DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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FOR CUBAN LIBERTY.

With practical unanimity the United States House of Representatives has expressed its official sympathy with the cause of the Cuban revolutionists. The resolutions adopted, only two in number and very brief at that, declare that the Cuban struggle is a war waged for an independent one, as it is designated by the Spanish authorities, and while declaring neutrality express the opinion that the President of the United States should tender the "friendly offices" of the United States toward securing the independence of Cuba and Spain at the Antilles. This will surely be looked upon by the dons as a pill whose sugar-coating is not only exceeding thin but not up to the Dutch standard.

To reiterate somewhat, Spain holds the Cubans who are in arms against it to be simply outlaws; it will recognize them as no other belligerents, and the acts of its present captain-general fully carry out the temper of the government. To be asked, therefore, to join with us in securing independence for the island must, from their standpoint, be regarded as adding insult to injury. Of course the animosity at present existing between the two countries, and which for some months has been more in name than anything else, will now become merged into that diplomatic condition which always precedes a suspension of official intercourse altogether—strained relations; and just how far the strain will endure before a rupture occurs depends entirely upon what further tension it may still be brought to bear.

The House of Representatives undoubtedly expressed the views and desires of the great body of the American people, whose sympathy for the Cubans has at all times been so pronounced that the official action taken by the House yesterday became merely the popular echo, by no means the initiation of the subject. Spain is always disposed to be ugly when her toes are trodden upon or her interests assailed, and both at those are now violated upon her at once. She is a puerile nation at the best, one that has afforded the world the most striking example in existence of the downfall of a country whose sense of honor is so developed that it will repudiate a national debt and whose system of statecraft is simply a network of provisions. Spain's once splendid navy is now in the fifth class and its utter inability to carry on a war at home or abroad is illustrated in the first case by the prolonged and nearly successful contest which Don Carlos the pretender, with a handful of followers, made with the government forces some years ago, and the second is exemplified in the present attempts to suppress the Cuban uprising. Spain acting alone would scarcely be a menace to any candidate power, and to bluster up and make way faces at the single cost of all the Bishop's weeds of the globe is a performance which possesses some of the features of open bluff. It is now stated, however, that a set of understanding has been arrived at by Spain with Great Britain and of which an alliance looking to the aiding of the American eagle's wings may grow. This, if true, would lend considerable gravity to the situation and yet it can scarcely be believed that English statesmen are so willing to invite serious trouble that they will stand up with a bullet which they would have to keep internally and which could help them but very little at all.

TRIAL BY JURY.

The death penalty for murder was abolished in Michigan some time ago and the punishment for the infamous crime six years and a man was fully pardoned of that crime and the punishment had proceeded up to a few weeks ago, when the prisoner was released. Information of a conspiracy shortly had been brought to the board of pardons, showing that the man was not guilty of what the jury convicted him of. He is to be tried for those who bear the consequences of capital punishment, and their name, if not legion, is at least quite voluminous. If that kind of law had been in existence when the man was convicted he would have been dead and buried at least five years by this time, and the chances are that those who found out the exculpatory evidence in the behalf would not then have gone to such trouble, that he would have undertaken the terrible ordeal of an ignominious death and the agonizing suspense which would have attended to his name so long as it was not removed. That he is still alive and free to go and come, with no stain upon his character as the offense of which he was convicted and had undergone six years of expiation for is unknown, is the result of the abolishment referred to.

It is not merely an argument for the use of the rope of people spoken of, but is something of a comment upon the prevailing legal methods of civilized countries as well. Where Alfred the Great established the system of piering men's lives, liberties and fortunes in the hands of a court of their fellows, he did well for his day and age, and his intent was undoubtedly that of a philanthropic, progressive man; but that he foresaw what or even as nearly as he knew is another question. Of course he realized, as all investors do, that his work was largely experimental and that its shortcomings and inequalities would be regulated and adjusted after being tested in the crucible of experience. But the system, except in Utah alone we believe, remains exactly as he contributed to put it in operation; in this State the only difference is as to the number, and the reduced panels seem to give quite as good satisfaction as the old-fashioned kind, if not a little more. This gives rise to the question as to whether or not a still greater reduction would be beneficial. In the light of the Michigan case—which is far from being an isolated one—we are tempted to believe that a jury of three persons, educated, generally as well as in the law, who are known to be upright, unbiased and steadfast, human without being weak, and firm without being stubborn, would be more likely to give the double of a give case the careful consideration which the nature of the subject demands and render a judgment in accordance with its merits and demerits as measured by the facts and controlled by the law, than would twelve men of any other number taken at random from the body of the public. Certainly it is that relying on some kind of a panel used when a person's liberty can be taken away for years, his life preserved only by a recent change in the statutes, and all the while he be entirely guiltless of the charge upon which the punishment was based.

UNCERTAINTY REIGNS.

There is at present evident depression among the statesmen on the other side of the Atlantic. The nations are experiencing a period of unrest. They are close and jealous of each other and consequently easily offended. When individuals get dissatisfied with their conditions and become associated with a desire to obtain wealth speedily without actual labor, they are likely to indulge on various schemes for this purpose. As they watch the ebb and flow of their finances or the success of a few and the failure of others, they become nervous and irritable, now borne upward on the wings of hope and then thrown downward toward the pit of disappointment. Everything is out of joint. They easily take and give offense. This seems to be the condition of the nations, who find the development of their natural resources too slow for their ambition and consequently look around everywhere for an opportunity of selling the advantages of others. The game is being played at the sacrifice of national happiness and peace.

So far, the equilibrium has been maintained, but we do not see in the settlement that the balance may be upset by the slightest unfavorable impulse. Only recently, a few weeks since, by the unfriendliness of the president of the magnificent African republic was sought to cause the preparation for service of a fourteen-inch British squadron. A small Italian force is defeated in the unknown regions of the upper Nile, and the mother is looked upon as a contribution to calamity. It changed, as it may, the political complexion of Europe. This necessarily acts in the future, and the future knowledge that in almost anything unknown that may happen there lurks perhaps a new danger, is the element of unrest (if anything). Practical politicians are no better at present than to seem to look for or about because some of them sense impatience, as did Bismarck in his day, of placing the course of a country for any length of time mapped out quickly, with a strong hand, the ship in this course.

It is perfectly clear, however, that the greatest office will be made to preserve the peace. In Russia, the government certainly wishes that the peaceable economics shall take place while all the powers especially so, prefer tranquility. In Austria the aged sovereign has had one ambition, that of closing his days in peace. The monarchies in Europe, where the republican party is putting strong ideas in the people, do not show a desire to go to extremes. England needs a period of rest to bring the reforms so earnestly sought with any of her military rivals. It is certain, therefore, that there is no sentiment opposed, the present condition will continue, but that it may be an armed peace even as it is, is felt everywhere. The material interests of the world need a more favorable condition than that at present imposed by the many political anomalies. The human family needs a higher wisdom than man's.

LLOYD VS. ELLIOTT.

Judge Hirsel yesterday denied the contestants' fight from the Third municipal ward in favor of the former incumbent and later contestant, R. T. Lloyd, unseating the sitting member who had received the appointment by the present City Council, W. M. Elliott. The question of points and figures at all, and property so, although we may say in passing that the judge is of the same political faith as the loser of the fight—a Republican—while Mr. Lloyd is a Democrat.

It was an altogether low point of law that was raised in the case and upon which it was decided. Under the city charter the Council has the power of filling vacancies when occur; a vacancy took place in the previous Council through the death of Joseph M. Walsh, and it was filled by the appointment of Mr. Lloyd. Mr. Walsh had also been elected to the present Council but had not qualified, and the question was—Did the vacancy follow to the present term or expire with the last one? That is, would the term be considered a holdover from the last or a new one? In the former, the last Council's appointment would prevail, otherwise the new Council's appointee was entitled to the seat. The holding of Judge Hirsel is indicated by his decision, and it seems to be good logic as well as sound law.

THE MARRIAGE of ex-President Harrison yesterday suggests some thoughts as to presidential matrimony generally. The record shows that all but one of the Presidents—Buchanan—married. All but one—Cleveland—were married before they were elected President. Cleveland was the only President married in the White House. Two Presidents—Tyler and Fillmore—married twice. Six—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson and Filmore—married widows. Two married widows.

Another curious presidential coincidence is found in the fact that two Presidents—Jackson and J. Q. Adams—were born in the year 1767 and six—Tyler and Harrison—in 1841. Jackson succeeded Adams and Hayes followed Grant.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ills., was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St., San Francisco, well-to-do hope a dreadful cough, accompanying Consumption, tried without result everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which we have a supply, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

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Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. Gentle in their action yet thorough in their effects, they are especially adapted to the aged and infirm. Sold by druggists at 50 cts. per bottle, or one dollar per large bottle, or by mail on receipt of price, by Electric Bitters Co., Chicago. Ill. Electric Bitters are sold and used in Salt Lake City by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

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STAKE CONFERENCES.

APPOINTMENTS UNTIL OCTOBER, 1896.

1896.	Days.	1896.	Places.
April 11 and 12	Saturday and Sunday	July 11 and 12	Utah
April 18 and 19	Saturday and Sunday	July 11 and 12	Weber
April 25 and 26	Sunday and Monday	July 12 and 13	Oneida and Bear Lake Tooele
May 2 and 3	Saturday and Sunday	August 1 and 2	Juab and Wasatch
May 9 and 10	Sunday and Monday	August 1 and 3	Cache
May 9 and 10	Saturday and Sunday	August 8 and 9	Bear Lake
May 16 and 17	Sunday and Monday	August 8 and 10	Emery, Sevier and Uintah
May 16 and 17	Saturday and Sunday	August 15 and 16	San Luis, Sanpete and Utah Valley
May 23 and 24	Sunday and Monday	August 15 and 17	Morgan
May 23 and 24	Saturday and Sunday	August 22 and 23	San Juan, Sevier and Moroni
May 30 and 31	Sunday and Monday	August 22 and 24	Millard and Cedar
May 30 and June 1	Saturday and Sunday	August 29 and 30	Panguitch, Wayne and Sanpete
June 6 and 7	Saturday and Sunday	Sept. 5 and 6	Davis and Kanab
June 6 and 7	Sunday and Monday	Sept. 5 and 7	Parowan and St. John
June 13 and 14	Saturday and Sunday	Sept. 12 and 13	Bannock, St. George, Maricopa and St. Joseph
June 13 and 14	Sunday and Monday	Sept. 12 and 14	Cassia, Panguitch and Maricopa
June 20 and 21	Saturday and Sunday	Sept. 19 and 20	Beaver
June 27 and 28	Saturday and Sunday	Sept. 19 and 21	

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JOSEPH F. SMITH.

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Lease & Mackie, Managers.

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In the following Plays:

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Tuesday—"A PARISIAN ROMANCE."
Wednesday—"DICK DARLING."
Thursday—"THE VICAR OF BONDON, THE CHEVALIER."

PRICES—$1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c. Seating now at the box office.

NEXT ATTRACTION,

HOYT'S "A MILK WHITE FLAG."

Friday and Saturday, April 10 and 11. Matinee Saturday, April 11. Prices, $1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c.

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PRICES—25c, 75c and 50c. Matinee Saturday, 25c.

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Admission, 50c; Reserved Seats, 25c Extra; Matinee, 25c.

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The Prince Elmington & Kimberley Pianos are now open to the public at 66 South Main Street, under the management of Kim Bros. Every instrument warranted for five years. Large reduction in prices of our Boston Upright Pianos.

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