# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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The NEWS is on sale at the principal News Stands in Salt Lake and all newsboys will be selling the city edition on the streets.

For the benefit of Elder parents and friends and to meet the requests of many absent Mormons who wish to see some news of home, the NEWS will be sent, above the cost of the publication thereof and little more of that it costs during the Conference.

Headquarters for the NEWS in the Walker House, Tom's Book and Periodical Store, 20 Main Street.

All communications should be addressed to DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 30.


## A WORD OF ADVICE.

The NEWS will truly lament any disposition on the part of any political party at this early stage of proceedings to bolt the action of the Citizens' Movement because of a selfish belief that any one of the parties is not sufficiently represented. We stand in the presence of a grave situation, and are confronted by what may be deemed almost a crisis in municipal affairs. The men who shall have the administration of the city during the next two years are by no means to be envied. There are no resources that have not already been expended in advance, and there are abuses and evils and mismanagement and scandals that will continue to come to light, in the further complication of matters and the increasing of the responsibilities upon those who shall succeed the present regime. The prospect is one that offers no allurements to any honest office-holder; it contains nothing that any political party ought to be anxious to undertake. There is no capital to be made, there will be no fat jobs to manipulate, no big salaries to win; but from the very beginning, hard, close working and watching and cutting, with the result that complaints will multiply and political prospects be injured if not ruined.

A citizens' movement can grapple with such condition and attempt a rescue with far less risk and with much better prospects of success than any one party. If it fails to effect a rescue, the victim goes into the grave with it. If it wins, the parties can then, if they desire, enter the field and be disrupted by evils which in the outset are enough to forever ruin them. But if these arguments are not such as appealed to them, there is another that surely cannot fail that of patriotism. And we submit that, whether it is good politics or not, there is certainly no patriotism in opposing a movement which has shown no motive yet but the general welfare and has taken no step not prompted by an evident desire to do only that which shall be for the best interests of the whole city.

## GREAT IS THE UNITED STATES.

Those who think we are progressing too slowly as a nation—that the characteristic imputed to us of being steady, unceasing "trudgers" is not being fully if at all maintained—ought to look up the history of the country in the light of comparison. It is impossible to measure the pace by any other means, since even in our slowest moods and periods we are placing all records with which history, sacred or profane, has made us acquainted, in the gloom of discredit and mist of ingratefulness. It is only necessary as a preliminary remark to call attention to the proud fact that in one century we have reached the eminence that the leading nations of the old world have attained to through slow advances and great vicissitudes during a thousand or fifteen hundred years.

A writer in the *Fortnightly Review* for July shows that there are no brighter or more interesting chapters in the history of the great nations than those which record the remarkable advance that this great Republic has made in area, population, foreign and internal commerce, and nearly all lines of industry during the one hundred years from 1790 to 1890 inclusive. This astonishing development is not by any means confined to commerce, trade and the industrial arts, but it is striking and gratifying in the advancement made in scientific research, in inventions, in the fine arts, in educational and religious institutions, and in all those conditions which are manifest in an advanced civilization. Whatever facts in industries, general knowledge, commerce and art the older nations of Europe and Asia had gathered by a mountain and slow endeavor of twenty centuries, a kind Providence bestowed upon the young Republic as a baptismal gift. A review of the history of the United States shows that this gift was well bestowed, and that the sturdy yeomanry of the western hemisphere did not only not barr their talents, but, not unmindful of their heritage, entered the race with the most advanced nations so earnestly and so successfully that today all the world looks across the seas with amazement at the wonderful achievements of our country.

It is also to be remembered that no record is shown in the history of any other country beginning with its infancy, struggling for life in a new and comparatively unknown country with a long line of barren seacoast on its front and an unknown wilderness in its rear in which roamed savage tribes with whom the pioneers were engaged in almost constant warfare for a series of years; a nation that was exhausted and impoverished in a prolonged struggle for independence with the mother country, and that yet, coming out of these severe struggles, has made such remarkable progress in population, productive industries, wealth and general intelligence in a hundred years as have the people of the United States. Nor should it be forgotten that it survived and prospered after such a civil war as would have wrecked any other nation—that it was actually stronger after than before. And when we add to all this the crowning fact that its chief source of virility and wealth does not lie in the more mature but in the younger and more unsettled districts, we are shown to have what to the ancients would have constituted a national paradox. The younger portion spoken of is the West; it is just now the Cinderella of the national household; but look out for the evolution that is coming along!

## THE DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

Many of the patent calendars that adorn the walls of offices this year designate by the red figures that indicate holidays the 30th of November as Thanksgiving Day. One holiday (Labor Day) has only just passed, and people ought to be able to wait a little while for another. Still, present discussion of this apparent blunder of the calendar-makers may not be too premature. The 30th of November has not often been named for Thanksgiving Day, it is true; but the holiday has been usually, if not universally, set for the last Thursday of the month. In 1871, 1876 and 1882 this last Thursday happened to fall on the 30th, and in each case the day was observed as Thanksgiving. This year also the last Thursday will fall on the 30th; and this month in advance we will venture to think that will probably be the date of Thanksgiving Day, the premature calendar-makers to the contrary notwithstanding.

## GOING OUT AS SETTLERS.

The existing scarcity of employment and the not over-encouraging prospects that face many young men in the cities and large towns of the Territory are causing an inquiry as to what probability of success there is in moving to less thickly settled districts and making an effort to "grow up with the country" to permanent prosperity. Under the pressure of the feeling that has sprung up, several young and energetic "city men" already have turned their faces to the country and are putting forth their manliest efforts there. Many others are contemplating a similar course, and the question naturally arises as to the direction in which it is best to wend their way.

In response to this it may be readily answered that all around us there are golden opportunities to youth, energy and perseverance. Many Utah people are finding prosperity in the fertile valleys of Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado and Arizona, and there is plenty of room for more. But all the opportunities are not beyond the boundaries of Utah. In this Territory there are many thousands of acres of rich soil yet to be brought under cultivation, for which there is an abundance of water when properly stored and handled.

In this connection it may be mentioned that in the farming region of Cache Valley there is space for enterprising settlers; even in Tooele county, which embraces a portion of the Great Desert, all the arable land is not under cultivation; while in Grand, Wayne, Garfield, Emery and other counties there is plenty of room. Uintah also affords a special field for settlers, which may be enlarged in the near future by the opening up of part of the Indian reservation. In that section the valleys are well watered, the soil fertile, timber and feed plentiful, and all the elements present for the sustenance of a great and prosperous commonwealth, while the number of settlers is as yet comparatively small. In fact, a glance over the various portions of the Territory reveals clearly that in the agricultural districts there is abundance of room for many thousands of families to attain success in tilling the soil and raising immense stocks. There is no need to go outside of Utah to seek places for settlement.

## A FIELD FOR THE EXPLORER.

In every age of the world and among almost all peoples, there have been restless, daring spirits that refused to be bound by their own or their fellows' horizon and launched out into the unknown, if not, indeed, into the unknowable. This was, of the Middle Ages, now much to be regretted by some of earlier generations, need not be regretted; it does without saying. That those who follow after us will in turn owe much to our generation on this same account is equally apparent, for while at no previous age of which we have historical knowledge was there so little that was undiscovered, yet in no previous age were there so many or such well-equipped and determined men to prosecute the search for that which is still hidden.

The interest aroused by Arctic and Antarctic, as well as African exploration, has perhaps as great a fascination for daring men of our day as any other that can be mentioned. But it deserves to be known that there are unexplored fields still nearer home, in which the perils are fewer while the benefits to be derived from success are far greater. To say nothing of the contributions to science and general knowledge which will come from a thorough exploration and study of the till now impenetrable forests on either side of the isthmus of Panama, and on the Orinoco and Amazon, we are informed that there still exists on the North American continent a region about which even less is known than about central Africa. The *Engineering and Mining Journal*, speaking of this vast section, says the interior of Labrador is a blank on our maps, and the great region extending from Lake St. John and the head-waters of the Saguenay to Hudson's bay is almost entirely unexplored. So far as known it is a barren and desolate region, with a winter climate so severe as to prevent all thought of permanent settlement. From time to time the Indian and half-breed hunters have brought rumors of the great lake Mistassini and of large rivers and great waterfalls in the interior, but these have never been verified by actual observation. The Canadian geological survey has now undertaken the exploration of this region, and a small expedition was sent out in June to work its way from Lake St. John across the country to the coast at Ungava bay. Winter work is impossible in that country, but if successful this season the exploring party will start next summer to continue its work from Ungava northward to the trading posts on the Hudson's bay.

## POLITICAL ALLIANCES.

The vigorous policy of France in Asia and the friendly re-appearance of again of Russia towards that country has caused some alarm in England and politicians are seriously talking of the necessity for Great Britain to join the Triple Alliance in order to maintain the European equilibrium. It is even hinted that the policy of the French government has been manipulated with a view of forcing this, and to take this step as the safest means of silencing a growing clamor in France for revenge on Germany for the loss of Alsace and Lorraine. A quadruple compact between England, Germany, Austria and Italy would indeed be a combination against which the rest of the continent would be powerless.

At various periods in the history of Europe political alliances have been formed for different purposes. Among the more noted ones are the alliance between Sweden, Holland and England in 1698 for the purpose of checking the conquests of Louis XIV; and the agreement between Britain, France and Holland in 1717 directed against Spain. But one of the most remarkable political moves of the kind was the Holy Alliance formed in 1815 between Russia, Prussia and Austria and later joined by nearly all the European potentates except the sultan of Turkey and the pope. The treaty was drafted by the Russian emperor, Alexander I, and stipulated that the reigning monarchs should consider themselves bound together by brotherly love and always be ready to assist each other. Their subjects and armies were to be considered their beloved children to be ruled only for the protection of religion, peace and justice. Full of piety as this treaty is, its aim was nevertheless to establish more firmly the ruling dynasties on their then shaking thrones and to exclude the members of the Bonaparte family from the thrones of Europe. After Alexander's death, however, the treaty became more a dead letter than a factor in politics and the French revolution in 1830 broke it entirely.

## CIVILIZING AFRICA.

News comes from Africa of a most important measure towards the civilization of that continent. A railway will be constructed between the Indian ocean and the eastern shore of Victoria Nyanza. It will be 650 miles long and is estimated to cost $11,250,000, or an average of $17,308 a mile. The route passes through some of the richest cultivated and probably densest populated land of east Africa. From the terminus on Lake Victoria steamboats will continue the communication with the fertile regions along the shores, and by this means vast territories will be opened up for civilization and enterprise. It is expected that the road will all but pay its expenses the first year, but even if for the first years there should be a deficit, the investment will ultimately prove a most profitable one. Great Britain has now secured control of Uganda, and the building of this road to the coast is necessary both for the development of the lake region and for the placing it in communication with the outer world.

Uganda is part of the possessions ceded to the Imperial British East Africa company by the sultan on a thirty years' lease at an annual rental of $75,000. A lively trade is already being carried on by exploring caravans carrying to the interior Manchester goods, iron and copper wire, beads and articles of barter, and receiving therefor cloves, sesame seed, ivory, India rubber, gum, hides, etc.

The British possessions comprise nearly a million square miles and are bounded on the south by German East Africa and the Congo Free State. Some jealousy between the neighbors has already been manifested and it is not improbable that the efforts of the various colonizing powers will cause state some clever diplomacy to avoid actual conflicts.

## THE COPPER OUTLOOK.

The resumption of work on the copper mines is a gratifying sign of the times. The supplemental information that a great deal of ore would run well in copper is being found at various accessible places in the Territory, all of these tributary to the city, does not detract from the gratification. Silver is in a position similar to that ascribed of Mahomet's coffin—it is neither on the financial earth nor in the heaven of immovable or assured stability; it is therefore quite opportune that we should now be able to show that we have other resources of a metalliferous nature which are not so much subject to the barometric elevations and depressions of the sensitive financial system.

It is hoped that nothing will permanently retard the completion and successful operation of the copper plant, and as is the case with other features of commerce, the more raw material we can provide at home the greater the profit and prospect for all concerned. We are thoroughly convinced that the days of the prevailing depression are numbered, but its end must come by means and it is as reasonable to regard copper as one of the means as not to do so.


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