DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

VOL. XXV. — August 1, 1893.

The Deseret Evening News is published daily, except Monday, at 10 o'clock, p. m. at Deseret News Building, 108 and 110 Main street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Telephone No. 1447.

The Deseret Evening News is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week.

The Deseret Weekly News is published every Saturday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (7 Months) — $12.00
Daily (6 Months) — 6.00
Daily (3 Months) — 3.00
Daily (1 Month) — 1.00
Daily (In the West) — 2.50
Semi-Weekly Edition (7 Months) — 3.50
Semi-Weekly Edition (6 Months) — 3.00
Semi-Weekly (3 Months) — 1.75
Semi-Weekly (1 Month) — .75
Weekly (6 Months) — 1.00

Payments for subscriptions always in advance.

Any subscriber not promptly supplied by E. T. Dixon, the newsboy, or not irregularly in the delivery of their papers, will confer a favor by reporting the same at the office of publication.

Remittances should be made payable to the order of the Deseret News Publishing Co. Personal checks on banks outside of Salt Lake City will be received at par.

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

The News will be on sale at the principal Railroad News Stands and at all passenger trains leaving the city after its publication.

For the benefit of Elder friends and friends not in the habit of calling at the office, the News will be kept on file at the principal hotels and book stores of the city during the Fair season.

Headquarters for the News is at Wells, Rich, Fargo's Bank and Financial Agency, 240 Main Street.

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Telephone No.

LET US BE CALM.

Utah's conservative course through the financial crisis that has been sweeping over the country has excited universal praise in every land. Her prudent example has been lauded from platform and public prints and recommended to her more fiery and less substantial neighbors. Her utterances have carried with them the stamp of earnestness and have been adorned with the prestige of respectability. It behooves the Territory and its people, whether in official positions or in the common ranks, to do nothing or say nothing that shall render vulnerable any part of this high vantage ground. Having done nothing to forfeit the right to a respectful hearing, we shall find friends everywhere ready to investigate our claims and aid us in bringing them to popular notice. Utah's record through all the years has been one of such uniform integrity and stability that her power to do good in such emergencies as this is almost boundless. Surely she would not have it prostituted to the base uses of blatant demagogues and enthusiasts whose folly borders closely on crime and whose raving is not altogether free from the taint of lunacy!

THE SILVER CONVENTION.

The right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition for a redress of grievances is so sacredly upheld in this country that sometimes out of the widespread franchise grow anarchy and dangers of various kinds. Imagine a gathering of the wild and reckless spirits which abound in every community—men who toil not neither do they spin, but live somehow—whereat the government and all its institutions are denounced; men of wealth, standing and enterprise are branded as robbers, thieves and oppressors; public officials are hanged in effigy; those who do not subscribe to the mob's maniacal doctrines are hooted at and assaulted if they happen to come near enough; with howls of delight and grunts of demoralization, ribald language and coarse buffoonery, all making night hideous and all protected by that much-abused shield of popular rights quoted above! It is done very often.

We have now in mind that meeting which convened in Chicago today. At the present writing it is not known what is doing or to be done, but it is known that in range of opinion and shades of character it comes very near running the entire social gamut. From the lowest note in the scale to near the highest if not actually the highest, the ward heeler and the venerable statesman, the shrieker of the country press and the metropolitan moulder of conservative opinion, the professional loafer to riot and the man of law and order, the blasphemer and scoffer alongside the Christian and cultivated—all these are there, and out of such a medley is it possible that the refrain will be a "harmonious discourse of melodious sound" or the jargon of "sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh?" While hoping for the best, it is as well to fear the worst and thus be better prepared to meet and if possible to overthrow it.

The question of bimetallism is one that appeals to the profoundest thought of men the experience, thorough in research and capable in expression. It is no more a ill and proper theme for the ordinary politician and his naturally the silver leader than would be the subject of proletarian strife arising or the which would be dropped from the fabric through the inevitable of fields of the prevailing calendar. We say it with no disrespect to the cause—for it has no warmer or more earnest supporter in the country than the News—that only as we have last spoken of are in the western country almost to a man unconscious for "free coinage." In most cases they do not even know what the term means or its application implies; they have, perhaps, a vague idea that it means "easy money" and thereby less exertion to get it, and the less they have to say in any place where their words in light have some effect the better for us all.

That wise counsels may prevail at Chicago and the fact that can be done for the country in this most crying period be done, is our sincere desire. In order to arrive at this it is necessary that the rabble be subdued early and effectually. If we have a grievance against the East it cannot be one that calls for blood or revenge or even hostilities of any kind, and therefore the element spoken of is worse than useless, it is dangerous. We hope to hear that the men of brains, caliber and experience have taken the lead and shown that there is no indictment against our brethren on the Atlantic border or the people farther on that is couched in malice or framed in anger. It is more nearly in the nature of a bill of rights, and all we can ask is that the hearing be dignified, impartial and complete.

All eyes are now resting on the World's Fair city, after which they will be turned with eagerness and intentness to Washington. We feel assured this will the cause of silver shall be maintained or it will be not through the efforts and practices of many of those who are now in the convention but in spite of them. Let good work and good work only be the record that is made up and all will be well.

THE LIQUOR PROBLEM.

Reference has on various occasions been made in the columns of the News to the method of dealing with the intemperance problem, known as the Gothenburg system. In the beginning of last month a bill was introduced in the English parliament to legalize that system in the United Kingdom, but it was negatived. This causes the Berlin Zgenen to review the workings of the system to the place where it first originated. The paper says:

Admitting that some improvement has taken place since the bolag began its operations, there does not, nevertheless, appear to have been progress sufficient to justify continued praise to the system, or provoke us to a hasty imitation of it. The conversions for drunkenness in the model city have been increasing during recent years, and the total received in 1890 was far from furnishing matter for congratulation to the friends of temperance in Sweden. In 1889 the population of the city was 58,417 and the police had to deal with 2311 cases of drunkenness, i. e. 3955 for every 1000 inhabitants. In 1890 the population had risen to 194,215 and the cases of drunkenness had risen to 8541, i. e. 43.98 for every 1000 inhabitants. This assuredly is not progress toward temperance.

There is one circumstance which the Zgenen does not mention and which would tend to make the results obtained in Gothenburg less satisfactory. In that place almost every restaurant used to have license to sell intoxicants with the meals served. The consequence was that anyone could order a meal for the sake of the liquor and drink and pay for this while leaving the food untouched. Against this the bolag was powerless and is so still, unless recent legislative measures have changed the status of affairs. To obtain a true estimation of the workings of the system, it must be observed in places like Bergen where it has been applied to every liquor shop without exception. And there, we believe, it is generally admitted that it has been attended with great success.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

"He scrawled upon a wall, with his finger dipped in muddy wine lees, 'blood'." This, far to the high-sounding phrase, reads like it might have come from the city of Denver and referred to events of last week, instead of being taken from one of Dickens's novels. And not only this, but many more incidents related in the "Tale of Two Cities" are equally applicable for the period named to the tale of one city—our sister metropolis beyond the divide. It is to be hoped that the worst is now passed, that there will be no more rioting, mobbing and looting, and that peace will extend her white, untrifled wings over the scene, no longer frightful by the hoarse croaking of Myron Reed or the dismal and direful imprecations of Governor Waite.

Is it going too far to say that the desperate men whose cry was "bread or blood" must have taken their cue and found more of their stimulus for an outbreak to the utterances spoken off? We think not. It is customary to hear such language from gutter-snipes and ill-bred blackguards, but not from men of character, ability and standing; and when those descend to the practices of expressions of the other kind, what more natural than that the latter see an official and through it a general recognition of their "cause" at last, authorizing them to do very much as they please? Of what avail are property rights or innocent life itself that may them fall to the way of the embittered and infuriated rioter? Denver escaped serious and chiefly.

A WRONG AND A RIGHT WAY.

In a time like these "live and let live" is a spirit of fairness and with a desire to fetch the burden as much as possible all around should be the rule. To an who employ labor in particular should be most careful to see that wages they have to reduce their operations in view the existing business, the laying off remained to be arranged that the burden will be equitably distributed and Christ made as light as possible. The News is constrained to mention some of the glaring instances in our midst that they are not doing this that they are, in fact, taking advantage of the situation to make their business more profitable even than before when times were normal.

We hear of one or two companies whose failing off in traffic is compared at say ten per cent. To reduce the pay roll in that extent would of course be proper if thereby no disturbances that might injure the business later on took place, otherwise the bottom had better be knocked out at once. But conceding that the reduction is necessary and safe, there would seem to be no reason for making a greater reduction in labor than is sufficient to recoup the amount lost in business, and the companies spoken of have gone greatly beyond this—have cut not only more than offset the amount lost by falling it in the amount saved through reductions in the working force, but have actually added otherwise to their gains by increasing the hours of service per diem of those retained, without a corresponding increase of compensation! This is practicing on the misfortunes of others—extracting gain from sources that need help instead of being as just as the circumstances will permit.

On the other hand we hear of firms and corporations that are doing as nearly right in this matter as is practicable. The men who are laid off are not discharged altogether and their burdens imposed upon those who remain as in the cases above mentioned, the "Hobsons" go around impartially, so that while all lose a little no one loses all. Is not this a much better plan, to say nothing of the matter of generosity and care for others' welfare?

RUMORS AND RUMORS.

An eastern paper has a special dispatch which claims to reveal some "inside facts" regarding what is going on at Washington, as well as some that are not and are not going to go on. They are realistic, measurably interesting and may be correct for what we of this neglected region know to the contrary. One of the statements in the dispatch refers to the announcement recently made by a New York paper to the effect that it had unquestionable authority to say that the President in his message to the extraordinary session would advocate the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, and also the postponement of all action on the tariff question until after the financial matter is disposed of. This, the dispatch says, has caused much discussion among the few politicians who are now in Washington, and while it is generally believed that the authority is correct, it is broadly asserted the President will be forced to "take another tack" before he issues his message to Congress, and will advise legislation accessory to the repeal bill which will give a absolutely definite standing to silver and upon an equal plane with gold. This is not of the usual line and therefore possesses the element of novelty whether invested with the leaven of fact or not.

Then comes the startling part of the dispatch, as follows:

The correspondent can say upon authority, as high as that suggested by the New York paper, that any other course will probably result in a disruption of the cabinet. Notwithstanding the apparently harmonious relations of the President and Secretary Carlisle, it has leaked out today that the two have had a very decided disagreement in regard to the policy the should be advised in the message, and that the secretary has threatened to resign if the President demands unconditional repeal of the sherman law.

Mr. Carlisle has been in close and serious consultation with a number of his personal and political friends today, and one of these assured the correspondent that the President would not advise unconditional repeal without a strong public protest from the secretary, accompanied by the tendering of his resignation.

This is news indeed and it is amplified by the accompanying statement that the discussion between the President and his minister of finance has reached a point where a decision must be had at once, so the out of all of this may have grown the newest talk about Mr. Carlisle going upon the Supreme Court bench. It is safe to take all rumors, especially political ones, more always as we do our boiled eggs, with a moderate allowance of salt.

In the latest Scribner's Julian Ralph quotes a compliment that a millionaire said him after he had called at the house at seven o'clock every morning, at the office twice a day, and at the house again every night: "You newspaper men amuse me by your persistence and enterprise. I have made ten millions in the lumber business, but if I could have employed young men like the newspaper reporters I would have made a hundred millions in half the time." The qualities that make up a good reporter are worth more than any businessman's millions.

The Examiner of San Francisco joins those who are engaged in "showing up" a waning celebrity in the following caustic words:

A minister named James Wesley Hill is canvassing through the East interviewing leaders of the populous whether or not a colored man be known about the Mormons. A little common sense would be worth beyond the limit the Methodist body can send when they know about J. Wesley.

On the 20th of July a communication was received at Spokane, Washington, from Washington, D. C., for W. G. Langford as receiver of the land office. The benighted appointee, having long to his grave only three months, had entirely resolved five good news at last reports.

According to the census of 1890 there were 69,825 more women than men in Massachusetts, to which statement a Boston paper adds with commendable pride, "but the greater part of this number of females is represented by widows." The inference is that either Massachusetts climate is death to husbands or Massachusetts induces an influx of bereaved ladies.

One of the most convincing replies to the question as to what has caused the present depression comes from a "clear-headed banker" in New York, and is to the effect that there has been a too rapid development of the West and Northwest.

We presume New York will have no objection to paying gold for Miss Patti's silvery notes when she opens her next farewell tour of America in a metropolitan city. The salvage question has various aspects.

France did not knock the chip off England's shoulder as she was said to do, because, perhaps, after close inspection there was no chip to be seen there!

Men who is buying real estate "just to go on the ground floor," are now discovering how convenient it is to have a cellar or basement addition.

Look out for the first number of a new volume of the popular Washington periodical, the Congressional Record.

Whatever may be the future price of the white metal, Utah keeps up her golden record of silver well there.

Reduced Rates to Wasatch, Cedarville and Wanship.

For the accommodation of those desiring to spend Sunday "out of town," the Union Pacific will sell excursion tickets to Wasatch, Cedarville and Wanship at rate of $2.25. Tickets for Wasatch to be sold for this evening's train leaving at 6:30 and tomorrow morning's train leaving at 8 o'clock, and for Cedarville and Wanship to be sold only for the latter train. All tickets will be good for return until Monday.

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the $15.00 on every pair of shoes you buy from us. You save from $5 to $10 on every suit you buy from us. This is of $15, almost a week's wages. This illustrates the great bargains that we make in every department. Our only excuse for this

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ALL THIS WEEK!

AUGUST 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th:

We shall offer DRESS GOODS, 65c for 35c only.
We shall offer SUMMER WASH GOODS, at Half-Price.
We shall offer OUR ENTIRE BELT STOCK at 25c each.
We shall offer LADIES' CORSETS, $3.00 for $1.00.
We shall offer ALL STRAW HATS, at Half-Price.
We shall offer BATHING CAPS at Cost.
We shall offer CHILDREN'S MULL CAPS, Cheap.
We shall offer LADIES', CHILDREN'S HOSE, 10c pair up
We shall offer LACES IN VARIETY, Your Own Price.

LADIES' DRESSES, WRAPPERS, WAISTS, CAPES AND LAUNDRIED SHIRT WAISTS AND VESTS Cheaper than Ever, so that we clear out if possible.

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--Working for the West--

After a stay of several years at Washington, D.C., during which he has become familiar with the workings of Congress and the departments, Judge Chas. W. Bagley, as Attorney and Counselor of the Supreme Court of the United States, is prepared to promote proper legislation by appearing before Committees and informing influential Congressmen as to the needs of mines and communities represented by him.

He also continues his practice in the General Land Office, prepares appeals, makes abstracts and argument before the Commissioner and Secretary, analyzes and reports on cases to attorneys at a distance, and attends to general legal business. Terms reasonable. Services prompt and reliable. P.O. Address, Box 674, Washington D. C.

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25c, reduced from 35c.
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75c, reduced from $1.00.
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