

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, April 23, 1896.

RETRENCHMENT AND HOME DEVELOPMENT.

The subject which we touched upon yesterday is a fruitful and very important one, and will bear considerable ventilation. There is no outside matter, however important, that can possibly possess as great interest as this to those who have the growth and development of our Territory at heart; for upon a correct understanding of it, our existence and prosperity to a great extent depend. Present circumstances demand that attention should be paid to it. It is not to be expected that we can conduct business in this country now upon the same principle that we did in the early years of our settlement. Progress has been made in many directions by the world, and we would not have been true to our mission unless we had progressed with it. With our progress it is desirable, however, that we should preserve our simplicity of habits and dress, and not allow ourselves to be carried away by the wild notions and extravagance of this dissolute age. We have Zion to build up, and in this short sentence there is couched a world of meaning. It comprehends labors to be performed, progress to be made and regeneration to be effected.

For the first few years of our settlement here we had of necessity to be frugal in our habits and simple in our dress. We could not, for the want of means, be otherwise. But with the change of circumstances came a change of feelings and practice. Money was easily made, and expensive tastes and habits were developed, and sought their gratification by the extensive importation of articles of foreign manufacture. While everything that we had to sell could be disposed of at high prices the evils resulting from the indulgence of these tastes were not much felt. But high prices for articles of our production did not long prevail. The great staple of our country—wheat—sold at a brief period at a good, round price; but it soon declined, and was disposed of by the farmers at figures that scarcely gave them decent wages for their labor. But the habits contracted during flush times still remain. They have to be corrected, and habits and tastes adopted more in consonance with our present circumstances.

The eagerness to get rich in a brief space of time, which has been so plainly manifest, must also be checked. It is a proverb of very long standing, that he that maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent. It is as true now as when it was written. The steady, old-fashioned style of doing business has many features about it that should recommend it to us, especially just at present. We are in a good condition to contrast it with the fast, feverish style that is now so much in vogue in the world. Men of business, mechanics, laborers and all classes can examine themselves and their transactions of the past few years, and see to what extent they have been influenced by the spirit which has been so prevalent. All feel, no doubt, the necessity of retrenchment and a thorough reform in our mode of managing business. It is very apparent that we must alter our style, and accommodate ourselves to the changed circumstances which surround us. The enormous profits and wages of the past are no longer obtainable, and they should not be expected. While money was plentiful and greatly inflated, and provisions commanded an extraordinary price in consequence of the unusual demand for them, the price of labor became greatly inflated also. Extravagant prices were asked and paid for all kinds of labor. High prices were paid, because the help had to be obtained at almost any cost. But this necessity no longer exists. Those who have work to do can not now employ help at the old rates. There is scarcely any business that can be sustained and pay them. What is to be done? There must be a different policy adopted. The various drains through which our means has flowed away from us must be stopped. We must husband our resources, and turn our attention to the development of manufactures at home.

The longer we defer doing this the worse it will be for us. We can import all kinds of machinery now with which to engage in the manufacture of various articles. Isolation would have some advantages; but our connection with older-settled portions of the country gives us a great advantage in placing machinery of every kind within our reach. If we take the proper course—that which is so constantly urged upon us by precept and example—we can soon become a self-sustaining, wealthy people.

We have the needed elements of comfort and wealth existing in boundless profusion around us. We have also skilled artisans in great numbers. It may not, in the beginning, be so cheap to use home-manufactured articles as imported. They may not be so pretty or well-finished. Inconveniences may attend their use. But all these objections and difficulties will soon vanish away, if the right course be persevered in, and we will not only be able to gratify our tastes in having durable, substantial articles, but they will

also have fine finish and beauty to recommend them. To accomplish all this, however, labor must moderate its tone and expectations. There is no encouragement for man of capital to invest their means and hire if they have to pay their employees all, or more than all, that those employees earn. This has been the case in many branches of business in the past, and enterprise has, in consequence, in many instances been checked. There should be no conflict among us between capital and labor. The man of capital should not expect to reap extraordinary profits from his investment; he should be content with a moderate return; neither should the man who labors expect to get as wages all that the capital of his employer and his own labor produce.

In the early years of our settlement, wages were moderate, yet men who depended upon hiring out for a livelihood did well. Some of our most substantial citizens of to-day laid the foundation in those days of their present prosperity. Their wages were moderate and their expenditures were the same. But when wages are high and money is easily earned, careless and extravagant habits are too easily formed, and the expenditure is liable to equal, and not unfrequently exceed, the income. Continued poverty, is, of course, the inevitable attendant of such a mode of living.

The editor of the Council Bluffs Bugle is a member of the Iowa House of Representatives, and dates his editorial correspondence at Des Moines. He lately witnessed the ceremony of baptizing by immersion in the Campbells in that city, and was nearly drawn into a religious controversy on the subject of baptism. He describes the conversation as follows:

There was a very genteel looking person, and a church member, too, standing close by me and he turned and remarked to me, "I don't believe it is right to lead people into that cold water and plunge them all over under the Bible don't teach it as baptism." I remarked that I thought the Bible taught that kind of baptism, and I did not think any other was genuine. Says he, "I see you are bound up in the relics of barbarism—don't you know that the present enlightened age discards this kind of baptism, and the more the people become enlightened the more will these old superstitions be left behind?" I remarked to him that I inferred from his remarks, that he was of the opinion that the more enlightened the people were, the less baptizing there would be. "You have no right," said he, "to draw any such conclusion from my remarks—I see what you are, you are a Mormon, and I desire no further conversation with you."

This broke off the theological dispute, and I said to myself (of course), how are you "enlightened age," and how are you Mormon? I asked myself, "Is that man one of the enlightened men of this enlightened age, or is he a religious bigot and whang doodie of the first water?"

Let the editor turn "Mormon" and preach the doctrine, and he will find there are more "whang doodies" in this world than he ever dreamed had an existence.

SPREAD OF THE WORK IN GREAT BRITAIN.—By the kindness of President Brigham Young we have been furnished with the following interesting extract from a letter written to him by President F. D. Richards, dated Liverpool, March 28th. Our readers will, doubtless, be pleased to hear that the work in Great Britain is spreading, and that constant additions are being made to the Church there. It does not appear by this news that the British Mission is likely to be closed up this year, or that all who belong to it are likely to be brought away by the present effort which is being made to gather the people. It is said of some of those who have been newly baptized at London that they are able to pay their own way in emigrating. This is probably the case also with others baptized elsewhere. But those who have not the means to help themselves will likely have opportunities of exhibiting their faith, integrity and steadfastness by staying a little longer in Babylon. We append the extract:

"Baptisms are continually more frequent on every hand. Brother Willard Richards writes from London that there were twenty baptized there last week, several of whom were able to emigrate themselves. Brother McGaw, of the Nottingham District, says there have been a hundred baptized in his jurisdiction since the New Year, and that he has not seen so much inquiry nor so well attended meetings since his arrival in this Mission as at present. In Birmingham they have been baptizing occasionally ten, twenty and thirty at a time, with prospects brightening. Edinburgh Conference has been about the hardest and most difficult of impression for some time past; but Brother McMaster has lately baptized several, and quite a number more were ready. Brother Parry writes me this week that they are baptizing all around him everywhere in Wales, where there are places of meeting; and here, in Liverpool, they are baptizing pretty much every week, and at times, three or four together."

It seems quite wonderful what a change has come over the people to melt away their prejudices and lead them to be willing to hear, read, think and speak of us.

Mr. Fawcett, Member of Parliament, while addressing the Reform League, last week, held the following language: "It had been urged as an objection to the proposed plan that Mormons might be returned to Parliament. He could see no harm if such were the case, for it would be well if Mormons were represented in the House of Commons. Mormonism had its noble, and even glorious principles, which it would be well should be more fully known and appre-

ciated. In its economic aspects it had exhibited socialism and communism in a practicable and successful form, and had made the barren wilderness smile with plenty and become one of the most fruitful lands in the world. It is at least cheering to see that men of position can speak of the Saints with such a degree of sense and propriety, instead of getting beside themselves in the effort."

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

The Kuklux Klan recently forced open a jail at Columbia, Tenn., and took therefrom a man named Walker, guilty of murder, and hung him to the limb of a tree.

On the 7th inst., in San Francisco, a Swedish carpenter named Henry Peterson, shot and severely wounded a fellow-workman named Bernard Sanguetti, because the latter had called him crazy.

Suicides are said to be on the increase among all classes of people in Saxony, but especially in the army, and rigorous orders have been issued to all the military authorities in that country to avoid giving needless cause of irritation to the soldiers of their various commands.

In Lincoln county, Tennessee, there is a white boy ten years of age who has three arms, the third growing from his back between the shoulders. The arm to the wrist is about eight inches long, terminating in a short, flexible wrist, upon which closely fits the hand, which is somewhat in the shape of an ordinary funnel, with four fingers at equal distances about the rim. The fingers are pointed and possess nails something like claws, and have the power of opening and closing as in the ordinary hand, but with a much more powerful grip. In the palm of the hand there is a small opening from which constantly oozes a dark colored mucus entirely devoid of smell. The child can use its extra member with the greatest facility.

A party of about twelve men, with faces covered, went to the residence of a Mr. Landbraeger, on Crow Creek, between Cheyenne and Fort D. A. Russell, on Saturday night, 4th inst., inquired for Mr. Landbraeger, and on his going to the window broke open the door and shot him. No motive is assigned for the murder. So says the Cheyenne Argus of the 5th.

A mob last October lynched two men in Franklin, Indiana, who were accused of robbery. It is now proved that one of them was innocent, and several of the mob are indicted on the charge of murder. The Indianapolis Herald says: "If the evidence convicts them it hopes a severe punishment will be meted out for it is about time lynx law should be stopped." We thought so thirty years ago, but is it stopped? No, nor likely to be. The mobbings which the "Mormons" suffered before fleeing to the mountains will be continued among those who mobbed them, till the land groans under it.

The Cheyenne Leader, of the 13th inst., says the dead bodies of two men, named respectively James Reynolds, alias Pat Burns, and Frank Seefeld, alias Frank Flynn, were brought into Cheyenne the day previous. These men in company with three others started eastward a few days before, and upon reaching Potter Station three of the five found employment. The other two continued their journey afoot, and were subsequently found dead near Antelope Station. The heart of one of the men was found pierced with two arrows, the body of the other being pierced in several places. Both men were scalped, leaving no doubt they were killed by Indians.

PRESIDENT YOUNG and Elder Joseph A. Young arrived from Provo, yesterday afternoon about five o'clock, in good health and spirits.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STAGE.

From the East.—G. B. Waldron and wife, L. S. Wilson.
From the North.—Win. Harspool, B. H. White, Mr. Schofield.
To the West.—J. Haines.
To the North.—J. B. Wylie, L. S. Wilson, Thos. C. Stevens.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

NUMBER OF FINAL ARGUMENTS.

The court consumed the opening hour of the session in discussing the question of how many final arguments would be allowed. After considerable discussion it was finally agreed that as many of the managers, and the counsel for President as desire, shall be allowed to file written arguments or to address the Senate orally, provided that the final oral judgment be made by one person only. Curtis stated that Stanley's indisposition was such that it would be impracticable for him to take any further part in the proceedings. Boutwell then commenced his speech.

HOUSE.

PHELPS OFFERS A RESOLUTION.

April 21.—Phelps offered, as a question of privilege, a resolution relating to the effect that Gen. Sherman had been before the impeachment managers and examined relative to his interview with the President, and that his testimony was such that Gen. Butler declined to cross examine Gen. Sherman in the court, and providing for the ap-

pointment of a select committee to examine into the facts in order to vindicate the managers from such aspersions. The speaker decided that it was not a question of privilege, and Kelsey objecting, the resolution went over.

THE POST OFFICE COMMITTEE AND THE TELEGRAPH LINES.

Ingersoll offered a resolution instructing the Post Office Committee to inquire into the expediency of securing to the General Government the control of all the telegraph lines within the United States; adopted.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The speaker proceeded to call on the committees for their reports. The Committee on Naval Affairs presented a number of adverse reports to several important Senate bills, and also to the House bill to amend certain acts in relation to the navy and marine corps, which limits the number of officers, non-commissioned officers and musicians to each corps to the number authorized by the act of March 3rd, 1867, the first of which, limiting the number of privates to 1,500 instead of 3,000 was passed.

GENERAL.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ST. PAUL. St. Paul, 21.—Early this morning the McKubin block, containing a four story stone building, together with a brick boarding house and three frame buildings were burned, loss \$100,000.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION AT CHICAGO. Chicago.—The municipal election today excited great interest and called out the largest vote ever polled, except at the Presidential election. The contest was for Aldermen, Judge and Clerk of the Recorder's Court. The Democratic candidate for Judge of the Recorder's Court was elected by a small majority. The Common Council stands, 21 Republicans, 11 Democrats.

MANAGER BOUTWELL'S SPEECH TOMORROW.

Washington.—Manager Boutwell proposes to deliver his entire speech tomorrow before the Court of Impeachment; it contains thirty-three thousand words.

ELECTION AT WILMINGTON. Wilmington, N. C., 21.—The election commenced to-day, passing off quietly. The constitution is greatly ahead on the first day's voting. The whites will make their greatest efforts on the last days of the election.

AN EMEUTE IN MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.

Jackson, Miss.—Quite an emeute occurred in the Mississippi convention last week. The Convention, by a vote of 44 to 25, adopted the franchise article, which sweeping disfranchises all who participated in the rebellion, except all persons who have aided in reconstruction. By voting for this the Convention but allows the Legislature to remove disability by a two-thirds vote.

MORE ABOUT THE ERIE DISASTER.

New York, 22.—The Times' Port Jarvis special says, the conductor of the sleeping car reports twenty-three passengers in the rear of the car, which was completely destroyed by fire; only two of the passengers are known to have escaped from this car, and the remains of only six have been recovered, leaving fifteen of whom there is no trace.

CONSERVATIVE HOPEFUL AND NEGROES IN THE ASCENDANT IN GEORGIA.

Macon.—Accounts from Southwest Georgia, where the negroes are largely in the ascendancy, are highly favorable to the Democrats; the Conservatives are hopeful of the result of the election. No disturbances are reported anywhere.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE CENSURED BY THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

San Francisco, 21.—The California Academy of Sciences has adopted a report censuring, in strong terms, the last Legislature, for abolishing the State Geological Survey, without provision, even, for the obligations already incurred.

THE ZEPHYR SAFE.

The bark Zephyr, reported ashore in Boundary Bay, has been got off safe, with a loss of a portion of the cargo.

NEARLY \$1,500,000 EARNED BY THE C. P. R. R. IN 1897.

The annual report of the Central Pacific railroad shows nearly a million and a half of dollars earnings, from all sources in 1897.

CONNES AND THAYER FOR WADE'S CABINET.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says that Conness and Thayer are candidates for the Secretaryship of the Interior, under Wade.

FESSENDEN TO GO TO ENGLAND.

The Times' Washington dispatch says that Wade will return Sheridan to New Orleans, McCulloch will go to New York to reside, Wells will remain at Washington, Seward will go to Auburn and Fessenden will probably have a mission to England.

SENATOR NYE ILL.

Senator Nye is seriously ill.

FOREIGN.

LATER SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS. Paris.—The Monitor has later advices from South America. No attack has been made on Assumption, and none is likely to be made; the allies are lying on the defensive. The Monitor says Garibaldi is at Caprea.

London.—The counsel for General Nagle deny that he has sailed to America, he has not been released on the terms granted to other prisoners.

PROGRESS OF THE BRITISH TROOPS IN ABYSSINIA.

Official dispatches from Gen. Napier, dated April 1st, say that his advance is within 30 miles of Magdala; his rear is close at hand. The army would concentrate on the left bank of the river.

THE CAPTIVES ALL ALIVE AND IN GOOD SPIRITS.

News had been received from the British captives; they are all alive and safe. The troops are in good health and spirits.

BURKE'S STATUE UNVEILED.

The Prince of Wales, to-day, unveiled Foley's statue of Edmund Burke, with imposing ceremonies, in the presence of a vast multitude.

FOREIGN CONSULATES TO BE CONTINUED.

Warsaw.—It has been officially announced that the foreign consulates in

this city will be permanently continued by their respective governments. It had been reported that they would be abandoned.

TRIAL OF THE CLERKENWELL PRISONERS.

The trial of the Clerkenwell prisoners continues. Mullaney, who has turned Queen's evidence, gave important testimony as to the meetings of the conspirators, and swore positively as to the guilt of the prisoners.

AN ALARMING REPORT.

London, Wednesday morning.—An alarming report has just been received at the newspaper offices. It is said that two men, supposed to be Fenians, had been arrested at a late hour near the door of Buckingham Palace, carrying a hamper, which was found to contain a gallon of liquid phosphorous or Greek fire. They made a desperate resistance and were secured with difficulty.

NEWS FROM JAPAN.

Late advices from Japan say that the government of the Mikado promises to indemnify all foreigners for losses sustained at the hands of either party during the recent civil disturbances.

DEBATE ON PRIVATE EXECUTIONS.

In the Commons, last night, the bill requiring all executions to be private, was considered. Gilpin offered an amendment, abolishing capital punishment, which was lost. After a lengthy debate the original bill was agreed to by a committee of the whole.

PUBLIC WORKS IN THE INTERIOR OF FRANCE TO BE COMPLETED.

Paris.—The Monitor says that the government will bring in a bill in the next Corps Legislatif, to provide for the completion of the extensive public works in the interior, connecting the roads of France.

INEFFECTUAL ATTEMPT TO RAISE THE MONONGAHELA.

Specials from St. Thomas say that another ineffectual attempt has been made to raise the Monongahela.

NO CONTRACTORS IN THE BARBADOES LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Barbadoes proposes to exclude all contractors from membership in the Legislature.

SHOCKS OF EARTHQUAKE AT ANTIGUA.

Severe shocks of earthquake were felt at Antigua on the 16th.

ARRIVAL OF COOLIES FROM CALCUTTA.

Three hundred Coolies have arrived at Trinidad from Calcutta.

Great Western

SOAP AND LYE FACTORY!

Soaps,

Lye,

Oils,

Soda,

HOME-PRODUCED

AND

HOME-MADE!

OFFER THEIR

SOAPS,

LYE,

OILS, and

WASHING SODA

At the following terms, which they wish compared with the Cost at which the Eastern articles can be delivered here:—

Extra Family Soap.....27 to 29 cts. p. lb.
Palm Soap.....25 to 27 "
Oxide Soap.....25 to 27 "
Castile Soap.....40 to 50 "
Variegated Soap.....60 to 75 "
Fancy Perfumed Soap.....\$1.75 to \$2.00 p. doz.
Concentrated Lye.....\$3.00 to \$2.25 cts. p. lb.
Washing Soda.....\$3.00 to \$2.25 cts. p. gal.
Lard Oil.....\$5.00 p. gal.
Neats Foot Oil.....\$5.00 "
Bear's Oil.....\$8.00 "

OFFICE—East side of East Temple

Street, Salt Lake City.

ORNSTEIN & POPPER.

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FOR SALE, CHEAP!

A FRAME BUILDING, in the 19th Ward, 30 by 18 feet. It is strongly built, and will make a room down stairs and 2 rooms up stairs. The building can be moved easily in a day. Inquire of LUDWIG SUHR, on the Premises, one block west of Bishop Raleigh's.

PATRICK LYNCH,

Clerk of the United States 2d District Court.

WILL attend to drawing up MIMING and other DEEDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, etc. LEGAL PAPERS acknowledged. Aliens are invited to Declare their intention to become Citizens of the United States before me. Office at JAMES HAYES' Gunsmith Shop East Temple Street. d121:m

THEATRE.

Lessee and Managers.....H. B. Clawson & J. T. Caine.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, 1896.

FRESH ATTRACTION!

The Management take pleasure in announcing that they have Engaged the Favorite Artists,

MR. & MRS. G. B. WALDRON

Who will appear for a

Limited Number of Nights

IN A

SELECTION OF FAVORITE CHARACTERS

Supported by

The Full Strength of the Company.

Bulwer's Historical Play, in 5 Acts, entitled

RICHIELEU

OR,

THE CONSPIRACY!

Cardinal Richelleu, - Mr. GEO. B. WALDRON.

King Louis XIII.....Mr. J. C. Graham
Gaston, Duke of Orleans.....Mr. D. J. McIntosh
Count De Barradas.....Mr. J. S. Lindsay
Adrian De Mauprat.....Mr. D. McKenzie
De Berrington.....Mr. F. Margrett
Joseph.....Mr. J. M. Hardie
Hugues.....Mr. A. Merrill
Francis.....Mr. A. Merrill
Marquis De Clermont.....Mr. E. D. Crowther
Captain of the Archers.....Mr. C. M. Donelson
First Secretary of State.....Mr. R. F. Nesien
Second Secretary of State.....Mr. R. Matthews
Third Secretary of State.....Mr. J. B. Kelly
Julie De Mortemar.....Miss Nellie Colebrook
Marion De Lorme.....Miss Alexander
Courtiers, Pages, Conspirators, Officers, Soldiers

DOORS OPEN at 7 1/2 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 8.

42- Dues Notice will be given of the first appearance of Mrs. WALDRON!

WOODMANSEE & BRO.,

Keep Constantly for SALE

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

All the Varieties of

Staple Merchandise

Suited to this Market, at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

FOR

CASH,

PRODUCE, and

STOCK.

Country Dealers

Will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

d122:ly

TRUSTEE'S SALE!

WHEREAS WILLIAM MILLER, by his certain Deed of Trust, dated August the first, A.D. 1887, and recorded in Book 14, of Utah County Records, conveyed to the undersigned, Trustee, the following described property, to wit:—

The South half of Lot 6 in Block 30 of the Plat of Provo, Utah County, Utah Territory, containing five acres, more or less, together with all improvements thereon.

Also, Lots 3, 4 and 5, three, four and five, in Block 65, building lots, containing one and 66-100 acres, in said City of Provo.

Also, Lots 2 and 3, in Block 3, of Plat of Provo containing forty-one 1/100 acres.

Also, Lots 2 and 3, in Block 32, of Plat of Provo containing twenty-eight 1/100 acres, all of said property lying in Utah County, Utah Territory; together with all improvements on said property.

In trust, however, to secure the payment of several promissory notes in favor of THOMAS MARSHALL, more particularly described in said Deed of Trust. And Whereas, it was conditioned that the failure to pay either of said notes, or any part thereof, then all of said notes shall immediately become due whether due on the face thereof or not; and the said party of the second part, Trustee herein, may proceed to sell the above described property at Auction to the highest bidder for Cash, after first giving ten days public notice of such sale.

And whereas two of said notes are now long since due, and remain unpaid, excepting the sum of six hundred dollars, duly credited on one of said notes; Now, therefore, I, the undersigned Trustee, at the request of the legal holder of said notes, will, on

Tuesday, the fifth day of May, A.D. 1896,

between the hours of ten o'clock a.m., and four o'clock p.m., at the Court House door in the city