DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Tuesday, November 22, 1892.

A QUESTION OF AIR.

He who resides on the upper benches to the north and east of the city, or on the lower level some distance out on the south and west, will have noticed in the early morning before the sun has risen or at evening when the glorious orb of day is about to set, a peculiar atmospheric condition demanding more than passing attention. We refer to the dark, dense, impenetrable cloud of smoke that overhangs the business portion of the city like a great, black pall, seeming to rest upon the roofs of the higher buildings, and descending, unless sooner wafted away by the wind or dispelled by the sun's rays, in a sooty mist into the very streets.

As an evidence of industrial and mechanical activity, this product of our mills, foundries, factories, electric light works and power houses is most gratifying to every resident desirous of the city's prosperity. Not in that aspect of the case do we take the stand of objector; neither is it our purpose to boom suburban real estate as desirable for residence property through pointing out the grimy disadvantages of that which is "close in."

None of these. The intention at this time is merely to say that the matter of smoke consumption, other than through the nostrils and lungs of the citizens, is one that will soon be calling for earnest municipal consideration.

THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

One of the most consequential gatherings of recent times is that which began its session in Brussels today. Certainly it has one of the most momentous and far-reaching questions to deal with that ever occupied the attention of any international body; and we are justified from its personnel in saying that the subject which brought it together will not be slighted. No other nation is directly affected to the same extent that the United States is, and therefore we on this side look to the outcome of the conference's work with an interest which amounts to very much more than we could take in the mere disposal of a question in natural philosophy.

This country has become such a great producer of silver that its absorption in the channels of commerce has become a matter of the gravest concern. Can a nation have too much money? Of what should that money be composed? If of more than one metal, what metals shall be employed and what the ratio? These are the questions with which the representatives of the powers at Brussels will have to deal, and we look for them to definitely determine each and all of them, so that they may be removed from the field of controversy and all may know exactly what to rely upon. To be entirely satisfactory on this side of the Atlantic, the categorical answers to those questions will be:

1.—No, so long as it is universally recognized as money; for then the more a country has the greater its power among the nations of the earth.

2.—Of royal metals possessing the qualities of immutability, indestructibility, incorruptibility, malleability and ductility, being not so scarce as to limit the circulation to a few, and thus create contraction of currency and corresponding congestion of trade, nor so abundant as to be common in the hands of everybody, thus creating inflation and curtailing the purchasing power of the money. Gold and silver, and nothing else, answer these requirements, and therefore the answer to question 3 is partly contained herein. The ratio is what the conference must determine, having first in view the apparent supply and relative quantities of either, mined and unmined but likely to be obtained. The relative values is an abstruse proposition, but it can be determined upon a practical basis. The law of supply and demand can have but little to do with it, as the decision of the conference will settle that feature of the case, and they are dealing with a matter which is an adjunct to, not a subject of, the law spoken of. The decision must be with due reference to the qualities named and the respective quantities visible and invisible, immediately and prospectively; then, when a ratio shall have been adopted, providing that one ounce of gold shall be equal to so many ounces of silver and in that proportion both metals shall circulate freely as money among all the signatory powers, the difficulty which has environed us so long will end at once. The miner with a quantity of silver will know exactly what his possessions are, and will no longer be in the position of the hackster with a wagon load of truck going to market. It will establish stability in the mercantile affairs of the civilized world such as it has not known before, and will be the means of ushering in at once upon us of the West such a steady tide of prosperity as we have longed for, struggled for, asked for, but never realized. It will be to us just the difference between dealing in certainties and uncertainties, and surely everybody of mature years who has ever had any dealings at all can appreciate without argument or further example what a vast difference that is. Above and beyond all things else, it means justice to a noble metal through securing justice to the hardy and venturesome men who go in quest of and secure it.

A propitious and speedy outcome to the labors of the Brussels conference, say we all!

A NATIONAL WEAKNESS.

A picture of the speed at which Americans go through life is drawn in vivid colors by a recent English writer, who has thus won for himself, from the critics to his own land at least, a great reputation for cleverness. He says the American business man eats a breakfast which might satisfy a California miner, and then rushes off to catch the sky train; he toils all day in the service of Mammon, snatching a quick luncheon at the bar counter; he deluges himself at dinner with iced water, and then retires to the drinking saloon to refresh himself with cocktails; he incessantly chews and smokes the strongest tobacco, and he is finally taken to the cemetery at a smart trot, in consideration for the mourners, whose time is money.

Americans are not to be blamed for failing to see "cleverness" in the writer of such stuff as this, for everyone knows it is utterly false in all its particulars and only partially true in a few instances. To his credit be it said, the American business man who succeeds feels that he would rather wear out than rust out, and he esteems as one of the minor pleasures of life—not the chief end of existence—the act of eating. At the same time, there is no doubt that amendment in some of the American ways of living could be introduced with profit. The span of life would be lengthened, its joys would be enhanced, if instead of running the machine always at a high pressure, calculation were made on keeping a certain reserve energy to be brought forth only in emergency. The instances of premature decay, the spectacle of men who ought to be still in their prime fagged out and unfit for mental and physical usefulness, would be rarer if to the divine command of one day's rest in seven were also added the sound, common-sense, mechanical rule that there is danger in ceaselessly operating even the most perfect machine at the highest limit of its capacity. Temperance and moderation are as much the duty of the citizen who cares for his own and his posterity's welfare, as though they were blazoned upon the statute books and enforced through judicial penalties.

CONCERNING THE COMET.

At the present time there is dimly discernible in the northern sky a tenuous-looking will-o'-the-wisp, and men who have devoted their lives to and make a business of explorations of the upper deep hold nightly interviews with the little wanderer, that is, when the view is unobstructed. The comet—for such in one form or another it undoubtedly is—does not seem disposed to cultivate neighborly relations with our planet, although one or two of the following ones have expressed the opinion that the orbits of the two may intersect at a point not set down on the map. This is largely speculation of the baseless sort, a natural product of minds which are constantly bent upon the things that be far away and which, therefore, are impressionable by dreams and airy equations more than by the more fleshly and solid things of this grovelling existence.

Even if the earth were to pass through the phosphorescent train of a comet, it would be a circumstance altogether unappreciable to us. In fact, our astronomical instructors advise us that this very thing was done a few years ago, in the case of the magnificent comet of 1862, we believe. The tenuity of a comet's caudal appendage is so great that it does not enter the domain of substantial things at all, but is rather of the nature of a translucent haze. Stars are nearly as easily seen through it as when it is not in the way, this of course referring to the more remote portion of it, for the density increases as the head of the comet is approached, and this itself is undoubtedly a more or less solid mass; if this were to collide with the earth it might shake up up considerably, especially when we consider that all comets move along at a rate dozens and it may be hundreds of times as fast as our comparatively snail-paced earth does—and yet we lose no time, if the matter of 68,000 miles an hour is to be taken into consideration! However, it is to be hoped that no one will abandon himself to gloomy apprehensions over such a result, for it is not likely to occur.

The word comet is from the Greek coma, meaning hair; planet is from the same tongue and means wanderer. Both appellations are singularly inappropriate and illustrate again how prone is the uncultured mind to attach appearances and meanings to things in accordance with its own limited scope. There is nothing recently revealing hair about a comet, and the planets are not in any sense wanderers, pursuing, as they do, paths about the center of our system with an unvarying regularity which no mechanism can approach; year after year, age after age and cycle after cycle has it been with them a steady, unswerving course in their mighty sweep through space; yet so nicely are the laws of force from within and without applied that no deflection occurs; indeed, a variance in one of their paths by so much as the curve sometimes imparted to the flight of a baseball might produce a perturbation throughout the entire solar system! There is not much that resembles a "wanderer" in this, surely; but the comet is that and nothing else. But three or four comets are known to have fixed orbits, and only two or three of these are ever seen twice by the same generation, their orbits are so extremely elongated. It is held that these are as many of the other kind as there are fishes in the sea and their deportment in space must be the very acme of celestial eccentricity. They meander around until our sun by his own movement through the ethereal depths, or that of the comet, and perhaps both, bring the latter within his influence, and then it makes a plunge almost directly for his blazing breast. We may not see it until it has been on the way for weeks at the rate of several thousand miles a minute, and may not see it at all, depending upon its magnitude and our relative positions. It flies to its nearest approach to the sun, its speed constantly increasing, and when it gets as near as is consistent with a flank movement at the right time, it darts past and nearly around the burning zone, thence disappearing as rapidly as it came and being lost to the view of man forever. Why is it that the power which seemingly draws it toward itself becomes apparently all at once a repelling one and that which threatened to plunge into the furnace is kept at a proper distance and sent back to the depths of the shoreless sea from whence it came? As a scientific question, no astronomer or other person can answer with any degree of satisfaction, nor can any of them give us even more than a theory of what comets are, why they are or by what they are controlled; by the aid of the prism and spectroscope we know some of their component parts and that is all we do know. And yet some of them have approached so near the sun that anything metallic contained in them would have melted as rapidly as a snowball in a blazing fire.

Comets are mysterious visitors, and the comparative frequency of their coming instead of diminishing the interest in them which we all feel does but increase it. Whether we shall ever know more of them than now is merely a guess, but it may be received as a certainty that every time one approaches, a hundred telescopes manned by as many skilled and experienced sky voyagers will be trained upon it, all intent upon adding whatsoever they may to the fund of information now possessed; meantime, theories constructed out of logical premises, beliefs and even well-worded apostrophes to the comet are strictly in order.

THE PANAMA CANAL SCANDAL.

When France has no governmental crisis on hand, she generally manages to improvise a huge scandal or something equally penetrating to get along with for the time being. She has not had a ministerial overturning for a few years, but the variety and number of the other commodity have led the record somewhat, and this in France means a great deal. The latest thing in the shape of a full-grown, well-developed scandal are the facts coming to light regarding the manner in which money was raised for the Panama canal scheme, as well as what was done with it after it was raised.

It looks as if legislators were much the same in all ages and in all countries. There is sure to be one here and there whose vote and influence are for sale, and the price demanded and received usually corresponds with the extent to which he can cause others to do as he engages to do. Uncle Sam has had several such skeletons in his closet, but only occasionally have the door public been favored with a view of them, except during the period immediately following the war, when they became as common that no one on the outside seemed to mind them much, and the details of the Credit Mobelier by which the government was swindled out of a few score millions; the De Golyer contracts; the Pacific Mail subsidy (this resembling the present French muddle more than any other); the systematic traffic in post traderships, and many others, not forgetting the late Star route transactions, got to be read as so much news and nothing more.

There is no telling at present what will come of the developments anent the Isthmian canal, but in the chamber of deputies yesterday M. de la Haye created a most profound sensation and not a little tumult by showing that money had been raised for the purpose of buying votes in that body, the one who solicited the funds declaring that the modest sum of 5,000,000 francs, or about one million dollars, was all that was wanted to purchase the needed consciences in either house of the national legislature. This, if true, goes to show that the average French statesman is much cheaper than his trans-Atlantic brother, for the Pacific Mail can buy at the time referred to west into the open market several times with more than that in each pocket, all to be placed where it would do the most good. Why, one member of Congress, Joel Shoemaker by name, representing a New York City district, was found by investigation to have received $175,000 at one time, which the evidence went to show was his retaining fee as an attorney! The committee wanted to ask him a few questions, but his physician had just previously discovered that the statesman's health was impaired and had advised a trip to Europe, which advice had been heeded! As there were several high-priced attorneys engaged for the honorable and high-minded purpose of conveying special privileges in the shape of monstrous subsidies and otherwise from the government they were paid to make laws for and whose interests they were supposed to protect, our Gallic friends can congratulate themselves upon having escaped so easily. A million dollars is about what the average corporation would start out to buy a state legislature with; it couldn't get within gunshot of Congress with such a paltry sum.

It is gratifying to know that on this side of the Atlantic the kind of business referred to has not been so observable of late; in fact it is questionable if there has been any such going on. Undoubtedly every gathering has its purchasable commodities, but these are bought sparingly and secretly, and the transactions of the kind do not assume the proportions of former years when things were more unsettled. France is welcome to all such developments, though the consternation and indignation which the unearthing of the Panama business has provoked would seem to indicate that they have no more use for that class of work there than we have here, and that somebody will have to answer for what has been done.

Our highly esteemed contemporary the evening News, of Salt Lake, yesterday celebrated its silver wedding with the daily press. Its present editor, twenty-lively years ago, was one of its boundary paper carriers, and his route, which comprised the entire western part of the city, required the delivery of sixteen papers. Among his remunerative perquisites he forgets to tell that when the lake had lost some of its delightful novelty, he found two ready tugs in the neighborhood of his home.—*Ogden Standard.*

The "two ready tugs" must be the two affectionate younger brothers who were pressed, in consideration of an occasional "ride around the block," to groom the aforesaid carrier's pony.

The friendship that seems to have developed so strongly between President-elect Cleveland and Senator Carlisle is taken to be an indication that the sentient Kentuckian will be one of the potent counselors of the new administration.

THE SALT LAKE TEMPLE FROM 1853 TO 1892.

Illustrated by C. W. Carter, Photographer.

Consisting of forty views and portraits.

I feel it a pleasure and a pride that I have been instrumental in noting the progress of this Temple, having been induced with the necessity of this work since I took the first photograph of it, and am now happy that I have been enabled each year to show its progress until exterior completion.

This combination of photographs shows each year how it has progressed. In the photo of 1853 you see the pillars raised for the support of the present Tabernacle, the old Tabernacle in rear.

The Border of Combination Photo being filled up with the different views taken each year, with dates to same. As President Brigham Young laid the corner stone, his photo is shown just above the finished Temple. Then comes President Taylor's, and President Wilford Woodruff's occupies a space close to the capstone, which he laid. In the center of the picture is shown the Quarries, Salt Lake City in 1852 from top of Temple. Printed remarks from DESERET NEWS from an eye witness on laying the corner stone; also description of Temple.

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This photograph has been inspected by the First Presidency and meets with their approval.

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"ROYAL CRYSTAL SALT" is 100 per cent. pure.

The Silver State Cigar Co., of Denver, are having a very heavy demand for their celebrated brands "Brown Palace Perfecto" and "Silver State."

American Chief.

From the Park Record, Wilson, Wash.:

"T. C. Harnell, the democratic candidate for sheriff, was taken violently ill at Cleatlamah. He had all the symptoms of Asiatic Cholera, and for an hour or two it was feared he would die. They finally gave him a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which revived him until a physician arrived." That injudiously what the manufacturers of that medicine recommend for cholera. Send for a physician, but give their medicines until a physician arrives. If cholera becomes prevalent in this country next summer this preparation will be in great demand because it can always be depended upon. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. 4&s

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I will give a bowling matinee at my Academy in the Odd Fellows' Temple on Market street, Thursday afternoon (Thanksgiving), at half-past 2 o'clock.

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Itching Piles are known by moisture like perspiration, causing intense itching when warm. This form as well as Blind, Bleeding or Protruding, yield at once to Dr. Boanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly on parts affected, absorbs tumors, allays itching and effects a permanent cure. 50 cts. Druggists or mail. Circulars free. Dr. Boanko, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

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The world is better because of such a remedy as Ballard's Snow Liniment, because this article relieves it of much pain and misery, and we are thus enabled to enjoy its brighter side. It positively cures all forms of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Sick Headache, Lame Back, all Sores and Wounds, Cuts, Scalds, Bruises, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Poisons, Stings, Burns, Corns, Weak Back and all pain and all inflammation on man or beast. It's the best because it's the most penetrating. Beware of all white Liniments which may be palmed off on you for Ballard's Snow Liniment. There is none like it. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. 4tx

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1.00 Boys' Plaid Knee Pants Suits.
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