at least two straight tickets claiming the people's support with a reasonable chance that one of the other of them will be victorious whatever other combinations may appear.

It is, therefore, about time that we were arriving at something approaching a conclusion as to what stand if any we will take in the contest. In doing this we will be greatly aided by first determining what stand we will not take. In equals and scattered throughout the municipality are some hundreds of men who have no more of real concern for our permanent welfare or our standing as a whole than they have for the dodges of the Kickapoos. They are birds of passage, here today and gone tomorrow, at least after the election. This city is a mere traveling field for them just now than it has been all summer, and so long as the existing inducements hold out just so long is it better for them to hold their migratory disposition in subjection and go about doing work that ought to go out to permanent residents. They have been here, in most cases, long enough to register and vote, living largely on anticipation and "waiting the call, pencils crammed" in waiting for the day. When their votes could be turned into legal tender. The time has come and the gentry spoken of will not go now that the harvest is upon them. They are not likely to vote any concern as to which party wins provided that will not be directed by the one from which the bobby receives come. Those who are not disposed to blame them for this kind and to be charitable as to overlook the enormity of it. Let any organization, starting in temporary, which carries on such tactics and contaminates the city with corruption worth oppress more severely the deserving, be not only defeated but utterly annihilated. The sin is a crying one and should not be forgiven—a sin against good government, a sin against a common humanity, a sin against those who are coming on in the race of life.

Let us at least determine that for in advance that two will not support the man who would invoke and produce this condition of things and only dispense with it till such time as it is again needed—no matter whom or what else we may vote for.

MORE HONORED IN THE BREACH.

During the last presidential campaign Mr. James J. Van Alen of Newport, R. I., proved to be one of the most generous contributors to the Democratic fund, indeed we question whether any other was so liberal, the amount of his check being $50,000. That is a good deal of money, but as national campaigns go it does not cost quite so much as some other states which figure in our political history, a notable instance was the munificence attributed to John Wanamaker four years previously who is credited with giving the Republican committee $400,000. In an age so practical in its workings and so thoroughly controlled by money, these transactions do not excite very much comment until the "money is the most long," otherwise the consideration, makes its appearance, for we are prone by nature to think it for granted that no man is so very generous with an selfish object in view.

Mr. Wanamaker became postmaster general and Mr. Van Alen is within a few points of becoming ambassador to Italy. He received the nomination for that post all right, but the Senate's favorable action at present hangs fire. He may be an excellent man for the place, as was the other spoken of the best in the country, possibly, but if his contribution is what brought it to him, it is a most disgraceful place of business. Probably President Cleveland justifies himself by the precedents existing, but a man entirely great would spurn the precedents and turn from the action. Offices should be at once recognitions of fitness and rewards of merit, not bartered up to be sold to those who are able to buy. If we must have men of wealth in certain positions, we can still follow the rule laid down, though where the mind reverts to an early ambassador who was so poor he owe his own carriage and too proud to let a pledge mortgage him by placing him under obligations—who was at once a philosopher, a statesman, a litterateur and always manageable and yet was superior in office to any of his successors, we are disposed to ask, whither are we drifting? From Benjamin Franklin to James J. Van Alen! Has anyone the temerity to set his down as progressing upward?

THE GULF DISASTER.

The storm that swept the shores of the Gulf last Monday, October 2, was the cause of one of the most appalling disasters on record during this very disastrous year. It is now reported that over two thousand lives were lost and a large amount of property destroyed in a few hours. The graphic descriptions of eye witnesses, harrowing as the details are, give but a dim impression of the real horrors of the awful night. All the day the wind raged, increasing in violence as evening approached. When night came it had grown into a hurricane. The waves rose and rolled, lashing, roaring, thundering towards the shore. Impenetrable darkness covered land and sea, except when flashes of lightning illuminated the scene, revealing for a moment the terrors of the situation. Onward sped the gigantic third wave, dashing itself to pieces against the shore and receding after having wrought death and destruction on every side. At the dawn of day the extent of the disaster became apparent. In the stricken settlements only the foundations marked the spots where homes had formerly stood. Forty-six bodies were turned up within the city. Broken arms and legs, frozen and battered bodies were strewn on the grounds amid a confusion of shrubbery, building and furniture. It was a scene that made the strongest heart fear and that will have more experienced in the dangers of the mighty deep.

In reaches of the archipelago that have visited earlier than those of the south family, and is tendency to the belief that storm will travel northward and cause as at about the middle of the eighty years of this dispensation. John the Revelator, seeing the apocalyptic grand visions, has one scene in "four angels" that are to prevent the coming of the Lord. This vision follows the gathering of the Saints and the sealing up of the people of God on earth and is a precursory to the final scattering of the Almighty with that great power of the world which is represented as "Babylon with the blood of the Saints." In the highly figurative language of the Revelator this Babylon is represented as that power, not upon the earth, the sea, as every one can see, and that it will be spiritual, straight, way, metaphorical. (Rev. xvii.) Whatever the future empirical may mean in their various bounds, they certainly seem to realize the course of the mighty natural phenomena that preceded the deliverance of Israel from Egypt, and point to the [illegible] the smashing of a similar power is to be the prelude to another. In reference to the human race, we predicted by the followers of the Lord.

It is a pecularity of prophetic writings, at the time for the fulfillment of predicted events draw near, that the expressions grow clearer and more definite. The rays of prophecy, like the dawn of the day, gradually increase in splendor until the full light is poured out in the final fulfillment. This peculiarity is visible in the revelations on the subject under consideration. Joseph Smith, who in many instances spoke with the clearness of Isaiah and Daniel, has the following well known, remarkable prophetic declaration:

"Behold, our prayers in vain, but let your hearts be clean, until the Lord comes; for not many days hence and the earth shall tremble * * * and utter your testimony against wrath and indignation upon the people; for after your testimony cometh the testimony of earthquakes, that shall cause groanings in the midst of fire, and men shall fall upon the ground, and shall not be able to stand. And also cometh the testimony of the voice of thunderings, and the voice of lightnings, and the voice of tempests, and the voice of the waves of the sea heaving themselves beyond their bounds, and all things shall be in commotion; and surely men's hearts shall fail, fearing for that shall come upon all people." (D. and C., section, 87 21.)

If signs of the kind now reported from the Gulf are clearly apparent, the people of God are prepared for them, for as they believe in the divine word, they are expecting them, and while they sympathize with the sufferers and stand ready to aid them to the full extent of their ability, they know that such things mark the last days and are an admonition to turn from all that is evil and to serve the Lord in faithfulness and with full purpose of heart.

WHAT A STRIKE HAS COST.

Readers of the News have been kept well informed, not only as the situation stands, but by correspondence direct from the affected section, of the great coal miners' strike in England. There can be no doubt of the distress and widespread suffering that exists and will cause through the loss of employment to the many thousands engaged in the trade. A Philadelphia paper, basing its estimates upon the figures given in the Birmingham Post, now comes forward with the statement that up to two weeks ago the strike had cost upwards of $50,000,000. The wages alone amounted $10,000,000, with $40,000,000 more out of work, and the railroads lose as much more. The pit-owners are losing $1,000,000 a week, or $26,000,000, and the industries which have been stopped by the strike have had a loss of $20,000,000. Now that a fortnight more has been added to the strike, which is still in progress, the aggregate loss is probably $80,000,000, with the certainty of failure for the men from the start. Thirty years ago England was producing two-thirds of the world's coal; fourteen years ago the pits were turning out just short of half; today they are producing a little third. This steady decrease in the world's coal consumption inevitably means lower prices for English coal and lower wages for English workmen.

"ZION'S HOME MONTHLY."

The News is in receipt of No. 1, Volume 11, of Zion's Home Monthly, a periodical whose character and purport are largely described in its title. As a literary it is edited by one whose capability as a writer in the field of political and domestic economy is well enough known to require no encomiums now.—Henry W. Naisbitt of this city. We copy the following paragraphs from the volume's very opening for themselves:

Zion's Home Monthly is issued in the interests of the homes of Utah, in defending of materials dearer than life—intellectual, moral and spiritual. Homes where now signalize our mountain people, a people devoted to human liberties upon the history of mankind with all ennobling power, by virtue of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

When we are attempting to "a work of faith and a labor of love" and to live the principles, commandments and ordinances of our Father and God, "by every word to know our duty and life."

Now we desire to see the fruits of our imaginings already. We think and we have not lost our spirit, therefore we will be patient, bidding any critic and all critics, public and private, to be patient to help the people to "do good unto."

All success and prosperity to the publication of those connected with it.

With all its commendations, the Monthly cannot be usefully aside in advocating the rights of the people and the good of the nation. Yet to the same in [illegible] we find the following referring to the planned Home of Utah with Senate, with the purpose of emancipating the men and females of the land:

If you are married and [illegible] and have kids with one wife, you will give [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]