DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

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TELEPHONE NO.

TWO BUGABOOS.

THE time seems to be ripe to call up for public observation a few features of the present legislative campaign which are altogether unfair and not deserving of toleration. A filed specimen's neighbor seldom has any other effect than to degrade the spanner and his cause in the minds of his hearer. But misstatements such as we have in mind to criticise are not likely to be so quickly detected. We regret that some of our politicians seem to have taken this case to the present campaign. As a consequence we hear of people all over the Territory being gravely instructed in things which they have no business to believe.

For instance, we are told on the one hand that a vote for the Republican ticket is a vote against statehood; and on the other hand, that a vote for the Democratic ticket is a vote for silver demonetization and for the continuance of hard times. Now, the only wish of the NEWS in this connection is for its readers to base their political convictions upon facts and principles truthfully set forth, and then to vote for the men of honest who most nearly represents those convictions. We have heard a great many varieties of "practical politics" described, but out of them all this is the only one which ought to be acceptable to an honest man, or is at all likely to result to his advantage.

With this much of a prologue we want now to say to the people that the first statement above quoted, concerning a vote for the Republican ticket, etc., is not true. There are doubtless men in the Republican party, as there are also in the Democratic party, and in the Liberal party, who oppose the immediate admission of Utah to the Union; but many, we think, in the first two, and only the less progressive among the third. As a party, the Liberal rule of this Territory is the only organization which can be justly charged with such a policy. With them it is an avowed principle of action—yes, a sole cause for existence. This is not true of either of the others. Both advocate the early admission of the Territory, and both parties have introduced bills to that effect in Congress. Though the present move in this direction seems more likely of success than any that has preceded it, we want the readers of this paper to understand that a Republican vote is not a dishonor, and not inimical to Utah's statehood. There are no conditions to justify party treachery in more reason why a Republican district should elect a Democratic representative in the Legislature than reason why a Democratic district should elect a Republican. Statehood will come along in due season—the sooner the better—and there will still be both Republicans and Democrats. The silly notion that it all depends upon local politics and is going to be retarded or augmented by the result of our little territorial differences ought to be exploded at once. Honor, fidelity, independence and courage on the part of voters will hasten the day of Utah's admission. Chicanery, trickery, inconsistency and inconsistency will, and should, delay it.

As to the second statement above—the campaign dippancy that a vote for the Democratic party is a vote against free coinage and for continued hard times—this is as false as the statement that from the other side. The question of silver coinage is one in which party affiliation plays no part whatever. In this matter we have the East by a large majority pitted against the West, in about as perfect way. The sentiment of the extreme East are almost to a man opposed to free coinage. The statements of the South are divided, not so much on party lines. The statement of the West, with probably a single exception, is on the side of free coinage, and the Democratic party in Utah, and all its candidates so far as we know, are strictly devoted to it. As to the question of financial reverses or "hard times," it would be rather to call all the unfortunate on the Democratic party. There are hard times also in Australia and Russia, and South America and the Sandwich Islands. The Democratic party of Utah or of the United States is a party not responsible for it all. As a matter of fact, parties do not make hard times, except when they cause war. Those who stir up a spirit of violence and scatter sensation, distrust, and general impugnment of each others motives and character throughout among the people—these are the creators of hard times.

In conclusion, therefore, we emphasize the two bugaboos here cited, and warn the people against being scared by them. There are plenty of real issues between the two parties—issues that are not disputed and that cannot be evaded. Choose between them, and choose deliberately and from conviction. In the two instances we have here criticised, there is nothing to cause a Democrat to desert his party and vote for the Republicans, or to cause a Republican to desert his party and vote for the Democrats.

SHALL CLEVELAND BE ASSASSINATED?

"HAD Grover Cleveland occupied the place of Mayor Harrison when the assassin's ballot struck him, the whole West would have rejoiced."

This beautiful sentiment was quoted at the meeting on Thursday evening, as the utterance of a prominent democratic resident of this city. The thought sounds so familiar that some will doubt for a moment the genuineness of the report. We have seen or heard it in some form or another so often and under such a variety of conditions, that it not been so utterly infernal, its utter repulsiveness might have passed unnoticed. We believe the thought originated in a Nebraska weekly issued in a county district of Colorado. At least that was our first acquaintance with it. Our last was the one already mentioned.

It will always be a matter of wonderment how such a diabolical thought could be entertained for an instant by a person of experience and education, leaving conscience entirely out of the question. Without waiting to discuss the infernal cowardice of such a method of accomplishing one's purpose, common sense alone ought to suggest to the vituperating knaves in whom this sentiment native has had a pleasant sound, that assassination is not a practicable attainment to a people's government. The principle is not a new one by any means. Not only savagery, but civilization, is well acquainted with this method of conferring the state, and according to the best advices, the experiments in that line have been utter failure—so emphatically so, that the age, so far as history can divulge, have united in pronouncing the assassin, in whatever capacity you may see him, a common enemy to the race.

Let it be understood that the whole of the West would rejoice to have President Cleveland assassinated, and there would be no difficulty in finding a practiced hand for the job. In the under stratum of society there is always a willing candidate for that sort of employment. If it were not so, there would be very slight need of a President or a Congress. It is this grovelling line of brute force, lurking in the hearts of men, which makes governments necessary. Civilization through a common necessity has instituted jails and gibbets to take care of such people, and we are disposed to think that honest men would be better satisfied with themselves if this principle of self-protection were extended with greater alacrity to the pusillanimous element that stands afar off and points the victim, while the more ignorant cut-throat uses the knife. If there is any difference in the true relations of the two elements to society, we should say the finger-pot assassins are the more dangerous of the two.

There seems to be little occasion to illustrate extensively a proposition so unmistakably infectious as the one in question. But there are evidently a few irresistible minds in this neighborhood who, as the world generally notes, would swoon at the thought of murdering anybody by deed or thought, but who have permitted their convictions on the silver question to work too thoroughly upon their feelings. They would be shocked at the sound of their own voice calling aloud for the murder of the President of the United States, but will listen with patience if not total pleasure to the raillery of a garrulous buffoon whose imaginations if he could only realize the fact are so deeply saturated with the spirit of assassination as was the slayer of Abraham Lincoln. For the benefit of such a person as well as that of his audience, let us take the case which his covert insinuations plainly advocate and say it is its natural and inevitable outcome. It is a proper for him to anticipate and condone the assassination of President Cleveland for the unconstitutional exercise of his opinions on the silver question, it would be certainly proper for him or some one to merely utilize it on the case—an act which he is performing with his mouth. And if it is proper to kill Cleveland for the exercise of those opinions, why is it not proper to assassinate the same sentiments entertained upon the breasts of others who are about? There are a number of citizens in Salt Lake, for instance, whose honor and integrity have never been questioned, and whose judgment, conscience and attitudes have made them the justice of society on all other questions affecting the welfare of mankind, but who declare with no reserve that if Grover Cleveland would sign a free silver coinage bill he is not fit to be President. According to the logic of the shouting agent who we quoted, if spring up among us—though happily not in any great number—it would be a proper act for some patriotic and zealous citizen to blow out their brains. In the under stratum of society there is always a willing candidate for that sort of employment. If it were not so, there would be very slight need of a President or a Congress. It is this grovelling line of brute force, lurking in the hearts of men, which makes governments necessary. Civilization through a common necessity has instituted jails and gibbets to take care of such people, and we are disposed to think that honest men would be better satisfied with themselves if this principle of self-protection were extended with greater alacrity to the pusillanimous element that stands afar off and points the victim, while the more ignorant cut-throat uses the knife. If there is any difference in the true relations of the two elements to society, we should say the finger-pot assassins are the more dangerous of the two.

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AN ELEGANT BOOK.

"THE Book of the Fair," a large and magnificently printed folio that is being issued in twenty-five parts, six of which are now ready for delivery, is designed to commemorate in word and picture the story and display of the great Columbian Exposition. Engravings abound in every part, and many of them are large works and beautiful enough to be framed, while all are in the highest degree artistic. The descriptive matter is concise and interesting. Altogether the work, whether as a pleasant reminder to those who visited the Fair, or a splendid substitute for a visit to those who did not at home, is sure to be highly appreciated by all who become its possessors. James Dwyer, well known in this city and Territory, has the agency for Utah, and is taking subscriptions.

SAFETY ON STEAMSHIPS.

A GROUP subject of a, in the NEWS of the 7th inst., to the effect that is related by ocean steamships between New York and Liverpool, by which the regular time of mail between the last named city and mail ticket is eleven days when the two new Cunarders, the Campania and Lucania, are performing the postal service. The regularity of the fast steamships is often commented upon as remarkable, and their swiftness in making trips either way is now the rule so. As an instance of this may be cited a trip of the Cunard vessels Etruria and Umbria. One left New York and the other Liverpool at the same hour. Both received 2700 miles traversed and both reached their destination on the morning this of the seventh day, the Umbria being ten minutes later than the Etruria in casting anchor.

There have been many fears expressed regarding the great danger connected with increasing the speed of ocean passenger vessels while among people who venture far from the seaboard there is an idea of imminent peril of loss of life in crossing the sea. Concerning the latter view statistics show the proportionate loss of life is less on passenger steamships than passenger railway trains.

Regarding the suggestion of increased danger with an increase rate of speed, the record shows that in the transatlantic traffic since the introduction of steam as a means of propulsion for ocean-going vessels, the quicker ships go the less accidents there are, so that the recent reduction in the time across the Atlantic and the further attempts in this direction are not a cause of apprehension to travelers.

Transatlantic steamship traffic was established in 1838, and from that time till 1879 there were 131 steamers of all classes lost. Of these, twenty-five never reached the ports for which they sailed, and the cause of their loss is unknown; ten were burned at sea, eight went down in collisions, three were sunk by ice, and the others were stranded or lost from various causes. Many of these were small, but some were of considerable size, and their loss caused much public feeling.

The first that disappeared was the President, which was never heard of after she sailed in 1841. A Cunard steamer, the Columbia, was wrecked by running ashore in 1843, and it is notable that this was the only Atlantic steamer lost in thirteen years after the disappearance of the President, a fact that speaks volumes for the quality of the workmanship of the shipbuilders and engineers and the skill and care of the navigators. In 1854 the City of Glasgow, with 480 souls on board, was never seen or heard of after she sailed, and in the same year the Arctic, of the Collins line, was sunk by a collision and 322 persons perished. Two years later another vessel of the same line disappeared with all on board. The Arctic, of the Hamburg-American line, was burned at sea in 1858, with a loss of 431 lives.

Some of the most striking losses since the last named year were the City of Boston, of the Inman line, which disappeared in 1870, with 191 souls on board; the Atlantic of the White Star line, whose 562 souls in 1873, sending the news throughout the Vile de Havre, of the Pacific line, which was sunk by collision in the English channel, and 236 persons were drowned; the Isle of Florida, sunk by collision with a sailing ship; the Cunard line Oregon by the same cause with a total loss and the Arctic Ross Dwyer, sunk by the Mediterranean by a British man-of-war, when 562 persons were drowned.

There is, though, by statistics a great decrease in the number of accidents and loss during what may be called the modern period of steamships as compared with the earlier, and especially with the transition period from sailing ships to steamships. The year 1893 has the most satisfactory record of recent years, for, notwithstanding all the risks involved, there were nearly two thousand trips made from New York alone to various European ports and nearly 500,000 passengers, inclusive of 312,000 emigrants, carried without any accident. Each subsequent year since then has been marked by a disaster, in each case to a new boat. The Human and Cunard lines, running the latest steamers afloat, have a record of three years without the loss of a passenger, each line having carried more than a million passengers during that time.

ONE of the speakers at an opposition meeting last night accused Mayor Bowen of being a coward. Whatever Bowenites may think or believed of Mr. Beatie, no one believes for thought of calling him a coward. On the contrary, it is his courage that made him the nominee of the Citizens' Independent movement, and it is his courage, if backed up by the same quality in those who will vote it, that will triumphantly re-elect him.

A PORTRAIT commemorating has worked in a picture of Judge F. A. Hammond, formerly of Ogden valley and now of San Juan, at Admiral Mello, the rebel president.

WITH WOOD now at this season the street show indicates commencement in fashion's edicts. With others it merely emphasizes the prevailing autumn stringency in cash.

WHAT is properly called "mustie" in the real estate men of a city is that family which results in the extension of the city's suburbs.

A SOUTH CAROLINA minority says "lynching has given no rat." Too far the earthly health of the victims, certainly!

CONGRESS has adjourned, and the country can enjoy its thanksgiving.

(COMMUNICATED.)

RECUPERATION.

The hurry and rush of business for a few years have been so incessant that recuperation and some inactivity chale much more than it naturally should, and today there is probably more impatience among business men than for some time.

Assuming that the situation has been as critical as some claim, there is no remedy in despondency. For, spite of this, the world with all its vigorous and interwoven interest still exists, human necessities are as great, the resources of the country are as magnificent as they ever were, and if the policy of silver buying had anything to do with the condition, that law has been unconditionally repealed. Even then, it would seem unlikely that any sudden change for the better should be anticipated. Unexpected and unreliable as the late depression seemed to some, it is only reasonable to believe that it was months in maturing, and however the eyes of men may have been blinded by prosperous times, all effects imply a cause somewhere, and panics are not the legitimate product of true prosperity.

It is not worth while inquiring into this cause, for few there are who agree in regard to it. There is only unity of sentiment as to the fact itself. If there was ever anything about it in the nature of an epidemic, most serious diseases demand so much time for full recuperation as was consumed in reaching the crisis of the disease. Short and rapid as this may be, there is reason to and experience testifies to its general truth. Eastern trade papers and financial reviews are strangely contradictory in regard to every aspect of the question. Money is easy and money is scarce. Bank reserves are increasing and otherwise. Factories, foundries and other great works are running or suspending. The national debt is increasing, and the government's gold reserve is wasting away. Now, a great deal of this is owing to the spectacle which the critic or writer sees, and some things said are tinged of personal interest and gather color from the occupation of the one who is expressing himself.

The silver question appears to the West to be of incalculable importance. Certainly it makes a vast difference to Utah. The demand for silver and its price have been and are tremendous factors in forming the local condition. And yet the industry had a small beginning, and its growth has been a gradual one. Without building, though, gave this Territory its first great impulse toward development and that which was finally supplemented by mining. Almost simultaneously the mine a market for our agricultural products, by opening enlarged channels for labor and an increased population. Furnaces, houses, stores, hotels, factories, and all the avenues of industry leading of one and several dollars for bearing and the commercial field became enlarged. The circulation of money was more multiplied. Every merchant felt its influence, and the Territory at large responded to the impetus which was originated in the mines and on the mountains round about.

It is quite evident and not surprising that the people of this Territory were almost unknown when the panic came. Their eyes were not turned toward the east at the outset. The farmer, producing industries constituents of our population were not immune only, on opportunity, to even think of change. And so till the thunderbolt which struck at this position so from a cloudless sky. But somehow there to me to be some compensation after all. For, while the killers had been than another, income had been quietly asserting itself in other directions, and other resources, somewhat overlooked, have contributed their share in restoring the financial equilibrium of the Territory. Its trade balance have been comparatively low. All the banks have held their own, and many of the people who were indebted are gradually but surely extinguishing themselves. Considerable dead has been left in regard to the indebtedness, due to stores, firms and individuals, and in addition to this, for reasons understood, there have been increased and there is little prevision in this department for a needed extension of time. But judging by the long lines of papers at the tax offices, delinquents are not going to be in special haste.

Wool, which during the shipping season was considered to be quite reduced in price, has not gone so far below remunerative prices as was then expected, and the "better second thought" of producers has found some consolation in realizing that the selling price of wool is comparative, and that the purchasing power of that price is more in the point than the price itself. There than this, quite a demand sprung up for sheep, and many thousands have been exported, some of which were sold at prices in advance of the home offer. Others now in the market, or on the way, and some to follow after being sold will help to relieve locally that stringency which had greater influence because it was unexpected.

Considerable horned stock and a few carloads of horses exported have not been without influence in the same direction of relief, and large shipments of potatoes have been going out to the satisfaction of the northern growers, who are better satisfied apparently with a moderate price in the fall than to risk a spring price and have all the labor of storing. However, now who have suitable land (this the price remunerative, and they realize that the land after potato culture is so much better prepared for another crop that it would pay well if the entire output was fed to stock on the farm without further cultivation.

A few years ago many carloads of beets were used to be shipped out of the Territory at profitable rates. Either the demand has partially ceased or threshing has been abandoned. But little is affirmed the time that is for export events is with the aggregate resources, helping to grease the wheels of trade, as pays indebtedness already made. In some of the settlements there were some moves made for the exportation of wheat, but the price being from able a large demand was created, and it is now reported that much of the surplus is absorbed, and that many a manufacturing family have piled up either wheat or flour to an extent unknown for years. If this were an exception and universal practice in the Territory, wheat exportation would be only a memory of the past.

Dried fruit, which used to be so important an article of export, is easily disposed of in quantity, the low price thereof having something to do with the supply. Over a hundred carloads used to be shipped annually, but it is doubtful if a little of this amount could be had today in Utah at any price. If some good practical tree trimmers would make this their occupation in the season thereof, more and better fruit would be raised, so is the days going by!

Trade in all its branches, wholesale and retail, is quiet and decidedly conservative. Lumbering dull is not the order of the day. Large dealers are lowering their stocks, and only ordering from hand to mouth. Moving is hardly the word, spite of the favorable things enumerated. Credits are not asked for and certainly not pushed. There is an calculation about trade transactions generally which almost implies caution to excess, for if merchants have not the goods they certainly cannot sell. Small stores are compelled to follow in the wake of the larger ones, and as staples mainly are in demand, and as these carry but nominal profit it is not easy to make both ends meet. Expenses have to be reduced, labor to be dispensed with, credit to be suspended, collections more conscientiously looked to, and buying of the closest, so that indebtedness may not be increased.

To quote an old saying, "It is not good to bells until you are out of the wood." So long as there is uncertainty there will be no easier, and responsibility will not be assumed to any great extent until confidence is explicit, which may come in one month, three months, or be deferred still longer. Not unlikely the holiday trade will be another than usual. Retrenchment affects first unnecessary expenditure. Sensible entertainments and reasonable gifts may not be as numerous or costly as in flush times. But the holiday spirit will be present, and much enjoyment and relaxation, even if times are hard and almost everything to check!

Here in low localities the people of Utah are in an enviable position. Close near with the outer world is deeply marked. Places of poverty and suffering, common enough here, are here unknown. Philanthropy and charity have all the scope imaginable outside, where there is liberty of life or death. In Utah "Give and help live" has always been the motto so that suffering from poverty within our borders is not in great excess.

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JAMES H. JENNINGS, Cashier,
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Our prices are lower than the lowest. Give us a call. We can sell you a 20 inch solid tire for $23.00 or a pneumatic for $47.50.

The Rapid Ivanhoe Diamond Rambler is without exception the best wheel on earth. Call and examine our stock.

Bicycle and Sporting Goods taken layaway to all.

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Can we do better than invite you to look at our unexcelled stock of Garments?

LADIES' REEFERS IN ALL COLORS AND MATERIAL, BEAVER, KERSEY, PLUSH, AND DIAGONALS, BRAID TRIMMED, EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN, INCLUDING THE LATEST PLAITED COMBINATION STORM COLLAR, ETC.

LADIES' Capes in Handsome and graceful variety. Tea Gowns and Flannel Wrappers. Paisley and Beaver Shawls.

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A Job Lot at one-third the regular price, in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, all colors.

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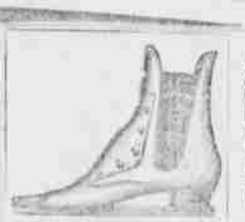

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This last shoe is made by a famous and world famous company, will always remain soft, and cover the price of none. BUY A PAIR ONLY $1.65 THIS WEEK. THE GREATEST BARGAIN OFFERED.

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