

Wealth does not necessarily consist in the possession of money, nor in the receipt of an increasing amount of it. To have an abundance of things which are conducive to life, health and happiness, is to be rich. Yet, money is a necessary part of the possession of wealth, and it can be used for a variety of things which minister to our necessities and desires. It can be employed to purchase the things which will multiply the wealth of the community.

Persons in this community who have become measurably wealthy by every fact of not having received pay for their labor, have received cattle, which have been sold, and the proceeds have been used for nothing but to do; they have received building materials and mechanics' labor; they have received land, and fruit trees, and seeds of various kinds; and they now own buildings, cultivated lands, and orchards, and horses, and carriages, and the fruits of the earth in abundance to sustain themselves and families. Yet, had they been paid in money the probability is that numbers of them could not and would not have exercised the self-denial requisite to gather around them the property they now have. Every pressing want, or seemingly pressing one, would have been met while their means lasted; customary desires would have been gratified; tastes catered for; and after years of toil they would have been to-day almost in the same condition as when they arrived here—in poverty.

But money can be usefully employed, and in the hands of a man who knows how to use it, can be made an instrument of power, and one of great usefulness. Every particle of imported machinery which we have in this Territory cost cash. Our wagons, buggies, glass, metal ware, and a thousand other things that have been brought here, had to be paid for in cash. Without it we could not and cannot go into other markets and buy for it represents wealth, and is accepted throughout Christendom as such. The money invested in machinery has been productively employed. It produces wealth. It relieves us of sending so much into other markets to buy those things which this machinery makes. And the individuals who carefully husband the money which they get, and employ it in such a manner, are benefactors to the community, while enriching themselves.

After a dearth of money throughout the Territory, for a considerable time, it is again circulating very freely. It is in the possession of almost every one, in greater or less degree. Working men claim it for their wages, instead of taking orders and what is technically called "trade," and there is no hesitation on the part of employers in most instances, in meeting their wishes. Now is an excellent time to take advantage of circumstances and make this money aid in producing wealth. Past obligations, incurred in a time of scarcity, should be met, honestly and promptly. Then the many possessors of the medium of currency, those who toil hard for it and earn it, should individually and unitedly make it minister not merely to their present comfort but to their future prosperity. The opportunity offered the people of this Territory, at the present time, for laying the foundation of an early independence, foreign manufactures and producers, is one that should not be neglected.

The principle of co-operation, which has been presented to the people and advocated before them, is one by which all can become participants in the future results of a wise application of the money that could now be profitably invested. It is not alone in the purchasing of merchandise, to be brought here and retailed at lower prices than are usually obtained, though the co-operators enjoy all the profits, that its benefits can be fully experienced. In the organizations, to which we have occasionally referred, for the purpose of various branches of manufactures, another of its notable and excellent features can be seen. These organizations can have increased usefulness conferred upon them by increased co-operation. And we expect in a few months to see a very great and radical change in the manufacture of various important articles, in consequence of the facilities which will be provided for manufacturing them here so as to fairly compete with distant markets. Our carriages, wagons, sleighs, furniture, and other things in general use and imperatively required by the demands of society, we hope to see turned out of the factories here, equal in quality to, and in every way successfully competing with any that may be imported. But we can do with more machinery—a vast amount more, and labor-saving inventions of many kinds, from the machinery requisite to run a first-class cotton or woolen factory to the simplest invention for saving labor and easing human toil. Much can be procured by individual efforts; and much by a com-

bination of means on the co-operative principle. There is no necessity for pointing out how this can be best managed, it has been done so often and is so well known. But we would urge the people to leave their money that they may obtain, if it must pass out of the Territory, let it go to bring in that which will benefit the Territory; and let the people do so that they will be individually benefitted by their exertions through long years to come.

### EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

The recent attack on the Christian missionaries at Yangchow, in China, promised to lead to very unpleasant results, if not to the inauguration of actual war between Britain and China. It is probable, however, that the matter will be settled amicably. Our telegraphic dispatches have recently contained several allusions to this difficulty, but have not given any particulars. The following synopsis of the affair is condensed from the Shanghai correspondence of the London Times, under date of October 13th. Shortly after the settlement of the missionary party at Yangchow placards were issued, it was supposed by the literati, in which the religion of the missionaries was foully misrepresented, and they were accused of kidnapping children and boiling them up for medicine; of abstracting the heart and liver from dead bodies and eating them, and of administering drugs and poisons to Chinamen which turned them into foreigners.

The result of this placarding was that the feelings of the ignorant populace were aroused against them, and on various occasions, they were subjected to ill-treatment by mobs, and the windows of their dwellings smashed. Complaints were repeatedly made to the prefect of the district, but without any good result. In the latter part of August the excitement reached an unreasonable pitch and an infuriated mob, numbering several thousand persons, surrounded the mission house, broke it open and set fire to the lower story, and used such violence towards the inmates that the ladies had to throw their children out of the windows, and were compelled to jump after them and had not been rescued by an official guard and shipped to Chinkiang the results would in all likelihood have been very serious. After the rescue of the inmates of the mission house, its contents were burned, and the lesser imprisoned and tortured.

The excitement spread to Chinkiang, the place to which the missionaries and their wives and children had been shipped, and a riot was got up among the Tartar soldiery, who threatened to destroy the settlement and burn down the Consulate. This threat might have been carried into effect, but for the prompt arrival of the British Consul at Shanghai, Mr. Medhurst, with the man-of-war *Rinaldo*.

Immediately upon the arrival of Mr. Medhurst at Chinkiang, he insisted upon the leaders of the riot being punished, but his demands were disregarded. He proceeded to Yangchow, and had an interview with the prefect, of whom he demanded the release of the lesser and the punishment of the literati. His first demand was complied with, but the prefect declared his inability to comply with the latter. Finding his efforts to obtain satisfaction fruitless, Mr. Medhurst proceeded to Nankin to negotiate with the Viceroy, and on the 11th of September he obtained an interview with that dignitary. The Viceroy promised to comply with every requirement made by the British Consul, the punishment of the instigators of the riot, the payment of 2,000 taels indemnity by the rioters, the release of the lesser of the mission house, and the engraving on stone (necessary to give it official importance) of a proclamation to the effect that foreigners had the right to live at Yangchow. All this was promised Mr. Medhurst while backed by the presence of a British man-of-war; but for some cause, during the negotiations, the Captain of the *Rinaldo* with his ship left Nankin, and Mr. Medhurst to finish his negotiations as he best could. Upon the departure of the *Rinaldo* the Viceroy's disposition changed, and he refused to comply with any of the demands of the Consul. The latter then placed the matter in the hands of Sir Rutherford Alcock, where it remained at the date of the correspondence in the Times.

Since then, according to the telegraphic dispatches, this troublesome job has been settled in a very peremptory manner. The British Consul, with a sufficient force to compel assent to his demands, again visited the Viceroy at Nankin, who, under threat of immediate hostilities complied with all the requirements made on the subject. The somewhat harsh and peremptory manner in which these demands were finally enforced has been variously commented upon by the London press, some, and among them the Times, condemning the course pursued by the British authorities as likely to lead to a rupture of the present peaceful relations between the two governments. During the recent negotiations in London, between the Chinese Embassy and Lord Clarendon, the British Foreign Minister, this matter was discussed, and probably satisfactorily arranged.

**PRESIDENT YOUNG'S TRIP NORTH.**—President B. Young and company returned, in good health and spirits, from their visit to the north yesterday evening. They left here on Thursday with the intention of spending a few days in Ogden City and holding meeting with the people of that place. On the way up they stopped at the camp of John W. Young, Esq., and had an opportunity of inspecting the work on his and Geo. Thatcher Esq's contract. They have their work thoroughly in hand, and it is progressing satisfactorily. They believe in using powder freely in the side hills along which their work lies, and have already fired off two blasts, with excellent results, one containing thirty kegs and the other forty-five kegs of powder. It is their intention in the course of a week or two to fire off another blast of one hundred kegs. The quantity of dirt and rock loosened by these explosions is enormous, and they

think the expenditure of the powder amply repaid in the results. We were told of a large rock, on which one of the blasts was fired, being blown across the river, a distance of several hundred yards. On New Year's day two meetings were held, at the last of which a School of the Prophets was organized and much valuable instruction was given. On Saturday the grading in the vicinity of Ogden was inspected and a meeting was held. On Sunday two meetings were held in the Tabernacle, which was crowded. The speakers were, Elders W. Woodruff and G. Q. Cannon in the forenoon and President Geo. A. Smith, Hon. W. H. Hooper and President B. Young, in the afternoon. Yesterday, President Young and the most of the company accompanied Dr. Durant and his brother, Col. Seymour and Joseph A. Young, Esqrs. to the latter gentleman's camp at the mouth of Weber Canyon. After inspecting the work and partaking of dinner, the company separated, those residing in the city to return here and Dr. Durant and party, with Mr. Joseph A. Young, to proceed up the Canyon.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

### By Telegraph.

#### GENERAL.

Albany, 4.—The Legislature meets to-morrow. Governor Hoffman's message will be sent in after the organization of the Legislature, which will probably be effected without delay. The Republican Assembly caucus has nominated Truman G. Younglove for Speaker.

Washington, 4.—Treasurer Spinner was taken quite ill this morning, and forced to retire from his desk in the Department.

The public debt statement will be issued about Friday; the amount of the reduction, which will be shown, cannot definitely be stated.

During December \$6,700,000 were issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, \$4,840,000 being to the Union, and the balance to the Central Pacific Company.

Elizabeth, N. J.—Commodore W. S. Salter, of the United States navy, died after a lingering illness, of rheumatism of the heart, on Sunday morning, aged 74 years.

San Francisco, 3.—Coal in abundance and of excellent quality has been found half a mile from Argenta, on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, 400 miles from Sacramento, furnishing the company with a much needed supply of fuel.

Notwithstanding the recent heavy rains in the valleys and the severe snows in the mountains, the trains on the C. P. R. R. arrive at Sacramento on time.

Great clouds of smoke were observed on Dec. 20, ascending from the peak of Mount Baker.

#### FOREIGN.

London, 4.—In view of President Johnson's amnesty proclamation of Dec. 25th, Jeff Davis, John S. Bell, James M. Mason, A. Dudley Mason, and other ex-rebels, are preparing to return to the United States.

The London press generally approves of the treaty between England and China, recently concluded by Lord Clarendon and Mr. Burlingame.

A writer in the Times discusses the present situation of France. He says the year ends with the most precarious peace the world ever saw. He pronounces M. Rouher a mere *maître de palais*. He notices the growth of the democratic sentiment in France and declares that the Emperor must either check the press or abandon his personal government.

Paris, 4.—The ambassadors of China will have an interview with M. Lavie, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on Wednesday.

The Greek Government asks for a postponement of the meeting of the conference on the Eastern difficulty, until the arrival at Paris of M. Delizaunes, Greek Minister to the Sublime Porte.

### Correspondence.

Copenhagen, Dec. 10, 1892.  
President Geo. A. Smith:—Dear Cousin; your kind favor of Oct. 22nd, came to hand some time ago. The climate here is rather trying to the constitution in the winter, owing chiefly to the raw winds which unceasingly blow, and the damp air. The cold is not very severe. Up in Sweden the climate is much colder; the air seems to take greater hold upon the lungs, and the climate is much colder.

One of the brethren from the Second Ward, known at home by the name of James H. Johnson, bleeds badly at the lungs whenever he over exerts himself the least bit. I understand that the same was the case before he left home. Ought he to be released on that account? He came out last year.

I am aware that the story of the poverty of the Saints in the old colonies has been worn out long ago, but with your kind forbearance I will venture once more upon the theme. Bro. Petersen, lately down from the Gothenburg Conference, Sweden, has been telling me how some of the Saints live in the mountainous parts there. The soil is so poor that their crops only yield about three or four-fold of barley or oats, and they cannot get many crops before the land is utterly worn out. They are compelled to mix bark meal with their oat or barley meal, to make bread; they also use the bark of the pine tree for this purpose. They can only make use of the bark between the outside and the inside, the inside containing too much turpentine, and the outside having no nutriment. They fell the trees and saw them into lengths for saw logs, for the privilege of shaving off the bark, and cannot always get as much as they want on these terms.

These people are very industrious, and punctual in all their duties as Saints, more so than those living in the cities. They look to Zion as their only hope of deliverance. If they could emigrate I believe they would be good citizens.

With kind regards to yourself and all friends, I remain  
Fraternally yours,  
JESSE N. SMITH.

The Anglo-Indian telegraph, running through Russia and Persia, will, it is stated, be opened for use in May, 1893. Recently a company of workmen started to commence operations along the Persian Gulf, taking 11,000 wrought iron posts, 33,000 insulators, and 600 miles of galvanized wire.

### THE UNION PACIFIC.

Report of Gen. Warren and the Special Commission.

We take pleasure in giving to our readers the following conclusions of the report of General Warren and the Special Commission upon the construction of the Union Pacific:

"Taken as a whole the Union Pacific railroad has been well constructed, crossing the Rocky mountain range at some of the most favorable passes on the continent and possessing capabilities for easy grades and favorable alignment unsurpassed by any other railway line on similarly elevated ground. The energy and perseverance with which the work has been urged forward, and the rapidity with which it has been executed, are without parallel in history. In the grandeur and magnitude of the undertaking it has never been equalled, and no other line compares with this. The barren character of the country it traversed has given rise to unusual inconveniences and difficulties, imposing the necessity of obtaining almost every requisite of material and labor, and of supplies for its construction, from the extreme initial point of its commencement. Deficiencies exist, but they are almost without exception incident to all new roads, or of a character growing out of the peculiar duties encountered, or inseparably connected with the unexampled progress of the work. A matter of the greatest importance, and highly creditable to the able managers of the company is that they can all be supplied at an outlay of but little exceeding that which would have obviated them in the first instance; but which would have materially retarded the progress of the great work. Under the circumstances it is much more a matter of surprise that so few mistakes were made, and that so few defects exist, than it would be, had serious deficiencies been of more frequent occurrence; and the country has reason to congratulate itself that this great work of national importance is so rapidly approaching completion, under such favorable auspices.

We are, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servants,  
"G. K. WARREN,  
"Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.  
"J. BLICKENSDORFF, Jr.,  
"Civil Engineer.  
"JAMES BARNES,  
"D. C., Special Commissioners on the Union Pacific Railway."

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### GIRALDA

THE MILLER'S WIFE.  
Giralda with Songs, Madame Schetler Don Manuel de Bivar. Mr Geo B Waldron

To conclude with the laughable High Comedy Farce, in 2 Acts, entitled

### A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER

Characters by the Company.

as DOUBTS OPEN at 6 1/2 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 7.

For advice preparation, and shortly to be produced, the beautiful Drama, of

### PAUVRETTE;

Or, Under the Snow.  
Introducing the great AVALANCHE SCENE.

### THEATRE!

Lessee & Managers—E. B. Clawson & J. T. O'Neil.

Re-engagement of the Distinguished Lyric Artist, MADAME MARIA MATHIA

### SCHELLER

Who will appear as

### GIRALDA

WITH SONGS.

The Favorite Tragedian,

### Mr. Geo. B. WALDRON.

Who will appear as

### As Don Manuel de Bivar.

### This Evening,

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1893.

Will be presented, the Comic Drama, in 3 Acts, entitled

### RECORDS or JOURNALS,

SUITABLE for Quorums, Wards, Relief Societies, Theological and other Schools, or use from 2 to 5 quires, of good quality of paper and durable binding, (or sale cheap at 10¢ Office.

d36w351f

ESTABLISHED 1850.

### M. D. WELLS & Co.,

Manufacturers of

### BOOTS AND SHOES,

38 LAKE STREET,

### CHICAGO.

FACTORY—Over Store, 31, 33 and 35 Lake St.

M. D. Wells,  
H. Benedict,  
H. J. Macfarland.

d37 6m

### LEWIS, HAM & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

### White Lead, Paints,

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Sole Agency for the

### NORTH WESTERN GLASS WORKS.

31, 33, 35 and 37 South Water Street,

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### TURNER, BRISTOL & Co.,

Importers and Dealers in

### Leather and

### SHOE FINDINGS,

16 and 18 State Street,

### CHICAGO.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

4,000 lbs. of

### CHICAGO BUTTER!

For Sale, at

### RASSETT & ROBERTS.

A few of SINGER'S

### Family Sewing Machines!

For Sale, at

### RASSETT & ROBERTS.

A Fine Lot of

### NEW CLOTHING!

For Sale, at

### RASSETT & ROBERTS.

Just Received, at

### RASSETT & ROBERTS.

ONE pale red HEIFER, two years old, some white on belly, right thigh and forehead, left ear slit. Apply to

S. L. City, Jan. 4, 1893.

### C. L. RICE & CO.,

### RAILROAD and MACHINISTS'

### SUPPLIES,

108 EAST MADISON STREET,

### CHICAGO.

Always in stock a complete assortment of

### Iron and Wood Working

### MACHINERY,

Steam Pumps, Rotary Pumps, Governors, Cupola and Forge Blowers, Portable, Stationary, Hoisting and Pile Driving Engines, Bolt Cutters, Chucks, Centering Machines, Saw Arbors, Ratchets, Lathe Dogs, Wrenches, Head Lights, Lanterns, Steam and Water Gauges, Wire Cloth, Jack Screws, Circular Saws, Machine Bolts, Babbitt Metal, Gouge Belts, Whistles, Waste, Lance Leather, Files, Steam Packing, Oilers, Bell Cord, Differential Pulley Blocks, Glass Oil Cups, and a general assortment of Supplies.

Our Stock of

### LEATHER and RUBBER BELTING

### and RUBBER HOSE

Cannot be excelled, either as regards quality or quantity.

Send for Circulars.

d37 3m

### Deseret Readers for Sale!

THE FIRST READER for Sale

At Fifteen Cents each,

Wholesale, by R. L. Campbell, Historian's Office;

Retail, by D. O. Calder, Commercial Bazaar.

The SECOND READER will be for sale at Twenty Cents each, about six days hence.

Dec. 18, 1892. d24a36 1f

### GIVE TONE TO YOUR SYSTEM

### Red Jacket Bitters

JUST RECEIVED!

### SUNDAY SCHOOL REWARDS!

In Great Variety and very Cheap.

### JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR,

Bound Volumes for Sale.

Can also furnish Covers for and Bind Subscribers' Volumes.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.

### The Highest Price Paid

### CASH FOR RAGS

Delivered at this Office.

Agents will oblige by forwarding us all they can get IMMEDIATELY.

d34r

### WELLS & BARNER,

CUTLERS and GUNSMITHS,

Second South Street, Opposite Faust's Stables

Stoves and Cutlery Repaired on short notice. Produce taken.

d102a181f

### NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

I HAVE this day admitted as a partner Mr. JOHN H. LATEY, who has been in my employment many years. The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm name of GODBE & CO., with increasing facilities to meet the growing wants of the public.

Salt Lake City, U. T., January 1st, 1893.

W. S. GODBE.

d35 1w

### FAUST & HOUT,

Fire Proof Safe and Feed Stables,

Second South St., S. L. City.

We are prepared to accommodate the Public with Livery and Feed, in all its branches. H. J. FAUST.

d1-81-ly

### J. S. HOUT

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST!

ON New Year's Day, A GOLD BROOCH, between the 17th Ward Schoolhouse and D. O. Calder's, 30th Ward. Any person finding the same, will confer a favor by leaving it with Wm. CALDER, at Jennings & Co.'s store, and be rewarded. d38 1f

### CHARLES F. JONES,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

### Stoves and Stove Furniture,

Also every description of

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copperware,

Merchants' own material made up to advantage. Second West Street, between Court House and Old Fort, Salt Lake City. d36 6m

### SAWDON & WEBSTER,

Sewing Machine Manufacturers, Engineers, Brass Founders and Smiths.

East of the Ninth Ward School House, Salt Lake City.

Machines of every description repaired on the shortest notice. Charges moderate. d38 6m

### ESTRAYS!

I HAVE in my possession one red COW, or 7 years old, branded C on left shoulder, suit on the under side of right ear. One year old, 4 years old, branded E on right hip and underbit in right ear.