DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

TUESDAY, - - MARCH 13, 1894.

The DESERET EVENING NEWS is published every evening, except Sundays, at 100 and 102 Edison Street, Salt Lake City.

Town Edition at 3 p.m. Regular Edition at 10 p.m.

The DESERET SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week.

The DESERET WEEKLY NEWS edition first is published every Saturday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Daily 12 Months	$10.00
Daily 6 Months	5.50
Daily 3 Months	3.00
Daily 1 Month	1.00
Daily by the Week	25
Semi-Weekly Edition 12 Months	3.00
Semi-Weekly Edition 6 Months	1.50
Semi-Weekly Edition 3 Months	1.00
Semi-Weekly 1 Month	50
Weekly 12 Months	2.00
Weekly 6 Months	1.00

Payment for subscription at rate in advance.

City subscribers will kindly notify E. T. Rich, Tribune Room, of any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

Subscribers changing their permanent residence should give notice to insure prompt attention.

The NEWS News is on sale at the principal Hotel News Stands and at all periodical stores throughout the city after 3 p.m. daily.

All communications should be addressed to DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone No.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-fourth 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 6th, 1894.

The officers and members of the Church generally are cordially invited to attend the meeting of the Conference.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

THE LEGISLATURE.

While party organs have at concerning the late Legislature, individually and collectively, the NEWS, from its non-partisan standpoint, will discharge the duty of informing the people of the Territory what kind of a body it really was, and will suggest how it may be improved upon when another general election shall come around. From first to last it was an intensely partisan Assembly. From the moment that it opened until the gavel fell for the last time, in token of final adjournment, each branch was an almost continuous scene of party wrangle. Partisanship rather than statesmanship has characterized the session to a marked degree.

There were some men in the Assembly who possess great talent, and would be valuable to such a body were their abilities directed to disinterested efforts in behalf of the public welfare. There were others whose caliber, or rather lack of it, occasioned constant surprise that they should ever have landed in the Legislature. Greatness continues to be thrust upon individuals who were not born to it, and could never have obtained it but for the thrusting process.

Elsewhere in this issue appears a condensed review of the more important bills that were introduced, and failed or passed. From this record it will appear that some good work, and but little if any that is likely to prove really bad, was accomplished. Determined efforts were made, however, to secure the passage of certain measures which, had they become law, would have resulted in incalculable damage to the Territory. Reference is here made to the financial legislation that was attempted. In this connection a curious list of statesmanship was presented to the legislature, that applied to them individually, and, in our opinion, was a fair measure of their caliber. Would they vote to correct a patent injustice in the present tax laws, and at the same time increase the public revenue, or would they tie to a higher and broader view of the situation, and, for the sake of the vast benefits to be gained by a stable and conservative policy, bear with any minor injustice which that policy might involve? The concentration of influence of business men and financiers and of a territorial press that was practically rallied upon this question, regardless of party politics, at last prevailed upon a majority to pursue the wiser course; but at one time it appeared that the Legislature would gulp down a camel while straining at a gnat, and the highest financial interests of the commonwealth hung trembling in the balance. Happily, this danger is past.

There was one evil which exerted a marked effect upon legislation at this session, and, in fact, controlled much of it, which it is to be hoped will never be tolerated in another Utah legislative body, the caucus whip. The Republican caucus was never controlled by more than a bare majority of its members, but it dominated the entire Legislature, and to this way a minority ruled. To this condition is due the failure to enact the higher educational institutions, for which failure the late defunct Legislature will always be censured by the overwhelming majority of the people of the whole Territory. It is a fact that the Democrats of the House were practically solid in support of Schaefer's bill to unite the University and Agricultural College, and that several Republicans had promised to vote for it. But a Republican caucus, individually a bare majority, decided that the consolidation should not take place, and members whose duty was plain before them, and whose pledges had been given, swerved under the caucus whip, and did its behest's willing.

The record of Governor West, in connection with that of the Legislature, hardly comes up to the statesmanship he had an opportunity to display. His veto of the tax levy still perpetuates a violation of the rule that prevails in nearly all the states, under which the taxes that maintain the schools are mainly local, and embodies a gross injustice from which Salt Lake county has long suffered. That his proposal to take from the Territorial school tax half a mill, and add it to the Territorial general tax. The amount produced annually by the half mill is about $15,000. This would have remedied part of the burden his county is now carrying to educate the children of the outlying counties, and would have greatly relieved the Territorial treasury. The Governor patriotically and repeatedly appealed to the Legislature to appropriate public money in order to provide employment for the poor, but he killed, by the pocketing process, a bill that was specially intended to provide employment by encouraging certain manufactories. We do not refer to the various bounty bills, to which, as a Democrat, he might naturally be deemed opposed, but to the bill, which some Democrats in the Legislature and very many out of it approved, exempting from taxation for a term of years investments in certain manufacturing enterprises, mineral works, etc. This measure seemed well calculated to induce the creation of these industries without taking a dollar from the public treasury for the purpose; but it was persuaded to die for lack of any action on the part of the executive, no statement of objections being made, and consequently no opportunity given for amendment that might have removed the objections.

Space will not permit at present the discussion of the various measures that have been enacted and approved this session. Some of them were necessary, some not, generally speaking, where the Governor has suggested amendments and they have been made, the respective bills have been improved, and in one or two instances his veto was certainly beneficial. We think the people will approve the economical spirit that has characterized the session, and will be disposed in country to their officials, through a realization that the Territory is regarded as in a transitory state verging upon early statehood. The volume of session laws will not be very bulky, and on the whole the venture will be acceptable. Finally, we are quite prepared to believe that when next it shall become the duty of the people of Utah to choose a Legislature, they will look to the manhood and capacity for statesmanship of a candidate more than to the rigidity of his party creed or his prominence as a party worker. This is not saying that Velsen should not maintain party fealty and integrity, for that they are expected to do, and should do, and, we doubt not, will do. But a freeman's privilege is in no way compatible with cringing subserviency; and it is the duty of patriotism, in this newly-inaugurated business of politics, to purify rather than permit to recognized evils to the modern game, to frown upon cowardice rather than suffer independence, and to cultivate courage rather than yield to the caucus of bigotry.

THE REBELLION ENDED.

At last it seems that the revolutionary movement in Brazil is about to be ended and that Peixoto has triumphed over his adversaries. Official dispatches to Washington from Minister Thompson convey the intelligence that De Gama, the commander of the rebel fleet in Rio bay, has left his vessels and sought refuge on a Portuguese man-of-war, and that he has offered to surrender on condition that he and his officers be allowed to depart in peace and that the lives of his soldiers and sailors be spared.

This sudden collapse is apparently due to the firm stand taken by Peixoto, who within the last few days has placed his fleet in a position of attack and given notice that the bombardment would be commenced today, March 13. Rather than take chances on a defeat in force and probable capture, the rebel commander chose to give in at the first show of force on the part of the government, demonstrating at last the all-along suspected weakness of his cause.

The rebellion commenced in the admirable purpose of liberating the Brazilians from the simple monarchical form of their chief executive. But a certain moderate trend by Congress gave ground for the suspicion that the movement was really in the interest of the monarchy, the information being to restore the form of government. De Gama, it seems, was a trusted naval officer in the employ of the government, who taking advantage of his position, seized part of the fleet and turned its guns against the authority. The plan was that he should have charge of the naval operations, while Mello, who originally effected his escape from the administration by the cross fire from the government forts, was to lead a force and land from the south in his support.

The great secret back of the Brazilian war is in the extent from which the rebels were supplied with the means of war, and some allegations were made that they received money and English capital. So this is in doubt, their plans were not matured. The rebellion in the south did not attain marked progress, and its chief was left in Rio bay with his small fleet unable to make an attack on the capital. In the meantime Peixoto had all the time he needed to procure another fleet vastly superior to that of the rebels. The appearance of this has brought De Gama to his knees and probably made a virtual end to the insurrection.

What Peixoto will do with his recaptured adversaries is not yet known. As a conqueror he can afford to be as magnanimous as the interests of his country will permit. He may not prove to be as disposed himself, but the representatives of the foreign powers might well use all their influence for the prevention of any unnecessary measures of personal revenge. The whole rebellion has been comparatively tame and ought to be handled as quietly as practicable.

HIS OLD OFFICE.

The News notices among the appointments of the Governor and Legislative Assembly the name of Bishop John R. Winder as president of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, and it takes occasion to say that there is perfect safety in relying on the assurance that the people of the Territory will heartily endorse this appointment. As we remember it Bishop Winder was a director of the institution from its organization, and president of it for many years up to 1884. During all this time he has been one of its most prominent supporters, and his long experience in and knowledge of the society and its requirements eminently qualify him to fill the position.

In this same connection it will not be inappropriate to remark that the Governor's appointments to Territorial offices and his selections of men to fill the various Territorial boards, will meet with general approval. He has shown conspicuous fairness in the different sections of the Territory, and in the floods of his appointees he has given substantial evidence of his interest in the welfare of the institutions efficient.

KING WORKS.

An Ogden correspondent favors us with a clipping from the Humboldt County Advertiser, published at Winnemucca, Nevada, which shows an unusually friendly feeling toward the Elders now laboring in that part of the Western States mission. The editor's text was the death of a child, whose parents were late children friends and who are now members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He attended the funeral, and this is what he had to say about it in the next issue of his paper:

We attended one of the most impressive burial ceremonies last Tuesday evening we ever saw, the funeral of Bernard Francis's little child. The burial ceremony was conducted by Elders Robinson and Bridges of the Mormon Church. The attendance was large and we listened to the songs of the Elders and the words of consolation were very good. We cannot but think that the prejudice against our Mormon friends is folly. After all, from our acquaintance, our Mormon friends are citizens, are entitled to as much consideration and respect as any other men. How are they to get acquainted? * * * We believe, that we love those of them who come to Winnemucca, for they come to recently in their publicity in the Bible Doctrine, so that we begin to understand, and after all they are not so much unlike us.

WHO'LL TAKE THE HINT?

A quarter of a century ago the people of Utah established by practical tests the great value of the co-operative system among a people who were in earnest in establishing and establishing themselves, and successful co-operative institutions sprang up in various parts of the Territory. The fact that they are not so prevalent now as formerly is not due to any weakness that developed in the system, but to the dropping of the people into the old rut of seeking to go alone. Without indulging in any recriminations on this score, it is well enough to point out that if the co-operative system had been carried out as inaugurated and as at first intended to be, Utah would not be as helpless as she is today in the line of local industries.

Whether there will be a return to this most potent and available method of relieving us of the present embarrassments is a question which the people must decide. It is to a large extent, when they get into difficulty, given the good judgment to adopt the best way of extricating themselves. There are some people who are beginning to recognize the advantages of co-operation now and for one are in a position that they could help themselves or others. A young man may be seen nearly every the leaving home of our neighboring state at Colorado. During time gone the machine recently, there is a feeling among the local men of the impossibilities of enforcing the commonwealth not upon them. As is well known, business is almost paralyzed by the financial depression, and the index pointed to realizing that individually they were unable to do much towards affecting a change, have resolved to invoke the principle of co-operation. They propose to start out in the home industry line. There is room in the state for a large business in the way of preserving fruits, it is now being undertaken to operate a factory in that purpose, in which only Utah women shall be given employment. The plan agreed upon for the present is not of extensive proportions, yet it is by no means a small affair. It is necessary to raise a capital stock of $10,000, and to effect this purpose co-operative associations of Colorado have agreed to take a thousand dollars each. A thousand shares of $10 each have been subscribed. The management the experiment. The management agreement of stockholders have entrusted to competent men, and as the stockholders are housewives and consequently users of the product of the factory, considerable custom is insured from the outset. The state imports more than [illegible] worth of preserved fruit, and it is expected that a fair share of this will be supplied by the home factory, as Coloradans are now compensating the duty of sending money away for that which is produced among them.

All this suggestion, and we hope it will, as it is intended, be of use to the people in Utah. They know more about co-operation and the better avail themselves of its advantages than we any of our neighbors, and therefore they ought to take to it even more readily. In this same line, the fruit farmers, comprising one of the Territory's assembly, some of thousands of dollars which should be retained here, and which would be to the present and prospective benefit of the people, if the attitude were assumed by some institution, if only by a number of them in a small way. How long will we continue to be blind to our own opportunities!

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Hamilton Henry C. Nelson, of New York, writes:

"On the 21st of February, 1893, I was taken with a violent pain near the region of the kidneys. I suffered such agony that I could hardly stand up. As soon as possible I got to 1005 Allcock's Porous Plaster, [illegible] and laid down. In an hour, to my surprise and delight, the pain was [illegible] and I was well. I wore the plaster a day or two as a precaution, and then removed it. I have used Allcock's Porous Plasters in my family for the last ten years, and have always found from the quickest and best remedy for colds, sores and rheumatic affections. From my experience I believe they are the best plasters in the world."

I like my wife to use Pompeian's Complexion Powder because it improves her looks and is as fragrant as violets.

Tested by time. For scrofulous affections, eczema, etc., Brown's Bronchial Troches have proved their efficacy for a term of many years. Price 25 cts.

EXCURSION RATES.

Reduced Rates.

$20.00 to Missouri River from Ogden, Spanish Fork and intermediate points, or

$35.50 Round trip.

Secure tickets at Rio Grande Western offices, or Burlington Route.

John C. Cutler & Bro., 36 Main Street, have added a line of Tailor Trimmings to their stock which they will sell wholesale or retail. They have also had a lot of home-made cloth made into ready-made suits which they offer at $15 to $19 a suit.

TRY THE NEWS TO-DAY.

In addition to our rates already authorized by the Rio Grande Western to all Missouri River points, that road has now announced a round trip rate of $47.50 to St. Louis and $55 round trip to Chicago. These tickets are good for sixty days from date of issue.

Secure Home Manufacture

and other good old furniture from J. C. Armstrong. He also does all kinds of repairing of furniture and upholstery. All work guaranteed. Shop at 120 W. South Temple.

SALT LAKE CITY, MONTANA

To Butte, Kansas City, Sioux City via the Union Pacific.

Commencing March 1st the Union Pacific will sell First Class Tickets to All Missouri River Points at $25.00. Take the Pioneer-Standard Line to all points East.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WONDERLAND.

Commencing Thursday, March 8th

AN ART GEM

FREE

To Every Purchaser

At the Store, 74 West, Second South, or 70 East, First South.

I have received an art souvenir which is a fine representation of one of the finest works of art known. It is a fine photogravure, from Bouguereau's famous painting, "IN CUPID'S REALM." It is one of the most beautiful pictures brought to the attention of the public.

The picture is a wonderfully artistic one, and is attracting universal attention and admiration. You are cordially invited to call and get one of these wonderful gems of art free, the only condition being the purchase of something from my store. I have reduced the prices on all cigars, tobacco, pipes, etc., fully 10 per cent and Guy's Cigars exclusive.

T. C. WALTENSPIEL.

P. S.—This is a copy of the famous painting which the cranky Omaha preacher drove the chair through.

T. C. W.

YOU WILL BE BUYING SOON.

Z.

WE HAVE BROUGHT FROM THE BEST MARKETS, WHAT WE CONSIDER AS THE NEATEST, MOST ELEGANT AND ATTRACTIVE LINE OF DRESS GOODS SEEN IN UTAH FOR MANY YEARS. THESE . . . . . INCLUDE ALL GRADES OF

JAPANESE SILKS
DRESS SILKS
TRIMMING SILK
VELVETS AND GIMPS
FLOWERS AND
NOTIONS

We have a lovely line of more staple goods, such as Challies, Wool and mixed, Sateens and Imitation, Zephyrs and Staple Ginghams, in the latest patterns, mainly small, that being the style of this season.

M.

IN JACKETS AND CAPES

WE HAVE THE VERY CHOICE, IN THE NEW SLEEVES, WITH MOIRE EFFECT, AND LACE TRIMMINGS, ALTOGETHER NEW THIS SEASON.

I.

T. G. Webber, Supt.

DAVIS SHOE HOUSE

110 MAIN STREET.

READ PRICES OF SALE NOW ON.

MENS' SHOES, Way Down.

All solid shoes for men, $2.

James Mean's new styles, $4.25.

All $4 shoes now $3.

All $3 shoes now $2.

All $5, $6 and $7 shoes now $4.

We have the world renowned makes, such as Strong & Carrill, Clough and E. T. Haywell in the last office.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY.

FOR BASE AND COMFORT WEAR THE DAVIS GAITER FOR LADIES.

LADIES' SHOES At Cost.

$2.25, shoes for ladies, $2.25.

Words will not express their true value. A surprise awaits you to see them.

48 STYLES.

$1.25 buys a fine kid shoe with patent tip and made in style.

We deserve a medal for selling the best $3 shoe in Salt Lake.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY.

Wear the DAVIS GAITER. No tearing of laces, no breaking of button holes. Prices the very lowest. Mail orders promptly filled.

Continental MARKET

ERECTED AT A COST OF $40,000.

45 STALLS TO SELECT FROM.

DIRECTORY

Give It a Trial.

Cor. 1st South & West Temple.

STALL 1. Bountiful Produce Market. Fine Groceries and Fresh Fruit Every Day.

STALL 2. J. M. BEINSIMAR. Fine Cut Flowers, Cigars, Candies, Fruit.

STALL 3. WISCOMB & COMPANY. Eggs, Fancy and Staple Groceries.

STALL 4. A. W. MURRAY & CO. Fine Hams, Eggs, Butter, Canned Meats, Fish and Oysters, Cream Separators, Filters, etc.

STALL 5. W. L. PIRCE & CO. Fine and Fancy Groceries in Poultry, Game, Vegetables, Elegant goods put for country and progress.

STALL 6. NEW YORK & CEYLON TEA CO. Teas and Coffees. Wholesale and Retail. Exclusive and Specialty.

STALL 7. Salt Lake Cider & Vinegar Co. Cider, Fruit, Mfr. Sweet Cider, Cider and Malt Vinegar, Pickles, Catsup, Mince Meats, Mince Meat, etc. Family Vinegar.

STALL 8. Central Meat Market. D. Hilton, E. Parson, D. Lewis, Wm. H. Hilton & Co., Proprietors. Fancy Groceries.

STALL 9. JOHN DAVIS. Dealer in Fresh and Cured Meats of all kinds.

P. O. Box 995. Room 420 Constitution Building.

GREEN & CO., SANITARY CONTRACTORS

Contract to Green sidewalks Lots.

Every Description of SCAVENGER WORK

Attended to with promptness and dispatch and in accordance with the ordinances of Salt Lake City. Cesspools cleaned or emptied. Street crossings built. Reasonable terms, guaranteed satisfaction with satisfactory work.

S. F. Ball 12 Main Street, 50 Rich Cabes, Pastry, Confectionery, Bread, Etc. Ornamenting a specialty. All work warranted pure, and manufactured by professional cooks.

FREE

A cup of beef tea or soup made from ARMOUR & CO'S. Extract of Beef, at WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

P. S. Leave your name and address for that elegant Cook Book Armour & Co. are giving away.

JOHN H. WHITE, Mgr.