DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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All communications should be addressed to DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 505.

THE NEW BOND ISSUE.

As the NEWS has pointed out already, the extension of the city's borrowing capacity by special act of Congress is not an occasion for the municipality going into debt one dollar more than is required by urgent necessity. The fact that we had to get the special permission referred to should be of itself a warning to reduce the existing indebtedness as quickly as is consistent with present conditions, lest the city be drawn further into the vortex by extravagant mismanagement of its financial affairs, and virtual bankruptcy be the result. The people desire that the municipal program should be progressive; they also have given unmistakable expression of their will that it shall be freed from extravagance and jobbery, and be conducted upon lines of strict economy.

It is quite probable, now that the city's indebtedness can be legally augmented, that the Council will give early consideration to the subject of issuing more bonds. That there must be some issue, all who are acquainted with the situation will admit. The question is, How much more must we borrow now? and it would be well if the proposition could be laid before the taxpayers and an expression obtained therefrom from them, after free and fair discussion. The municipal Council needs all the light and wisdom it can get on this subject, that its acts may receive the endorsement of the people; for should it happen to go beyond what the public may regard as the proper line in the borrowing business, its members will be held up to everlasting obloquy as having been untrue to the trust reposed in them at a critical time. On the other hand, if its administration is to complete touch with the reform policy, even though it be unable to extricate the city from its financial embarrassment, its members will secure the undying gratitude of the people.

Every taxpayer has a right to inquire into the situation until it is thoroughly understood by him, and may freely discuss it and give expression to his opinions. In so doing he does not infringe upon any official prerogative, for officers are but representatives of the people, to do the will of the latter in legal form and order. It is proper, therefore, in a time like the present, that suggestions upon an absorbing topic should be offered and considered without prejudice, oversensitiveness or ill-will. No particular individual in the community possesses all the good ideas or human wisdom that may be brought to bear upon the subject, but by careful procedure the best may be gathered, and harmonious action result.

With the extended borrowing capacity of the city, bonds could be issued to more than $900,000 above those out at present, but to do so would be extreme folly, and in a short time would leave the municipality in a perfectly helpless condition. The only proper course is to reduce the issue to a minimum consistent with the city's needs. What these are can be easily determined, and it is doubtful whether there is necessity of borrowing, at present at any rate, more than a two-third of the full limit, or about $600,000 at the outside.

It may be suggested that an official estimate for the year has been made already, and that it indicates a necessity for going nearly to the full extent of the law. There can be, and is, a great difference of opinion from that view without questioning or assailing the integrity of the official estimate in slightest degree. For instance, the income from license is there estimated at $115,000—no amount larger than any previous year. But after proceeding five months farther into 1894 and getting a clear view of the business situation, what thoughtful business men, whose views have not been obscured by "boom" ideas, will venture to place the figure at present exceeds above $75,000 to $85,000? The time of the search of the year early gave a new phase to affairs.

Then it is stated also that $225,000 is needed for the gravity system—$40,000 of this for land for the outlet. The $40,000 for that purpose may have been all right some time back, but to propose to make a drain today for the required acreage would be immediately suggestive of a "right" to pay half that amount which is required as nonsense. Under a slap further into the gravity water item, which is the necessity for completing it this year? In other places an undertaking of that nature frequently extends over a period of several years, and it wouldn't hurt Salt Lake to take their experience into consideration, with a view to profiting thereby. Before, what is the use of making the matter sore, and sending a regulation mother-in-law in the direction of the door of the place of the present season, thereby injuring the home? Workingmen! Why not attempt at a business rate with this and other public improvements, so that some workingmen can be given employment at shovelling and for as long a time as possible, and so spread the amount to be collected for the maintenance of other citizens to feed in food and reap the benefits of a contract granted? The Mayor did a proper thing in pointing out the issue raised in his report, and in presenting in the most striking manner the questions that must be solved by the new administration. But it is the Council that must determine the methods of procedure and the measure of economy and celerity with which the solution shall be worked out.

There has been a good deal of discussion the last two months of economic measures, and new light has been thereby thrown on the subject. The legislative proceedings have contributed largely toward producing a better understanding of local financial needs, and people generally are in a better position to judge of these matters than they were few, eight or even six weeks ago. The lesson of this increasing knowledge is to every faithful conservator of the people's interests an inspiration to conservative action in matters of finance. It is rather to take two steps by using the rock in the middle of the stream than to fall in by a jump that won't reach the other side.

AN ADMIRABLE RECORD.

Mr. Russell L. Tracy of this city is doing an effective sort of outside advertising of the town and its commercial condition, from a standpoint and upon a line which the NEWS has always taken great pride in—the stability, conservatism and soundness credit of all our financial affairs. His little leaflet points out the interesting fact that Salt Lake is the only city, with but one exception, west of the Missouri river having twenty thousand inhabitants or more, in which there was not a single bank failure during the past year, neither did any of our banks issue clearing house certificates, which practice alone saved the banks of many eastern cities.

Quoting from Bradstreet's of February 3rd, and comparing the bank clearings of the various cities, it is to be observed that while business in every section of the country feels the depression, Salt Lake suffers less than any city mentioned, her clearings showing a decrease in business of but seven per cent, while the average decrease is 35.4 per cent. From the same authority it is learned that the clearings of Salt Lake City, amounting to $1,586,720 for the week ending February 10, are larger than the combined clearings for the same week at any two cities west of the Missouri river, excepting Denver and San Francisco.

The following is somewhat satirical, and it is interesting all the same:

Utah National Banks on the 12th day of July, 1893, held the largest per cent of reserve of any same of territory in the country. Their report shows the reserve to be 51.56 per cent, being about 4 per cent above the average.—Kansas City Commercial, Sept., 1893.

Mr. Tracy declares that the same comparison was true in December, when the reserve had increased to 51 per cent; and he concludes his little tract with the following opinion regarding Salt Lake and her future from the late George W. Childs. Upon his return from the West he said, in an interview in the New York Herald:

Salt Lake City is a beautiful place. The natural advantages and resources of Utah are phenomenal. Its climate is superb. It should be one of the most prosperous States in the Union. Its people are intelligent and enterprising, and I believe that Salt Lake City will become in the near future one of the most prosperous cities in the Union.

THE COLLAPSE IN SILVER.

Further details of the disastrous collapse between a combination of British bankers and miners in the West coast of Africa are contained in a telegram from Bonami. It seems that the company, 333 strong, had already transported two villages and was relaying in the river where, suddenly stranded from all civilization, it barely escaped a greater disaster by finding through the help of the natives and guiding safely to Bonny another craft. The explanation of the failure was the refusal of the fellow commissioners with left Bonny. A second force landed from the ship that abandoned them, and reinforcements were needed. When these arrive, the operations are to commence again, and it is confident that none need be to be sacrificed to the selfishness of the European conditions with the African natives.

The valuable purpose of this expedition is to check the slave trade, but it will undoubtedly end, as so many similar exploits, in the acquisition of more territory. The European countries are supposed to be greatly overpeopled and the stronger powers have found it necessary to look about for more room. Africa, with its vast resources and original climate, and with a population unable to defend its native soil, offers the opportunity desired. The excitement is being slowly but systematically stirred up between the aggressive civilization, who push forward with the Bible in one hand and the sword in the other. For as all roads eventually lead to Rome, so all measures for the benefit of the dusky sons of Ham, sub mission to their religionists. Meanwhile some convert a few natives. Mission stations are established and more be protected. Natives are needed for the production, and the missionary vanguard is soon followed by a permanent garrisonment. Probably the enterprise includes the establishment of commercial or mercantile institutions. The pioneering stores focus get into a scrape with the native. Blood is shed. Mercantilists are sent to avenge their countrymen and to keep the savages in awe, which always means the destruction of the country and its occupation by the conquerors. This has been the policy followed so successfully in Asia and is now repeated in Africa.

Methods may feel the degrees of this mode of promoting civilization, and they may even hammer against it with all the force that the late Metropolitan Tabernacle orator, Mr. Spurgeon, used to bring to bear against it, but it is going on all the same. It seems to be inevitable. The struggle for room on our little planet always results in the destruction of the weaker races by the stronger. Just at present Europe finds it more convenient to annihilate the savages of Africa than to plunge their own continent in a war that would exterminate a million or so of their citizens. But can it then be, that the existence of the human race is only made possible by the constant and wholesale shedding of blood? Is that supposition consistent with the teachings of the Redeemer of mankind?

FOSTER'S FORECAST.

We have received a communication under date of St. Joseph, Mo., February 23th, from Mr. W. G. Foster (Professor Foster we should perhaps say) in which he makes certain weather forecasts. He asks that his prediction be published now and that we and our readers compare the results, when the period of the expected weather comes, with a view to noting how near he has come to the truth. We see no reason why Mr. Foster should not offer a weather guess as well as anybody else, and for once we are willing to give him a chance. Here is what he promises:

One of the most severe cold periods of many years will prevail over the United States and Canada from March 7th to April 15th. In some parts of the country unusually heavy rains or snows will fall and floods may be expected. Severe storms will prevail and severe cold waves follow some of these storms. Dates covering the months March, 7th to 11th, 17th to 21st, 26th to 30th, and April 6th to 8th should be carefully watched. More frosts will be given in the month of a sample and widespread average.

W. G. FOSTER.

Box 181, St. Joseph, Mo.

THE MISSOURI EXPULSION.

On Sunday, the 11th inst., the St. Louis *Republic* contained a very erroneous and misleading article concerning the Mormon expulsion from Missouri and Illinois. The St. Joseph *Daily News* reproduced the article, but omitted by mistake the name of the writer and the paper from which the clipping was taken. In the next issue of the *News* appeared a sharp letter from a correspondent signing himself "Observer," criticising the first article and pointing out many of its inaccuracies and misrepresentations. The writer of this letter reveals himself to be the editor of the DESERET NEWS in Mr. F. T. Dunn, who is quite well known in his locality from a former residence in Quincy. He says: "The article I reply to proves to have been written by Col. William F. Switzler, of Columbia, Mo., one of the ablest editors in the state. I of course answer from the standpoint of the Mormon inhabitants, which, however, in this case would, I presume, be common enough. I have every doubt and relation concerning the Mormon people which may be contained in my communication. If you can use it do so."

We do use the same will be read with interest, and we use it with pleasure. Here it is:

Quincy, Ill., Feb. 16, 1894.

Editor Daily News:

In the issue of your paper of yesterday appears an article under the heading "The Mormons Here," which is a tissue of the most gross falsehoods. Any person who knows anything of the history of the Mormon people knows it to be false. Some of whom it is said were driven out of Missouri for crimes committed by them, the truth of which is well known to the people of this city, and many of whom are living in this city and vicinity, and who can testify to the character of the honest, industrious, law-abiding people who were driven from Missouri and Illinois, and who have made the desert to blossom like the rose, and who have made Utah a prosperous State, and who have contributed more than any other people to the prosperity of the country, and who have made Salt Lake City a beautiful city, and who have built up Montana and Oregon Mormons have done more than any other people to bring these commonwealths into prominence and importance.

In this article, nothing as it does, are given to Mormons to pay or redress, you have been remarkably fair, willing to impartially consider the feelings of thousands who are now suffering from the bad and most lying and ignorant account of Mormon Land and Mormon, which appeared in the St. Louis Republic, which, I know, you will be willing to correct, and allow us to be treated as most worthy, law-abiding citizens and contributors to our country's prosperity.

The leading papers of the country including those of New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Kansas City, Denver and many others further, have repeated your paper, and with a proportion unable to correct the error, offer the opportunity denied. The excitement is being slowly but systematically stirred up between the aggressive civilization, who push forward with the Bible in one hand and the sword in the other. For as all roads eventually lead to Rome, so all measures for the benefit of the dusky sons of Ham, sub mission to their religionists. Meanwhile some convert a few natives. Mission stations are established and more be protected. Natives are needed for the production, and the missionary vanguard is soon followed by a permanent garrisonment. Probably the enterprise includes the establishment of commercial or mercantile institutions. The pioneering stores focus get into a scrape with the native. Blood is shed. Mercantilists are sent to avenge their countrymen and to keep the savages in awe, which always means the destruction of the country and its occupation by the conquerors. This has been the policy followed so successfully in Asia and is now repeated in Africa.

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✻ WONDERLAND. ✻

Tuesday, Feb. 21st.

THINGS LIABLE TO BE FORGOTTEN

The Dangers Which Menace Efforts to Establish Home Industries.

While we in our particular (which is always dominant in Utah) we are doing all in our power to establish home industries, and encourage the manufacturer of at least a portion of the raw material with which our territory is so abundantly blessed, let us not forget that while we use our patronage and support to those who are engaged in this and or not to building up industries which are of immense benefit and importance to public good, that the manufacturers who are attempting to do so devote not alone to labors and expend their own hard earned cash, without a strong effort on their part to give to their value received, and we would mention all this only in the production of "Factory Business" is not to it that we should use and instead work, by allowing home made goods to be palmed off to a gullible people as an article of real merit. The public are discontent upon the "Manufacturers' Business, is a monopoly, to know which proposes new industries are of merit. Let them not disappoint us, for disappointment never was a gracious position. People who place their faith in the clothing made up as will not be disappointed, neither as to value nor workmanship. By always giving the customer just what he expects for his money is the very motive of our success. Respectfully Yours,

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MARSHAL'S SALE.

GET RID OF THE WINTER'S SMOKE.

Everybody AND HIS Wife WILL SOON BE ENGAGED IN SPRING CLEANING • • •

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Such to know that their stock of Furnishing Goods is complete; that Carpets of all grades, Rugs and Mats of all kinds, and Curtains in great variety, with Pole Trimmings are cheaper than ever; Decorated and Plain Opaque Window Shades including Linen of all colors are within the reach of all.

CLOSE BY—A CARLOAD OF LINOLEUM AND FLOOR OILCLOTHS OF LATEST PATTERN, IN ADDITION TO OUR PRESENT DESIRABLE STOCK.

Enroute!! A COUPLE OF CARLOADS OF WALL PAPER, DECORATIONS AND BORDERS, BUT OUR PRESENT STOCK IS AMPLE AND COMPLETE.

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WHICH IS CHEAPER THAN CALCOMINE. Paper trimmed for buyers without extra expense.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

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MENS' SHOES, Way Down.

All solid shoes for men, $2.

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We have the world renowned makes, such as Strong & Carroll, Clough and E. T. Hazell in the last offer.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY.

FOR EASE AND COMFORT WEAR THE DAVIS GAITER FOR LADIES

LADIES' SHOES At Cost.

$2.25 shoes for ladies, $1.95.

Words will not express their true value. A surprise awaits you to see them.

48 STYLES.

$1.15 buys a fine kid shoe with patent tip and made in style.

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Wear the DAVIS GAITER. No tearing of laces, no breaking of button holes. Prices the very lowest. Mail orders promptly filled.

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STALL 8. Central Meat Market.

STALL 9. JOHN DAVIS.

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