DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

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GETTING OMINOUS.

The telegram from London today (Sept. 6) may be regarded as portentous regarding the peace of Europe. Should the Japanese carry out the threat to molest Shanghai, Great Britain surely would be involved, and with her Russia and France. It is hardly likely that Japan would demand the closing down of the Kiangnan arsenal, and accompany the demand with a threat so full of meaning, unless there were something behind it more than appears to be the direct effect of the war with China. In the light of this latest news, if its correctness should be established, it looks as though a great conflict is close at hand.

LIKE MASTER, LIKE MEN.

"As with the servant, so with his master," said a great one of old; and applying the rule inversely to the action of the Populist convention in Denver, it argues that the morals of the party in power in Colorado, so far as a strict regard for the forms of law and the life, liberty and property rights of all the people are concerned, is not at a very elevated standard. The better element of the party opposed the renomination of Governor Waite, but these were a mere handful in comparison with the vast crowd that rallied to his banner, making his renomination so nearly unanimous that it must be conceded the party is practically a unit in approving the governor's methods in office.

And what are those methods, as they appear in the public history of the state? Passing the ignoble motives which must have actuated him in his persistent endeavor to array labor against capital, his appointment of officers at the taxpayers' expense to further his personal ambition, his arbitrary method of making official changes, his inordinate vanity in surrounding himself with courtiers in office, his utter disregard for the ordinary amenities of interstate relations, and his petulant and revolutionary appeals to armed force when any efforts were made legally to block his pet schemes, it is sufficient to point to his attitude in the Cripple Creek strike to ascertain the value he places upon legal forms and the respect he has for individual rights.

At Cripple Creek the mine owners sought to reduce wages. Legally they had that right. The miners refused to work at the reduced rate. That they had a legal right to do. Then the miners became lawless. They seized mines that did not belong to them. They blew up buildings and otherwise destroyed property. They imprisoned persons who were thought to be unfavorable to their cause. They mustered men who were willing to work at the wages offered. They constituted themselves an armed force, defying the local authorities. Opposed to them, the sheriff who sought to enforce legal processes gathered for that purpose a set of disreputable instruments. But they were on the side of law from opportunity if not from choice, while the others were not. The strikers were thoroughly lawless, in open rebellion, and had ruthlessly trampled upon the rights of the citizens to life, liberty and property.

Governor Waite called out the state national guard to disperse the sheriff's posse. By this act he gave approval to the procedure of the striking miners, and it was with great difficulty and upon imminent danger of a bloody civil war that his more sensible and conservative advisers induced him to rescind the order. Then he persistently refused to maintain the law and give protection to those the mines were struck against. The mine owners, more citizens of the public peace than he, and to have interest in their property which was theirs, appealed to his commands because he was governor of the state, and had violated his official oath by declining to perform his sworn duty. He was as lawless as the rioting strikers, and his recent boast that he was the only executive in the country who had used the troops in behalf of the rights of labor is not only untrue, but is a gloating over the fact that he used them, not to prevent the blowing up of mines and the killing of workmen who would earn a livelihood without the pale of a union, and to restore property that had been unlawfully seized and held, but to aid those who were violating the law and who did not contend that they had any legal right to do what they did. This is the man who has been named as candidate for a second term as governor of the Centennial state, and may be elected. He may have many good qualities, but seriously he is unfortunate in not having exhibited them to the gubernatorial career, so far as its report is already out.

This is by no means a political discussion. It is not an arraignment of the Populist party or principles. Those principles may be, and perhaps are, equally sound as those of other political parties when they are followed. But it is a pointing out of the recent mode by the executive of a state whose interests are intertwined with those of the entire West, and whose action will be regarded in many quarters as a reflex to some extent of Western sentiment. Under the rule of "like master, like man," those who support Colorado's present governor must be looked on as occupying a similar attitude toward the force of law, and will brush these aside as lightly when they stand in the way of any wanton or passionate desire. If this class should prove to be the majority in Colorado, the outlook is ominous in that state for perfecting the State drawn by the ancient sage whose words have been quoted here when he said "In the city is self desolation, and the gate is smitten with destruction."

THEY WERE TOO POOR.

The accounts of the awful disaster at Hinckley and vicinity this week cause a feeling of horror in those who read descriptions of the terrible scene. And well they may, since they tell of a calamitous by which hundreds of people were consigned to a frightful fate. But in the great record of the world, there is a vast number of others whose sufferings are as great and whose situation as pitiable as the victims of the great fire, both dead and surviving, yet whose fate attracts little attention, perhaps because it does not come before the people with such appalling suddenness and magnitude. An instance of this, which is but a sample of far too many in this professedly Christian nation, may be cited in New York. At about the same hour the great fire was raging fiercely at Hinckley a sanitary officer visited a room in a tenement house at 500 East Twelfth street, where a man had died on the Wednesday previous. August Selig, thirty-five years old, had succumbed to consumption. The body lay on a miserable couch, watched over by the sorrowing widow and the dead man's mother. The women's pinched and furrowed faces showed that they were not far from death by starvation. They said that Selig had been sick more than a year. During that time the women worked when they could get work and were not too sick themselves. The sick man got worse and the wife was forced to beg for the means of subsistence. During the past few weeks salmon the dying man or his struggling family could get enough food to keep them from suffering. After Selig died his half-starved widow went out to beg for enough money to bury him somewhere besides Potter's Field. She managed to collect about $2, and no undertaker would take the job for that. So the officer took charge and the body was placed in the Potter's Field, because the widow was too poor to have it otherwise.

A DREAD DISEASE NO MORE.

The discovery of a cure for the dreaded disease diphtheria is among the recent triumphs of medical science. The remedy was found by a student in Dr. Koch's famous laboratory and is to be thoroughly tested in New York. If the board of health can secure an appropriation of $50,000, then the terror of that disease will have departed, says the World.

A brief account of the new treatment will be of interest to the general public. Ten years ago it was discovered that diphtheria is caused by a poison, to which doctors have given the name of toxine. Death is due to the poisoning of the blood when it absorbs the foreign substance produced by the bacilli in the throat. If the bacilli can be found germless, that both animals and human beings can acquire a certain degree of immunity from the poison, on the same principle, we presume, that the system can be made to tolerate other poisons, alcohol, morphia, etc.

According to Dr. Cyrus Edson, if large animals, such as horses, cows, goats, are repeatedly inoculated with minute but increasing quantities of the toxine derived from cultures of the diphtheria bacilli, they become gradually tolerant of its poisonous effect, and will withstand the introduction of larger and larger quantities through the immunity which is imparted from the smaller doses.

The immunity thus produced by the agent of the development in the blood of some substance (antitoxine) which has the power of neutralizing the poison (toxine) produced in diphtheria and in animals which have been highly immunized—that is, rendered capable of withstanding very large doses of the toxine through repeated inoculations—the blood at last, even in small quantities, acquires the power of neutralizing very large and even fatal quantities of the toxine. When animals have thus been immunized, blood is withdrawn from the circulation in quantities varying with the size of the animal, and the serum derived from the blood so drawn is employed in injections underneath the skin for the treatment of cases of diphtheria. The antitoxine thus introduced in the blood serum neutralizes the toxine secreted into the circulation of the sick person from the throat, and thus renders the sick person artificially impervious to the action of the toxine.

Unfortunately, however, for the right and general use of this substance for the treatment of diphtheria, its production requires the constant surveillance of skilled and trained men. A comparatively long period, when four to six months, is necessary to render animals impervious to the disease, so that their blood can be employed for the treatment.

When thus rendered impervious these animals are sensible, as a rule, sufficiently hardy so that only a comparatively small number of cases. The production of the antitoxine must, therefore, necessarily be costly, and it can only be produced in sufficient quantities and be placed at the disposal of poor people by municipal or state sanitary authorities.

It is estimated that it will cost $50,000 to establish and maintain a diphtheria stable of sixty animals. After from four to six months' treatment they will be "ripe." Blood can then be withdrawn from them, ready to be injected into patients suffering from diphtheria.

According to observations made the conclusions arrived at are that any person exposed to the disease can by this new method be rendered immune if treated before the symptoms have developed, and that the mortality in cases treated within the first thirty-six or even forty-eight hours of the disease may be reduced practically to nil. After that time, however, the injections become less effective.

The health department of New York has received a considerable quantity of antitoxine from Dr. Koch, and it is claimed that in every case where applied it has proved successful.

THE LESSON of the late strike, as observed by Grand Master Sargent of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen is "that the employes must respect public sentiment and the law; also, that when you have a quarrel with one man you cannot make all others suffer. Sentiment will be against you and sure defeat will be the result." Herein are great truths. The cause of organized labor will be vastly benefited when all its leaders shall have learned them.

IN THE great state of New York there is one county in which there is not a single lawyer; but that same county is set down as a wilderness.

LITERARY NOTES.

THE *Herald* is the name of new paper (presumably weekly) which has just made its appearance in Spanish Fork. Fred B. Smith is the editor, and among the planks of his platform, "for the present at least," are the free coinage of silver, and independence in politics and religion.

JUDGE COOLEY's article on "The Lessons of Recent Civil Disorders," in the September *Forum*, reviews the recent civil disorders in the Republic, points out the danger arising from the public's apathy and indifference toward unlawful acts, and declares it to be the duty of every citizen, especially every member of the legal profession, to give active and effective aid, by influencing public sentiment, in preserving our established institutions or fundamental rights.

HIRAM S. MAXIM, who is perhaps best known as the inventor of the air ship which bears his name, contributes to the September number of the *North American Review* an interesting article on "The Development of Aerial Navigation," a subject which has for some years past been the chief object of his study and investigations.

THE CUBAN situation is considered from an international point of view by the *Review of Reviews* for September, in the "Progress of the World." Department of that periodical, the relative strength and efficiency of the contending forces of Cuba and Spain are discussed, as well as the course of the struggle and the underlying differences between the nations. A special article on "Political Japan and its Lessons," by Mr. O. Mitarai, gives much valuable information and throws some interesting sidelights on a few very prominent peculiarities in Japanese politics, both foreign and domestic.

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Peach Day at Grand Junction.

On September 11th the Rio Grande Western Ry. sells round trip tickets from Salt Lake to Grand Junction and return at $15.00. In addition to the K. of P. meeting at Grand Junction there will be the usual Peach Day festivities on September 11th, including horse races, foot races, foot ball, and other sports. Trains leave at 8:05 a. m. and 3:25 p. m.

Reform Will Republicans.

There will be a meeting in the annex to the Opera House on Saturday evening, September 8th, at 8 o'clock. Said meeting is called for the purpose of organizing a Republican Club, and electing five delegates to the Ex-gus Convention which convenes at Provo on the 11th inst. All Republicans of the ward are requested to be present by order of the WARD COMMITTEE.

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Week commencing Monday August 27, 1894.

College Chums.

As to Retrenchment.

SOME ECONOMIC SUGGESTIONS TO THE "CITY DADS."

We notice that the City Council is endeavoring to fulfil their "pre-election" promises of rigid economy in the running of the municipal affairs of the city, which is certainly appreciated by all good citizens, and all hope they may succeed in saving many dollars to the over-burdened taxpayers. We would suggest, however, that they should avoid discriminating the men on the police force and in the fire department. This might result in the reverse of economy.

It might please the taxpayers just as well to dispose of extra sessions of the council and devote less time to discussing personal character and more time to genuine public benefits. In their efforts to stop the leakage at the spigot, we recommend that they see that the bung is securely plugged before they roll the barrel over.*

There are times when all should use their careful efforts in the practice of true retrenchment, both in public and in private affairs, and assisting in this very laudable purpose each individual may assist a community, and each community the commonwealth. So let each individual be careful to make every dollar expended go for some necessity and see that it is used when its purchasing power will be greatest, and all should try to prepare for the coming winter by providing themselves with necessary fuel, food and clothing while the opportunity exists, and before the increased demand increases price. This is especially true with regard to clothing. During this slack season we are offering some great bargains, and those who are fortunate enough to be able to anticipate their next winter's necessities by ordering a fall suit now, can save enough to go a long way towards a ton of coal or other needed necessities.

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