DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

SATURDAY, July 14, 1894.

[illegible]

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegible]

Payments for subscriptions always in advance.

[illegible]

Subscribers changing their places of residence should always give former as well as present address.

[illegible]

All communications should be addressed to DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone [illegible]

BETTER THAN JAPAN.

The Japanese gentlemen who have been conducting the silk raising experiments at the Beehive house in this city have made an excellent showing for the prospects of that industry in the Territory. They now announce that they have silkworm eggs ready for all those who desire them. They also have on exhibition the perfected cocoons, in nests of poplar, sagebrush, etc., which form a very interesting and instructive exhibit.

One feature which is specially encouraging is the report which Mr. Kaisucuma makes of the experiments. His announcement is that every worm has spun silk—a result that is never attained even in Japan. "Utah is better than Japan for silk raising," says he. "We have met with perfect success—such success as we never have had before."

Here is something for Utah people to take note of. The silk industry is of great importance, and it requires patient and intelligent work to carry it on. But for this branch Utah stands at the very summit for her adaptability, higher even than Japan, which has been looked on as the specially favored spot of earth for this industry. Now that this much has been demonstrated, it is a time for her people to manifest their prize at the position in works as well as words. Speed the silk industry!

THESE STRIKERS WON.

While the great railway strike was absorbing general attention throughout the country, the town of Monroe, Sevier county, was the scene of a successful boycott. It was arranged by the gentler sex, and was carried out with a unanimity and determination which would brook no opposition. The Richfield *Advocate* explains that for several months past but very few of the girls have been having beaux, and the few that had were so in sympathy with the rest that they all concluded to make a strike and teach the boys that they were desirous of having some attention paid to them. To this end they arranged to have what they termed a "pullet party," which was held just before the Fourth. None of the opposite sex were invited and the only two who dared to attend were promptly put out. It had the desired effect, for on the Fourth every lady had an escort. Doubtless the boys wisely concluded to join the strikers out of sympathy.

THE RICH AND POOR.

The United States contains the greatest number of rich men in proportion to its population of any nation on earth. The incomes of its very wealthy people also are greater than the incomes of the very wealthy in European countries. In Prussia, for instance, which is looked on as presenting some examples of extremely rich people, the best of them are behind the leaders in that line in this nation. The Prussian income tax list for 1893-4 enables people to ascertain just how many millionaires there are in that country, and what their income is. The list shows that the richest man in Prussia has an income of $2,000,000. He lives at Dortmund, but his name is not made public. Krupp, the gunmaker, comes next in the list of millionaires, with an income of almost $2,000,000. His tax is $72,000 this year; the Dusseldorfer's is $108,000. Rothschild, in Frankfort-on-the-Main, is third, with an annual income of $1,212,000. The present richest citizen of Berlin has an income of $1,160,000; though there is a Breslauer and a Berliner with each over a million, and all others fall below that figure. The so-called thaler millionaire in Berlin—a thaler is about 75 cents—number 658 as against 540 last year. In all Prussia there are but 1822 persons whose incomes exceed $25,000 per year; in 1892 the number was 1281. There are 12 millions of Berlin whose incomes exceed $50,000 a year. This country presents proportionately a much stronger array, as shown by statistics published a few weeks ago.

Turning to the other side of the question, Austria's report for 1891 gives the latest statistics of European poverty. Austro-Hungary has a population of 43,000,000. Of this number there are 4,000,000, or one fourteenth, supported at the public expense, and 10,000,000—old men and women and children—who are listed as being incapable of productive labor. There are 2,500,000 who work irregularly, and 9,000,000 who earn 100 florins a year, or a little over $4 per month. There are 2,000,000 earning 300 florins, or about $120 a year, and 1,000,000 whose annual wages exceed that amount. Among the small property holders, there have been sold by the sheriffs for debts during the last thirteen years 91,889 farms, valued at 209,071,000 florins. In Galicia, the Polish province of Austria, 28,000 farms have been sold in eleven years for debt, while in Hungary 43 per cent of the arable land is in the hands of usurers and 30 per cent is mortgaged.

These figures form an interesting study for all classes in this country, especially during the present discussion of finances and relations between capital and labor. While the United States has the largest proportion of very wealthy people it has not a similar ratio of the very poor. The poverty in this country bears no comparison to that of Europe. There are many very poor, congregated especially in large cities, who would better their condition by honest toil, but are held down by sharp competition, hard times and other causes; and in the mining districts there are many almost destitute who lead a sort of vagabond life. But even these do not make the unnecessary ostentation of their raggedness which is characteristic of the European poor, made so by the great extent of misery and destitution. In Europe the beggars are everywhere, mingling in and pleading for alms among all classes of society; they throng the thoroughfares, the parks, the museums, art galleries and public buildings in cities, while in the rural districts the poverty and destitution of the people in some localities is appalling. A marked evidence of the poverty in the country districts of Italy, for instance, is given in the continued heavy emigration from that country to the United States, South America, and to wherever there is a chance of obtaining work. The food and clothing used by laboring people in that and other European countries bears no comparison in quality and quantity with that of the laboring classes in the United States.

A knowledge of these facts regarding the European working classes should cause those in this land to act with caution and consideration in matters which affect the relations between rich and poor, employer and employe, and in applying rules of domestic economy. The more there is of disturbing agitation which destroys property, the less of improvement and enterprise there will be on the part of capital, and consequently the more depressed will be the labor market. Under the peaceful and progressive conditions which have existed, the American workingman has been better paid, and his permanent employment has been better assured than if there had been fears attending the investment of capital. This has caused him to exhibit less economy in his habits and mode of life than otherwise would have been the case; and when temporary hard times come on, he is too much inclined to resort to the money lender instead of economizing at home. With this feature eliminated by the rules of true domestic economy, there is no reason why the American workingman, possessing the powers of control which he does in this government, should not permanently keep himself above the destitute and miserable condition of the European poor, and that without destroying the property of the rich or unjustly depriving them of it.

JEWS IN EXALTED POSITIONS.

The Jews have always been noted for financial ability, and everybody is aware of the fact that members of that scattered race at present occupy a controlling influence over the commercial interests of many countries. But it is less known that Jews are rapidly climbing to the loftiest pinnacles of ecclesiastical dignity in the world. In this country there is at least one bishop, Dr. Schereschewsky, and several Episcopal clergymen, all converted Jews. In the church in England there are four bishops and more than four hundred inferior clergymen, originally Jews. And other denominations have a number of eminent men of Jewish extraction.

According to the current number of [illegible], the Austrian emperor has lately created a great sensation by nominating a converted Jew, Dr. Theodore Kohn to the office of prince archbishop of Olmutz, one of the oldest Episcopal sees in Austria. This is all the more remarkable, because that [illegible] has never been held by a person not of the nobility. The last incumbent was the Landgrave Frederick of Furstenberg.

Dr. Kohn is the son of Moravian Jews and was brought up in the faith of his parents. While a student he embraced Christianity and afterwards by his writings on ecclesiastical law attracted the attention of his superiors. He is now the youngest of Austrian archbishops, and as he has [illegible] a right to the dignity of a cardinal, he will soon wear the red hat and wield a full measure of [illegible] the ecclesiastical [illegible] of the Catholic world."

The prince archbishop has a body guard of [illegible], and [illegible] his place is at the right of the emperor, having precedence over nobility except archdukes in the direct line.

Speaking of Jews in exalted positions, it has been noticed that the present premier of Egypt, Nubar Pasha, belongs to that people and he is perhaps the first one to occupy the position in the country of the Nile since Joseph, the son of Jacob, about seventeen hundred years before Christ, was made the ruler [illegible] of the then ruling pharaoh. The [illegible] of Abraham were oppressed beyond endurance by Egyptians [illegible] tillers of the soil of Egypt they [illegible] sojourning as strangers in that land.

FOR EQUAL TREATMENT.

The Chicago *Herald* has been from the first a vigorous opponent of the strike policy of the American Railway Union. It is now demanding that, in order to remove a fruitful source of anti-Pullman sentiment in Chicago, the "model town" of Pullman should be treated the same as are other districts within the city limits. The point is made that this "town" within the municipal boundaries has been unduly favored by the city authorities above all other districts. An instance is shown in the recent rearrangement of postal stations, when all suburban names, even of such well known localities as Englewood and Hyde Park, were cancelled, and letters of the alphabet substituted, except in the case of Pullman, which, at the request of its namesake, was permitted to stand as it was. The *Herald* thinks the place ought to be treated as ordinary city territory, and says: "It is now a sort of a satrapy under an independent tyrant. It should be placed under municipal control, like so many lots and blocks in the Third ward or [illegible] other tract of the same extent in the Thirty-fourth ward, where it is located. The city should cause public streets and alleys to be laid out in Pullman, and to be graded, paved and otherwise improved. The expense would be paid by special assessment on the property. The present streets are private property, like lanes across a farm."

Chicago probably knows best what to do within its own jurisdiction, and if the views of the journal quoted from impress the board of aldermen as favorably as did that paper's proposition to elevate the railway tracks in that city and which was adopted this week, the suggested change will come. In the meantime it may be well for people generally to remember that special favoritism never is beneficial to the individual who is made its object; for its effect is to arouse jealousies and create enmity, even without adequate cause. And when people "carry a man around and sing to him," as it were, not only do others take offense at the exhibition of undue preference, but the subject of it often comes to think that it is his special right, and is thus led into egotism or arrogance. It is an injury to a man or a cause to boost either one too high. Those who are advanced on their merits are in less danger of falling than are those who come forward through favoritism.

A SNOW BANNER.

Since everybody knows that in order to hear the news one has to go away from home, there will be little surprise at a bit of unique information concerning a winter phenomenon in the California mountains, which comes to us all the way from the *Nordstjernan*, published in Copenhagen, Denmark. That paper says that "when a northern storm sweeps over the Californian Alps which run from north to south, [and which we suppose are the Sierra Nevada mountains] one can sometimes see a brilliant white cone-shaped banner streaming before the wind from each mountaintop. The banners are often several miles long and are formed of the fine snow from mountain crevices, loosened by the storm and swept up over the north side of the mountaintop and blown towards the south. When the sun illuminates this snow-dust, its brilliancy is extraordinary. This phenomenon is rare, but plenty of the people declare they have seen it. Its cause is to be sought in the peculiarly regular formation of mountaintop and sides. These latter are slightly curved on the northern side, probably by the action. This curvature which the snow [illegible] against the top of the mountain, where it is shaped in the peculiar manner by the action and force of the wind."

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE OLD STORY REPEATED!

The story of union was presented to the Saints on the sixth of April, eighteen hundred and thirty. Prominent [illegible] evidences of its value and power have been multiplied since [illegible], to say nothing of the myriad circumstances where it has been felt without so much as mention.

Your correspondent's views of a week ago indicated a direction where a few years ago it was so beneficial in its operations as a Gentile principle could be, save as continuance would have increased and enlarged its potency, while now it appears to be well nigh forgotten.

In [illegible] when President Young inaugurated that movement which culminated in Z. C. M. I., it was under the [illegible] idea that "the people of Utah possessed within themselves brain enough to do their own business." [illegible] individuals find [illegible] ability, but it may fairly be said that the bulk of our mercantile business was done by outsiders. And even more of our export depended upon them [illegible] bringing goods here, exchanged the same for flour, oats, fruit, hides, skins, [illegible] eggs, and whatever was then available for exchange.

But Z. C. M. I. was the parent of all succeeding organizations conducted by home ability, and while some enterprises seemed to fail, yet the worst was admitted, and the people in all directions were beginning to exhibit an increase of that spirit of self-reliance, which [illegible] all the [illegible] and capacity, for the majority [illegible] both have [illegible] within the last [illegible] years, and owing to causes [illegible] and is now being paid to many [illegible] dealers and branches which at one time almost [illegible] were nearly [illegible].

The preaching and partial practice of what was compared [?] the New Order came indirectly from Z. C. M. I. or from its first [illegible] as a factor, was the general [illegible] that perfect which had never been rivaled in the history of the country. The time seemed opportune for such union among the Saints as had been predicted, and as a consequence cherished in the hearts of the people, a condition when stewardship would take the place of individual or personal pursuit, an order of society indicated by the name "Zion" which was to have "no poor in all her borders!" What [illegible] developments might have come, but not the brave and heroic leader [illegible] the other side may not be known; but innumerable [illegible] after that was inevitable, and it was not two years after this event when President Taylor called for delegates from the several Stakes and there was formed the Central—Board of Trade, which was to be advisory of the Stake auxiliary boards to [illegible] everywhere [illegible], for the purposes indicated in the articles of association and succeeding circulars.

The documents make good and suggestive reading today. The intent was to encourage and establish manufactures, to regulate the sale of produce, to become a series of working and executive business organizations, harmoniously seeking the temporal salvation of the entire Mormon people. It seems inseparable from history, that whatever any beneficial project was aimed for the benefit of the people of Zion, all the malignity of the opposition has been evoked to frustrate and prevent success, and instances in great number could be given as evidences of this fact. In this special instance, when union [illegible] was growing, when prices of produce were being held [illegible] and the masses were prospering exceedingly, and promise was beyond all past experience, that infamous raid was commenced which compelled almost every leading citizen into exile or into privacy, the organizations meanwhile struggling along in a decapitated condition, until finally they succumbed to compulsory liquidation.

Nevertheless, it had been demonstrated that something—nay, much—could be done. The brains were there, the situation was grasped, executive ability was developed, there was progress without a break; trade without competition; a market found for all surplus, and confidence grew in its natural and as one of the products of business capacity. If here and there one stood aloof, they had evidences that unity was not only more potent, but it was more profitable than [illegible] individual effort [illegible] in rare and exceptional cases, and so such became not only converted but united as well.

President Taylor's death came at an unexpected time, when governmental clemency seemed to be deferred, but the [illegible] also, and like the ram in the thicket, which it was, all its advocates craved the release of Israel and the withdrawal of that pressure which bound in [illegible] that Utah which they wanted as a grand [illegible]. The monetary temptation had its weight with many, the Church was also crippled by confiscation, and to drift for the moment seemed to be alone possible or advisable! Then unexpectedly came the founding of the sugar industry, the building of Saltair, the completion of the Temple, and the amalgamation of stranger elements to the furtherance of business prosperity, which finally declared the [illegible] theory of home manufacture, even if Utah was to be [illegible] by the Gentile's adoption of that policy which had been sung for years long [illegible] by all authority, and repeated in every home, and had been the [illegible] voice of almost every heart!

These things were all phenomenal in their way, have had their influence, and now the people are confronted by some [illegible], probably [illegible] under the [illegible] of the past. [illegible] how [illegible] in the fulfillment of prophecy [illegible] how [illegible] more than temporary, how [illegible] self-reliance would benefit the people; and how in turmoil [illegible] look yet to Utah for bread, clothing and supplies; that in fact [illegible] may yet be the Egypt for the hungry and the destitute and [illegible] from afar.

[illegible] suggested which would [illegible] of Utah than the old [illegible] movements and [illegible] and enterprising [illegible] are [illegible] at home [illegible]. They have [illegible] produce of all kinds may [illegible] competition as [illegible] strangers [illegible] seek to buy at control our [illegible] as they are controlling our export of stock and wool, and the times seem remarkably propitious for the resurrection of "boards of trade," with all the objects prominent in circulars and articles to which allusion has been made. Unity in buying and selling, unity in controlling and disposing of surplus, unity in creating and using home made goods, unity in importing, [illegible] in transit, distributing at home, exchanging and handling, are more important now than ever; and there is no more secret in giving the profits of our stock, our wool, our wheat, our fruit, or anything else which comes from labor, to strangers than there was twenty-five years ago, when Z. C. M. I. was established, or fifteen years ago, when boards of trade were generally organized to guide our temporal interests, and secure to the individual producer more than he could possibly secure for himself!

Dollars count now; if not all important, they affect our ability to maintain our families, to pay our taxes, to sustain [illegible], to fill our special duties which everybody understands; and if ever there was virtue in organization, surely it has not been exhausted; if ever there was wisdom in counsel it is needed now; if ever unity was an indispensable of progress, prosperity and success, it is none the less so today, and the Saints—the people of Utah—need all the proven aids of the past, and they may possibly need some as yet unthought of, when new experiences which are inevitable may come upon them.

Shall we say, now, for boards of trade? now, for united exportation and importation? now, for unity temporal and spiritual? now, for standing by each other and creating home industries and using home manufactures? It is an old story, the old sermon, but it has never been gainsaid, and it will never be obsolete, and all the future depends upon this unity! That which has wrought wonders in the past and glorified persistent effort can do so today; that which was good for the fathers and leaders who have passed away, for us who testified of their worth and our own, will be good for the generations after us, though they be multiplied as snowflakes in winter, or as the stars in heaven!

That Tired Feeling

Is a dangerous condition directly due to depleted or impure blood. It should not be allowed to continue, as in its debility the system is especially liable to serious attacks of illness. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for such a condition, and also for that weakness which prevails at the change of season, climate or life.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients. 25c.

LEWIS' 98 PER CENT LYE
POWDERED AND PERFUMED (PATENTED)
The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, trees, etc.
PENNA. SALT MFG CO.
Gen. Agents, Phila., Pa.

Miss Maria Parloa's
COOK BOOK
containing 100 recipes which she has lately written for the Liebig Company
SENT FREE
[illegible]
Liebig COMPANY'S
Extract of Beef.

This Summer is the Time to Visit the Famous Shenandoah Valley, Va.

This valley is not only full of historical reminiscences, but is one of the finest agricultural, fruit growing and dairying countries in the world. The place for the farmer, the manufacturer, the dairyman and the stock raiser. The hills are full of iron ore and coal, and the valleys abundantly productive. The climate is a golden mean, pleasant in summer and delightful in winter. The water is abundant and pure. Lands are cheap and can be secured by homeseekers on the most favorable terms. Come and look over this region, while the growing crops and grass demonstrate the fertility of the soil and the geniality of the climate. If you wish to make an investment that you will never think of except with unalloyed pleasure, or to secure a home which will be the delight of yourself and family, don't let this opportunity pass unimproved. This is not the veritable Garden of Eden, but it is one of the best regions to be found in the best country in the world. For further information, call on or address M. V. Richards, Land and Immigration Agent, B. & O. R. R., Baltimore Maryland.

Nothing Strange.

Intelligent people, who realize the important part the blood holds in keeping the body in a normal condition, find nothing strange in the number of diseases Hood's Sarsaparilla is able to cure. So many diseases result from impure blood that the best way to treat them is through the blood, and it is far better to use only harmless vegetable compounds than to dose to the excess with quinine, calomel and other drugs. By treating the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla, scrofula, salt rheum and what are commonly called "humors," dyspepsia, catarrh, rheumatism, neuralgia, consumption and other troubles that originate in impurities of the blood or impaired circulation, can all be cured.

A Good Appetite

Always accompanies good health, and an absence of appetite is an indication of something wrong. The universal testimony given by those who have used Hood's Sarsaparilla, as to its merits in restoring the appetite, and as a purifier of the blood, constitutes the strongest recommendation that can be urged for any medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headaches. 25c.

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTION [illegible] of an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance in relation to the Salt Lake City Water Works," approved July 1st, 1892.

[illegible]

Passed by the City Council of Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah, July [illegible], 1894, and referred to the Mayor for his approval.

G. H. BACKMAN, City Recorder.

Approved this the [illegible] day of July, A. D. 1894.

R. N. BASKIN, Mayor.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, City and County of Salt Lake. } ss.

I, G. H. Backman, recorder in and for said city, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an ordinance passed by the City Council of Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah, July [illegible], 1894, and approved July [illegible], 1894, entitled "An ordinance amending section [illegible] of an ordinance in relation to the Salt Lake City Water Works," approved July 1st, 1892, as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the corporate seal of Salt Lake City, this the [illegible] day of July, A. D. 1894.

[SEAL.] G. H. BACKMAN, City Recorder.

Assignee's Sale

Of the fine stock of the Utah Book & Stationery Co., at 15 [illegible] block, will begin Thursday morning, July 12. If you desire any of these goods, at lower prices than ever before, and want the pick of them, come early, for they must be sold quickly.

E. W. DUNCAN, Assignee.

Garfield Beach Trains

Commencing July 15, Garfield Beach Trains will Run as Follows:

Leave Salt Lake.	Arrive Salt Lake.
*7:45 a. m.	12:40 p. m.
10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
2:00 p. m.	4:10 p. m.
3:00 p. m.	6:15 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	9:15 p. m.
10:30 p. m.	11:30 p. m.

*Daily except Sunday. †Daily except Monday.

Olsen's orchestra in attendance every afternoon and evening.

Boating. Bathing. Dancing.

Fare round trip 50 cents.

City Ticket Office, 201 Main Street,

D. E. BURLEY,
Gen'l. Agt. Passgr. Dept.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Contains no Ammonia or Alum.

SIGNS of the TIMES

NO SPECIAL IMPROVEMENT IN SIGHT. HOW SHALL WE MEET THE SITUATION?

When Senator Teller said a few days ago that he could not now foresee the result of which these present conditions were leading us, and perhaps it is without his peace of mind that he [illegible], it set many people to thinking very seriously.

But fortunately the American people are not given to yielding to difficulties, but to overcoming them. We anticipated a great depression in trade and began some months ago making preparations to meet it by preparing ourselves to make prices lower than ever before and for doing business with less profit than ever before, realizing in times like these that low prices would be the greatest attraction a merchant could offer. We have not laid off any of our old help, but have employed a large number of new, putting agents and travelers in new fields, and largely increasing our manufacturing department, and are rewarded by receiving a large increase in the number of orders. In fact, our agents and traveling salesmen are doing a very satisfactory business.

We are now making a very clean, neat business suit for $14.25 and our $16.50, $18.25 and $20 suits this year are ones that heretofore cost the customer $25 and $30, while our prices for the very finest worsteds are proportionately low.

PLYMOUTH ROCK PANTS CO.
172 South State Street.
SALT LAKE CITY. UTAH.

OUR BIG SHOE SALE IS NOW ON
See Our Footwear! Get Our Prices, and then
BUY!
DUNFORD'S. THE LOW PRICE SHOE STORE.

NOTHING SO HANDY
FOR PIC-NICS, EXCURSIONS, TRAVEL OR DOMESTIC USE,
AS CANNED OR PORTABLE GOODS.
Z. C. M. I.
CARRIES
AN IMMENSE VARIETY—CANNED, COOKED, READY FOR USE.

MEATS OF ALL KINDS FOWLS " FISH " VEGETABLES " FRUITS "	OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, CLAMS, RELISHES, OLIVES.	PRESERVED FRUITS, JAMS, JELLIES, PICKLES AND OLIVES IN BULK.

Summer Drinks:
Lime Juice,
Fruit Syrups,
Lemon Sugar.

Crackers, fancy and plain.
Creamery Butter, Cheese, Eggs.
Condensed Milk and Cream.
Choice Hams, Dried Meats, and innumerable useful supplies.

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.