DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Tuesday, March 24, 1896.

The Deseret Evening News is published every evening except Sundays, at 10 o'clock p. m., and delivered to city subscribers at 5:30 p. m.

Price, $1.00 per month.

The Deseret News Weekly is published every Friday at the following rates:

The Deseret Weekly is dispatched from the publication office on Friday afternoon.

Subscribers changing their place of residence should always give the number of their last postal card address.

The News is on sale at the principal Utah News Stands and on all passenger trains running out of Salt Lake City.

Communications should be addressed to the Deseret News Publication Office.

Telephone 506.

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 6th, 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 NEW RAILROADS.

The giving of the Old Fort Square, for depot purposes, to the Deep Creek and Los Angeles railways, on certain conditions by the said railways to be complied with, presupposes the granting of rights of way as necessary streets leading to the proposed depot. The City Council's prompt and magnanimous action in the matter first referred to is not to be regarded as intending that delays and doubts are to hamper the granting of a franchise; a depot which can only be reached by balloon or by subway is robbed of the great part of its value—in this part of the world it would be quite useless. To render the gift applicable in the intended and legitimate sense, the Council should with equal promptitude pass the ancillary ordinance, permitting the railways the proper use of the necessary streets. This done, there will be no excuse that the city authorities need feel bound to recognize in case there is a failure on the part of the railways to comply with the conditions of the agreement. If good faith is exacted on the one side it should be readily extended on the other.

For ourselves, we have no doubt that the railways in be benefited by the gift referred to means to fulfil literally their part of the contract and to give realization to the hopes of their friends. Some people are so unreasonable as to expect that dirt should be flying within a week of incorporation and that the signing of rights of way papers necessarily should imply that the line will be immediately made black with men and teams. Such people overlook the large amount of office work that is preliminary to great constructive enterprises, and forget that small field parties are the only possible evidences of outdoor activity that can be given for some weeks after the project is fairly and positively under way. It is only right to bear these things in mind in order that a judicious earth may be placed upon the natural impatience of the community to see these works in fleshly progress. Their promoters are doing all that does seem to be business for opening of tangible operations, and the News is in a position to declare that everything is running as smoothly as the fondest friend could desire.

LAST LEGISLATIVE DAY.

Several members of the State House of Representatives have joined in the following request:

The ninetieth day of this session of the Legislature comes on Monday, April 6, and it would look like the appropriate time. Now as to whether the Saturday critical day be considered close enough, would you kindly advise us by giving expression to your views on this matter?

The Saturday sitting, that is, the eighty-ninth day, cannot be extended over the ninetieth day. Its session can be prolonged full up to the time of commencing the ninetieth legislative day—which bind it to the discretion of the Legislature to fix, so long as it comes within April 6th, of the time limit day prescribed by the Constitution. In other words, the session of the eighty-ninth day (we actually merge into the ninetieth, though the Union would have to show that the one ended and the other began.

The question, we understand, is raised partly on the idea that the Legislature passed half a session on the ninetieth day, because it is Sunday. This idea is not correct. Sundays count as a legislative day, and the Legislature can hold a session on that day if it desires to do so. The difficulty could only remain to extending over the ninetieth, for the session of the latter can be held on Sunday—in fact will have to be, if it is to be held at all; and its duration is not necessarily limited to midnight on that day. There are instances in legislative proceedings in Utah where the final session in the last day has run over several days, for adjournment having to be postponed to bring the legislative day to a close. It is a legislative fiction which, while legal enough, might not be to be resorted to save in extreme cases—it is a custom more honored in the breach than the observance.

INJUSTICE TO THE INDIANS.

It is a thought which grows with continuance that the blame resting upon the two greatest civilized and enlightened nations for the justifiable discontent among their dependencies is because of the power with which those governments invest their agents and the laxity with which responsibility is maintained. The peasantry of Ireland are landless drudges and the outrageous treatment to which they are at times subjected has been heard of so frequently that it fails to attract the attention which undoubtedly it would receive if one or a few cases were thoroughly and authentically reported up, by which it might appear that the agents of the crown were more or less to criminals with those who hold the legal but not the equitable title to the soil. In the manner, our government's Indian policy, while intended to be paternal and helpful, has in reality been the innocent cause of more of the outcrops of late years than anything else; this is the fault of those who have been entrusted with the responsibility of looking after the Indians, although the government itself cannot be entirely relieved from blame. By means of the system so long in vogue, good deeds on the part of the native Americans whose soil we have usurped are seldom heard of at the Indian bureau, while misconduct becomes an outrage and a misdemeanor a high crime.

In a letter to yesterday's Tribune from Virginia City, Nev., Dan De Quille speaks of old Johnson Miles, the noted Piute interpreter, who relishes more to his title of "the peacemaker" than to anything else. It is known that he has on several occasions averted what must have proved bloody and destructive uprisings, and once prevented a great war with the Bannocks; at the time of the great Messiah craze he traveled day and night for weeks preaching peace among the tribes that were preparing to go upon the warpath. He has given months and years of his time, has traveled thousands of miles at his own expense and saved the government millions of dollars, not to speak of having prevented the shedding of oceans of blood. He has, says the writer, worn himself out in journeys, pain and troubles in his capacity of peacemaker and is no longer able to work, therefore he thinks the government ought to make him a small allowance. He says so millions are appropriated to carry on wars against Indians that are out on the warpath; something should be given to a man who prevents such bloody and hostile outbreaks. The writer thinks the government might make a much worse use of its money than by giving poor, faithful old Johnson a few dollars, but he probably will never get a cent for anything he ever did in the times of Indian troubles. We are disposed to concur in this supposition, but it is a most shameful state of affairs; not because the old fellow is poor and needy, but because the nation is, according to every sense of justice and instinct of honor, deeply indebted to him.

NATIONS OBJECT TO WAR.

In Europe the position has for a long time been such that the great powers time and again apparently have had hairbreadth escapes from most terrible conflicts, and the equilibrium can be maintained only by the most skillful diplomatic manipulation. It is a mystery to many that the long-expected struggle with all its terrors has not already broken out. One explanation of the delay is found in the fact that the results would be so appalling, that every now living statesman shrinks from the duty of shouldering the responsibility of taking the first decisive step. Another explanation is also offered. As long as the millions of Europe find room enough to extend their conquests in other quarters, they will not attack one another. Hungry nations will not devour their own kind as long as they can find other game. Were the great principles are few and far between, they generally break out when the national existence is supposed to be threatened.

There is, however, another fact that generally is overlooked, but which nevertheless at present is very potent as a preserver of peace among civilized nations. The governments are no longer independent of the people they rule; they are checked at every step by enlightened public opinion, which is marked in the opposition among the masses of the people to a policy of force adventure, that outside of Russia and Turkey, it is doubtful whether any monarch would make against another except as a matter of defense. The glory of militarism is rapidly the exclusive property of parasitic aristocracy.

The fortunes expended more than ever before in the last quarter of a century, have not yielded the imperial powers the results they expected. The failure of the Russian campaign is a good illustration of the strength the tribes have shown during the last century. One of the means employed by Emperor William to prevent the outbreak of war was the enormous standing armies. A few instances may be mentioned in great detail of the significance of the system. In the Continental Review it is stated that million soldiers are now employed in bearing arms, and that the cost of the military establishments of Europe amounts to $1,000,000,000 annually. Of the men employed in the presentation of war only a small proportion are actually engaged in the business of war. The rest are employed in tilling the soil, in manufacturing, in commerce, in the professions, in the arts and sciences, in the service of the state, in the service of the church, in the service of the people. The soldiers are taken from the ranks of the laborers, the producers, the men who are the sinews of the nation