

DESERT EVENING NEWS
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THE DESERT NEWS CO.
PUBLISHED BY HENRY H. HARRIS, PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE
The Sixty-first Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints...

WILLIAM WOODRUFF,
Governor of the Territory.

Special - It has been desired to
enable to give visitors to Conference
an opportunity to enjoy a musical feast...

DANIEL H. WELLS.

On Sunday, March 25, at 12 o'clock
p. m. the funeral services under the
sacred banner of Conductor Daniel
H. Wells will be held at the Tabernacle
in this city.

Daniel Hamner Wells was the son
of Daniel and Catherine Clapham
Wells and was born in Franklin, Georgia
County, New York, October 27, 1814.

Brother Wells took an active part
in the organization of the professional
study of law, and was elected to the
first Legislative Council and appointed
as State Attorney, and was also
elected Major General of the Nevada
Legion, the State militia, by the
General Assembly May 26, 1849.

These Indian campaigns were
conducted with great military skill and
success, and cost a great deal of money;
men, munitions and provisions having
to be largely furnished from Salt Lake
City and the north.

On the 25th of January, 1857, Brother
Wells was appointed Second Counselor
to President Brigham Young, filling
the vacancy occasioned by the death
of President Josiah M. Grant.

On the 25th of October, 1851, President
Wells was appointed as a special
agent in charge of collecting a special
assessment for the purpose of
maintaining the Utah Territory...

looked for their meeting in violation of
a solemn compact, that this startling
development of the movement was to be
in the life with the Latter-day Saints...

When the city was evacuated he
was one of the last to leave, and being
left alone by the enemy's soldiers...

Brother Wells rode with and lighted
a one-horse tuggy to reach the main
body of the so-called "Mormons,"
that today might be immediately
expelled from Nauvoo.

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successful, and he pointed that the
attempt should be made. In spite of
the claim of the prosecution that this
was a charge of murder in the first de-
gree, Judge Nelson was convinced
within all the circumstances, including
the fact that the defendant was
Mayor of the city, and to the surprise
of the public, commonly in receipt of
a salary of \$3,000, the prosecution
demanding half a million, and
the prisoner was released. The whole
charge, of course, fell to the ground,
and there was not the slightest foundation
for it in fact.

In the summer of 1851 he was placed
in charge of a company to visit and
organize the newly started settlement
in Astoria. While crossing the Colum-
bia River at Lewis Ferry, the boat,
containing his traveling wagon and
outfit and a number of the party,
was captured and thrown
into the rushing and turbulent
stream. He was rescued by the
rescue boat, but though slightly
injured, he was not seriously
hurt, and was taken to the
city of Astoria, where he
was well cared for, and
soon returned to his
home in Salt Lake City.

His position as the first President
of the Territory was assumed until the
death of President Young, August 28, 1877.
The "Eureka" Agency was created
by the President, Brother Wells
was appointed a Counselor in that
Territory, and held the place until his
death. In 1854 he went on a mission to
England, and presided over the branch
in Liverpool, visiting various parts of
the island, including the great and
imposing city of London. He returned
to Utah in the fall of 1855, and in 1859
took charge of the Endowment House,
where he ministered to the sacred
rites for the living and the dead. For
many years, in February, 1859, he was
elected Mayor of Salt Lake City. He
was re-elected successively until 1876.
The first session on which women
exercised the elective franchise in
Utah was on the 11th of February,
1870, when they cast their ballots for
D. H. Wells for Mayor and for the
other members of the City Council.

In 1872 he was one of the prime
movers in starting the gas works in
this city, in which he largely invested
and which have been successful to the
present day.

At the general election on August
10, 1874, when a Delegate to Congress
was to be elected for the territory, he
was nominated as the "Liberal" candi-
diate, in opposition to Han, George
C. Cannon, and the U. S. Marshal,
General Maxwell, attempted to take
control of the election. No trouble
occurred except at the Utah precinct,
the polling place for which was at the
City Hall. Here a large number of
armed deputy marshals with a mob of
"liberals" interfered with the police
in their efforts to preserve the peace.
Some arrests being made by the police,
they were in turn arrested by deputy
marshals, and escorted to the High
Court building. The mob then
attempted to keep down the front,
he was set upon by the mob, brutally
struck and his coat nearly torn from
his back. The police came to his
rescue, the mob withdrew back, and
the Mayor appeared in the balcony,
and with a calm and collected manner
he read the riot act and commanded
the police to disperse the crowd. This
was done at the expense of some valuable
horses, but was effectual, and the
Mayor and police held their places and
vindicated the law. He was, next
morning, arrested, and put under
lock and key. The Chief of Police
and several of his officers were also
arrested, but the whole matter was
dropped, and it was everywhere
acknowledged that the city officials
simply did their duty, and that Mayor
Wells had sustained the dignity of
his office and prevented the serious
outrage desired by those who provoked
the disturbance, to be used for political
purposes.

When on March 11, 1875, President
Young was sent to the Penitentiary
for constant of court in not
complying with an absurd order by
Judge McKean, President Wells
consulted him and stayed with him
until he released his imprisonment,
however, he did not stay for Judge
McKean but his official term for this
act of tyrannical folly.

In 1879 Brother Wells again saw the
inside of the Penitentiary, his time
being improved himself for constant
of court in refusing to discuss the
sect and secret rites of the Endowment
House. As a witness in the
Miles polygamy case on May 2nd, he
was interrogated by the Prosecuting
Attorney in relation to clothing worn
in some occasions. His declaration
in answer, he was threatened to the
sanctity of the Mormon, and next day
being called to appear and questioned
again, he replied:

"I desired to answer that question
yesterday, and do so today, because I
am under moral and sacred obligations
to do so, and, as it is, I believe, to
the honor of the cause, I will do so.
Brother, my country is not my religion."

This was a clear exhibition of the
character of the man. Not for worlds
would he swerve from that position.
He was sentenced by a fine of a hun-
dred dollars and imprisonment for two
days. He paid the penalty and his
loyalty to his cause was made manifest
to the world. He was elected to the
Penitentiary by a procession, hastily
but thoroughly organized, consisting of
about 10,000 people with banners,

banners, flags and signs of rejoicing,
one of the most remarkable gatherings
and demonstrations of respect ever wit-
nessed in this country. An immense
and general meeting was consequently
held in the Tabernacle, where appropri-
ate speeches were made.

In December, 1874, Conductor Wells
crossed the ocean again and proceeded
to his country. An immense
and general meeting was consequently
held in the Tabernacle, where appropri-
ate speeches were made.

When the Mardi Temple was con-
templated and intended for was opposed
by the city. He was in receipt of
money from the temple, and was in
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was in receipt of money from the temple.

Brother Wells was a man of great
power and energy, and was a man of
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There is something more than the
question of colonial rights in issue, but
between the Newfoundland people and
the Imperial government of England.
This is the fact that France is also in-
volved, and France and England,
under existing circumstances, are pecu-
liarly situated. Opinions of the ques-
tion that France is also involved, and
there is the repeated alliance of Russia
and France, coming now to complete
realities.

Local history wants to correct the
Newfoundlanders into a certain line
of legislation, so as to facilitate Eng-
land's treaty rights with France.
Newfoundland has steadily refused to
be guided by the Conservative Minis-
try. Will arms be resorted to in the
past of England, to compel the unfor-
tunate fishermen to give up? Not
likely. The people of England remem-
ber the rights of colonial government,
and that it is not just policy in his
present precarious situation.

Newfoundland is not a part of the
Dominion of Canada. It is an inde-
pendent British colony. It refused to
enter the Canadian confederacy
in 1870. It is a separate
colony, and its fisheries, France has
had certain treaty fishing rights on the
banks of Newfoundland, from time
immemorial, and the present trouble
has arisen from an alleged violation of
these rights. The dispute arose in the
spring of 1895, and was settled by the
British, but as a matter of course, the
former country is not recognized by
France, except as a British possession;
France will look to England entirely
for a settlement of this matter.

There is another particular which
deserves to be mentioned. A strong
feeling for annexation with the
United States exists among the people
of Newfoundland, and should they
unanimously to express themselves, it
would lead to a definite issue between
two countries.

Newfoundland is an island, triangle
in shape, 115,370 acres in length, 200
in breadth and 1,000 miles in circum-
ference. The area is 45,200 square miles, and
its population in 1897 was 107,400.
Nearly its residence in English's
dominion is proved to be the belief
that the time is ripe to make a demand
for annexation to the United States
England cannot afford to quarrel with
France at any price, and perhaps the
fishermen know this.

The annual shareholders meeting of
the Western Shovel and Dry Goods Co.
of 51 and 53 Main Street, for the election
of officers for the ensuing year, will
take place at their office, on April 7,
1901, at 7 p. m.

A slight cold, if neglected, often
attacks the brain. It is the most danger-
ous disease one can contract. It is
often fatal. It is the most danger-
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WESTERN SHOVEL AND DRY GOODS CO.
51 and 53 Main Street.

W. S. CLEVELAND'S
GREAT, BIG, CONSOLIDATED
MINSTRELS!
Elaborate scenic effects!
EVERYTHING NEW AND NOVEL!
DON'T MISS IT!

IT IS WELL KNOWN TO OUR REGULAR CUSTOMERS
That when this institution advertises a
SPECIAL SALE
IT MEANS JUST WHAT IT SAYS!!!

MARCH 23rd
AND FOLLOWING DAYS.
The Ladies will be glad to surrender the heavy
garments of Winter for
Muslin Underwear,
Particularly when this can be bought for
less than they can make it up.

SEE THE PRICES!
CHEMISES.
Our Sale Price, 50c. Regular Price, 75c.
50c. " 85c. " 1.25
" 1.25 " 1.50
" 1.50 " 1.75

WHITE SKIRTS.
Our Sale Price, 50c. Regular Price, 75c.
50c. " 85c. " 1.25
" 1.25 " 1.50
" 1.50 " 1.75

LADIES' FINE KID GLOVES.
Our Sale Price, 50c. Regular Price, 75c.
50c. " 85c. " 1.25
" 1.25 " 1.50
" 1.50 " 1.75

JUST ARRIVED!
We have been looking every hour for a line
of the NEW ENGLISH WASH FABRIC
" KORAH MOIRE "
We are now prepared to give them away for the
second year!

ECLIPSE! * * * FIRST SOUTH * * * ECLIPSE!

COHN BROS
EASTER ATTRACTIONS!
Street and Carriage Parasols.
Wash Dress Goods.

COHN BROS
Our Hosiery Department
Our Cloak Department
Our Dress Goods Department