DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Wednesday, - - November 9, 1898

The Deseret Evening News is published daily (Sunday excepted) at 10 and 12 Exchange Place, Salt Lake City, by the Deseret News Company.

The Deseret Semi-Weekly News is published on Tuesday and Friday (each week).

The Deseret Weekly is published every Thursday.

Daily Per Month	$ 50
Daily 3 months	1 50
Daily 6 months	3 00
Daily 1 year	6 00
Daily per week by carrier	10
Daily per week 6 months	50
Daily per week 1 year	2 00
Semi-Weekly 6 months	1 00
Semi-Weekly 1 year	2 00
Weekly 6 months	1 00

Payment for subscription always in advance.

Subscribers choosing their name to be stopped should always so forward as to avoid present address.

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Communications intended for publication should be addressed to Deseret News Company.

Telephone 30.

NOW FOR PEACE.

Now that the battle is over and the will of the people has been expressed through the ballots, all citizens to whom the interests of the State are dear will join in a desire for peace and work towards that end. They will consider all personal disappointments and performances to abeyance. No good reason is conceived with patriotism.

Youthful politicians often imagine that their ability is such that they can shape public events to suit themselves, and when they once realized they are apt to ascribe those to the negligence of friends, or to the foul methods of opponents, or to something else. Brce Bismarck in his earlier days is said to have thought himself capable of creating conditions to suit himself. Later, however, he learned, what every observant public man and woman will find out, that there is a power superior to that of human capacity and beyond human calculation, that directs the affairs of states and nations and moves toward some unknow end, which invariably leads towards advancement.

One who stands on the shore of the ocean watching the rising tide soon discovers that every receding wave pictures with new force and another beyond the last previously attained. It is so with human progress. It is ever on the advance, no matter what the appearances may be. The knowledge of this is encouraging. We can always feel assured that a wrightful Providence rules for the good of the children of men.

LOOKING AFTER THE BOYS.

Referring to a new organization, the purpose of which is explained further on, the Deseret News takes occasion to observe that such movements, breaking up old and narrow conditions and evolving a sturdier growth of men and ideas, are often the work of the sturdy mountaineer. It is referred to as a problem as to what shall be done with the always increasing army of boys who are the creature of unpropitious surroundings, who drift about and grow up to unsuccessful lives. These may not, in fact, do so as a rule, lack in brain power or heartiness, but because of the neglectness of parents or being parentless, are often without an anchorage. The chief difficulty with such boys is their inability to realize their own capabilities, and the number of those who fall in on the increase at an alarming pace.

The work of Ralph Field, of Cincinnati, one of the class above referred to, in behalf of the boys, is spoken of. It is shown that for over five years he has struggled in the face of great difficulties to hold schools for their careful education, and while he has accomplished a great deal for the pupils who have been under his immediate charge, he has been crippled by lack of means to carry out his plans. The experience of these years have been of great value in pointing out the best course to pursue in the future. Mr. Field has been planning since 1891 for a national organization, which should place in the hands of boys between the ages of 12 and 21 years, high class literature, something after the manner of the Chautauqua course. His attention was first called to the special needs of the large class of boys who lack a common school education. About the time of the panic in 1893 he opened the Highfields (Denver) school, and his plan for the national organization was held in abeyance until about a year ago, when the Incorporation of the American Boys' league was effected. One part of the work to be undertaken by that society is the establishment of homes of those who are generally overlooked, if not entirely neglected.

The charter of the Boys' league provides for building a home for the orphans of boys. Mr. Field and his wife have for the years been looking after this matter, and it has at last been proved into what is recognized one of the broadest educational enterprises ever developed. The directors propose to establish workshops as rapidly as possible, and to put the institution on a dignified and organized. The institution is to be moral, mental and manual, and will be accessible to all. It is a great work and deserves the encouragement it is sure to receive.

THE OMAHA FAIR.

The Transcontinental exposition, just closed, has proved a great financial success. The stockholders have been paid back 75 cents on the dollar of their paid-in-stock stock, and, this, it is said, enough more remains to cover all expenditures and to pay the stockholders the remaining 25 per cent.

This is a great showing for the West, of which the exposition was the representative. With the exception of the exposition in Rockford, not great, this is the only great fair that has not resulted in loss to its promoters. And the fact is all the more remarkable because the enterprise was launched under great difficulties and commenced on a time when the war with Spain was absorbing the interest of the nation, not to say the world. There is probably no other country in which an exposition of such magnitude would not, or ought not, to have to make a financial success, simultaneously with a war with a foreign nation. That the Omaha enterprise was a success is an evidence of the magnitude of this country, of the praiseworthy character of the undertaking, and also of the energy and perseverance of the men who conducted it.

THE TERMS NOT LOST.

It looks like the Infinite Maid Terms is not lost after all. Instead of being thrown in over two miles of water for his assistants upon the rocks of Gibraltar, upon Dolly Varden from where she was not seen. Of course every effort will be made to rescue the ship and bring her safely ashore for the Terms can be properly attended to and everything made as safe and sound as their nature will admit of. There is a great deal more to consider than the value of the vessel, or dollars and cents, at the moment the ship may be able to realize it is the sentiment attaching to the craft. The Terms was one of the finest ships of the kind ever put afloat. Her engineers were all that it could be so far as the judgment and skill of man could work, and in more capable hands would doubtless have given a different account of herself. She was sent over in company with other craft to bear witness and support to come to her assistance in the crisis of the Cuban which the suffering island had sent for free protection. The Terms met and overwhelmed, well nigh destroyed her and all her consorts. The same the brave to that of the other chief of the original Rough-Rider of Cuba and a certain prize will be lost, that there is a power superior to that of human capacity and beyond human calculation, that directs the affairs of states and nations and moves toward some unknow end, which invariably leads towards advancement.

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FEDERICUTION IN RUSSIA.

Count Leo Tolstoy is endeavoring to free Russia from the bondage of a Protestant sect in that country, known as the Dukhobortsy. These people are opposed to society, submission to authority, and are thousands in number, and have a desire to free of the Dukhobortsy. The terms who they are supposed to be the land of their ancestors in this country, but the Russian government is very loth to allow them to leave the country. They have been persecuted for years, and it is for this reason that Count Tolstoy is endeavoring to free them from the bondage of a Protestant sect in Russia