DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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THE DESERET WEEKLY [illegible]

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A [illegible] 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 COLORADO INFAMY.

The little scheme of a number of Colorado "leather-breeches" and land speculators to remove the Southern Ute Indians from their pleasant and fertile reservation in the Centennial state and drive them into San Juan county, Utah, is just now encountering many an unexpected snag. Even the Congressional committee which has had the bill in charge, is reported as being unfavorable to it; and of course if the lobbyists have not been able to win that small number of usually somewhat chaffy votes to their side, their case would seem to look indeed hopeless.

Every honest man, in Congress or out of it, ought to know that in such a trade as this, something more than the mere distant and the specious arguments of the lobby must be considered. The proposed bargain is too important to be carried through upon the representations of one side only—and that, also the land-sharkers'. That Colorado people should want to get rid of their red neighbors and get possession of their good lands is easy enough to understand; but the plan proposed is not so easy to justify. It happens that Utah doesn't want any more Indians; Utah she has already and that she is especially averse to being treated as a mere dumping-ground for Colorado's surplus. It further happens that the section which it is proposed to give the Indians in the event of their removal, has been admitted at great expense of time and money and will need great hardship and that the settlers have made extensive and valuable improvements which money could hardly pay for, in view of the fact that should they lose their possessions they would entirely know where to go to get other lands for homes and farms. Lastly, it happens that the Indians themselves are averse to the exchange; and this objection, we submit, is tremendously important, notwithstanding the popular Colorado notion that the Indian has no rights which the white man is bound to respect, or that the only good Indian is a dead Indian.

It may be true that a few of these Utes are willing to have the removal take place; there are always white men skilled enough to tribe with peoples and deals with promises the untutored savage. But the great majority of the tribe have remained unshaken by either threats or gifts or pledges; and so far as the people of Utah are concerned, not only the San Juan settlers but their fellow-citizens in every county in the Territory, there is probably not one who does not regard the proposition as a rank injustice and an outrage. What all of us desire is that the present uncertainty shall be terminated; that the cloud which for months and years has been hovering over San Juan be dispelled; that the thrifty people there be given full title to their lands, and full assurance that they will be left undisturbed; so that they may go on with their redemption of the waste, and with their improvements upon and around their farms and habitations. The mission of the Colorado lobby in Washington is disgraceful, and if Congress has a spark of manliness left, that mission will fail. Kate Field, in the latest issue of Washington, describes this mission, which she calls an outrage on the Indians, and she concludes in fully and heartily supporting "It is about time that congress entered into the solution of a problem which has only been a problem because congressmen on one side and gentlemen on the other have sought to conquer more in the treatment of the Indian."

SMALL BUT ABLE TO SPEAK.

As our readers are long aware, we do not belong and, written and printed, in reply to some calumnies, and the misunderstanding thereof is sought by individuals and by organizations. It is better than talk is the strongest effort at work, and every such effort is apparently small things may sometimes more than the house or world suspect.

One of the show windows of Z. C. M. I. has illustrations now of this very idea. Some successful persons exhibited samples of home manufacture, and the best prize gave their first order amounting to a few hundred dollars, part of which we engaged as above. It may and seems to interest the rest; to look at those goods, it is every patriot's duty to see that he is bought when needed by home of kept.

An authority on the cotton source in that twenty thousand children are engaged in the Territory annually for an overdressed and inexperienced, little lots, many of whom are expended in industry that has to be imported. As the same time if the manufacturers is patronized investment, spry women and girls may go to their factories in the situation. Their supply ego at the moment, look at the goods and ask for them when you can!

SUCH AND ABOUT NOTHING.

To Governor Wolcott Colorado ending his short term of official life has given more notoriety than usually falls to the lot of the ordinary executive of any of the states of the great Union. Everybody remembers the famous "Shoot to the Bristow" speech in defense of silver, and of still more recent notoriety is his open invitation addressed to the proposed delegation of mining men with Mugwus. And now, following these has come the Denver police war, in which the gentleman has played the conspicuous part and which for a time has threatened to result in real and sanguinary slaughter.

The causes that led up to the labor difficulty are not the governor cooled several occurrences of the fire and police force, it is said for political reasons. In June of last year the city H. Phelps was removed because he angered Governor Waite materials, by pressing an alleged gambler. This case went to the supreme court, which decided that no interests could be affected for political purposes. When a short time ago the governor removed Messrs Orr and D. J. Mullin, who were accused of protecting the gambling dens, they, having obtained an injunction from the district court restraining him from using force, remained in possession of their offices, using the entire police force and creating in deputies with rifles to resist the militia if necessary. The national guard was called out and the governor even applied for the aid of the Federal troops. The militia planted their guns on the sidewalks near the city hall and the streets were cleared for miles. The citizens gathered round the prospective battle field and refused to be driven away. It is thought there were in the crowd enough sympathizers with the sacred gambling institution to disorder the troops and take the warlike officers.

No bloodshed ensued, however, and at last reports the governor has agreed to submit the case to the supreme court and abide by its decision. He thinks his cause is just, and he expects to win in the legal arena the victory which the state troops were unable to gain for the new commissioners by a show of force. In the meantime Denver is blessed with two sets of chiefs in three departments and suffers from the confusion resulting from such a state of affairs.

He title to credit upon his wisdom or the folly of the course pursued by the governor in this matter. His motives may have been too very low, but no course were some of a crown. Such high-handed transgressions is a purely local and moral affair entitles him to redress. Even if he has not transgressed the laws of the state, he has written his own sentence in huge and glaring phrase. His sort of men ought never to have the power ordering or control of bayonets and gunpowder. It is bad enough when made resort to violence for a trifling cause. How infinitely worse when the dogs of war are let slip by those whose high oath is, and whose chief concern should be, to preserve the peace and protect human lives!

THE ESTRAY LAW.

The attention of the readers of the News is called to the estray law, passed at the late session of the Legislature, and printed on another page of this issue. It is one of the most important measures of the session, at least in the importance of an act which pends upon a number of people who will be affected by it. It is a bill of considerable of many little intricacies in the usual estray, and to by so much the more objectionable. But it is believed to be an improvement on the old one, and it might to have a bit look. We will have another and a better Legislature one of these days, and the incongruities and failings which in this time and have occurred in the remedies for cases to be forthcoming supplied with additions.

BRIGHTS BENEFITS.

Ex-Premier Rosebery, who is to continue holding a number of offices before the council in law, political science and history, in the Rhodes university, was lost for his best speech, and argues a San Francisco morning paper of the message. When the ex-Premier began the speech he intended to discourage and hold the world not as pessimist, and the pessimist proved necessary to wisdom in our calamity was seen. But the morning paper got a newspaper who took the distinctness and it was printed, in an other and taking great an opportunity to revise it, for the palpable reason that if he had been he no doubt would have endeavored to present the publication. If this is robbery, the business of the dead will go still more unchecked in the New York World, which was published at a distance of 1,000 miles each hours than for delivered the morning following its delivery.

At the meeting of the social science the ex-Premier at venue and with a pipe which showed said he was far from being pressed with seeing his remarks in print. Possibly of what has appeared in the San Francisco paper on such "Much pleasantness not revealed by the author, are sure to be full of mischief and are misleading to those who read them." He also remarked "If one of our young men should have pretty sentiment themselves over the occasion, what shall we do with it? Cremation?" It is a pleasant idea that never thought of before, and I have never felt quite sure how to deal with it. Perhaps, in view of our economy generally, I ought to offer the suggestion, which will be perhaps as good as I am competent to act that what belongs to them. That will answer all the requirements in my mind." He added: "I have a much an admiration of how because appeal as to think that good humor would be produced on the reading of them, but such property is there to be taken in value?"

For the sake of argument, it may be admitted that the act of the papers in publishing the letters was a piece of marked discourtesy to the author, and that it might be unpleasant to have under extraordinary circumstances, which do not appear to exist in this case. But when the ex-President, experienced lawyer and public man though he is, alleges his due to intellectual ownership of utterances made in the midst of a public meeting, he sets up a rather remarkable claim, and one that will not be treated as of any value in this country. "Such property as it is there" may have been in the author's before he spoke; but when he gave his views out to the audience and invited people, among whom was the stenographer, they became the property of the listeners for any lawful use.

The rule laid down by Mr. Harrison as to exclusive ownership of expressions made by an author in delivery is not a very dangerous one in this country. He says that an "author" or, at least, is "entitled" to the reading yet the art of stenography has rendered such protection in practice that the reasons are too to use the report was verbatim. If it is interesting to the reader, were not the same words equally as interesting to the author himself? If they did are Mr. Harrison's private property, might not one who chose to disseminate in the school essentials or beautiful sentiments lay the same claim and demand the same protection to the property? When expressions, whether proper, misleading, or worse, are made in the hearing of others, they are no longer the property of the speaker exclusively, but having been given to the world as it were, may be lawfully dealt with by others. The San Francisco paper's and the New York World's publication of the lecture may lack the courtesy to the ex-President, but certainly there was no stealing of anything from him. He had given it away before the news paper got it.

Interesting and vigorous with the right-place ringing Western sentiment on the subject, was the speech of Hon. Joseph L. Rawlins, Utah's Delegate in Congress, delivered in the House of Representatives on Wednesday and Thursday, February 14 and 15, on the bill still concerning the coinage of silver dollars held in the treasury—latter known as the seigniorage bill—which has since passed both houses of Congress. The speech comes in pamphlet form, in only eight pages in length, but is meaty and forceful in every line.

A SOUTHERN dispatch of certainly is authority for the statement that the negroes in the South are increasing much more rapidly than the whites. Official statistics informs the same fact; and there is much gentlemen to the party recently represented by a model man in a public address. "It has been a question what the whites are going to do with the nigger, but the time is coming when the question will be 'what is the nigger going to do with the white?'"

A [illegible] begins to report from Lexington, Ores. The late Hermiston, of a set given left $10 to the local Congregational church, provided they really never engage the services of a minister who wife a mistress. The church has just voted unanimously to reject the gift.

It is now [illegible] that the school of Dodd Grove in [illegible] of eight [illegible] dollars for year that [illegible] English [illegible]. It is interesting to know that at Enough is [illegible] and [illegible] Fair is not always worthless, even in [illegible] days.

Dr. Parkhurst is, for many [illegible] and [illegible] was [illegible] the Bible [illegible] of wife and [illegible] in New York city, [illegible] in the [illegible] of an [illegible] [illegible] Baptist [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] Parkhurst.

The Czar's [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]