# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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City Subscribers will kindly notify J. T. Dooley, superintendent, of any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

All communications should be addressed to

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 526.


## THE "WORLD" AND UTAH.

In its reproduction of editorial comments from brethren of the press upon the admission of Utah to Statehood, the News has given a good deal of all kinds, some gratifying, some amusing and some stupid. The occasion seemed opportune to illustrate before local readers the varying degrees of intelligence and perception associated with the newspapers of the land; and we doubt not that many a good opinion as to journalistic fairness and common sense has been destroyed by the expose thus given. As the crowning feature in this line of advertising we quote today from the New York World of the 22nd inst.—a paper which blows its own praises unceasingly through its own nose, and which, with all its magnificent facilities for newsgathering, is at times guilty of editorial imbecility that is truly pitiable. This is its broadside against "Utah, the Forty-fifth Star:"

The election of two United States Senators in Utah completes the comedy of Statehood for the Mormon Territory.

In the congratulatory telegram of the first Governor of the new State, published in the World a few days ago, it was claimed with evident pride that Utah had been "qualified for admission more than forty years," and also that it had "a population greater than that of the states of Delaware, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming or North Dakota."

A territory with an area of 84,970 square miles, which in forty years has only risen to a population of 202,000, according to the most sanguine estimate, does not furnish any fact for hope of growth into real Statehood. Utah will permanently remain in the category of sage-brush states in which she starts. Her admission into the Union is based wholly on her capacity for furnishing two Republican senators when they are very much needed.

Geographically Utah does not promise much. Her vast area is chiefly mountainous, desert and arid plain. Her mineral wealth is very great, but does not promise to exceed the production of Nevada. Her annual production of gold has risen to 30,000 ounces and of silver to 6,600,000 ounces. In addition she produced some copper and about a million dollars' worth of lead. Nevada produces about 5,000,000 pounds of beet-root sugar annually, which is taken care of by the Sugar Trust, and ranks high in the production of wool, an article specially endorsed in McKinleyism. On the vote on the Constitutional Convention she mustered something more than 41,000 votes, a number less than that of several single Congressional districts in this city.

It is a part of the irony of politics that the Republican party, which for thirty-five years had kept Utah from Statehood on the pretext of hostility to Mormonism but really from a dread of Democracy, should finally have secured its admission as a pure piece of political sharp practice through a Mormon alliance. Yet this is the plain fact. While the vote of Utah was nominally Democratic it was primarily a Mormon vote. It was only when it saw its way to renounce the errors of Democracy and embrace those of Republicanism" that Statehood became possible.

The new State accordingly comes into the Union under the influence of the Mormon Church, of the silver-mining camp, of the Sugar Trust, the sheep-raising industry and the need of Republican votes in the Senate. While it is understood that one Senator is a "Gentile" and the other a Mormon, both are Republicans, and both will be obstacles to any needed financial or revenue legislation.

The sneers and falsehoods in this presentment of the State of Utah might be treated with silent contempt—our duty being sufficiently performed in having given the New York World the fullest opportunity to merit the scorn of as worthy and deserving a community as the sun shines on. But a passing comment on the various statements made will not be improper, in view of the ease with which they can be controverted.

We hold it to be no disgrace that Utah was once an arid desert; it contains its present population with ease, and can sustain one much larger, by reason of the industry of its people. A community which redeems a barren, mountainous region, and fills it with a quarter of a million inhabitants, even if it takes forty years to do it, is entitled to something more than abuse from its fellow-communities. How much less time did it take New York to get that much of a population, from the time the first white man landed within its borders?

As to the mineral products which Utah supplies to the nation's wealth, we notice that she surpasses at least New York, and yet this part of our advancement is conceded by every one who knows anything about it to be only fairly begun.

As to sugar, Utah produces, and does not enrich or ruin men in exchange speculations with the staple; the charge that the product is taken care of by the Sugar Trust, is false; if every other manufactory in America followed the example of the Utah Sugar company there would be no trouble.

Wool is mentioned as one of Utah's most important productions and as an article especially endorsed by Mr. Kinkepton. We beg to observe that it is also dear to Americanism—at least that quality of Americanism that proposes to depend upon something else for its subsistence and life, than is boisted up out of the reeking depths of a foreign ship's hold.

As to the comparison between the total vote of Utah and that of several congressional districts in New York city, the honors are all with the former. We should think the less the World said about the vote of its city districts, the exalted patriotism of its voters, the intelligence and freedom characterizing its ballots, and the general attributes of its heavy population in all that pertains to courageous and reliable patriotism, the better for its consistency.

As to the political aspect of Utah's admission, the World is, as in the other respects cited, misadvisedly mistaken; for its pet Democratic party was the one which made possible the admission of the State at the present time. Campaign orders have never tired of telling that a Democratic Delegate introduced the enabling act, a Democratic House and Senate passed it and a Democratic President signed it. That the Democratic party is entitled to all the credit for this long-delayed boon to the people of Utah we do not admit; the Republicans were equally zealous and energetic in procuring this act of justice—in fact there was practically no opposition from either side. But the fact remains that the Republican party alone could not have secured Utah's Statehood, while the Democratic party easily could have prevented, or at least have deferred it. One party was therefore no more "in need of two more votes in the Senate" than the other party was, if the contemptible motive given by the World was the actuating one.

We fail to see the "irony" we fail to see the crime in having sent two Republicans to the Senate; we fail to see that a Mormon vote is not as good and as true as any other vote; we fail to see any cause for the World's tirade except petulance, sulkiness, and the poorest sort of ill-temper and impolitic political disappointment; but we do not fail to see a most spiteful, sneering, disreputable and misdeclared exhibition on the part of a newspaper that is big enough and ought to be brave enough to know better.

## ARBOR DAY.

The provision of a bill now before the Legislature which changes the date of "Arbor Day" from the first Saturday in April to the 15th of that month will meet with no opposition from those who desire that tree-planting be extensively observed throughout the State, but it is open to the objection, some horticulturists say, that the date is already too late in average seasons and should not be made still later. The merit in the proposed change is that at the date now fixed, a great many people from the outside counties are away from their homes in attendance upon the general conference which convenes usually in this city about the 6th of April or immediately prior thereto. This fact militates against the observance of the arbor day as generally throughout the State as its friends would wish to see. On the other hand, as above stated, there is serious objection to fixing the holiday for a later date than at present provided, for the reason that trees planted after their buds begin to form do not generally do as well as if planted sooner; and many experts claim that instead of postponing, the law ought to hasten the date. The duty of the Legislature is to consider all phases of every matter coming up for consideration, and where amendments are proposed, to see to it that only such are adopted as will make the statutes better and stronger.

## CANAL BUILDERS' METHODS.

There are few Americans who do not ardently desire the completion of the Nicaragua or some other canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans at or near the Isthmus of Panama, and very few who do not look upon the condition that such canal be built under American auspices and controlled by Americans. French, English or other foreign ownership and management of the mighty enterprise would render meaningless and puerile any lofty assertion of the celebrated doctrine of Monroe, for the control of the commerce and the waterway at that point would enable any European power to laugh at the threat contained in the definition of western conquest which Monroe gave when he said this nation would regard such a proceeding as an unfriendly act.

But to say that the western hemisphere should construct and control the canal is by no means to say that the United States government should furnish the money in private parties with which to do the work. It is not even necessary to argue that Uncle Sam is not in the canal-building business, for the promoters of this scheme do not propose that he shall have the job. Their desire is that he guarantee their bonds, endorse their paper, so to speak, and give them such other help and backing as his credit and influence may secure. If everything works well, he might in time get his money back, besides concessions and favors of one kind and another. If things do not prove so satisfactory, why, he can wait for the loser.

Now, it will not do to reject this proposition hastily, although it is not very alluring as a speculation; there are many aspects of the case to consider. In the first place, while the government's experience with railroads subsidized and made possible by this kind of encouragement may not have proved very gratifying, the fact remains that the government is a gainer by the building of these roads, even if it never recovers a cent of their indebtedness. Of course its claims upon the roads are valid and are long overdue; it has been a patient creditor, and as a matter of business it should have been and must be paid. But what it has not recovered in one way, it has in another; and in no aspect of the case, even the financial one, can it be considered a final loser. The same line of reasoning may be applied to the isthmian canal proposition; and when the patriotic and statesmanlike considerations above referred to are included, the response of the canal promoters do not appear so objectionable.

One part of this program, however, is properly exciting much unfavorable comment; and that is the top-lofty way in which they attempt to terrify weak congressmen and a timid press into supporting their claims. Every little while they persuade some speaker or writer to threaten that if the United States does not at once take hold of the project and give support to the scheme outlined, the offer with all its privileges will be carried over to England by the next steamer and offered to capitalists or the government there. Like the cry of "wolf" when there was no wolf, this menace will in time lose its effect; and it cannot do so any too soon for the credit of the men who are interested in the success of the canal enterprise. Already it is received with more at less dubiety, yet it has only lately been put forth again. Its only good purpose is to keep the matter of the canal before the public mind; but it is a grave question whether this one benefit is not more than destroyed by the tired and disgusted feeling created by the repeated attempt to cram the whole horse into considerably down the national throat.

## DIPLOMATIC ETHICS OF SOUP.

Small questions sometimes derive importance by reason of the difficulty which their solution causes to great minds. One of these, of long standing in American diplomacy, relates to the status of foreign ambassadors (generally princes, counts, knights of greatness of some other rank,) as compared with that of our own high officials on the occasion of state dinners in Washington. To Mr Olney, the present premier of the administration, must be given the credit of setting the matter at rest. His ruling, as exhibited at a recent cabinet dinner, is that the ambassador gets his soup before even the Vice President or the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The question and its determination will be of general interest in view of the effect it may have upon our ambassadors abroad; and it will be generally regarded with favor as following in a well known precedent; for, according to all reports, at least one of our foreign representatives has recently been getting his soup not only early but all the time, and plenty of it.


### Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed in the Spring, when the laughid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A proper use of this medicine has often averted long and fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. Only fifty cents a bottle. Z. C. M. I. drug department.

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From a letter written by Rev. J. Gundersen, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make the extract "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Hives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little intermission and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at Z. C. M. I. drug department. Regular size 50c and $1.00.

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THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. C. M. I. drug department.

### SOMETHING NEW.

M. W. N. wonders has opened up the only electric light photographic parlors west of New York, photo pictures exclusively. Absolutely the latest and finest pictures in the United States. Even if you don't want pictures call and see the work; open until 9 o'clock each evening. 156 South Main, near Auerbach's store.

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The testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are written by honest people, who have actually found in their own experience that Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, creates an appetite, strengthens the system and absolutely and permanently cures all diseases caused by impure or deficient blood.

Hood's Pills for the liver and bowels, act promptly, easily and effectively. 25



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What is the use of dieting so to say a cell when that cough makes you a burden to yourself and a nuisance to your friends? Take something for it. There is nothing so good as a twenty-five cent bottle of Ely's Cream Balm, which is soaring to the distant sun benefited to all diseases of the throat and lungs. It will relieve in a cough at once and in a few days you will almost forget that you have had a cough.


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"Sappho,"

A Classic Historical Greek Play, by JESSE NORTON.

MISS RUTH ELDRIDGE, supported by MR. FRANK SHERIDAN and her company of 50 people.

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"PYGMALION and GALATEA,"

A World-Renowned Greek Play.

MISS ELDRIDGE and her company.

The plays will include Sketches, Tableaux, Novel Specialties, Leading Local Vocalists and Dancers, Elaborate Costumes, and New scenery especially arranged for the occasion.

## Salt Lake Theater.

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Curtain at 8:15 p. m.

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FREDERICK WARDE.

The Superior

Monday—THE MOUNTEBANK, A Romantic Drama by D'Ennery.

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NOTE—The entire scenery for each play is owned by Mr. Warde; organization, and the productions are superb in every respect.

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WEEK OF JANUARY 27

"OURS,"

By T. W. ROBERTSON, author of "Caste," "Dublin Corner."

"OURS,"

A Brilliant Military Comedy.

"OURS."

Prices—25c, 50c and 75c.

"OURS."

Matinee every Saturday, 25c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

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MATTHEW S. PETERS, Manager.

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Comedy by WALTER S. CRAVEN.

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TRY WRIGLEY'S JUICY FRUIT CHEWING GUM.

The Finest Flavored Gum on earth. Cures Sunstroke & Sun Blisters. Gives immediate relief to Sore Throat. 5c.



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Children's, Boys' and Men's Suits, ready made or made to order, from Provo Woolen Mills Celebrated Cassimeres.

Ladies' New Styles Worsted Dress Goods, just in


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A NICE 4 ROOM BRICK ON NINTH East. A modern 2 room house on East Dove, and other houses on 13th South, near Main. All these properties have every convenience and are in splendid conditions. They can be had for less than half their value and on easy terms. Have one to offer for them. CHAS. S. MONKS, Room 40 Clayton Block.

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First door north of Walker House.


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