DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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A BIG STORY.

It is not quite in order that the story in our dispatches regarding the great fleet of an immense syndicate to have and operate the Philippine islands should come from Paris. London is the place made famous as a place for the great speculation and colonization but so many scientific speculative schemes in foreign lands originating with the East India Company a few days ago and extending up to the days of the Borneo and Barnum and Hodges. The dispatch locates the scheme above referred to, by inference at Paris, in Paris, but it is quite likely that the working capital and backers of the concern will be found not far from the place that Brett spoke of just across the channel, the world's metropolis, London, that is if there is anything at all in the story.

The manner of the capitalization is most suggestive of great things. Even in these days of opulence among the richer few and titanic undertakings in every direction, the Philippine schemes stands out as boldly as the statue of Liberty Enlightening the World. It is the unexpurgated sum of $100,000,000 that syndicate proposes to raise. Of this Spain is to be made complainant with a demand of $75,000,000, the reigning power in the Islands—concedes the United States—is to be paid $15,000,000 for a twenty-five-year lease, and the other $10,000,000 will be used to begin business with and get things in working order. The company is to have the exclusive privilege of collecting and owning all revenues from customs duties, taxation and so on, while the reigning power spoken of is to administer the civil and military government at its own expense and, of course, secure and maintain stability, tranquility and the other safeguards with which entrenched capital likes to be surrounded. It would thus appear that the government would have to be constructed, upon war or peace, on a stated income of $15,000,000 a year, which would be ample and should leave a large margin if the month did not have to go to keeping the natives in a state of orderly subjection.

It is vaguely intimated that a prominent figure in the project is a well known promoter and experimenter formerly of this city, but for several years past residing in London—John W. Young. If this be the case, it may goes to show what was previously known beyond, that he is a hard man to down and keep down. He moves of the right kind of people to be persistent and persevering in the midst of misfortune, and those who will work for him attendant success in such or any legitimate enterprise are by no means few and far between. He may have seen his share of the many men who show the "Nerve" recently spoken of being ahead of their day. Certain is it that some of his schemes in this country, though well laid and prospectively great things for everybody, for lack of money and lack of judgment regarding their personal feasibility and the attitude of foolk at times when such advantage meant success, in other words, Mr. Young was thought to be somewhat visionary at intervals practical times, that he was fulminating in the dark of the moon and see the moon or May ought to and grumbled to be asked of as the outlook were at the time. Without restriction in the matter of capital he would be likely, we think, to pick out projects he might undertake to a successful issue, but in consist of nerve and brain and command success in a great enterprise with the size and kind of and calculating only as an independent shown.

Mr. Young has not been heard of, except through private sources, for some time. It is to be hoped he will break the ice sooner in the manner indicated and retrieve something of his former estate. No one would be sorry if he realized a great fortune.

THE RACE PROBLEM.

The case of the colored citizens of the United States is hopeless. If North Carolina methods are not checked Mississippi people and among home "natives of the soil" are arguing that because the negro is Democratic and Republican, therefore he must vote, and if he insists on his right as a citizen, he is to be killed in a mob. And where he is so loyally Democratic and ignorant but capable of embracing a newspaper, then he must be killed, too. From the begin of such Mississippi there is no escape.

The leaders of the Mississippi mob and so be impressed with the fact somehow, by pointing the colored citizens if the state with grand enough, prison and hospitals, are running the Creation that gives equal rights to all reasons. Point the work is stopped, other Indianapolis may find a complaint and that it will be "injurious or the action given of ignorance." Our country, hatched on a mission of mercy and justice in behalf of the oppressed, cannot afford to which is so long her own incubator entrusted by various mobs.

In the meantime, what are Christian women doing? In some parts of the land, they are loud enough in their demand for obedience to the laws, and that is commendable. But how is it that they have no earnest, no resolutions in behalf of their sister hostess, who are suffering at the hands of ruffians? If their laws are power to stop parts by appeals their sisters in other parts, heavily oppressed, they ought to do so. The mandate of force shall be seized before the law of civilized power. The race problem demands attention.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

One of the leading rumors in that Pagoda Supplies of the unmeasurable Manor is to receive substantial recognition. After the Dewey victory, the defeated loss of a commander, to who placed in charge of an military station, a position in which they was but little opportunity to make a record or to be frequently heard from. It looked, and still looks as if the cause he speaked of which the Manor and the Pagoda and statesman of England's non had been destroyed were being in some measure explained by himself, at least much of the resultant misfortune has been borne by him, probably as because the action and conduct was considered by hard work and superior genius of not being engaged in it. The country may have better officers than Captain Hudson, but the majority of the people would be more likely to believe it if he had ever been given an opportunity which he was not to all appearance equal to. We cannot afford to throw or even treat with scant recognition those who have been faithful even in a few things and then, and cheerfully, and it is quite unbecoming to put them at the rear because of an aged calamity one of which they happened to escape alive, while most of their comrades passed away.

THE WAR TAX.

The tale war was to every essential present a popular one. In the first place it was demanded and urged by what, with the destruction of the Maine, amounted to an irresistible outcry. The trend of feeling had been that way for many years and only needed the incident that came and fitted in with dramatic accuracy. The pressure to the call for troops was considerable more than popular; it seemed to be a long-felt want and was greeted with such unanimous uprising as most have moved the nations to stand aside for a time at least. Then came the raising of a popular loan and the imposition of a revenue tax which, one way or another, has penetrated to the pockets of every self-respecter in the land and a good many others.

Every citizen of the United States, and a writer on political economy last July, will pay a share of the cost of the war. It might as well be added that he certainly did so with a ki yi. Whether merchant, manufacturer, importer, retailer, banker, or insurance man, the war revenue bill has schedules of special taxes for all. The collector of this revenue enters all the great business establishments of the country, and, by proxy, the humblest homes of the land. Luxuries for the rich, indispensable necessities for the poor alike bear the adhesive stamp that shows a payment of so many cents on account of the war debt. Where the tax is imposed heavily on large business interests of any kind, the amount will be made up by the increased cost to the consumer or last user.

The same writer shows that though many millions of dollars each will be derived from a number of great industries, in those as in other instances the individual citizen will really pay for the war. There are countless things in every day use that must be paid for by the person benefited, such as bank checks, notes, drafts, mortgages and other legal documents, and these constitute particulars that be kept up until April, shall have fairly compensated up.

It is, however, useless for the people to be irritated in stating the case. The war was unavoidable when continuance at this time so much fault is found, can only be set aside by the power which called it into existence—Congress. This body will get together the first Monday in December, and doubtless will be no unreasonable delay in taking up and acting upon repeal of the measure complained of—provided, matters are in such a condition as to justify it. The people in property brought into the statement. Things should are taking a little equable just now with no immediate prospect of their assuming a different appearance, and it is not so well not to be overly hasty in the matter of repeal of the war quota. To make use of the Bobody adage, let us see what will we are out of the woods.

OUR RAILROADS.

Denver Dispatch of the Pullman Car company gives some interesting figures about the railroads of the Dominion of Canada. He finds that the total length of all the roads, including feed tracks, sidings and turnouts, is 24,000 miles. The value is placed at $60,000 a mile, and the roads are valued in 1897 expenditure.

These roads employ 50,000 people at an average of $400 per year. Many of the officials of course receive a much larger salary, but the same average holds and their employes and the same employment. Engines and workmen are well wages. There are no employes to every 100 miles of road, or four and a half miles apiece.

Discounting of swaying cars, the railroads have killed one out of every five employes, or seven out of every mile of road. One hundred thousand men in freight cars are needed every year to keep the trains moving. There are 1,000,000 freight cars in service. Three million men are needed to supply the public from place to place.

Of the statistics respecting of the freight business some time ago, he finds that for the year ending September 30, 1897, the total of freight was carried and every ton on an average of 58 miles, making in all 58,000,000,000 ton of freight carried one mile. While the average cost of carrying a ton of freight one mile was eight-tenths of a cent, it was only six-tenths of a cent in some of the states. The cost of carrying freight has steadily fallen from two cents a mile per ton in 1867 to its present rate. Our railroads last year had to carry a ton of freight 1,000 miles to make one dollar, and the freight work done was equivalent to carrying one ton 1,000 miles for every man, woman and child of the population. Over three-fourths of the revenue of our railroads are for freight.

As to passengers 111,000,000 were carried during the year ending September 30, at a loss of $21,000,000. The roads had to carry a passenger 500 miles in order to make a dollar. The net earnings for the roads for the year were a little more than a million dollars a day.

Accidents from an interesting paragraph in the history of the railroads. It seems that one passenger was killed for every 2,000,000 miles. Twelve and more people are killed annually we are sure by falling from the windows of their carriage or from cars from while running or passengers on our passenger trains. The average would, it would seem, to enter as a polished paper and more, not in at home. Two-thirds of these accidentally killed lost their lives at stations, highway crossings and while trespassing upon tracks. The theory of preventive engineer a passenger to travel 1,000,000 miles to be killed, and yet we are continually as we express trade for over 400 years, one passenger only was killed in every 4,000,000 miles of travel.

SPAIN IS PRACTICING.

It is foretold that this will be the last day of the peace commission, because the Spaniards will under a half by withdrawal. Although this seems a probability, it is not generally credited. Spain is now completely bedeled, and much more would mean that the United States would have to do the fighting without its opponent having any voice whatever in the settlement, and if this were settled that Spain would have to be finished, Spanish statesmen, especially those who are engaged on the commission, are by no means dullards or even far from if at all at out of the front ranks in the matter of modern diplomacy, and such action as that above indicated would show that they are unable to keep their judgment above their hereditary but nevertheless fatal pride and abominable weak. It would be a stable case of bidding for a government, and by such means accomplishing among the powers what they were unable to obtain by their vaunted prowess on land and sea—sympathy and support.

There is a little ray of hope and atheart the bedeaded pathway of Spain at the commencement that the German emperor would pay an official visit to Christian's realm. It was a case of a drowning man catching at a straw. It is now given out from German royal headquarters that such a visit, if made, will have no official or sympathetic significance whatever. And what Germany will not do, no power of Europe or somewhere will undertake to do, so far as relate to giving aid and comfort to Spain. She would show her wisdom wise by getting the best terms possible from the conqueror, abiding by them, and then proceeding with what she has left to built up, restore and progress in accordance with modern ideas and advanced principles.

STUDYING FRENCH.

Salt Lake is not the only American city at present struck with a French wave. A Chicago correspondent tells us that French clubs now are being formed there under the direction of the French consul, and that some of the students have already written stories and dramas in the language of beautiful France. In proof of this numerous extracts are given from Mr Villa's novels by M. Gustav Flaubert Kingdom. The quotation, as will be seen, is a spirited conversation between the hero Guy de Pay, and the heroine, Mlle Truffles.

"Fal," remarked Mlle Truffles, impatiently.

"Antic!" was the quick rejoinder.

"Ll a."

"Ad-ill!"

"Om."

"Nous avons, vous avez, ils ont, ils ont." Guy de Pay rested and gazed at the pretty girl. Clutching his hat he strode in his body, made his sole and walked out into the night.

We call the attention of Professor Mantzoulis's students to the achievements of their fellow students in Chicago, and they should try to keep on with them.

LA FAYETTE.

The La Fayette Memorial commission, organized under the auspices of the commissioner general for the Paris exposition, has been in New York for a few days, consulting with the committee in charge of the memorial in Chicago, and, it is authoritative that it is proposed to invite the commission to La Fayette on the 4th of July, then making United States day the most conspicuous event of the exposition. The commission has decided that the money to be kept by north of the American people. Funds collected for the monument should be sent to the treasurer of the commission, Hon. Chas. G. Dawes, comptroller of the currency, Washington, D. C., with instructions on the envelopes, "Monument Fund."

Inform we publish by request a letter addressed by the secretary of the commission to the school children of West La Fayette, Ind. It purports to a school children, and is intended to be read in the schools. It is proposed to have the school children of the country, and the cause of liberty, by the great Frenchman, to show why he should always be kind to general or commissioner to the American people. The letter says in part:

"Two hundred and twenty years ago, a young man, scarcely more than a boy, talking about liberty, and speaking of a strong and powerful English army. They said, children, that you and I are free and independent, and that you might make a great mistake in of this country. In those days, our Americans were very poor and ignorant. Our ancestors were the peasants of the great city of Chicago, numbers today.

"A Member of Congress, Kossuth, presented a resolution in the Congress against the most powerful nation in the world. They had neither money, clothing nor ammunition. They had not the language of a people who were on the right, and with the leadership of a great general, George Washington, they had held out for seven years, in an effort from the mother country with many of their wants supplied by the French to allow us to enjoy in order to save themselves from starving or freezing. Our government could not supply them with food or clothing. Talked the case over, General Washington was driven away from New York, and in the darkest days of the Revolution a young man, not more than 20 years of age, arrived in Philadelphia, where the American congress was in session, and offered his services as an aid-de-camp without pay, and as a volunteer, and was accepted. Your ancestors had been driven out of the land of George Washington. They did not know much about it in the old time, but they soon learned that it was to be at the greatest service to them, for he was very fond of the people of the United States. Thousands of miles of ocean for your welfare and comfort and enjoyment of fresh air and sunshine.

"With his fearless sword he led them across the fields of Virginia and New Jersey, and after a while went away, but returned in a few months with fleets of warships and splendid armies of French soldiers. He was in Yorktown when surrender took place with the ragged Continentals under Washington, showing them the greatest gratitude and respect, and taking from their possession the flag for everything our country people gave them. They fought and bled and died with us that we might be free.

"Who was this young man so richland powerful that he could raise an army from his own purse and who could influence the king of France to send fleets and armies and force here to fight for us? Who was the young man who left a beautiful wife, a youthful home, fortune and fame in his native land to help a people he had scarcely heard of before? Who was he? He is called the "Marquis of Liberty." He should be enshrined in the heart of every American youth as the ideal patriot—his name was La Fayette.

"Nearly twenty years ago, when the writer of this paper was a schoolboy, he became an ardent student of the works of the great French author, Victor Hugo. In one of his masterpieces, "Les Miserables," he saw was arrested in a little obscure convent in Paris, at midnight, the hero of this great novelist, writer so to inspire all who read the book to wish to visit the convent on an old, lonely street in the old city of Paris. In other years, when the opportunity came to make a pilgrimage to this convent, and search for the cottage there found, apparently unknown and forgotten by those for whom he had fought and bled and died, the hero of Victor Hugo's book is history, La Fayette.

"After 100 in American visitor to Paris will date return to his children without having paid the homage of a visit to this sentiment made possible by Dodge patriots. And then will La Fayette be remembered by all time through four-action value and through the whole, and the great and eternal gratitude throughout the length and breadth of the land.

"With kind regards,

"ROBERT J. THOMPSON,

"Secretary La Fayette Memorial Commission.

"Chicago, Oct. 15, 1898."

The Chicago Times-Herald says a special session of Congress is inevitable in March. The paper believes that the demand for a currency and banking measure is so urgent that it would be contrary to good policy to postpone the matter until the regular session.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. Is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores. Restores the sense of taste and smell. Full size, 50 cts. at Druggists, or by mail, 10 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.

Late to bed and early to rise, prepares a man for his foes in the form of lost early to bed and a little early to rise. The pill that makes life longer and better and wiser, P. B. Johnson, Physician, Druggist, McCornick Building, corner Main St. and First South.

Prince in Grace.

"I was a sufferer from indigestion and dyspepsia. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has cured me and I am now in good health. My wife's health has increased. Hood's Sarsaparilla has put my whole system in a healthy condition." Prince in Grace, Hood's Sarsaparilla, Boulder, Colorado.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills. Easy to take, easy to operate; reliable, sure. 25 cents.

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Chronic Nasal Catarrh persons every breath that is drawn into the lungs. Then to remember from every druggist in America for the cure of Catarrh. A small quantity of Ely's Cream Balm placed into the nostrils spreads over the mucous and easy surface, relieves immediately the painful inflammation, soothes heals and cures. A cold in the head vanishes immediately. Sold by druggists, or will be mailed for 50 cents by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street New York.

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Christmas is coming.

For horses, mules, broken harnesses, or injuries of any description, BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT is a wonderful healer. It penetrates to the part, and so promptly that the wonderful curative properties frequently create surprises. Price 25 and 50 cts. E. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Doctors tell us that the reason Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures and that it proves so continually the best of all blood purifiers is because it is the only scientifically prepared and strictly scientific blood purifier and hence the only one admitted to the World's Fair.

If you have sore throat, consult with the medical department of our store, or if you are troubled with a cough, or if your children suffer from croup, whooping cough, use BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT, and use BALLARD'S THOROUGHWORT SYRUP. E. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Constipation means the accumulation of waste matter that should be discharged daily and causes this to deprive the food matter of its nourishment and poisons the system. The HERBINE is being shown experience of the people. Price 50 cts. E. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

When you pay for the Will's Wash Blue Solid Ball you get a quarter of an ounce. There are more cases of Blue being sold by this than all other compounded. P. B. Johnson, Prescription Druggist, McCornick Building corner Main St. and First South.

Infant mortality is something frightful. Nearly one-quarter of the few they are five and one-half before they are five years old. The cause was WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE would save a majority of these precious lives. Price 35 cts. E. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

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When they are sold out we cannot get any more of the same kind this season, because our mill is now making a big job of cloth for eastern contracts.

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