DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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TERMS: April 4, 1895.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-fifth 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 5th, 1895.

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.

Special Conference Appointments.

There will be a meeting of the Sunday School Superintendency, with the Stake Superintendents (or their representatives) of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Associations, at President Woodruff's office, 10 East South Temple street, on Friday, April 5th, immediately after the close of the afternoon session of Conference. A prompt and full attendance is desired.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
MORON THATCHER,
General Superintendency.

Thursday, 4th—Relief Society Conference, Assembly Hall. Meetings commencing at 10 a. m., 2 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Friday, 5th—Scandinavian meeting in the Assembly Hall at 2 p. m.

Friday, 5th—General Priesthood meeting, in the Tabernacle at 7:30 p. m.

Sunday, 7th—German meeting, Assembly Hall, 2 p. m.

Sunday, 7th, Sunday School Union, Tabernacle, 7 p. m.

BRITAIN AS A DEBT COLLECTOR.

It is a question whether at last Great Britain has reached a point where she must abandon her policy of being a collector for her moneylenders. Might of comparatively small civilizations, the Venezuelan dispute presents this as its chief problem; and it is on this account that the United States has been given the diplomatic cash related in the dispatches of April 3rd. The historic attitude of Great Britain upon this point is well known, and is perfectly illustrated in her Egyptian policy, which yet may involve her with France. To a very large extent, British foreign relations, particularly with the smaller nations, are directed from Lombard street, the abode of the financiers, rather than from Downing street, the official home of the premier. When the money-lender does has more weight than any considerations of international justice, unless the nation chiefly concerned on the other side is able to take care of itself in armed conflict. In Egypt, the British government virtually seized the country to guarantee the payment of loans made by London financiers, and the action in the Venezuela case, as well as that of Nicaragua, portends a movement of the same character. The line may also include Honduras, which is now stated to owe its financial obligations and consequently is in an awkward condition.

In this situation, the intimation that Britain will collect the debts of her moneylenders by force raises a question of absorbing interest to the people of the United States, for if such a policy be carried out, there will be of necessity a seizure of territory by Britain, at least to the extent of creating a protectorate over the small republics whose borrowing propensity and opportunity has eventually sold them into bondage. Such an act would be in contravention of a long cherished and strongly supported doctrine in this country, and would be of a character that could easily arouse popular enthusiasm in favor of taking up the cause of the southern republics and forcing the invader from their borders. The possibilities, and even the probabilities of such an event give it immediate interest.

Taking into consideration the sentiment often expressed on behalf of the United States, and at times supported in vigorous form, that European powers shall not extend their control farther, especially upon the American continent, the information contained in Mr. Bayard that the British-Venezuelan dispute is not any business of the United States, can be regarded as nothing less than a rude, however diplomatic one, to the language used. It is not sufficient now to whose say spirited war talking, and plenty of enthusiasts may continue English diplomacy in that it will be unwise to meddle their shoulders, but if he is not, we fondly assume the matter as he as suggested in his notes to the southern republics, it is hard to see how the latter can be left to their fate without this government being greatly humiliated.

This whole business of government collection of debts to private bankers is, however, getting out of date, though to give a full opinion on the policy possibly may require argument of a violent character. It is in line with the ancient practice of imprisoning for debt, which, however good will effective it might have been, still is not in accord with modern ideas. According to these, if capitalists desire to lend money to foreign nations, the risks should be taken fully, and if compelled to work out the debt in Egypt or elsewhere, and as the authorities must do if the British policy is pursued to a finish. Finance who will be done in the present case may be pretty hard to say just now, but in view of prevailing sentiment and past precedents in European history, it is safe to assume that, notwithstanding her time-honored policy, Britain may most tender her position as a foreign collector of debts.

GOOD TIME TO BUY CUBA.

The latest reports from Cuba indicate that the revolution has grown to large proportions. A majority of the population in several districts sympathize with the movement and at least one revolutionary chief is reported to have gone and a decisive victory over a new force of Spaniards. The home government has now interesting itself in Cuban affairs to the extent of sending Captain General Martinez Campos, who recently put down the Spanish war in Catalonia, from itself under the necessity of supporting Martinez Campos in the hard and instructing General Martinez Campos, as the chief commander of the forces, to begin a vigorous campaign.

The revolutionists themselves express the opinion that Cuba's lot will not be the Cubanos wrongly, before the recipe of which the Spanish troops, commissioned to the Cuban colonies, will fall. Money will be terrible disease attack the ranks, but little success against the rebels can be anticipated. Times, thoroughly acquainted with the topography of the country, will be in a position to worry and harass the government troops in every possible way and then retreat to their mountain fastnesses, only to burst forth again where least expected, always attacking and never waiting long enough to be attacked themselves. Warfare, always difficult in mountainous regions, is doubly so when opposition joins the cause of the enemy, and it is lately possible that Spain will have all the can do to prevent to maintain her supremacy in the island.

Under the circumstances the suggestion is made that the United States step in and offer to buy the island. Several times before such a proposition has been laid before the Spanish government by its citizens. At present, perhaps, Spain would be willing to part with the gem in her crown provided an equivalent in cash could be obtained. In 1845 $100,000,000 was suggested as a reasonable purchase price, but this Mexico after some hesitation allowed the proposition to stop.

Spain, at present, is in somewhat straightened circumstances. As attempt to raise a loan proved unsuccessful both in London and Paris. The Republican factions is threatening an uprising at home, and the Carlists already have money to debtor nations, the latter cannot be taken fully, and is supposed to work out the debt in Egypt or elsewhere, and as the authorities must do if the British policy is pursued to a finish. Finance who will be done in the present case may be pretty hard to say just now, but in view of prevailing sentiment and past precedents in European history, it is safe to assume that, notwithstanding her time-honored policy, Britain may most tender her position as a foreign collector of debts.

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THEY HAVE FAILED, TOO.

There is lots of good work for publicists in this country, free of intrigue in official quarters and a great deal of boiling of public magazines. In very many instances those who have started in a spirited support of the people have regained public office as a preliminary. We have had some of the same case in Utah of late years, and have got some new. Other cities are thinking pitifully, some of them even worse than we are. To all intents, of late and other cities, the mere change from one party to another, in the hope of securing good government, and in many instances has succeeded, other than the same brains which broaded, plans and in the conditions to which the problems of the day, there is absolutely nothing worse and worse. But do not that there are other water than Utah. Utah's charge of corrupt government and is extraordinarily notorious the fact that many politicians who have failed, and yet have sufficient to procure the nominations, are continuing the cry. Samuel Davis, who, as an Iron Colonel leader, and who, since Iron Colonel leader, and who, since Iron Colonel leader, and who, since