DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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Telephone 69.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-sixth 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 Saturday morning, April 4th, 1896.

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.

THE CODE COMMISSION.

The suggestion of the NEWS, made a couple of weeks ago, that the Legislature should provide the State with a commission for the codification, revision and annotation of the existing laws, and to make a report to the next Legislature, has received a response, in part at least, in the bill introduced into the House by Mr. Nye, of Salt Lake county. The matter is now squarely before the Legislature, and should receive prompt and careful attention, that the legislators may not adjourn until such a commission is provided for.

As Mr. Nye's bill now stands, however, it is fatally defective in not providing for a sufficiently qualified commission to thoroughly cover the ground as it should be covered. Conclusive proof on this point is given in the Territory's experience with the compilation of 1888, when the committee consisted of as thoroughly capable lawyers as can be placed on such a commission. The weak point then consisted in the fact that while lawyers may understand the law, it cannot be reasonably expected that they are well up on all points associated with the people's needs. Therefore they should be associated with some men of other callings in so important a work.

Mr. Nye's bill provides that the code commission shall be composed of three men learned in the law. That is not sufficient. Three able lawyers would be highly valuable to the State on such a commission, yet they are not sufficient. There should be on such an important committee men who have some learning outside of the legal profession, that the revision under its direction may be simplified and practically applied to the needs of the people through the added experience and information that these persons would bring. The codification of the laws in Utah requires something more than their mere construction and definition to a legal mind. As shown in the past, there is need for correctness, plainness and simplicity in their literary style and other ways that, with all due respect to the legal fraternity, does not and is not always expected to emanate therefrom.

Another suggestion would be that all of the commission should not be of one political party. The Legislature should express a view that, while the majority party may require the chief attention, yet the Governor is not expected to confine himself to its ranks, but may call on some men of another party specially qualified for such work. This codification and revision is for people of any or all parties, and from the inception of the scheme in the law itself, should be founded on that basis.

Let us have a high-minded, capable code commission, not confined to the legal fraternity or to any other class, political or otherwise, but representative of the whole people so far as practicable, that the people, independent of avocation, politics or creed may have full confidence in its work being performed with fidelity and ability, and in a manner thoroughly comprehensive of the needs of all.

A SPRAY LAW NEEDED.

The Legislature ought not to be too benign in its denial of the petitions of horticulturists and others for the passage of a reasonable spraying law. Until the law now on the statute books was declared to be unconstitutional in some of its features, its provisions were found to be effective and its results were certainly gratifying in the extreme, so far as the improvement of the fruit was concerned. The experience had and the benefits noted are no doubt sufficient to cause the great majority of intelligent fruit-growers still to spray their trees, whether there is a law on the subject or not; we even believe that many are so thoroughly converted that they would spray if there were a law against it. But what is needed is that those who are negligent may be compelled to do their part in protecting the great fruit industry of which this State is possible; to make it incumbent upon them either to keep their trees free from destructive pests so far as this can be prevented, or else to do without trees. Furthermore, there should be a provision against the importation of infected trees, and in many other respects a snug, careful, wise enactment, which no reasonable person would object to, yet one so firm in its provisions that people will feel forced to obey it.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

A good many good men who are also thoroughly posted on political affairs favor the exclusive ownership of railroads by the government. As a party issue we do not care to discuss the matter, but considered in the light of a popular proposition we have a few suggestions to offer.

The total valuation of the railways of the country with their attendant rolling stock, grounds and buildings, is fully $10,000,000,000. This colossal sum, which the unjustest intellect of man in its best estate cannot begin to grasp, would either have to be paid or the government would have to resort to confiscation to effect a change of ownership. Surely no one is so lost to all sense of legal rights, to say nothing of common justice, as to even be willing for the latter plan to be resorted to, let alone to advocate it; we therefore turn to the question of purchase, and the first thing that suggests itself in such connection, as in all similar cases, is as to where the money is to come from. The nation is deeply in debt and growing somewhat deeper rather than otherwise, and the sum named represents its total income for an entire decade; besides, it has to be kept going and needs the whole of its resources to do it, leaving a small deficit to be carried over at the end of each fiscal year besides. So, clearly the roads could not be bought and paid for out of current resources. Borrowing has become a frequent resort with us, but where could such an amount or any considerable part of it be obtained in this way? No nation under the sun is possessed of any great fraction of it in movable money; indeed, we seriously question if all of them combined could raise it, and if they could they would not care to let it go even to so good a debt-payer as the United States is and has always been. We might issue a popular loan, which would be popular for a very short time only, for as soon as the people learned that they were only contributing toward the creation of a huge mountain of debt, the principal and interest of which they must pay even while ostensibly receiving interest themselves, the "popularity" of the scheme would collapse like a pricked bubble; besides, only a little of the needed amount would be raised under any such circumstances. The engraving bureau might be set to work night and day and in the course of time issue enough flat money—i. e., paper not based on coin or values of any kind—to equal the figure named; but suppose the railroad people refused to take such issue for their property—as assuredly they would, coming from a nation wholly and hopelessly bankrupt as this one would be under such circumstances—then what? The purchase scheme would undoubtedly, if carried out at all, have to be done by piecemeal, one road at a time; by this means the government would immediately become a rival in business to its own citizens, and, holding the supreme power within its hands, could place such citizens at a disadvantage by various means which any government invested with too much authority is prone to.

Another thing: The government, which practically construed means the administration, in full and complete ownership of all railway systems in the country and controlling all the employes thereof, would be able to succeed itself indefinitely, or at least decide as to who should succeed it. The vast army of men who live by railroad service are so distributed throughout the land that, acting together as they could be made to by orders from headquarters, they would constitute a balance of power which would swing every doubtful state and many more into line for whomsoever and whatever the administration saw fit. It might not do this, but is there any considerable class of people who would care to try the dangerous experiment of placing within the hands of the ruling forces at Washington any such alarming increase of power? We should hope not.

There are yet other objections to the proposition, such as the revenue which the counties through which railways pass derive therefrom, this being a very important item in the newer states particularly; but enough has been said for the present.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

A New England wool journal has recently completed a series of statistics with reference to the sheep industry in the United States for the year 1895 which are interesting in many respects. One conclusion is that the number of sheep in the country is practically the same as in the year 1893—this estimate being based upon the assessors' returns from fifteen of the states. Figures have been received from Indiana, Kentucky, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Texas, Utah and Wyoming. In [illegible] these fifteen states 14,[illegible] sheep; there were in 1893, in these same states, 14,[illegible] sheep. This ought to be able to furnish a fair average of the state of the business throughout the nation, though of course it is misleading if applied to states individually. In Ohio and Texas, for instance, the decrease in 1895 as compared with the total of 1893 is more than a million head; in Minnesota and Kansas the number at the close of 1895 was less than half that shown by the returns of 1893. On the other hand Utah shows a gain during the five years of 400,000, as does Wyoming also; Indiana has gained 200,000, North Dakota has more than doubled her number during the five years, and Michigan reports an increase of over a million.

These returns are from such diverse parts of the country that the gain is, has or not be regarded as sectional in any way. The interesting question is, why should there be such a tremendous increase in some states and an equally surprising decrease in others near by? Why should Kansas and Minnesota lose and Wyoming and Michigan gain? Explanations will no doubt be many, various and ingenious; but one thing seems plain, and that is that notwithstanding the prediction as to the killing of the sheep industry by free wool, the said industry is not yet dead by any means. Another thing is—and perhaps this will go as far as anything else in solving the question above propounded—that the sheep has a value outside of and beyond his fleece; his carcass is a largely consumed and an indispensable food product in America.

It is a satisfaction to notice that the more thought and discussion given to the proposed law to prevent reporters from being compelled to disclose the source of their information, the more needless and dangerous such a proposition appears. It is hard to understand the mental make-up of a reporter who thinks he needs it; still harder is it to define the status of a reputable informant who would feel better and safer if such a law were on the books.

THE BELLEVUE, Nebraska, Beet Sugar Enterprise has the following item relating to a well known and highly prized institution:

The Utah Beet Sugar Co's factory at Lehi is the only beet sugar factory in the United States planned and constructed by Americans, and entirely equipped with American machinery. The arrangement is such that there is a saving of at least one-fourth of the number of hands required in a European factory of the same capacity.

LOCAL WORKMEN who fill the bill for the labor required can get employment on the Power Dam company's work at Ogden. In another part of the NEWS Rhodes Brothers advertise for fifty good workmen and twenty-five good tunnel men.

REMEMBERING THAT there are three hundred and sixty-five days in a year, some of our legislators appear not to see the need of economizing time by using it only for the discussion of useful and necessary measures.

IN POINT of population of Utah cities, there is a lively competition for second place between Ogden and Manti.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, Druggist, Beaverville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at Z. C. M. I. Drug Department.

Cure for Headache.

For a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Only Fifty cents at Z. C. M. I. Drug Department.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. C. M. I. drug department.

Good Place to Buy TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, COLIMA BAKING POWDER.

A PRETTY PRESENT FREE TO EACH CUSTOMER.

Great American Importing Tea Co., 245 Main St., Salt Lake City

We operate 100 Stores and Agencies. Write for Price List.

By Special Request.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

Grand Opera House. Week Beginning MONDAY, MARCH 16

J. B. ROGERS, Mgr.

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE CO. Will present East Lynne. By SPECIAL REQUEST.

PRICES—25c, 35c and 50c. Matinee every Saturday, 25c. Evenings at 8:15. Sat. Matinee 2:15.

Grand Sacred Concert, Sunday Evening, March 22nd. Reserved Seats, 50c.

Lyceum. Week of March 16th.

WALTERS & PYPER, Managers.

A Sensational Drama, The Streets —of— New York.

Prices—15c, 25c, 35c. Saturday Matinee, 15c.

Men OF THE PERIOD

On reflection generally prefer our clothing. Such a preference is quite natural in view of the facts. Our Spring suits give the best practical definition of the word "first class" to be found in any clothing house in this part of the State. Business men find themselves best suited when suited by us. Our stock demonstrates that ready made is the twin of tailor made in every particular. Your fancy tailor with four times the trouble and a much higher price can't beat us. We understand a single fact outweighs a thousand claims. We claim a great deal for our clothes, but the simple fact that all we claim is carried out to the letter, is what makes our customers so happy.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

Strictly One Price.

J. P. Gardner, 136-138 MAIN STREET.

Electric Light and Power Plants, Telephones, Ceiling Fans and Motors.

R. W. NICOL, CONTRACTING ELECTRICIAN. Electrical Supplies and Construction. 61 MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY.

DUNFORD'S SHOEMAKER

Has opened a Shoe Repairing Shop in the Tithing Yard. Shoes for deformed feet a specialty.

THIS WEEK

We will swing into the spring business with an enormous stock of new, bright spring merchandise when the ruling prices will be fixed for spring. Our scale will regulate the market, for we are the makers of price lists for the community. There is mirrored in the stock here now the brightest glitter that the looms have produced. To the intelligent buyer the display here this week will have a deeper meaning than the eye pleasing decorations carry.

SILKS.

Now the high mark is reached. The pieces have been jammed in and in until every bit of space is taken up. The distribution must begin at once. The preparations that have brought in such a stock have for a purpose the getting together of unexcelled opportunities for you.

Colored Dress Goods.

Miss a day at the Dress Goods' counter now and you miss the first sight of some of the prettiest stuffs that ever came this way.

Cotton Dress Stuffs.

What pleasant shopping along the hundred feet of counters and shelves piled high with daintiest Cotton Creations from everywhere. If you have a cotton longing and fail to meet your expectations here, it's because you get bewildered with the beauties shown.

EMBROIDERIES.

Ask to see them in the new Linen Effects.

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

HOME MADE.

Pants Made to Order	$4.00 up
Suits Made to Order	$14.00 up
Ready Made Suits,	$12.50 up
Youths' Suits	$9.00 up
Children's Suits	$4.50 up
Men's Pants	$2.50 up

All kinds of Home Made Woolen Goods. If you want a suit that wears well, looks well, and at reasonable prices, buy Home Made from

CUTLER BROTHERS CO.,

Agents Provo Woolen Mills. 36 MAIN STREET, Salt Lake City.

WANTS.

Twenty words (or 3 lines) inserted under this heading, once for 15c, twice for 25c, one week for 50c, one month for 50c per line. No ad. taken for less than 15c. Words of more than 3 lines enter proportionate rate. Advertise and get results.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

DESK ROOM IN AN OFFICE FOR small corporation. Address this office.

WANTED BY [illegible] [illegible]

FIRST CLASS PRACTICAL BOOK KEEPER [illegible]

THE UTAH SECOND HAND STORE FOR big bargains. [illegible]

THREE MORE YOUNG PERSONS TO BE prepared for shorthand [illegible]

FIVE OR TEN GOOD MILCH COWS, ALSO [illegible] wagon and team. Address [illegible]

AN ELDERLY LADY DESIRES A SITUATION [illegible]

A STOUT BOY TO WORK ON FARM [illegible]

HIGHEST PRICES FOR CLOTHING. [illegible] Salmonson, [illegible]

P. J. MORAN—STEAM AND HOT WATER heating and ventilating apparatus. [illegible]

THE FOLLOWING PRICES WILL BE paid in cash [illegible]

SCANDIA EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, [illegible]

ARTISTIC BOOT-FITTING, ALL KINDS shoe repairing. [illegible]

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO get the best pianos, at [illegible]

EVERYBODY TO BUY THE BEST [illegible]

NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE, wagons, buggies, harness, etc. [illegible]

WILL PAY HIGHEST CASH PRICES for good pants, second-hand clothing. [illegible]

A FEW FAMILIES WITH THE [illegible] [illegible]

FOR SALE.

WALL PAPER 5c A DOUBLE ROLL and upward. [illegible]

HOUSES, [illegible] [illegible]

CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE TO BUY [illegible]

GOOD SECOND-HAND WAGONS FOR [illegible]

ORDER YOUR COAL AT [illegible]

HOME MADE BREAD AND CAKES. [illegible]

TEN SHARES CLARK ELDREDGE & CO. [illegible]

OUR WORK AND PRICES SUIT. [illegible]

WANTS.

Twenty words (or 3 lines) inserted under this heading, once for 15c, twice for 25c, one week for 50c, one month for 50c per line. No ad. taken for less than 15c. Words of more than 3 lines enter proportionate rate. Advertise and get results.

MUST BE SOLD.

A NICE 4 ROOM BRICK ON NINTH East [illegible] CHAS. E. MORRIS. [illegible]

TYPEWRITERS.

NEW "No." HAMMOND No. 2. B. N. Walters, [illegible]

SEEDS.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST SEED house in S. L. C. [illegible]

SEEDS, SEEDS, FOR FLOWER OR VEGETABLE garden. [illegible]

LAND FOR RENT.

FIFTEEN ACRES OF FARMING AND hay land to rent, at once. [illegible]

FOR RENT.

MASQUERADE COSTUMES CAN BE had at Mrs. M. E. Mullard, [illegible] State.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT REASONABLE [illegible] Arlington House, [illegible]

REPAIRING.

UTAH CLEANING & TAILORING CO. [illegible]

TAILORING, CLEANING AND REPAIRING. [illegible]

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER & REPAIRER. [illegible]

H. F. CLARK, THE TAILOR, [illegible]

BICYCLES, GUNS, REVOLVERS, SAFES [illegible]

BICYCLES AND TRUNKS. [illegible]

ALL KINDS OF STOVE REPAIRS AT [illegible]

REMOVALS.

COAL, KINDLING, FIRST DOOR SOUTH [illegible]

SHERARD & HAYES, GROCERS, [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN.

6 AND 7 PER CENT INTEREST ON IMPROVED [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, JEWELRY [illegible]

SCAVENGER No. 5.

Closets and Cesspools Cleaned. N. J. SANDBERG, Address: 126 East Stevens Avenue. Office, 241 State Street.

PROFESSIONAL.

JAMES H. MOYLE. JOHN M. ZANE. GEO. P. COSTIGAN, JR.

MOYLE, ZANE & COSTIGAN, Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law, Rooms 7 to 11, Deseret National Bank Bldg.

RICHARDS & RICHARDS Attorneys-at-Law. Rooms 301 to 303 McCornick Block.

BASKIN & HOGE, Attorneys-at-Law. 172 South, Main St, over Jones & Park.

J. M. WADDELL & THOS. ADAMS, Attorneys-at-Law and Land Attorneys, 517-518 McCornick Block, Salt Lake City.

I LOAN ONLY MY OWN MONEY, HENCE [illegible] RUSSEL L. TRACY, [illegible] Commercial Block.

DR. E. M. KEYSOR, Dentist. Rooms 4 and 5 Scott-Auerbach Building, 1st floor, 162 Main St.

CHAS. M. CANNON, Dentist, Rooms 229 and 230 Constitution Bldg.

EYE AND EAR. DOCTOR IRA LYONS Has Removed to Atlas Block, 26 West Second South.

DR. J. R. KEYSOR, Dentist. Parlors in the new Lollin block, 257 Main Street. First door north of Walker House.

DR. J. THOMAS, Surgeon Dentist, 58 Main St. Anaesthetics Administered.

A MAN OR WOMAN

[illegible] CHICAGO DENTAL INSTITUTE, Office open day and night. 226 S. Main St.

EVERETT HOUSE, UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Favorite hotel for Utah people in New York. Under new management. Thoroughly renovated. Perfect sanitation and all modern improvements. In the very heart of the popular shopping district. Convenient to places of amusement and readily accessible from all parts of the city. European plan. WM. B. BATES.