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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

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THE "EASTERN QUESTION."

The incident connected with the Eastern Question which so stirred a few days ago, is one of great interest. We refer to the passage through the Dardanelles of a Russian warship loaded with military workmen and rail and materials destined for the Sea of Japan.

The Dardanelles is a narrow strait, which connects with the Sea of Marmora the Ægean Sea. It is one of the most important strategic points in the world. Its centrality is almost as necessary to Great Britain as is the possession of Gibraltar, which commands the Mediterranean. If passage of ships of all kinds through the Dardanelles and Bosphorus were unlimited, Russia would seem, to all human appearances, become mistress of the world. She would become so great a naval power as she is a military empire. All she needs is an adequate seaboard. That is her present objective point, and she is making rapid strides toward it. She is now engaged in the necessary preliminaries—the construction of gigantic railroad enterprises, which, when completed, will enable her to rush her military hordes to any part where obstacles to the attainment of her ambitions may exist, and sweep them out of the way.

The decision of the continued war and railroad supply ship passing through the Dardanelles was a part of the preparation for the grand military and naval programme of the future. The railroad for which the men and supplies were forwarded will give a fairly adequate seaboard to Russia, as overland facilities will cause the necessary ports to be established. Turne, situated on the Sea of Japan, will be no great distance from the Indian Ocean, through which the British eastern possessions are of easy access.

Doubtless, since the incident of the other day, the Sultan has been in close diplomatic connection with Great Britain, and by this time an understanding has been reached by which the Sultan will be governed should Russia—encouraged by the permission to have the vessel in question passed through the inhibited strait—take another step of the same character. Should the Porte decline to allow the Muscovite power to commit another innovation of the treaty of 1841—by provisions of which no foreign power is permitted to send vessels through the Dardanelles without the consent of Turkey—such an enforcement of the restriction would doubtless cause the war to growl, the lion, in retaliation to the latter, to show his claws and some of the other five treaty powers to make a demonstration. France would, of course, take issue on the side of Russia. But it is doubtful that an immediate violent rupture would ensue, the preparations on neither side being complete. It may be taken as a fact, however, that Russia is getting a "good ready." Her condition will soon be more menacing to the peace of the world than at any time in history.

There is a memorable incident connected with the passage of warships through the Dardanelles. It was associated with the last Russo-Turkish war, when the late Lord Beaconsfield, was Premier of Great Britain. The Russians had made powerful headway toward the subjugation of the "Sick Man," who proved himself, however, to be, considering the odds piled against him, possessed of a pretty strong fighting constitution. The Muscovite armies were directed toward Constantinople. If we recollect aright they got as near to it that city as Philippopolis. In the meantime, a British fleet had been, by Lord Beaconsfield's government, stationed in the Ægean Sea, close to the mouth of the Dardanelles, with orders, in the event of Constantinople being threatened, to steam up the strait into the Sea of Marmora. The critical moment came, and on went the fleet, according to directions. This meant that Great Britain would at once take part in the struggle unless Russia receded. The latter weakened. The result was the Treaty of Berlin, which was virtually dictated by the British Premier. He was asked what he proposed to do provided his points were not conceded. His reply was telegraphed "Fight." He pilloried himself upon his "spirited foreign policy." "Peace with honor" being one of his mottoes. It was in this direction in which he showed superior to Mr. Gladstone. But the latter been at the head of the government at the time the Russians were howling for Constantinople, it is probable there would have been a British disaster and consequent humiliation.

Great Britain is the most formidable obstacle in the way of the onward march of the Russian bear. It is a stubborn enemy. It is called Hercules, in consumption of a great European war, to disseminate these two powers from the solid position in the "coming struggle." There is a suspicion that Russia is in some way connected with the incipient revolt in British India. The natural effort of the Muscovite government would be, on a grand scale, to create difficulties in the Indian's distant dependencies, in order to compel her to divide and distribute her forces. The liability to be effected by the pressure is the weakest feature of the British Empire.

The times are portentous. The spirit of war is abroad, and it may not be a good while before Great Britain shall be compelled to "call upon other nations," to aid her in defending her interests against invasion by other powers.

AMERICAN WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

It may be supposed that because President Harrison is making a junketing tour through the country, and because Secretary Blaine is affected with that aristocratic complaint, the gout, that nothing is being done to meet the Italian Navy, should it venture to cross the Atlantic. Yes, there is much being done, and probably New York is not as unprotected as it is imagined.

The New York *Recorder* has a long article showing what is being done at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Everywhere that a man can be put to work, he is working. The battleship *Maine* has been arriving at completion. Her turrets are well under way, the moulds for her gun armor are finished and on their way to Pittsburgh, where not a moment will be lost in casting the plates. The cruiser *Chicago* will be ready for the sea in a day or two. The monitor *Monadnock* will be soon finished. Her dynamos are on the ground, and her guns and carriages ready for mounting.

The cruiser *Cincinnati* is nearly completed. Work on her launching ways has commenced. The *Raleigh* is being rushed ahead. Her air compressing machinery has been put in. The moulds for her plates will soon be finished. The *Purdue* is alive with working men. Her bulkheads are being fitted out. The *Bennington* already completed, is under process of preparation for naval warfare, and in a few days will be ready for action. The dynamite cruisers *Vesuvius* has been sealed and repainted, and is now awaiting for a flight.

The tugboat *Nina*, recently damaged at Vineyard Sound, is now being repaired at the granite dock. The cruisers *Boston*, *Chicago* and *Atlanta* are in the Norfolk Navy Yard, and are being overhauled and repainted.

In San Francisco navy yard work is also in active progress. The *Monterey*, a harbor defense boat, will be launched in a few days. There are some other ships there also in active process of construction.

In gun factory work there is a great deal being done. The Wade rifled arsenal has been supplied with a new electric plant, and is operated night and day. Experiments in projectiles of all kinds are being prosecuted. In a few days a test of the *Destroyer's* new submarine gun will be made at Newport. If the piece of ordnance performs what is expected from it, it will perforate the strongest steel armor and nothing ever made. It is the invention of the late Captain John Ericsson.

The scholarship *St. Mary's* will go on a cruise very soon. The Assembly of New York has appropriated $20,000 to enable her to give the young lads an active sea training.

Gatling, of gun fame, is again at work producing something that is said will eclipse all former productions in the projectile line. Brown and Crozier, two gun inventors, are also working and some of their weapons will soon be tested.

In the engineering and ordnance department work for the defense of Boston, New York and other sea coast cities is going on. Sites are being selected and the construction of gun and mortar batteries is being carried on. Proposals have been invited for forging the 8, 10 and 12 inch guns, for which the last Congress made appropriations. Uncle Sam is not asleep, and probably Harrisd may find something upon which he has not calculated.

REVEALED TRUTH CONFIRMED BY SCIENCE.

Late in the year 1889 the disease known as la grippe in France, and as influenza in Italy, made its appearance as an epidemic in Europe, and in a few weeks it assumed vast proportions, sweeping over almost the entire European continent. Its victims numbered, in the aggregate, several millions. In a number of instances a large proportion of the inhabitants of a populous city or district were affected simultaneously. It was not attended with great mortality, but it was a plague that caused much suffering and financial loss. It also swept the United States, but in this country a smaller proportion of the people were seriously affected, than in Europe.

In the latter part of last year the disease also showed itself as an epidemic in this and some other countries and still prevails. It appears to have increased in virulence during the last few months. A larger percentage of cases terminate fatally, or leave serious complications in their train. La grippe is now recognized as likely to have the germ in such a condition that it renders the patient an easy prey to many other forms of disease.

To a great extent, this malady is still a mystery; the medical faculty, as a profession, confess that the prevalent theory in regard to it is that it is caused from a germ, a microbe, a infinite out living organism, which finds, in vital members, certain parts of the human body, where once a lodgement is found for it.

It has been abundantly shown by observation that perfectly healthy persons are much less liable to be attacked with la grippe than those who suffer from an impaired state of health from any cause. The flesh, blood, nervous nonimenses, etc., of a perfectly healthy person are antiseptic, and do not afford pasturage for the existence and propagation of such living organisms as those which produce la grippe. But the parasites find, in the systems of those whose blood has been vitiated, or vital powers weakened, by any other cause, favorite places of lodgment and proliferation.

The germ theory of disease has gained converts so rapidly, during recent years, among medical scientists, that it may be said to be quite generally accepted, at least as applied to a large number of maladies from which human beings and animals suffer, including most, if not all, known to be infectious or contagious. And the rule that healthy persons are less liable to be attacked than sickly ones, by any particular contagious disease, is too well known to require argument in its support. It may be observed that physical strength and vigor do not always prove perfect health, as there may be a poison lurking in the system, which, from lack of time, or of development, or some other cause, has not materially affected the physical powers.

The study of the germ theory has led to the conclusion that persons who have kept their blood and bodies pure and free from taint, whose food has been wholesome, whose habits have been moral and consistent with the laws of health, and who have avoided the use of stimulants and narcotics, and the inhalation of foul air, are in far less danger of attacks of disease, epidemic and contagious as well as other kinds, than are persons who have indulged in the reverse course. It seems to be popularly supposed that a person in perfect health and of proper habits of life and diet, who had not been subjected to the inhalation of vitiated air, was as liable to be stricken with an epidemic disease, as one would be whose vital powers had been vitiated by ill health or bad habits. But this idea has been exploded by modern medical research.

Any proficient medical man will admit that the physical system of the individual who has been addicted to the use of tobacco, alcohol, narcotics stimulants, or improper food, or whose habits have been immoral, is far more likely to become infested with disease germs, than is the body of one whose habits have been of a different character. Among the Jews anciently, there was held to be a connection between a man's sins, and the disease from which he suffered. This was then a theological proposition, but in modern times it has come to be fully sustained by science.

The foregoing leads up to the truths enunciated in that great lesson in morality and hygiene, known among the Latter-day Saints as the Word of Wisdom, a revelation given through the Prophet Joseph Smith. At the time it was given, medical science did not harmonize with and support it to the manner in which it now does; but recent discoveries in that science confirm the teachings of that revelation, and aid in giving it the character of one of the most important disclosures relative to the laws of life and health, ever made to man.

The line of life indicated in that communication from the heavens will yet be proven, by the experience of afflicted humanity, to be the only means of securing immunity from such plagues as la grippe, and others more deadly, which are destined to become a feature of the times in which we live. Science and human experience will continue to combine to vindicate revealed truth.

ELECTRICITY AS A MOTIVE POWER.

This city has an electric street car service which is probably equal to that of any other city in the country, at least of similar size, and there is more or less interest among our citizens in the progress that is being made in the use of electricity as a motive power. On January 1, 1890, there were in the United States 132 roads operated wholly or in part by this motive power, while on January 1, 1891, the number of electric roads was 230, an increase of 74 per cent. in one year. As the increase in street car companies during the same period was only about 5 per cent, these figures show that many horse railroads have changed to electricity.

During the period named the number of electric lighting stations increased in a heavy ratio, but not in so large a proportion as did the number of electric roads, and the advance made in the use of the subtle fluid for propelling machinery was very rapid. In short, as a motive power and illuminating agency, electricity is rapidly supersedding all others. That it will probably cut an important figure in modern naval warfare, is indicated by an exchange:

"The application of electricity to marine architecture forms an interesting subject of thought. Taking one of our war vessels as an example, we find there are as many as sixty auxiliary engines in different parts of the ship, used for ventilating, heating, lighting, hoisting, elevating guns, handling ammunition, etc., the steam generated by these engines and their construction being very great. By placing one electric plant deep in the hold of a man-of-war, all these auxiliary engines could be supplied by means of wires, which, if broken by a shot, could be repaired in a moment for the electric fluid, thus doing away with the danger of broken steam pipes and escaping steam."

Should some method be discovered by which gunpowder could be superseded by the tremendous power of electricity, in projecting missiles, the problem of shot vs. plate would be effectually solved. Already it is admitted that the former has the best of the contest, but no plate capable of being fashioned could withstand the forces of electricity. If once a method of applying it, in a concentrated form, behind a projectile, were discovered. That this will be done, seems by no means unlikely.

PHILOSOPHY AND THE LABOR QUESTION.

In evidence of the inborne interest taken in labor problems in England, that a "Royal Labor Commission," composed of fourteen representatives of capital and thirteen of labor, has recently been appointed by the government to enquire into them. This body is composed of practical, well-informed men, competent to conduct an investigation of the kind proposed. The labor question will be treated entirely irrespective of party or personal interests. It will be discussed on the broadest philosophic basis, so that all political creeds, and all religious reformers can have a hearing. Questions of this kind, which are so closely identified with the interests of industry and progress, cannot be satisfactorily solved, unless by philosophic inquiry. To make them bones of political party contention is positively social and educational retrogression. Labor leaders and capitalists will watch closely the work of the "Royal Labor Commission."

AN ASININE ARISTOCRAT.

Lord James Douglas, a peer of the British realm, took it into his head to play a joke on one of Her Majesty's census enumerators, on April the 5th last. It appears that his Lordship in filling out the schedule, entered his wife as a crossing sweeper, and his son as an idiot born in Darkest Africa. The result was that he was arrested, and will have to show that his entries were correct, or suffer the penalty of $25 for giving inaccurate information. The trial has not yet come off, but England boasts that she has only one law for the peasant and the peer, and it looks as if Lord Douglas will have to pay for his joke as any common man would have to do. Anyhow, it seems a rather unseemly and obnoxious kind of humor, to characterize one's wife and child as his lordship has done.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

Dun & Co., in their trade report for the week ending April 11, 1891, say the output of pig iron for a single month has decreased by one fourth. The iron trade is dull. The produce of the anthracite and coke furnaces fell from 167,800 tons in December last to 132,000 tons on the first of April. This is owing to labor troubles, and to the prospect of a general strike of miners on May the first next.

The recent conference at Pittsburgh between miners and mine-owners was a failure as far as a settlement of labor issues was concerned. It is feared that a contest is inevitable which will affect 500,000 people and extend at least over six different States. The wool market is reported dull, with fine domestic fleece weak, and woolen goods in general at a stand still.

At Chicago wheat, dressed beef, and wool show considerably increases over last year, but dry goods have fallen off. The report further says:

"Speculation in breadstuffs falls, though wheat is a trifle higher, at $1.47, in spite of facts showing that a surplus of over 50,000,000 bushels still exists available for export, while crop prospects are exceedingly bright. Corn is three-quarters lower but oats half a cent higher, pork 25 cents higher, but lard and hogs a shade lower. Coffee is three-quarters of a cent lower, and cotton has declined a sixteenth. Raw sugar has advanced a sixteenth under the very heavy demand since the duty was removed, but refined grades are unchanged as yet. In general, the speculative markets are rather inert, and the general average of prices is now 2 per cent lower than it was two weeks ago. Exports are fairly maintained in the aggregate, but the movement of wheat, flour and corn falls far below last year's. The returns of foreign trade for March promise to indicate an excess of about $7,000,000 exports over imports, but the exports cannot be expected to enlarge from this time forward."

There were for the week mentioned 211 failures in the United States and in Canada 32. For the corresponding week last year the United States failures were 176, and the Canadian 35.

Releases and Appointments.

The following is reproduced from the *Millennial Star* of March 26th:

Elder Edward Swann is honorably released from laboring as traveling elder in the Sheffield Conference, to return home.

Elder Joseph E. Greer is honorably released from his labors as president of the Nottingham Conference, to return home.

Elder James Wordsbandubun is honorably released from his labors as traveling elder in the Manchester Conference, to return home.

Elder John S. Baugh is honorably released from his labors as traveling elder in the Liverpool Conference, to return home.

Elder Joseph Newbold is appointed to preside over the Nottingham Conference.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM DUFFY DALE, A LARGE BOAR (Berkshire breed) eleven years old, weighing 350 pounds; on left hip, upper and lower sides of ribs and square underneath in left ear. Any person giving information that will lead to the recovery of said boar will be rewarded by GEORGE M. CANNON, Box 8, Salt Lake City.

THE QUICK AND THE DEAD

WOODS' PAIN PLASTER

IS QUICK. Often in operation on one or DEAD. Ineffectual WOOD'S PLASTER. 25 Penetrator, Lowest Price, Cures. 25 Complete.

50,000 Choice Fruit and Shade Trees, Evergreens and Ornamental Shrubbery for sale, cheap. E. LARSON, Nurseryman, 862 East Third South Street. d1w

Go to SPENCER, HYMETZ & Co's 17 and 19 West South Temple Street, for Tin Roofing Guttering, Spouting Stoves and Tinware, etc.

DINWOODEY'S WALL PAPER. SUPERB LINE. LATEST DESIGNS, LOWEST PRICES.

S. R. MARKS & CO., Carpets and Lace Curtains, new styles, lowest prices.

Have you tried Arlington's Cream Soda?

Buckler's Arnica Salve. The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. C. Smith & Co.

SCANDY, 20 E. 1st South, Prescriptions.

Go to N. P. Gudmundsen, No. 24 S. Thirteenth East Street, Salt Lake City, and order your Brooches Backs, Frosting, Bobbin, etc. Flagging 15c per square foot. d1y

SCANDY, 20 East, 1st S. Prescriptions.

SCANDY, 20 East, 1st South, Drugs.

BED COMFORTS AT A SACRIFICE AT DINWOODEY'S

DINWOODEY

Is now prepared to wait upon customers in his New Store; he has a magnificent line of Furniture, Carpets and Wall Paper. Call and see him.

Fine French Candies at Arlington's.

SCANDY, Family Druggist 20 E. 1st S.

Buy your drugs of "the boys," Johnson, Pratt & Co., 46 Main st.

For good coal and hedging, go to Jens Tygesen, Eightmile, Utah. Terms reasonable. d1

Baby Carriages, half price at S. R. Marks'; 300 to choose from.

SCANDY, 20 East, 1st South, Sponges.

I feel it my duty to say a few words in regard to Ely's Cream Balm, and I do so entirely without solicitation. I discovered it more or less half a year, and have found it to be most admirable. I have suffered from catarrh of the worst kind ever since I was a little boy, and I never hoped for cure, but Cream Balm seems to be even that. Many of my acquaintances have used it with excellent results.—Oscar Gutman, 65 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill. d&w

Go to the Building Electric Co., 35 W. First South, for your electric lighting and electrical supplies.

"JOSEPH SMITH AS A PROPHET."

A very interesting and instructive lecture by Elder Andrew Jenson, in pamphlet form, just the thing to send abroad to friends or for missionaries' use. Only 5 cents per copy. At Deseret News office. d&w

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LOST.

A BAY HORSE, FIVE YEARS OLD, THREE white feet, star in face. A $5 gold dollar. Return to Geo. C. Lambert, DESERET NEWS office, and be rewarded. 8 4s

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A WORKING GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK in a small family. Apply at Deseret News office. d4s

A RESPONSIBLE PARTNER WITH $100 capital, to start a good paying manufacturing business in Utah. A good opening for the right man. Best references required. Address P. O. Box 1215. d3s

MAN TO SELL LINE OF CIGARS; $90 monthly and expenses paid. Address, with stamp, National Cigar Company, St. Louis, Mo. d3s

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Rexburg Milling Co. will be held at the Deseret Dyework's office, Salt Lake City, Monday, May 4th, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing trustees and other officers to serve for the ensuing year, to hear the secretary's report and transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

JAMES GILLESPIE, Secretary.

LAND TO LEASE.

FORTY ACRES FRONTAGE BY TEN in each depth, facing on Parley's canyon, known as the "Ensign Farm." Can be divided into 10 acre lots. Apply on the premises. FULLER & TOPHAM.

FOR SALE.

35 ACRES OF NO. 1 LAND, ALL OF which is under cultivation, fenced and a good stand of lucern on the place, is for sale. Apply at this office. d3t

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

HOUSES AND LOTS IN HAZEL COURT, 2nd Fifth South, between 4th and 5th East Streets, on easy terms. Apply to Geo. E. Barnes. d1m

TO RENT.

5 ACRES GRAND LAND AND FIVE ACRES of New Lucern meadows, adjacent to Forest Farm. Apply to Dr. J. E. Wasley, 127 E. First South Street. d1

NOTICE.

FOR SALE IN PROVO CITY, A GOOD Business Location, Brick 2 Stories, Brick 2 Stories, Frame Cap. d&weekly.

OUR PROBLEM.

Whether it is Better to Reduce the Price of Goods direct, or to offer the Customer a Liberal Discount which all can understand.

WE SHALL TRY THE LATTER FOR ONE WEEK COMMENCING

MONDAY, APRIL 20.

Instead of Making a SPECIAL CUT on one or two articles, we purpose making a BONA FIDE DISCOUNT of

15 Per Cent on all Cash Purchases

In our Dress Goods and Trimmings Department; this includes everything in

SILKS, PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,

With Satins, Fancy Silk or other Novel and Fashionable Trimmings.

Our SPECIAL DISCOUNT on Novelty Dress Patterns is of course continued!

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY

We make an Extraordinary Offer on

ANDERSON SCOTCH GINGHAMS!

The Regular Price is 27½c. Our Price will be only 12½c. They will not last long, so come early.

Children's Lace, Embroidered and Silk Hats, Caps and Bonnets, From Nice Ones at the cash to the Most Elaborate.

After Unexpected Success in sales, we have replenished our assortment of

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,

And again can offer Chemise, Drawers, Night Dresses, White Skirts and Corset Covers as Low, at least, as any in the market.

UP-STAIRS BY ELEVATOR! 15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT on all our New, Bright and Fashionable Ladies' and Misses' JACKETS, Blazers and Capes. Make your own selection from an Immense Stock, and then tell your friends.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

WHAT IS A GUARANTEE?

Many merchants and salesmen are in the habit of indiscriminately "guaranteeing" their wares with no thought of being called upon to make the "guarantee" good. It is a pernicious and foolish custom more respected in the breach than in the observance.

A guarantee, to have any value, should be made with knowledge of the meaning of the word and a set purpose to carry out the terms of the guarantee. On fine tools the makers instruct us to warrant, and we replace any tool found imperfect in use.

We have used our best judgment, acquired by a considerable experience, in selecting the following items for our stock and sell them to our customers with an absolute guarantee that if they do not prove to be all that we represent them, we will refund the purchase money in full.

"Jewel" Steel Range. A finished article, perfectly proportioned, made of the best material. Don't fail to see it. It will pay you.

"Quick Meal" No Generator, Evaporating. Light it as you do your gas burner. No smell. No danger. No complication. Every objection to the use of a Gasoline Stove done away with. Talk of the discomfort missed in Summer by avoiding the heat of a big Kitchen Range.

"Superior" Cooks and Ranges. Superior as bakers. Superior in economy of fuel. Superior in design. Superior in construction. Superior in everything that goes to make a perfect cooking apparatus.

The "Perfect Refrigerators." An ice saver. A Health promoter. Cellular stone lined. What is that? Investigate it. It will more than repay you.

Our stock of Builders' Hardware, House Furnishings, Garden Hose, Lawn Sprinklers, Lawn Mowers, etc., is complete in every detail.

E. C. COFFIN HARDWARE CO., Progress Building.

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GOOD GOODS AND LOW PRICES!!

Call in and see how it works, at

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