DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Friday, - - January 19, 1894.

The DESERET EVENING NEWS is published daily, Sunday excepted, at corner South and West Temple streets, Salt Lake City. [illegible]

The DESERET SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week.

The DESERET WEEKLY (in magazine form) is published every Saturday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegible]

Payments for Subscriptions always in Advance.

City subscribers will kindly notify J. T. Bywater [illegible] of any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

Subscribers changing their places of residence should always give former as well as present address.

The NEWS may be had [illegible] News Stands and on all [illegible] trains leaving the city after 8 p.m. daily.

All communications should be addressed to DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 99.

ELECTRICITY ON STREET RAILWAYS.

The past year has been a heavy one all around on railroads, and several street car lines, as well as larger systems, have been placed in the hands of receivers. It is a notable fact that while a number of steam and cable street car lines have thus been taken hold of under direction of the courts, because the operating expenses were too heavy for the receipts, not a single electric car line has had to go that way from such a cause. Where lines were made to pay in flush times, the falling off in business has been met by a commensurate reduction in operating expenses, so that a call for judicial supervision has not been necessary. With the steam and cable lines, however, expenses could be cut only so far, and then the system, to be operated at all, had to be run at a loss.

These facts were elicited by an investigation by the receiver of the Piedmont cable road in California, and now that official is desirous of changing the motive power of his line. He states that to continue the operation of the cable is to run at a constant loss, and he asks the courts to permit electricity to be substituted. He claims that even with the expense of alterations the reduced cost of operating will be on a basis proportionate to the service required, so that the road can be made to pay.

If the situation as stated by Receiver Bishop should be borne out by the experience and investigation of others, as appears from the showing made to be the probable case, it will be only a matter of a few years until even cable systems, which at first were thought to be proof against the newly adopted motive power, will become a thing of the past except for very steep grades. When the change from the old mule car system was contemplated in Salt Lake, there was considerable discussion as to whether an electric or a cable system should go in. From the careful examination of Hon. Francis Armstrong and his associates, then in control of the local line, it was concluded to adopt the electric system, and as a result Salt Lake was given a street car service unexcelled anywhere in the country. There was considerable adverse comment in railway circles at the time over the new motive power, and the most was made of the inconveniences suffered through heavy snowstorms. These difficulties, however, are being overcome, and all in all there is much less inconvenience and delay on the electric lines here than on steam and cable systems elsewhere. It is interesting to note that the practical judgment of our townsmen in investigating and passing upon the claims of what was then a new and imperfectly developed competitor in railway service is being fully confirmed by the subsequent experience of others in different parts of the country.

THE DEBTS OF NATIONS.

Comparisons as to the debt of nations if not so much complicated as to be incomprehensible, always serve to arouse a degree of interest in those who take note of the world's progress. In such statistics there are frequently many surprises, and generally something well worth remembering. For instance people who are accustomed to read of this and that new loan negotiated by the Russian government, and are thereby led to believe the czar's dominions and subjects are debt-ridden beyond compare with other nations, will be astonished to learn from recent reports compiled by the director of the United States mint, that among all the great powers Russia's per capita debt is considerably less than that of the United States, about half as much as that of Germany, less than one-fourth that of Great Britain, and only about one-eighth that of France. That is, while Russia stands third in the list of the six greatest nations in the amount of total indebtedness, it drops down to 20th in the list when this amount is compared with the country's population. The country which makes by far the most favorable showing in this respect is China, which with a population of over 400 millions, has a debt of 25 millions of dollars, an average indebtedness per person of 6 1-5 cents. Similar computations with reference to other nations shows in Russia the debt per capita is $15.30, in Germany $33.[illegible], in Great Britain $[illegible], and in France $114.[illegible]; the United States, with an estimated population of 65,[illegible], has a debt of $1,[illegible], an average per capita of $23.[illegible]. It should be remembered that in these latter figures the non-interest bearing debt is included; the last statement of the secretary of the treasury gives the amount of our outstanding interest-bearing debt as only $[illegible].

If from these comparisons it is found that Russia, contrary to the common opinion that it is on the road to bankruptcy, is really able to make a creditable showing, it is also worth while to note that these and other statistics help the United States to a flattering record. The four leading nations of the world are the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany. Of these four nations the United States makes decidedly the best showing. The debt per capita is much the smaller of the four, and the United States is the only nation which shows a credit due on the balance.

AN ANCIENT RELIGION.

The school of theologians which at present enjoys a brief distinction of being fashionable in certain circles is the one that denies the high antiquity claimed for the sacred Scriptures. But its representatives generally accept the sacred books of the orientals as dating back beyond the limits of secular history. It now appears, however, that a species of "higher criticism" is being applied to other books than those of the Hebrews and Christians, and with similar results. Recently a French savant, M. Darmesteter, has startled oriental scholars by the assertion that the Zend-Avesta, the sacred scriptures of the Parsees, cannot be older than the first century of our era. The date of these books has formerly been supposed to be between 1200 and 1500 before Christ. It is claimed that the text as now extant contains well marked traces of neo-Platonism and that probably various other elements have found their way into it during the ages past since the time of Zoroaster. If by the methods of the "higher criticism" the Vedas, the ancient Sanscrit books of the Hindus, could be proved to belong to the time of the first century too, the absurdity of the method of reasoning might be apparent and a reaction towards the truth as to the origin of the religions of mankind might follow.

The books known as the Zend-Avesta are supposed to have been the work of Zoroaster originally. They treated on numerous subjects, both secular and religious, and were first written on 12,000 cowskins (parchments), if Arabic accounts are to be believed. Their contents were regarded as divine revelations. In course of time much of this literature was lost. The Parsees accuse Alexander the Great of the destruction of their books. Later, the revival of interest in this ancient religion resulted in efforts to gather the fragments that still were left, and thus a volume was obtained, the one still extant.

But who was Zoroaster? Arabian writers accept the tradition that the author of these books was Abraham. It is held that the word Zoroaster is a title meaning chief or high priest and that several persons were so designated. The first Zoroaster is thus referred to in a Parsee prayer: "The first who thought good thoughts, who first spoke good words, who first performed good actions, who was the first priest, the first warrior, the first cultivator of the soil, the first prophet, the first who was inspired, the first who has given to mankind nature, and reality, and word and hearing of word, and wealth, and all good things created by Mazda, which embellished reality; who first caused the wheel to turn among gods and men, who first praised the purity of the living creation and destroyed idolatry, who confessed the Zarathustrian belief in Ahura-Mazda, the religion of the living God against the devils * * * through whom the whole true and revealed word was heard, which is the life and guidance of the world."

Assuming that the reference to the first Zoroaster (or high priest) is based on a tradition held at the time this prayer was composed, or perhaps on historical documents then available, the description would seem to point to Noah, the ruler and first among men after the flood. The religion he taught originally was clearly that of the ancient patriarchs. The errors later introduced do not belong to Zoroaster's age. They are the result of spurious interpretations, misunderstandings, changes and corruptions, due to influences of later years.

The subject is one of great interest and it is hoped the criticism of M. Darmesteter may lead to more light in proof upon it from a truly scientific source.

THE ARTESIAN WELL BILL.

A [illegible] who has had a great deal of experience with artesian wells writes us to add his testimony to the truth and force of the News' criticism of the bill now pending before the Legislature to regulate the flowing of waters from such wells. His [illegible], however, that [illegible] wells [illegible] of substantial [illegible] should be stopped, and we most emphatically, so we. We can heartily agree with him, however, in the belief that only the best of bodies presented the information of the bill [illegible] was not thought of [illegible] [illegible] possible an admitted error, and that with certain amendments the bill can be made a real benefit to the whole country and no injury to any part of it.

To the objection that the enforcement of the proposed law would put an end to the operation of hydraulic rams, etc., where a large part of the water necessarily runs to waste, we are now told that no such intention exists, and that the insertion of a word or two will make this meaning clear. If that shall be done, so that the most captious interpretation will not lead to the annoyances of litigation, one of the present objections to the measure will of course be removed.

To another objection, that the shutting off of the flow when the water is not needed would mean in many instances the stopping off the well altogether, since experience shows that this was a serious experiment and has resulted in ruining many good wells, we are assured that the idea is, not to shut off the streams entirely, or even at all if it cannot be done safely, but merely to regulate the flow, to reduce it in conformity with reduced needs in the winter time, etc., etc. We fear this explanation is still open to the objection already expressed, to apply [illegible] even the limited degree has proved disastrous in many instances with which the News is familiar.

Coming back to the original proposition—the [illegible] of some plan, if any such there be, for saving the water—the News again asserts its friendship for any practical scheme for avoiding waste in any direction, provided existing rights are not threatened or impaired. How would it be for some of those who have had the most experience in operating artesian wells in various counties of the Territory, to give the result of their observations and the benefit of their suggestions, to the enlightenment of the Legislature and the public? The News will be glad to give publicity to such communications. Meanwhile, it hopes the Legislature will be in no great hurry with the bill before it. The subject is many sided and important; and nobody wants to see it hastily and perhaps bunglingly treated.

MORE PRAISE.

The following handsome notice of a [illegible] work by a talented Utah man is from the Springfield Republican of the 11th inst. It keeps the newspapers busy these days to tell the noble achievements of the young men born and reared in the heart of what was once deemed the great American desert:

One of the finest statues in the American exhibit in the rotunda of the Art palace at the World's Fair, C. E. Dallin's "The Signal of Peace," is to be presented to Chicago's Lincoln park by Lambert Tree. It represents a Sioux warrior on his horse, in war array, with a great head-dress from which depends a long train of feathers,—but unarmed, holding high with his left hand a pole surmounted with a feather,—the Indian sign of truce. Mr. Dallin modeled his Indian from one of the chief warriors in Buffalo Bill's show at Paris in 1889 and exhibited the statue at the Salon the next year, where he won the first "honorable mention" ever given to an American sculptor. He deserved it, and Chicago is to be congratulated.

THE JAPANESE STYLE.

The members of the Japanese house of representatives are developing a thoroughly democratic spirit, as shown by their recent official action. They have had a long standing dispute with Hoshi Toru, who has been president of the body of legislators. The office is an appointive one, subject to the consent of the members of the assembly, but a person to be eligible must be a representative. Hoshi Toru was selected by the emperor to preside, and was duly installed.

As matters went on, a disagreement arose, and the members came to regard their presiding officer as inclined to be tyrannical. The quarrel went to the extent that the house passed a vote suspending Hoshi Toru from the presidency. He refused to pay any attention to their action, however, holding that it was beyond a legitimate exercise of their powers, and he came into the chamber, took his seat and called the house to order. He was greeted with a perfect storm of hisses and groans, but the house finally outwitted, and adopted other tactics. Hoshi was formally accused of being unworthy of membership in the house, the charge was placed before a committee, and a prompt report made. Then the house, by an almost unanimous vote, expelled him from membership and he had to retire.

The ministry did not take kindly to the proceedings of the representatives, which they considered arbitrary, and it is stated that grave complications may follow. The members of the house of representatives [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Under the caption "A Western Type" the New York Sun reprints an item from the following [illegible] from the Journalist's advertising columns:

JOEL SHOMAKER,
EDITORIAL STAFF INTERMOUNTAIN AGE.
Special Writer and Author.
Western News, Stories of Adventure, Life in the West, Mining, Irrigation, etc.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

We congratulate friend Shomaker on his success as an advertiser. That much space in the Sun, where all without the fatal mark "adv't," is worth far more than the average western writer is able to pay for. Just gets it free.

WONDERLALD.

[illegible]
WEEK COMMENCING Thursday, Jan. 18th.
BIJOU THEATRE—[illegible]
THEATORIUM—[illegible]
Admission—10c.

PROFESSIONAL.

RICHARDS & RICHARDS,
Attorneys at Law.
Rooms 301 to 305 McCornick Block.

JAS. H. MOYLE,
Attorney at Law,
Rooms 503 to 510 Constitution Building, opp. Z. C. M. I.

L. M. WADDELL & THOS. ADAMS,
Attorneys at Law and Land Attorneys,
[illegible] McCornick Block, Salt Lake City.

YOUNG, YOUNG & MOYLE,
Le Grande Young, Richard W. Young, Orval W. Moyle.
Attorneys at Law,
Deseret Nat. Bank Bldg., Salt Lake City.

B. T. LLOYD,
Attorney at Law,
[illegible] McCornick Block.

J. F. COBBEL, PATENT ATTORNEY. Caveats on inventions, copyrights, etc. Patent drawings, models to order. Office, [illegible] Main Street, Salt Lake City.

CHAS. M. CANNON,
Dentist,
Rooms 506-7 Constitution Building.

DR. J. B. KEYSOR & BRO.,
Dentists.
Rooms 7 and 8 [illegible] Auerbach Building, 1st floor, 152 Main Street.

DR. J. THOMAS,
Surgeon Dentist,
[illegible] Main St. All work guaranteed. Anaesthetics Administered.

H. HIMSTEDT.
The Cheap Cash Grocer. Dealer in Groceries, Staple and Fancy Groceries. [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the [illegible] meeting of the [illegible] Co. will be held at their office, No. [illegible] Main Street, on Tuesday, February [illegible], 1894, at [illegible] o'clock p.m., for the election of a board of directors, and such other business as may come before the meeting.
G. B. PETTIT, Secretary.

P. O. Box 555. Room 508 Constitution Building.
GREEN & CO.,
SANITARY CONTRACTORS
Cement or Gravel sidewalks Laid.
Every Description of
SCAVENGER WORK
Attended to with promptness and dispatch and in accordance with the ordinances of Salt Lake City. [illegible] Reasonable terms, guaranteed. [illegible]

CHARTER OAK STOVES
And Ranges are used with entire satisfaction all over the world.

You run no risk in buying them, their record of 41 years and the makers' guarantee is behind them.

THEY ARE SOLD BY
Z.C.M.I.
IN ALL THEIR STORES.

Z.C.M.I. NEVER MISLED THE PUBLIC, AND THEY KNOW IT!

It will pay any lady or mother of a family to buy at our CLOSING OUT PRICES.

Anything in the way of Garments, Jackets, Capes, Etc. Think of it! All at Half Prices!

All Fur Goods, Capes, Muffs, Etc. at Your Own Price, Rather Than Carry Them over.

ALL KINDS SHAWLS AND WOOLEN TEA GOWNS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE

A SPECIAL AND USEFUL LINE OF LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS AT LESS THAN EASTERN COST.....

SEE OUR WINDOWS AND SHOW ROOM — T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

OVERSTOCKED!

FOR WANT OF CASH, EASTERN MANUFACTURERS ARE TAKING ADVANTAGE OF OUR CASH OFFERS; CONSEQUENTLY WE ARE OVERSTOCKED AND MUST SELL AT A SACRIFICE.

$35,000 WORTH OF Fine Shoes,

AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE COST. Bankrupt Sales, Selling Out Sales undersold 25 per cent. Now is your time to buy.

DAVIS SHOE HOUSE, 110 MAIN STREET.

Continental MARKET
ERECTED AT A COST OF $45,000.
45 STALLS TO SELECT FROM.
DIRECTORY.
Give It a Trial.
Cor. 1st South & West Temple.

STALL [illegible]. LARIMER BROS. [illegible] Fish, Butter, Eggs [illegible] Low prices and prompt delivery.

STALL [illegible]. WISCOMB & COMPANY. Staple, Fancy and Green Groceries.

STALLS [illegible]. W. L. PRICE & CO. [illegible] dealers in Poultry, [illegible] Vegetables [illegible]

STALL [illegible]. Central Meat Market. [illegible]

STALL [illegible]. Bountiful Produce COMPANY. Pure Creamery and Fresh Cure Meat [illegible]

STALL [illegible]. A. W. MURRAY & CO. Fresh Butter, Eggs, Honey, Smoked Meats, Fish and [illegible] Fruits, etc.

STALL [illegible]. NEW YORK & CEYLON TEA CO. Teas and Coffees. Wholesale and retail. Extracts and Spices a specialty.

STALL [illegible]. JOHN DAVIS. Dealer in Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds.

STALL [illegible]. S. F. BALL. Every Description of Cakes, Candies, [illegible] New England Home Made Bread a Specialty.

STALL [illegible]. J. M. REDNSIMAR. Fresh and Smoked Fish, Poultry, Game, and Oysters.

STALL [illegible]. Salt Lake Cider & Vinegar Co., [illegible] Sweet Cider, [illegible] Pickles, Catsups, [illegible] Mustards, etc. Barrels wanted.

JOHN BERGEN, the reliable
Tailor
Has removed to 121 W. South Temple Street. He will be glad to see his customers and friends come and see him and give him some work. Good work and cheap. Perfect fit guaranteed. All kinds of store orders taken for pay.

MONEY TO LOAN
COLLATERAL SECURITY,
[illegible]
H. W. FULLER,
No. 7 E. Second South St.

WHITE & SONS COMPANY,
General Market
No. 22 and 24 W. 1st South, Salt Lake City.

White & Sons Co. take this opportunity to thank their friends and the public generally for their kind patronage during the past eight years, and to inform them that they have recently fitted up their new and handsome quarters, a few doors east of the [illegible] where their business house and all of their goods [illegible]

MEATS, POULTRY, FISH, GAME, FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND GROCERIES

Experienced and competent men have charge of all departments, and the advantages derived from dealing with us are these: [illegible] [illegible] Prompt delivery guaranteed. Our prices are as low as the cheapest.

Respectfully, WHITE & SONS CO., J. H. White, Mgr.