DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Saturday, March 14, 1896.

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All communications should be addressed to

Deseret News Publishing Co.

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 4th, 1896.

The officers and members of the Church generally are cordially invited to attend the sittings of the Conference.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,

REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS.

Teachers of ethics, of modern institutions, seem to incline to the view that moral training is conducted on wrong principles, unless the subject is taught to love virtue for its own sake and shun vice for a similar reason. Appeals to the consequences, good or bad, are considered as lowering the ideal and consequently neutralizing the effects. According to this, every representation of God as a personality who deals out rewards for obedience and punishments for disobedience is wrong, the Supreme Ruler not being capable, morally, of offering "bribes" or manifesting the "vindictive spirit of hate."

There is but little truth in this view. Throughout the revealed word of the Almighty, the lesson is taught by means of history, by biography, by precept, that the consequences of obedience to God's laws are rewards both temporal and eternal, while disobedience brings punishments. But they are not held up in the light of bribes or vindictiveness. They are set forth as the natural results of man's conduct. In many instances the true connection between the act and its result is as plainly discernible as that between a well unlocked cause and its effect. When, for instance, as in the case of ancient Israel, honor paid to parents brings longevity in the land of promise to the people; or when fidelity is followed by war and devastation in the country, the causes are easily traced. Nor is it difficult to understand why faith in God should bring peace and joy and happiness, or why the fruit of disbelief should be the opposite. Today is but a step from yesterday on the interminable road toward future ages; tomorrow the journey will be continued; if the direction taken in the past is wrong, what else is the present and future likely to be?

In some instances, however, the connection between the act and its ultimate consequence is much less clear, though not less clearly or emphatically stated. Why should the sins of the antediluvians, consisting chiefly, it seems, in acts of violence and injustice, result in their destruction by a flood? Or the wickedness of the cities of the plain bring down fire from the sky? Why should the opposers of the Priesthood in the wilderness be swallowed up by the earth? All through the history of mankind, both sacred and secular, we find an apparent connection between the moral status of nations and great commotions in nature. No doubt many of them could be explained, were the laws of the universe clear to us, as they are to the divine mind, but even after this solution has been made, the fact remains that there can not be understood except on the supposition that there is a ruling intelligence who according to His own wisdom and power uses the phenomena of physical force of nature in the training of His children, as much as a human father in his limited sphere. He deals out rewards and punishments as means of encouragement and restraint. The "wages" of sin is death, and eternal life is the "gift" of God, is a scriptural and a philosophical view of the matter. To take an opposite view is to step dangerously near the ground of infidelity.

The manner in which the revealed word deals with the great principles of ethics science is worth while noting, because it gives the key to all concerning moral training. Revelation has long ago demonstrated the important fact that the character of a human being is largely influenced by that which the heart is most in love with. Its thoughts give a complexion to his life. In accordance with this fact we find that it is the habitual attention to truth that elevates the soul and brings it into a state of holiness.

Faith and affection are influenced and nourished by contemplation of truth and communion with the attributes that deserve our love. Now, the testimony of Jesus Himself is unmistakable by which the new life falls will result in obedience and this will bring ever stronger assurance. It is true, that even proper attention to things divine can be secured only as a gift of God, but it is a gift He will not withhold when sought in a humble spirit. The principles thus enunciated are the true foundation of all moral and spiritual training. They assert the free agency of man, and the natural consequences to him and eternity of his conduct; they emphasize the exercise of the Divine will in the salvation of the human family in a state of moral perfection.

AS TO SILVER.

Silver was up to 80 cents today, the highest it has reached for some weeks. Since it began the present upward tendency a short time ago, it once touched 79, but immediately receded and has since been from one cent a bar to two and a half cents lower, this being, however, on an average much higher than for any previous length of time since the repeal of the purchasing clauses of the Sherman law. But whether high or low, or at some middle range meaning neither—this being the case at present—the situation and its cause imparted thereby remain practically unchanged.

It has become a fetish that nothing can maintain a royal station in the field of commerce without being bolstered up at all points by the law, and with as much power it can go further and create royalty out of mediocrity. A piece of paper, otherwise entirely worthless, becomes all at once more precious than gold or silver through the mammoth wand of a legal fiat, and this causes many good and even well-informed people to claim that all money should be of paper, leaving the metals to take their alleged proper place in the field of merchandise. However this may be as to both the superior metal, the fact that varying quotations are heard every day goes to show that it has been very nearly uncomplicated in the case of one of them.

It is continually presented by those who are either not friendly to silver or do not give the subject close attention that that metal is not debased; that it is a full legal tender for all obligations public or private, and thus being equal to gold is not a proper subject for so much controversy. It should be remembered that a piece of paper not worth one cent, when issued by or conferred with the necessary words and various upon it, becomes immediately worth $10, $100, $1,000 or any other expressed sum, and is thus not only equal to gold but vastly superior to it. Erase the words and devices, whereby the backing of the government is withdrawn, and the paper is instantly debased and reduced a worthless thing again. So it is with silver; it does not maintain itself by reason of its inherent qualities, but only because the government issues it as money and becomes responsible for it. The metal itself does not change as bits, losing its valuable intrinsic qualities or deterioration as otherwise; in apparent use and fact as exemplified by the bullions only show that there is more of a demand for it at some times than at others, an advanced price indicating either that the demand is greater or the supply is unequal to the demand; a falling off in the figure of course indicates the opposite condition. It is a sad metal in the same position that wheat, pork, cotton and other commodities are in; it has no fixed and definite commercial value at all and is the creature of concomitant circumstances. Whether or not it that ever be restored to its former status is a vexed and very much disputed question, which it is reasonably certain will not be answered this year or next.

THE BICYCLE.

The NEWS has received the following communication on the bicycle question:

To the Editor:

A petition is being circulated praying the City Council to prohibit the riding of bicycles on the sidewalks within the Temple's area. As one of the residents in this city who use the bicycle as a business vehicle and by, I have a supposed right to offer in the premises which I hope would be endorsed heartily by all bicycle riders who may occasionally claim consideration at the hands of the Council. In the first place, I assume that within the pedestrian should be protected by the use of the sidewalks, the walk is for footpaths purposes, and no one should be regulated in a manner that would compel the great majority to suffer inconvenience, to attempt any of the sidewalks except those of the paved district, from the use of bicycles, there would some justification, would be limiting their service in a way that would not be so much to the greatest good. The streets and roadways, in defiance of law, this year people on the sidewalks in the Salt Lake City, is a source of jeopardy to the pedestrian, the right of pedestrians. The proper use of the bicycle on the sidewalks is no more of a jeopardy to the pedestrian than is the proper use of horse carts and wagons now in the streets. Infants in perambulators and invalids, aged and infirm, are not the only people who need the protection of the sidewalks. Those who are able to walk are entitled to the same protection, and there is no reason why the bicycle should be prohibited from the streets. There are many months in the year during which bicycle riders do not use the streets at all, and they may be in fulfilment the law practically every day in the year, and thus be the means of saving a life or limb of those who, like a child, or a feeble and infirm, are there liable to be borne down. This fact alone should be sufficient to silence the complaints of those who claim to have the right of the sidewalks.

There are now in use in Salt Lake City and more than three thousand bicycles, and one of the large number of riders perhaps not more than one hundred place the bicycle in any property whatever. I now suggest that for the control of the use handed the Council institute a system of licenses, which will make it necessary for any rider to use the sidewalks who has not registered his wheel, with the city and procured a number, which he should be required to attach to the rear of his machine, the number should be seen and read by the pedestrian. Supposing that for such a license a fee of fifty cents were charged, the city would realize not less than a thousand dollars, which would amply pay for the recording and all necessary expenses. Under such an arrangement it would be an easy matter to run the offenders off the walks. Speaking for myself I would willingly pay ten times fifty cents in preference to being deprived of the use of the walks.

Respectfully, C.

The NEWS is rather inclined to endorse the above suggestion. While the bicycle was simply a fad of the sporting class, there was nothing especially involved in the restraints placed upon them. The case is now entirely different, for the bicycle is becoming an all one of the necessities of civilization. In utility, under conditions where other equipments or vehicles could not be brought into play, it becomes so fully recognized that it is being made effective use of everywhere in the public service. The same brain who would ride a bicycle over a child or his wife, would be as likely to drive a livery rig pell-mell over a crossing and run down anybody that happened to be in its course, in fact he is doing it with all his great regularity. If the city will compel each rider to tag the wheel with a number that will identify him at a distance, it seems to us that he would be under far less dangerous restraint on a bicycle than any other shape he is likely to carry on his performances.

HISTORY'S INACCURACY.

After the greater part of a century has intervened, we are greatly informed that an event from which the civilized world has not yet ceased to smiling never occurred at all; the execution of Marshal Ney is the subject referred to. A press dispatch to today's NEWS states in substance that the author of a book entitled "Historical Doubts as to the Execution of Ney," has communicated the information that the bullets never struck the marshal at all; that he fell and otherwise simulated death, was carried away by friends and secretly conveyed to the United States, taking up his residence in North Carolina and living about three months after his death, which is alleged to have occurred in 1816. This theory is partly borne out by the fact otherwise obtained that there was a person of that name who followed that occupation at the time and in the place spoken of; the only question remaining then is that of identity.

It is gratifying to all who abhor injustice to be informed even at this late day that the cause of their detestation never had a real existence, no matter whether such information be true or false; because for the time being it is a relief to the mind to even shelve the hope that it is true. And yet it is not a fallowed delight either, to matter if it reaches beyond all cavil that it is true. It makes history, even modern history, so apocryphal regarding events which do not stand out clear as the sun at noon-day that students can only be given for the sake of concurrent harmony; indeed, some things which were deemed beyond the pale of reasonable questioning may be surrounded with this atmosphere of subtlety and upon such investigation as may be had be some utter impossibilities if not improbabilities. If so much can be said of history which was contemporaneous with our immediate ancestors, what shall be said of that more remote? When once the door is closed to speculation, at what point can we safely say it will be closed?

Going back but one step further, we have the recently revealed mystery of Byron's relations to oral with, and numerous novel circumstances; another step takes us to the mysterious mission of Roger Williams's day; a little further along we have the question of authenticity of Shakespeare's works before us, these being presented to us the results of modern innocuous chiefly by the glamor with which the author surrounds the name; and so on back to the time when man first began to immortalize important events by penning them along to succeeding generations by means of written or engraved words or symbols. We know that historians do not agree concerning many of the statements contained of ancient and even recent days; and with so much left to the reader's conjecture he can—indeed it is—but be a little.

How do we know that Brutus and Cassius stabbed Julius Cæsar to death in the temple? Or, being assured of this, how are we to be sure we have that the act was the culmination of a political murder, designed to rip in the bud another conspiracy to Cæsar's fate? Why may not the killing have taken place pursuant to a warrant only issued out of a court of jurisdiction, or by reason of a decree of outlawry on the part of the state? Or, coming down to the more modern plan of defense, why may not the slayers have been insane at the time and their bloody work simply one of those lamentable outcrops where the operation of the law cannot reach? These are not idle questions by any means, in view of the dispatch spoken of, which once more leads us into looking upon those familiar occurrences of the past as some the time to have been as right on the sidewalk.

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THE BROOKLYN, published in this city, signalized the 29th of February by a material enlargement in its size and a corresponding improvement in all departments. Began early in the morning last fall, and distributed expected by most readers to suspect immediately after the bullets were sounded, the BROOKLYN has pleasantly surprised its patrons by not only surviving the cold winter, but also by developing new enterprise, growth and strength. At the commencement of its first half-year it comes up brighter and stronger than ever—a really lusty and lively weekly—and with internal evidences of wonted success and prosperity, which can be no less gratifying to Proprietor Taylor than to his many friends. Struggling newspapers with far greater pretensions than the BROOKLYN have ever made, probably not a dozen out of the book of this energetic publication. Its manager has shown that he knows not only how to keep it alive but how to make it pay.

ITALY'S PARTICULAR experience with bankruptcy dates back to the early agitating times the great Cæsar is conquering Gaul declared that nature empire to be "divided in three parts." In view of recent occurrences the rulers in the "Eternal city" have genuine cause to sigh for the famous tenth legion and cohort in the state which in the olden days made Roman valor feared in every land, and for the splendid generalship which met and overcame a foe many times as powerful as the tribes of the Appenines plateau.

THE ROSY MOUNTAIN Agriculist, No. 1, Vol. 1, bearing date of Salt Lake City, March 1, is at hand. It occupies twenty-four well-filled pages, containing much that will be of interest and benefit to farmers, truck growers, and stock raisers. W. M. Riley, this city, is manager, and the publication is to be issued on the 1st and 15th of each month.

IT IS HIGH or high fashion that Elizabeth Bisland Pennington never has had one story returned to her by a publisher. A Salt Lake lady writer known to the NEWS has never been greater than she never had a single one returned—not that it perhaps because she never sent any.

SEVERAL OF the so-called "devilish rum" bases to declare that they have not entered the presidential race for the purpose of hurting anybody's chances. The information is quite superfluous.

HAVE GENERAL BOOTH, of the Salvation Army, and his militant family ever thought seriously of the beauties of celibacy?

FOR A DULL EVENING.

IT PAYS.

It pays to wear a smiling face
And speak a cheerful word,
For it will make the sun shine
The children of our Dowry,
Because the sun is a good friend
Just to make our days sunny,
As we go on our journey
Making the sunny way.

It pays to make a worthy cause,
Be tempted to our own,
The good we do will come out true
A true and noble man.
It pays to be a good neighbor,
Oppressed with their cares,
And one who will help the needy
A piece of brightness share.

It pays to give a sitting room
To every earnest truth,
To listen with patience
Unto the sad sufferings,
Their woes and sad trials,
The good we do will come out true
Like sunshine on a day.
It pays to make the heart
And the world happy.

ABSENT OF THE TIMES.

Traveler (in the west)—"Those Indians are more or less civilized, are they not?"

Native—"Civilized? Why, the medicine man is treating six cases of appendicitis!"—Puck.

Husband—The new Rosetgen rays will save you time and money, my dear.

Wife—Why, how, pray?

Husband—Why, it will do to be had and find out what he will pay you to go up and go through my trousers pockets.

She—I hope you are prepared for the worst.

Sue—Yes I cannot consent to marry you; please do not ask me!—Women's Weekly.

"I'd like to hear you play the violin, Mr. Tillinghast." "As a seven-year-old young Tillinghast, who was entertaining the guests."

"Do you play the violin, Tommy?"

"Then pass must be mistaken. I heard him tell mamma that you played second fiddle at seven."—Detroit Free Press.

Flynt—What's the matter, old fellow? Looks coughed?—Got a frog in my throat.

Flynt (sympathetically)—Take some water.

Gosh—You can't drown me in a frog in a water.—Life.

"Yes," said the girl who enjoys, "it is one of the best autographs I have in my collection."

"Did you say you were it is genuine?" asked her friend.

"Positive. I cut it with my own hands from a note in which he said he loved me."—Tit-Bits.

High Flyer—Oh, the bicycle is too comfy! You must take it back to the bicycle!

Vaso—O, that's all right, miss. Since my master is engaged to you, he has been wont to get things on credit.—Fliegende Blatter.

Little Bobbie had run across the road to make his usual call upon Aunt Jessie, and she, as usual, gave him a dime, saying: "Oh, my! I smell apples, Bobbie!"

"I should think you might, dear, there is a pie in parlor."

"But I smell whole apples."—Youth's Companion.

YOUR body is hungry for fat; you are living from hand to mouth—SCOTT'S EMULSION

THIS WEEK

We will swing into the spring business with an enormous stock of new, bright spring merchandise when the ruling prices will be fixed for spring. Our scale will regulate the market, for we are the makers of price lists for the community. There is mirrored in the stock here now the brightest glitter that the looms have produced. To the intelligent buyer the display here this week will have a deeper meaning than the eye pleasing decorations carry.

SILKS.

Now the high mark is reached. The pieces have been jammed in and in until every bit of space is taken up. The distribution must begin at once. The preparations that have brought in such a stock have by a purpose the getting together of unexcelled opportunities for you.

Colored Dress Goods.

Miss a day at the Dress Goods' counter now and you miss the first sight of some of the prettiest stuffs that ever came this way.

Cotton Dress Stuffs.

What pleasant shopping along the hundred feet of counters and shelves piled high with dainties Cotton Creations from everywhere. If you have a cotton longing and fail to meet your expectations here, it's because you get bewildered with the beauties shown.

EMBROIDERIES.

Ask to see them in the new Linen Effects.

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

Have You Any Boys

Between five and seventy-five years of age? If you have, buy them a HOME MADE SUIT. We keep the best Cassimeres made in America, and make them up into Custom Suits, and keep in stock Ready Made Clothing.

Are any of your boys going prospecting for gold mines? If so, send them to us for their Blankets, our BLANKETS being MADE OF WOOL, are warmer than those made East from cotton and jute.

Do you need any FLANNELS or LINSEYS for underwear?

Buy PROVO MILLS' GOODS, they are the best.

CUTLER BROTHERS CO.,

Agents, 36 MAIN STREET, Salt Lake City

WANTS.

Twenty words (or a line) inserted under this heading, once for 10c, twice for 15c; one week for 50c; one month for 60c per line. No ad. taken for less than 10c. Words of more than 5 lines same proportionate rate. Advertise and get results.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UTAH-GRAND HAND STORE FOR big bargains. 165 Main. J. Dunbaugh.

FIVE OR TEN GOOD MILCH COWS; ALSO good country wagon and team. Address P. O. box 1.

A SUBSTITUTE LADY DESIRES A SITUATION to nurse, or to do housework. Address box W, Ar. Ex. office.

A GIRL BUT TO WORK ON FARM for board and remuneration. 1301 E 2 S st. Inquire between 7 and 8 o'clock.

HIGHEST PRICE FOR CLOTHING, Boots and Shoes. M. Salomon, 16 Exch. second floor.

P. J. MORAN—STEAM AND HOT WATER heating and ventilating apparatus. No. 3 West Second South.

THE FOLLOWING PRICES WILL BE paid in cash, to the M. S. Barnes Company, good strong rags, all for rag, sacks, bags, bottles, rubber boots, iron, metal, old paper, lead, copper, brass, etc., good trade.

SCANDIA ANTI-TRUST OFFICE, 10 Exch. high and good prices for second hand furniture.

A RELIABLE FOOT-FITTER, ALL KINDS of shoe repairing. Thoresen, 16 E. Second South.

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO sell our goods. Call Monday. Mason & Hyde, 75 Commercial street.

EVERYBODY TO BUY THE BEST ICE cream at Kenny's, 17 East Second South, Wholesale and retail.

A CONTEST BUT TO WORK OR FARM for board and remuneration. 1301 E 2 S st. Inquire between 7 and 8 o'clock.

A CYCLE OF GOOD COMMODITIES AT Templeton Hotel.

NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE, wagons, engine boilers, and all kinds of machinery. Utah Junk Co.

WILL PAY HIGHEST CASH PRICES for good gents' second hand clothing. Call or address 1 Exch. st. Mrs Cohen.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO work at home; $2 per day made easily and honorably; anyone who can read and write can do the work at home, in spare moments; nothing like it for profit; send 10c and take work; address D. A. Gray, Grand Rapids, Lyons, Mich.

WANTED—AN AGENT

IN EVERY BRANCH TO CARY BEER, and to be a representative in every town to keep a supply of goods to deal out, consisting of Beer, Ale, Porter, Wine, Whiskey, etc., etc., with expensive commission and perhaps an extra bonus. Give a trial at a reasonable expense. Address, Beer Co., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.

WALL PAPER IN A DOUBLE HOUSE, 3 rooms and hall, 25c per roll, cheaper not. Street Bros., 55 Main street.

HOUSES ON EAST AND EVANSTON farms in exchange for a property in Salt Lake, real estate, 5 N. Main st.

CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE TO BUY good and second hand goods. 20 East.

GOOD SECOND-HAND WAGONS FOR sale, cheap or trade, 57 Pierpont avenue.

CHECK YOUR COAT IN 16 E. SECOND South. Large or small parcels. Mr. Shaw & Co.

HOME MADE BREAD AND CAKES, cooked and black—Swedish, Lawrence's Crystal Bakery.

TWO HEAVY CLAY SLIDEBACK & CO. stock. N. J. Moore, 143 st.

OUR WORK AND PRICES SUIT. BOOKS repaired in neat style. Complete stock of paper, etc. Albert & Partridge, 70 State street.

WANTS.

Twenty words (or a line) inserted under this heading, once for 10c, twice for 15c; one week for 50c; one month for 60c per line. No ad. taken for less than 10c. Words of more than 5 lines same proportionate rate. Advertise and get results.

MUST BE SOLD.

A NICE 4 ROOM BRICK ON SIXTH East; a marvel a cash brick on East Third, and other houses on 13th South, near Main. All these properties have every convenience and are in splendid condition. They can be had for less than Eastern Kansas rates on easy terms. Make me an offer to take. C. M. Wells, Room 10 O'Brien Block.

TYPEWRITERS.

NEW "OK" HAS HOOD NO 1. R. S. Williams, agent, Commission building.

SEEDS.

THE LARGEST AND OLDEST SEED house in U. S. Tyler Wholesale Co.

SEEDS, SEEDS, F. S. FLOWER ON TRUE, 44 s garden. Sale our stock before going elsewhere. 160 Lake Venn Co. 30 W. 2nd S.

LAND FOR RENT

FIFTEEN ACRES OF FARMING AND Pasture to rent, at once. Inquire at John E. Massey, 32 State street.

FOR RENT.

MASQUERADE COSTUMES CAN BE had at Mrs. M. E. Mallard, 19 state.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT BRANSWICK HOUSE, adjoining Rooms, No. 20 Commercial street.

REPAIRING.

UTAH CLEANING & TAILORING CO. Cleaning, dyeing and repairing. Suits made to order. 164 Main. A. J. Hall, Supt.

TAILORING CLEANING AND REPAIRING. A. Anderson, 20 second south, E.

POPULAR WATCH MAKER, & JEWELER. Satisfaction guaranteed. 25 state.

H. G. CLARK, THE TAILOR, 10 EAST Second South. Cleaning, dyeing, repairing.

BICYCLES, GUNS, REPEATERS, PAPER cutters. Ask Dreyer, 167 Main.

BICYCLES AND TRUNKS. H. S. MEAR 40 E. Second, Fine tools. Practical machinist.

ALL KINDS OF WHITE SUITS FOR J. F. Lotts & Son's 17 Exch.

REMOVALS.

SHERMAN & HANER, GROCERS, TO 75 East Second south.

MONEY TO LOAN

GOOD 1 PER CENT INTEREST ON 10 years city real. R. S. Wood, 17 Main.

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