DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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NEW MEXICO FOR UTAH.

It is announced in the telegrams from Washington that at the earliest opportunity the Utah removal bill will be called up by Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, and that an effort will be made to get it through Congress. This measure, in one particular, is the same as that by which it was proposed to crowd the Indians from the Southern Ute reservation in Colorado over into Utah; but the bill has been amended in a very important feature. The name of New Mexico has been substituted for that of Utah, and it is now provided that the Indians shall be removed to San Juan county, not in Utah, but in New Mexico; and instead of being shifted southward, instead of westward.

With this latest action on the part of Colorado, the people of southeastern Utah may congratulate themselves that, so far as they are concerned, the contest practically is ended. The fight in their behalf has resulted in substantial victory, and hereafter the Colorado state will look elsewhere for a dumping ground for Indians she may wish to get rid of. It may not be a great distance now in the occasion when the San Juan county lands shall be thrown open for settlement, and a better opportunity be afforded for developing such resources as that section may be found to possess, not only in the way of grazing and agricultural advantages, but in mineral wealth.

As to what New Mexico may say on the subject remains to be learned. That Territory may have as strong objections to receiving any more Indians as Utah had; and if so, it is hoped there will be given proper consideration. One argument which was used in regard to this Territory is not now available—the country to which the removal is to be made is not occupied by white settlers. It is part of the Navajo reservation, and therefore no white men will be robbed of their homes, as would have been the case if the removal westward had been accomplished. How the Indians on both sides of the Colorado-New Mexico line may receive the change is yet to be seen, though it is hardly probable that such objections as they may raise will be given much consideration should the bill get before Congress at the time and under the circumstances which its friends desire. At any rate, Utah seems to be rid of any immediate interest in the Ute removal business, such as has distracted her attention for a number of years past, and her people are very glad of it.

EUROPEAN WAR BURDES.

When European newspaper correspondents rise short of sensational topics for publication they generally fall back upon rumors of war and predictions of disasters. No exception has this practice become that the world is no longer startled when new rumors are circulated.

The latest in the line is a mighty armament said to be now in the Black Sea and Egypt, from Moscow. The writer says: "They will only see the coast from a distance. France is better, they say. France will not allow, will more radically change the trade relations and trade contracts of Europe and revolutionize European control in Asia or should it altogether by substituting commercial ties. But if this war must inevitably come a month which will weld all continental Europe into a practical commercial and trade bond, and will terminate forever talent war with the East and in Africa."

This prediction is founded on various grounds of the times. The policy of England is said to be the cause of the rise in value of Europe. Russia will now step in and stamp the influence of Great Britain everywhere. The plan is certainly in the interests of Continental Europe and drive Britain out of the Mediterranean and Egypt. The trade of Siam, Burmah, India and Northern China is to be divided by the countries having a Mediterranean coast. Russia is to take of these countries by taking possession of Constantinople Turkey and giving the Turks as a substitute Egypt and northern Africa. All this involves a war of enormous proportions.

It is further claimed that the spirit in Asia has precipitated matters considerably, and that there is an understanding between Russia and Japan that the war must go and until China's exclusiveness is broken down and English influence in the Orient is destroyed. Germany will side with England in this tremendous struggle, but it will end in defeat and the disintegration of the German empire. When all is over, the standing armies will be disbanded and a peaceful development comes.

All this may be interesting material for at this time as showing some of the possibilities, if not the probabilities, in the future. The world is rife with agitation at present. Foreseeing statesmen have for years admitted that the political situation in Europe must finally end in a tremendous disturbance, no matter what difference might be postponed. That the prediction is the letter. It can be known, however, to prevent so to the time fixed needs no argument; but the alliance of the nations (Europe is already well outlined to the most Fabrica cannot be denied.

One time called a few days ago from Europe is of interest to the thoughtful observer. It was stated that the present chancellor of Germany had paid a visit to Prince Bismarck. The object of the statesman was not stated, but it is not impossible that his mission in the present emergency would lead to receive counsel in an indirect way from the aged statesman. Should this be the case and the Bismarckian policy again be adopted, there will be no European war as Foy diplomacy can avert it. Bismarck is too well aware of the fact that the German empire needs more consolidation and strengthening against internal causes of dissolution before it engages in conflict with neighbors. He would never counsel the young emperor to imperil the country in an adventure against Europe, where everything might be lost and nothing gained. To Bismarck peace as long as possible would undoubtedly be his chief aim.

The real cause of a European general conflict is most likely to arise out of the internal agitation for the overthrow of the existing governments. When the revolutionary tendencies become uncontrollable, the rulers may let the nations of war lose for the purpose of diverting the attention of their subjects to other matters and getting a chance of tumbling up their thrones as the ruins. From this cause there is a great deal more danger than from the supposed hostile attitude of the government toward any other.

THE REILLY BILL.

Strenuous efforts are being made to induce Congress to pass a bill providing for an extension of the indemnities of the Pacific railroads to the government. The Reilly bill was introduced on the 21st of July as a substitute for other similar measures, and, with it purports to have for its object to secure the payment of the debts of the roads to the government, its real effect would be to postpone a settlement or to defeat it altogether. The sum involved is $61,000,000.

One of the roads interested is the Central Pacific. It is freely claimed that Huntington, Stanford, Hopkins and Crocker grew enormously rich by turning to their own profit money appropriated by the government for the road. The Central Pacific being a California corporation, these men, or their estates, are under the laws of that state responsible for the $58,000,000, and as the debtors are in a condition to pay there seems to be no reason why they should not do so. If, however, the Reilly bill becomes law, the liability of these men will be cancelled, and the whole debt becomes due at a time when there will most likely be nobody from whom it can be collected.

That a great and powerful influence should be brought to bear upon members of Congress to enact such a measure is only natural, but the general public, when the case has been exposed, will certainly demand of its representatives to defeat a bill so obviously detrimental to the interests of the people. The government is not in a financial condition to make a gift of $58,000,000 to multi-millionaires.

In the California legislature yesterday, January 23, a resolution was adopted with an overwhelming majority, demanding the immediate defeat of any refunding scheme and favoring the foreclosure of the government mortgages against the roads. Any other course of dealing with the matter is based upon an unjust and unfair by those responsible for it under a suggestion of coming, not in the interest of the people, but of the corporations.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

The trend of money matters has been highly pointing to certain formations, which have been compelled to whether the failure of their joint ventures, either by operation after they have been placed in the market or by being adopted by the lawmaking powers of our government, who give evidence in its own toward the recent suggestions of the commissioners, but the country be plunged into serious financial difficulties. It is ascertained, as well, in the present state of affairs, to accommodate the interests, and should be many reports seem to avoid taking the logical view of the situation that gradually is being forced upon the country at large.

Among the weekly financial reviews that are received transmit over the country is one from the Wall street banking house of Henry Clews & Co., in which many excellent suggestions are made. In the face of present issues, however, the contents of that review are a direct confession of being in a dense fog. It grieves over the fact that "the prospects of currency legislation by the present Congress are fast vanishing, if they have not wholly disappeared." Then it seeks consolation in the statement that delay is necessary because "any general scheme for dealing with bank circulation becomes more impossible of limited realization as diversities of opinion develop." Next it argues that there is much to be said in favor of "a national commission of eminent experts, who shall hear reports and report conclusions at the next session of Congress;" one reason given for this course being that "Congressmen are importunately informed on the question," and this method "might develop the mature judgment of those best qualified to instruct." Finally the extraordinary mixture of views is supplied with a tribute to the declaration that no delay can be permitted, as "the deranged condition of the treasury finances and especially of the gold reserve" will not admit of any postponement. It is urged that this deranged condition might be dealt with separately, by providing for deficiencies of revenue and a fixed gold income, by stipulating that payments to government shall be in gold or gold certificates.

Thus the financial view is continued by the gold shadow which has been indulged so as to remove much of the financial field to be exploited. This is shown in the further claim of Mr. Clews that the sole cause of the business withdrawals of gold in Europe is due to a terrible fear that this country will drift to a silver basis. He says this "fear is not so much about the possibility of our taking care of such silver money as we at present have. It is that the silver faction, which has shown its ability to force on the country already full millions of what actually fifty cent dollars, and that it may still retain force enough to yet further increase those issues indefinitely," and he argues that this condition of fright can be remedied only by "measures of conclusive demonstration that no further issues of silver money in the United States are possible."

In view of the fact that the gold men have had their whole way of late in the complete depression of silver, and that if their courses were right they have had ample opportunity of supplying the proof in practice, if such thing were possible, so that there could be no further question, in conclusive evidence that the logic of Mr. Clews and those agreeing with him is faulty. The situation briefly stated is that the theory of the single standard advocates, advanced to secure the complete demonetization of silver, has been weighed in the balances and found wanting; foreign creditors are withdrawing their gold because they anticipate a condition that will enable them to increase their profits. The available means of preventing this procedure is to substitute silver for greenbacks in this country. This question has been discussed so often and is so well understood in the West, that there is no need of elaborating it further; but there is a suggestion in some remarks made by Senator W. S. McCandlish, of this city, which eastern financiers might study with profit. Mr. McCandlish's words are quoted in the last issue of the *American Banker*, and we reproduce them here for critical consideration. Says he:

> I have felt for years that the treasury notes, legal tenders, ought to be eliminated, but I have said because that point can best be filled by using silver. The treasury ought to be replaced at the outset, for it would be better to buy silver with bonds to place the greenbacks, than to issue bonds for new gold money. It would be better, I think, in order to avoid an agitation against the necessary silver greenbacks. This ought to satisfy all reasonable people, and would lead to one of a power of silver to the advantage of the government as an issue of bullion, and prove a permanent benefit to all the railroads and commercial interests of the country, and would be a conservative movement in the direction of sound financiers, namely, the monometallists, who think that silver dollars would be better and cheaper money than greenbacks, with money the government promises to pay, when it would not have more than 5 per cent of gold to refer to the money in the population, first, last and always.

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Don't fail to hear Gen. Alberts quartette in Jack O' Diamonds at the Opera.

Weber Gas Company will lower Gas on $1.50 on Nov. $1.00, Nov. $1.50. Clean coal are not wrecks. Tel 411.

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S. H. Burbidge, of Carthage, N. Dak., says: "Marie Sale Cure saved my other medicines for Convulsions and nervous disorders. For sale by F. J. Kiesel & Co., and Nelson Jenkins Drug Co.

The women of our people more so inclined to Black M Diamond. It will hold the fire longer, for the week. Tom Dial is one to. Admiral Coal.

Andrew, a local lawyer, Adjusts all difficulties. Legal fee. Andrew is sweet by long odds. Andrew is located in Kimball's 50 East Second South.

On Tuesday evening at the office of the Christy Barber's office. Dear Mr. Clews dining been the original Nevada. W. Fitzy Coleman, Reminder.

Parks' Tea stores the best. For sale by F. J. Hill & Co., and Nelson Jenkins Drug Co.

Kirby's wear long
Adjusts.
We carry it and it is our manufactured articles. C. D. Dunn Grocery Co., 74 East Second South Street, Salt Lake City.

Hotel Dunn Comfortable Friday and Saturday. R. M. Thomas.

A. E. Kilpatrick, of Fresno, Cal., had the misfortune to have his leg caught between a car and a stone and badly bruised. Ordinarily he would have been laid up for two or three weeks, but says: "After using one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm I began to feel better, and in three days was entirely well. The peculiar soothing qualities which Chamberlain's Pain Balm possesses, I have never noticed in any other liniment. I take pleasure in recommending it." This liniment is also of great value for rheumatism and lame back.

BUSINESS METHODS OF THE DAY.

Those Adopted by Progressive Merchants

Step into the store of any of our progressive merchants of today and you will be delighted at the new, clean, fresh appearance of the stock of goods presented for your inspection and marvel at the absence of old styles or shelf-worn goods, and if you should ask the merchant how he avoids such accumulations, he will tell you truthfully that he sells them before they get to that condition, by going through his stock from time to time and any article which is not selling rapidly is marked with a price so low that the customer who sees an such goods can't afford not to buy—never considering how much he may lose by the transaction, but one thing is the gain will be if sold before it becomes worthless to selling until it has so deteriorated. In the matter of men's clothing, styles of goods change very rapidly and if goods are kept past their season they depreciate in value fifty per cent, and a third they are not worth ten per cent of their original cost. Therefore a merchant who wishes to close out his stock of goods just before new season comes for half cost and, realize the full value before some goods would have if kept over until the beginning of the next season, and he has his money in motion in advance, with which to buy a fresh, seasonable stock. And on this branch we feel that with our half-price sale in Paris for the past two weeks we have made as much money as we will continue the same prices for ten days more and add to our half price clearance sale, cash, and make up during the next ten days any $10, $15, $18, $20, $25 or $30 garment in our store for $15. We also afford to reduce these targets! We can't afford to offer them only to cost cash. Any dress that this is so offer you can't afford to refuse, is the large sale we had on Paris for the past ten days, and we expect to sell 200 suits in the next ten days on this great offering.

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ALL OF THE GREAT VERY VERY FINEST

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Matinee Saturday.
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