

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, - - - September 16, 1898.

WISE INVESTMENT OF MONEY.

The prospects are that we will have a lively Fall and Winter trade, with a greater abundance of money than there has been in the Territory for some time. The construction of the railroad will bring money into the Territory; and the only thing that will be expended for it will be labor which would not otherwise be so profitably employed. Like all other portions of the country we felt the stagnation in the money market which followed the unusual abundance of currency which permeated all the channels of commerce during the latter portion and subsequent to the conclusion of the rebellion. But while we had as little as, and perhaps less than, any State or other Territory in the Union, in proportion to our population, it is probable that we felt the want of it less than any. If we were not having a steady income of money, and if we did not dig the precious metals from the earth, we had what was of greater value and took from the earth what was of infinitely more worth. We had the means of support within ourselves; and our fields of golden grain were of more worth to us than shining heaps of the auriferous "dust." Yet we recognize the importance of money as a circulating medium, its value in the markets where commodities can be bought which we need. And the experience of the past few years should be to us a lesson that we might profit by, not to squander money or barter it for things of comparatively little worth, but use it carefully and invest it wisely, for future benefit.

The tone of business everywhere just now seems to be improving. Money is becoming more plentiful. Trade will improve, money be still more circulated instead of being shut up in safes and banks, business will grow brisk; and speculators, becoming impatient of the calm and wise restraints of legitimate trade, will recklessly throw away their own credit and that of honest men; and then will come collapse, suspensions, stagnation, dullness, scarcity of money, and the usual results attending on commercial crises. This seems to be the history of commerce, repeating itself within very limited periods. But there are circumstances and contingencies, often unforeseen and unthought of, which hasten a depression in business from a condition in which trade and commerce are lively. And the situation of a community, with the peculiar circumstances which surround them, may place them in a very different position to that of even their near neighbors. Thus the circumstances in which the people of this Territory were placed left them much more poorly supplied with a circulating medium than were their neighbors around, when they foolishly threw away the money which other circumstances had brought to them, and thus allowed it to be carried out of the Territory without their deriving any permanent benefit from it. The money which circulated freely here, say three years ago, was mostly paid over to storekeepers for goods which were sold at an enormous price; and that money was shipped off to buy more goods. And when the stagnation in currency came how much richer were the people, as a mass, for the money which had been circulated among them and the high wages they had received? If acquiring improvident habits and learning to place too low an estimate upon the commercial value of the means put in their possession, be admitted as evidences of a poorer condition, then many were poorer instead of being richer. Some sent their money through commission merchants, and whether they received more for it than those who bought from storekeepers here, or not, the principle remains the same; the money passed from them, and that which they obtained for it, in most cases passed away rapidly, and was seen no more. The money which bought every article of clothing imported, and every thing brought here that could have been manufactured, produced or raised here, was virtually so much thrown away, and it had really passed away when the articles so purchased were used or worn out.

Now if the same course be pursued again when money comes into the Territory, a brief time only will elapse until we will be poorer than we are now. Brethren can co-operate in ways and invest their available means in something that will be productive and reproductive. Associations of mechanics and handicraftsmen can be formed, whose united means will enable them to import machinery of various kinds to meet our requirements. We do not want to have to pay sixteen dollars for a pair of boots when the same article can be made, in every way as good, by the use of labor saving machinery, for ten. We will be willing, as a people to see the man who imports machinery receive a fair percentage for the capital invested. But he can receive it, and undersell the hand-manufactured article; and, comparing quality, he can undersell the imported article. We do not wish to pay five dollars for a chair if we can get one as good for three, and it is bet-

ter our cabinet-makers should import the wood which we may not have, and employ our own skilled labor at the work than to buy the work and wood elsewhere, and leave ourselves poor again. So with carriages, wagons, sleighs, cloth, hats, and the thousand and one articles that enter into daily use in a large and populous community. With one of the best peach growing countries in the world, thousands of cans of peaches are brought here annually. Canned tomatoes, pickles, dried apples, and other things that we grow in profusion, are brought on here and find a ready sale. This should be remedied. It is like carrying coals to Newcastle, with this difference; the Newcastle people would rather buy at the pit-head than from a vessel's hold.

The money that will now come into our Territory should be used to keep money in the Territory and make that which will bring in more. Machinery for manufacturing woolen and cotton goods need not now be dwelt upon. But every man in his own business or occupation should think how he can reduce the labor on that and turn out a superior article at a lower price, and thus successfully compete with every outside market; and men should unite to do this; form large and wealthy associations and conduct business upon an extensive scale. If we are being drawn nearer to markets where we can buy, we are also being drawn nearer the men who have to sell, and who are not slow at finding out where they can sell to the best advantage, and to the highest buyer. It is for us to handle the money which will be disbursed here for the next twelve months with care, invest it wisely, and take the initiative in everything for our own and our Territorial welfare, or repeat, when too late, our lack of prudence and forethought.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

St. Peter, Minn.—There was a terrific tornado on the Minnesota River on Friday night; houses and barns were blown to fragments, grain and stock were scattered in every direction and a number of persons injured, one fatally. The New York Herald says a political earthquake swept over Maine yesterday. The Times says the Maine election made up their minds to elect Grant and Colfax, and is important as indicating the drift of popular sentiment. The Tribune considers the Maine election is the commencement of the tidal wave on honesty, which will sweep over the country. The World says the Republican majority is reduced and congratulates the Democrats of Maine on yesterday's fight. The Sun says the Democracy have met a serious reverse in Maine, and considers its influence on the elections will be great. The Express says nobody expected Maine to go otherwise than it did, but if the Democrats remain as heavily as they have at other places, several of the States may be carried sure for the latter. The Post considers the election as complete a triumph for the Republican party as was ever before attained. The Commercial says the thanks of the nation are due to Maine for her victory yesterday.

Washington.—The President directs that Gen. Rousseau, commanding the department of Louisiana, be assigned to duty according to his brevet rank of Brigadier General.

New York.—Washington specials say the reduction of the customs expenses will be made along the whole northern frontier.

There is not more than half a dozen congressmen at Washington. The result of the Maine election strengthens the sentiment against a September session.

New York, 15th.—The iron steamer Dumbarton, which was fitted out at various piers in this city, and which sailed six weeks ago under very mysterious circumstances, it is supposed, from information in the hands of the United States Marshall Murray, intends to take a cargo of slaves from Cuba to Brazil or Cuba. Another vessel is fitting out here, it is believed for the same purpose.

Philadelphia.—The print works attached to the Washington Manufacturing Co's. mills, at Gloucester, N. J., were completely destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss about a quarter of a million. Fully insured.

Chicago, 15th.—Later from Maine says the vote is the largest ever polled, almost all the larger towns and cities show republican gains as compared with last year's vote. Representative House estimates the total republican vote at 75,000; the Democratic vote 53,000.

The Republican special says that Secretary Stanton has gone to Ohio to take the stump for the Republican ticket.

Solicitor Binckley has tendered his resignation.

The Tribune's Columbus, O. Special, charges large numbers of men with being imported into Ohio and Indiana from Kentucky to vote on the Democratic ticket.

No further survivors from the Hippocampus disaster have made their appearance, and all hope is now abandoned that any more were rescued; 23 are known to be missing. Rochester, N. Y.—A locomotive exploded last evening in the depot of the Erie Railroad, killing the engineer and brakeman and two young ladies standing near the engine. Another girl was killed by the falling walls of a house nearby, and still another was badly injured. The depot, and the buildings in the vicinity were badly shattered. Pieces of the boiler were thrown a mile distant.

Washington.—Senators Morgan and Schenck have issued the following:—The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives were, by a resolution of Congress directed to adjourn their respective Houses until the third Monday in September; and from that day, unless they were otherwise directed, to further adjourn their respective Houses until the first Monday in December. In accordance with a request of the Republican

members of the 40th Congress, the undersigned decide and respectfully recommend that there be a full attendance of both Houses of Congress on Monday, the 21st day of September, promptly at 12 o'clock, noon. It is not expected that general legislative business will be entered into at that time, or that the session need be longer than necessary to provide for another adjournment; but it is important that there should be such a general attendance as will secure the presence of a quorum in each House. The general expression is favorable to adjournment until Oct. 21.

The Peruvian Minister, to-day, presented the letter of Señor Balta, the newly elected President of Peru, announcing his accession as President. In reply, the President referred appropriately to the great calamity which has visited Peru, and expressed universal sympathy with the sufferers.

New Orleans.—Gen. Rousseau has arrived and has assumed command. The police troubles have not yet ended. Some of them have not been paid off for eight months. A large number met on Lafayette Square, to-day, and sent a deputation to the Mayor, asking immediate relief.

Atlanta, Ga.—A bill was passed by the House yesterday excluding the negroes from serving on juries. It is understood, to-day, that the House, after a stormy debate, declared negro members, claiming only one-eighth negro blood, are ineligible, by a unanimous vote. Sixty-nine Republicans refused to vote.

St. Louis.—The parade of Knights Templars this morning was one of the finest and most interesting events that ever occurred here. Over thirty commanderies were in the procession, representing nearly twenty States. Still a greater number would have been present, but for the detention of steamers and railroad trains. About three thousand knights were in the line. A number of carriages followed, containing a large number of the highest officers of the various orders. After marching through a number of the principal streets, occupying over an hour, the procession halted at the Masonic Hall, where the business of the triennial convocation will be done. The streets on the line of march were thronged with spectators, who greeted the delegations and their distinguished officers with cheers, waving of handkerchiefs and other manifestations of welcome. Several residences on the route were handsomely decorated with masonic emblems. The City Council yesterday unanimously ordered the hospitals of the city to the various visiting delegations. The Grand Royal Arch Chapter, of Missouri, gave a magnificent banquet to the Grand Chapter of the United States to-night, about three hundred were present, including several of the most distinguished members of the order.

Utica.—The Grand Lodge of Good Templars met yesterday, there were over 1000 delegates present. Chicago, 16.—The Republicans yesterday re-nominated N. B. Judd for Congress.

The State Grand Lodge of Good Templars, are now in session at Galesburg. Strong efforts are being made to organize the party on strict temperance principles.

Nothing later from Maine. The estimates apparently agree in a majority of twenty thousand. The vote stands nearly thus: Chamberlain, 75,000; Pillsbury, 55,000. The Republicans throughout the country are rejoicing over the result.

A special from Boston says that Butler's renomination for Congress has been defeated.

FOREIGN.

Havana.—The firm of Seculuta, which lost heavily by the recent burning of the Casillita warehouse, has suspended; liabilities six millions.

Port Au Prince advises state that the siege of that city had been abandoned.

Berlin.—It is reported that Prussia will send a gunboat to the river Parana, to protect the German interests there.

St. Petersburg.—The death of the Emir of Bokhara is announced.

London.—Constantinople advises state that while the frigate *Fraxion* was lying in the Bosphorus, a deputation of Greeks distributed an address to the officers and men, praying the assistance of the United States for the Cretans. Admiral Farragut, at the suggestion of Minister Morris, ordered the copies of the address to be returned to the deputation, which was then received as private citizens. No political allusion was made in the conversation.

London.—Queen Victoria has arrived at Windsor.

Paris.—It is reported that Spain has offered 30,000 troops to garrison Rome in the event of a European war.

Insurgents have appeared in the mountains about Ronda.

Ottawa, 12.—Evidence in the Whelan case closed to-day, when the court adjourned until Monday forenoon.

New York, 13.—Panama advises to the 4th state that another bloodless revolution had occurred, and had resulted in President Ponce being arrested and deposed by one Coreos; the latter having proclaimed himself President, was forming a new Cabinet.

London.—Later advice from Rio say that according to Brazilian reports, detachments of Paraguayan troops were left behind in Gran Chaco, and that on the evacuation of Humaita they were surrounded by the allied forces, and surrendered unconditionally with 12 pieces of artillery. The fortifications of Humaita have been razed to the ground. At last accounts the whole allied army had commenced its march to lay siege to the fortified position of Lopez, on the Tebicuary river.

Paris.—The *Patrie* thinks that the report that the Prussian army was about to be reduced is false.

London.—It is generally considered that the events of the last fortnight have produced a change in the political condition on the continent either to lessen or increase chances of war. While, on the one hand the press of Germany have assumed a quieter tone and profess to be more confident of peace, on the other hand it is known that France has refused a formal demand, made by the Chevalier Negra, the Italian ambassador, for the recall of the French troops from Rome, and at the same time the Prince regent has brought to Paris a proposal from Spain to cement an alliance with France by sending 30,000 soldiers to Rome.

London.—Reverdy Johnson had an interview with the Queen yesterday, being introduced by Lord Stanley. He presented his credentials as the American Minister.

Brussels.—The international congress of workmen adjourned yesterday.

A resolution was adopted advising workmen to abstain from trades during war. An address was adopted, urging workmen to oppose war, to refuse countenance to assassination, and to use their efforts to induce others to do the same.

Ottawa, 14.—The counsel in Whelan's case finished their argument to-day. The judge charged the jury, occupying 5 hours and forty minutes. The court adjourned till to-morrow to receive their verdict.

London.—The press of this city is variously commenting upon the recent speech at Chalons, in which the following words were used by the Emperor: "I will say nothing more, as the public prints are sure to draw prophecies of war, however moderate my words are."

The Times has an editorial on Johnson, the American Minister, who has settled the Alabama claims case. The Times says the case of itself, presents little trouble, the only difficulty is the reluctance of the American government to settle a difficulty growing out of the war; and says that no American statesman ever believed that the *Alabama* escaped with the connivance of Great Britain. There might be a question as to the adequacy of the laws to make England answerable, but this could be easily settled. The real grievance of the United States was our indifference in their civil war and our willingness to see the Union destroyed. Of this the Americans were conscious all the time, and they remember it keenly now. They think we should have manifested active sympathy with the North, and that the Confederacy, being based on human slavery, should at once have been condemned. That the Republican party were the true friends of England, and that it was wrong even to doubt the success of the Federal arms; and that after the anger of the Americans was owing to their consciousness of England's want of sympathy with them in their hour of peril; but that anger, if right, has been enough indulged in. Seward has refused a handsome offer, which should be credited to England; he now cuts the past adrift, and the thing is as good as settled. The legal points will not stand in the way, and the only thing to ascertain is the responsibility of England to fix the proper indemnity.

Ottawa, 15.—There was a large crowd outside the courtroom this morning, but very few were admitted. The prisoner being brought in looked pale and nervous. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner, who heard the announcement with great composure, then made a long address to the court, in which he very emphatically and solemnly asserted his entire innocence of the crime; he denied having any connection with Fenianism and declared that he had been condemned because he was a Roman Catholic, and that the evidence had been deliberately concocted to convict him. He was going on to speak of the cruel treatment of Irishmen by England, when he was interrupted by the Chief Justice, who pointed out that, whatever might be the case elsewhere, in this country, Irishmen and all other classes were treated alike before the law, and that he had no reasonable grounds for complaint. After solemnly cautioning the prisoner against entertaining any hope of pardon, and imploring him to prepare for the future, his Lordship sentenced him to be executed on Thursday the tenth of December.

Kiel, 15th.—King William of Prussia arrived here on tour for military inspection. He visited the University to-day. He was received with appropriate ceremonies. The faculty presented an address in which they referred to the tranquility now existing throughout Europe, and expressed the hope that it would remain unbroken. The King, in reply, said he did not see any cause for a disturbance of the peace of Europe. In the army and navy they beheld the vigor of their fatherland. They have proved that they don't shun a combat, and if forced into a combat they will fight it out.

Triest.—Farragut and squadron arrived here to-day from the Dardanelles.

London.—The telegraphic reports of the earthquakes in South America have created much excitement in the commercial world, which is eager for full details.

The Pall Mall Gazette has a leading article on the prospects of peace or war in which it says, "In every capital of Europe the belief that a great and immediate war is impending grows daily, and the best informed men say it will break out before a year has elapsed."

DISTRICT COURT.—The case of Olive L. Gardner vs. Wells, Fargo & Co., occupied the Court again to-day. Yesterday the testimony for the plaintiff was got through with. To-day depositions were read and witnesses were examined for the defense.

Special Notices.

WE direct the attention of our readers, and of our business men going east, to the advertisements in our columns under the heading "St. Louis Trade." Every one of the firms is most reliable in its line, and we can confidently recommend buyers to deal with them all, assured that such business transactions will be satisfactory, and that all they undertake they will perform. Gentlemen going to St. Louis would do well to clip the column out and carry it in their pocket-book for reference.

Teams wanted to haul lumber from Little Cottonwood. Apply to Folsom & Romsey. 2531-f

WANTED, a few cords of Mountain Mahogany Wood at this office, for which a big price will be paid in ready pay. 1-f

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Steam Engine Boilers, and every description of Blacksmithing erected and repaired on reasonable terms. 550-3m

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The Duke of Argyll, Mr. J. A. Thompson
Mr. Fairbrother, Mr. J. C. Graham
Mr. Sharpshaw, Mr. E. D. Crowther
Reuben Butler, Mr. J. E. Hyde
Mr. Archibald, Mr. J. E. Hyde
Judge, Mr. S. W. Darke
Counsel for the Crown, Mr. J. A. Thompson
Frank Leavelle, Mr. J. B. Kelly
First Officer, Mr. C. M. Donelson
Second Officer, Mr. J. W. Whitmore
Servant, Mr. R. Matthews
Officers, Town Guard, Jury, Soldiers, Mob, etc.
The Queen Caroline, Mrs. M. Bowring
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For Synopsis of Scenery and Incidents see The Curtain.

The performance will commence with the very laughable Farce of
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DOORS OPEN at 7:30 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 8.

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GEORGE Q. CANNON. 1246-1f

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NEW CHARTER OAK
AS THE
Heaviest, Best Constructed, Most Uniform and Quickest Baking Stove in the market.

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