DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Wednesday, January 10, 1894.

THE DESERET EVENING NEWS is published daily, except Sundays, at 10 o'clock a.m. at 74 South Main Street, Salt Lake City.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (6 Months)	$3.00
Daily (3 Months)	1.50
Daily (1 Month)	0.50
Daily (1 Week)	0.12
Daily (Per Year Weekly)	2.00
Semi-Weekly (6 Months)	1.50
Semi-Weekly (3 Months)	1.00
Semi-Weekly (1 Month)	0.50
Weekly (6 Months)	1.00
Weekly (3 Months)	0.50

Remittances should be made by check, express or postoffice money order, or else registered letter, in order to insure safe delivery of their amount.

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

The News stands on the platform of the Republican party on all questions which affect the city and Territory.

A communication should be addressed to DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO., Salt Lake City.

"FIGURES WON'T LIE."

The fallacy of the above phrase, as the exposition of a commonly-accepted truth, is beautifully shown in the following extract from the usually accurate Springfield *Republican*:

Wells, Fargo & Co. estimate the value of the silver mined in Utah in 1893 at $6,750,000, and the total quantity at 7,107,000 ounces. The estimate of value is made on a basis of 95.04 cents per ounce, which is called the export value. This must mean value at the mines, and includes all the cost of mining and smelting, and it shows that there is profit in silver mining in Utah at the lowest price yet reached for silver bullion, which was about 68 cents.

After the mingling, we need not say that the *Republican* is what radical silverites would call a "gold-bug" paper; and yet we do not feel to say that it is rarely drawn into an error in statistics to fatally its side in any controversy. Observe, however, the complete destruction of its own point in the quotation above, by a blunder in two figures, and draw from it the conclusion that whatever figures properly used do not lie, figures improperly used can be made to lie like fury!

If the total quantity of Utah's silver output for 1893 was 7,107,000 ounces, and the estimate of its value was made upon a basis of 95.04 cents per ounce, the total value would be about $6,177,120 instead of $6,750,000. The sale of silver bullion at 95.04 cents when "the lowest price yet reached for silver bullion was about 68 cents," would then indeed indicate, not only "that there is profit in silver mining in Utah," but also that there are a whole population of silver mine owners in Utah so demented that they should not be at large without a guardian. So hard have the times not yet been that in order to raise a little ready money, the bullion owners have not to make any such sacrifice as this.

Now, if the *Republican* will take its pencil and work a simple problem in long division, it will find that 7,107,000 ounces of silver aggregating a total value of $6,750,000, mean a value per ounce, not of 95.04 nor of 75.64. And if without further argument the esteemed *Republican* will accept our figures on this point, we will accept its figures on another one named—the lowest market price. All this will bring us both, by a similar line of logic, to radically different conclusions. If the estimated value of the product per ounce is 75.64 cents ("including all the cost of mining and smelting"), and the market price of bullion gets as low as "about 68 cents," it shows that instead of "there being a profit in silver mining in Utah," there is an actual loss of nearly 8 cents per ounce, or, on the total output, something like $560,000.

We do not wish to be understood as arguing either that it costs 75.64 cents per ounce, or more, or less, than that figure, to get the bullion. Neither do we reckon much on the 68-cent figure as the lowest or average market price; it has been lower, it is now higher and probably will remain so. Neither do we believe that silver mining in Utah has been, is, or is going to be, unprofitable. Our contention at this time merely is that according to the *Republican's* corrected calculation it would be disastrous so.

A DISTRESSING SITUATION.

About as entertaining a matter as we remember to have seen in a long time was brought to notice by a St. Louis press dispatch yesterday. This was to the effect that under a proposed enforcement of the law against "green goods" or counterfeit money, the would-be buyers of such wares were to be put on their defense, and if convicted would be punished accordingly. If such a threat is the general exposition proved alarming, what need is said as to the consternation of those whose actual letters to the dealers in the forbidden "goods" are in possession of the authorities? The telegram referred to says those addressed are largely from prominent members of their respective communities, leading men in professional, business, social and even official life. At last reports the St. Louis inspector had some eighteen hundred circular repetitions in his keeping.

If Utah's contribution to the ranks of the trembling once is meager, it is not because at lack of invitation on the part of eastern shrewdies. We doubt not that some few have been duped into at least answering the fallacious circulars, but most of those who have received them have either thrown their away in disgust, or reported them to the newspapers and the postal or detective authorities. Wyoming is classed as one of the states whose intermingling replies have not generously come; but the inspector having them in charge responded to inquiries at present to make the list public. As a bit of journalistic enterprise some paper will doubtless be willing to pay a handsome price for the exclusive right to publish the names and the letters when the end of secrecy shall be reached, as it assuredly ought to be when the legal formalities begin.

A RUSSIAN VISITOR.

Our country, it appears, is honored with the presence of Baron de Wagstaffe, a Russian dignitary, who has been sent by his government on a special mission. It is stated, however, that the gentleman comes with the intention of looking for new ideas that may be useful for defensive and offensive purposes in looking expected European upheaval, when at last that event shall take place. That the distinguished Russian will make the places where arms and ammunition are manufactured the special objects of his visit is natural, and it is even thought probable that he will order a handsome supply from American manufacturers.

It is only a guess that the visit of Baron Wagstaffe has some connection with the recent purchase by Russia of the Great Britain steamers, as reported to the dispatches. It was stated that the transfer of those steamers was made merely for commercial purposes. But it is now thought probable that the czar's intention is to arm these ships. In the event of a war with a nation whose keels are plowing every sea, these ships would be particularly serviceable on the Pacific. But even as an innocent merchant fleet, they would serve as a pretext for Russia to maintain to the Pacific a squadron for their protection, with a naval station on the Siberian coast. By means of the Siberian railroad and this fleet, it will be seen that the influence of the European giant would be considerably extended.

The czar's representative is doing the right thing by coming to this country for new ideas. If there is anything newly discovered about the art of destroying life and property, our manufacturers of projectiles and armament are sure to know it. And if the peculiar conditions of Russia need peculiar constructions of the means of defense, our inventors are sure to find the exact thing needed on land or sea. In this respect no country can successfully compete with the United States.

But Mr. Wagstaffe may in this county learn something of far greater importance if he will but do so. He may learn that a great and mighty people can exist without maintaining a million soldiers as a standing army to sore the very life out of the nation; that intelligence, liberty and regard for the laws are our balwarks of a state that the decrees of despotism, carried only in the darkness of ignorance. These lessons would be of inestimable value to the great empire of the czar. It is his misfortune that he does not send his ablest representatives, and a great many of them, to look into, study, adopt and transfer to Russian soil, some of the sturdy supports of true and safe government which the New World has developed with such surprising accuracy and such assurance of perpetuity.

THE ESCAPADES OF A PRINCESS.

European papers are busy with the doings of Princess Blanche of Bavaria, a granddaughter of the Austrian emperor. The royal lady was the intended bride of the heir presumptive to the Austrian throne, but her heart belonged by inclination to a lieutenant von Siegfried. As might be expected, the marriage to the lieutenant was strongly opposed by her royal and imperial relatives, and the darling lover was sent to some obscure place of the empire to forget the object of his adoration in the tedious duties of a soldier. A short time since the dispatches announced that the emperor of Austria had at last given his consent to the union of his granddaughter and the lieutenant, but later dispatches throw a peculiar light over the whole affair. A Catholic paper, the organ of the German clerical party, states that the consent was granted only after the princess had eloped and been living with her lieutenant for several weeks without the formality of an ecclesiastical marriage ceremony. In Vienna, however, it is stated as a fact that the two were married secretly in Bavaria.

In our country, where there is no royalty with supposed sanctities attached to their persons, it is not easy to comprehend the extent of the commotion the young lady has caused, nor the misery of the two young persons, particularly the princess, who sacrificed tradition, reputation, and family and friends on the altar of love. An analogous case was that of the Swedish prince who a few years ago married "beneath his rank." But he had only to renounce all claims on the crown of his forefathers, which he cheerfully did for the wife he loved. To Princess Blanche of Bavaria a similar proceeding was not open. Her only course of renouncement seems to have been the convent. In the eyes of an aristocratic world she has committed a great blunder, but so far as the events only in causing some hours unspeakable difficulties in matters that belong chiefly to the heart, she will be acquitted before the judgment of an enlightened world. The royal blood of Europe, particularly that in the oldest houses, owes some taunting from the upstarts, lest it should degenerate and result at last in the supremacy of arrogance and idiocy, a state of affairs wholly undesirable to the rulers and people alike. The News sincerely wishes Lieutenant and Mrs. Siegfried long life and much happiness.

BACK TO HIS NATIVE HEATH.

The death, on the 1st of December, 1893, of Hon. William Lilly, one of Pennsylvania's representatives at large in the lower house of Congress, has given an opportunity for the return to public life, temporarily at least, of a parliamentary veteran whose name was much more familiar to an earlier generation than it is to the voters of today. We allude to Galusha A. Grow, who was nominated last Wednesday to fill the vacancy by the state convention at Harrisburg, and whose nomination, in such a rock-ribed Republican stronghold as Pennsylvania, makes his election a certainty.

Mr. Grow enjoys the honor of having been the first Speaker of the House of Representatives elected by the Republicans, the two immediate predecessors, Banks and Pennington, though Republicans, having been placed in the chair as compromise candidates or at least by a combination vote. This position he assumed on the 4th of July, 1861, and he held it during the fierce and stormy debates that ensued at that earthing period. His twelve years of Congressional life ended in 1863, since which time, though "mentioned" for many honors, he has lived in easy and dignified political retirement. His abiding qualities of firmness, tact, skill as a parliamentarian and a debater, and outstanding courage are said to be still pre-eminent notwithstanding his weight of 70 years. Of course he is a staunch protectionist of the most radical type; and his experience will make him an valuable acquisition to the ranks of the minority in the great tariff struggle now opening.

"FLUSHING" CANALS.

There may be a useful hint for local canal companies in a description of the methods employed in some parts of California to guard against, or reduce to a minimum, the matter of leakage in irrigation ditches. This is particularly important where the water has to be conveyed long distances, where the original supply is none too abundant, and where the character of the soil is such as to make the loss by seepage very considerable. The *Railway Review* of a recent date points out that on the sandy plains of California the object is generally accomplished by lining the sides and bottom of the trench with concrete. Some work recently done for the company controlling the El Montebello near Los Angeles, may be taken as a sample of the methods of construction. The excavation for the conduit was in fine, soft sand, and was carried on by hand after the material had been loosened by plows. The exact outside dimensions of the cut were scrutinized by a templet, and the men soon became expert in working the proper shape. The concrete was made chiefly of one part of Portland cement to eight parts of sand and gravel. On the bottom and sides of the conduit the concrete was two and one-half inches thick, with additional material at the corners; it was placed in the trench against the outside of a frame, just as the conduits for cable railways are generally built. After it had set, a heavy wash of cement was laid on nearly in the consistency of thick cream. The conduit was finished by covering it for its entire length with a roofing of redwood planks. All this will seem to Utah irrigators to involve an expense utterly beyond the reach of their resources. But the ever-increasing area of land brought into requisition for farms and the growing tendency to husband, more widely distributed, and more highly appreciate our water resources, warrant the belief that at no distant date, no expense will be considered too great to the saving of every available drop of the life-giving fluid.

SO INSANE DEATH.

It is a matter of comment, in the announcement of fatal accidents, that death was instantaneous, but according to modern investigations of the subject no such thing as instant death is really known. However rapid the transit from time to eternity may be, there is always time enough for the human mind to reflect, and in some cases direct intelligent action, before the final separation from the body. In illustration of this fact, an exchange says:

On the first attempt of one of the soldiers of the Spanish army to mount a Mauser, a Wallack, native of Texas, who had passed through the Indian and Mexican wars, fell to the ground. In the second shot, a Spaniard, unhorsed, however, he was able to throw the bridle over the neck of a spirited Texas pony and mount and ride off. The column, following, passed through the fatal zone and reached the point of attacking Alfred and his companions. Two shots were fired upon the group in a few seconds. The Spaniards opposed to have been no casualties and commenced to move the road toward the village. Alfred's position in the group was in the front rank, and he was the only one who had fired in support of his comrades. Alfred was unhorsed, and died in a few minutes. The Spaniards, on the other hand, were unhorsed, and the Texans, as we have stated, had no casualties. Alfred's death, if he had not been killed, would have been instantaneous, for he was struck by two bullets, one through the heart and the other through the lungs. Alfred was a native of Texas, and was a Mexican soldier.

Alfred's death was instantaneous, and he was as sane as he was when he was a native of the states.

THE CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

333 West First North Street.

Announcements of free public lectures, Card further notice, Monday evenings will be devoted to experimental lectures in Chemistry, Wednesday evenings to experimental lectures in Natural Philosophy, and Friday evenings to popular lectures in "Light Science."

The "Light Science" lectures will be on miscellaneous subjects, and generally will be illustrated with pictures.

All these lectures will be free to the public. Tickets admission will be by card. One card will admit to the series on Chemistry; another to the series in Natural Philosophy, and still another to the series on "Light Science."

Persons desirous of attending one or more of the series of lectures will please apply for cards of admission to Dr. James E. Talmage, at the Church University building.

WILLARD YOUNG, President.

Catarrh in the Head

is unmistakably a disease of the blood, and as such only a reliable blood purifier can effect a perfect and permanent cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier; it has cured many very severe cases of catarrh. Catarrh oftentimes leads to consumption. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla before it is too late.

Hood's Pills do not purge, pain nor gripe, but act promptly, easily and efficiently. 25c. 6

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DANCE OF NATIONS,

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NEXT ATTRACTION

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Two Nights, Monday, Jan. 15, Mat. Wednesday, Jan. 17, in POLLY PARTON. Prices—$1, 75, 50, 25c. Seats of sale Opens Friday, Jan. 12.

HE CAUGHT ON—

IF YOU haven't, you are away behind the times, as pretty nearly everyone in Salt Lake has "caught on" to the fact that the WONDERLAND has the best show, attended by the best people, and where the best order prevails of any place on earth. Don't be behind the times. Join the ranks of the favored ones, and at least once a week be with the "best" at Wonderland. . . . . .

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Week Commencing

Thursday, January 11.

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Incomparable Comedian Dancer,

LENA DRUMMOND,

A Clever Artist—A Novel Act,

Kellam & Collins,

In their latest sketch, "The New Postmaster Spoon," introducing Miss Collins in the latest topical songs.

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Henry—Lotta—Joe

In a Novel Classic Act,

"FUN IN AN OPIUM JOINT."

Ah Lung ..... Henry Seymour
Ah Lotus ..... Joe Seymour
Yip, the Strength ..... Lotta Seymour

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HUNTON STANLEY,

Supported by the phenomenal Boy Soprano Harper Circle Stanley, in his original comedy sketch,

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A guest at New English Dinner plaques, A Dispute of Kind.

Special to the Ladies.

On Monday night, Wednesday, January 17th, the management will give an open week to the ladies of Salt Lake City, and will be pleased to see them in large numbers. Wednesday night will be given over to a Matinee exclusively.

Special attention is called to the fact that the management of Zion Theatre do not allow any other than the best of attendants, who are courteous to the ladies. Service is now very good.

Special attention is called to the fact that the management of Zion Theatre do not allow any other than the best of attendants, who are courteous to the ladies. Service is now very good.

10 ADMISSION 10
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STALL 13. S. F. BALL. Fancy Decorations of Cakes, Pastries, Confections, Dressed Poultry, Game and Oysters. Home Made Bread a Specialty.

STALL 3. WISCOMB & COMPANY. Flights, Fancy and Green Groceries.

STALL 4. A. W. MURRAY & CO. Fresh Ranch, Eggs, Honey, Sweet Cream, Fish and Oysters, Green Groceries, Fruits, etc.

STALL 14. J. M. REINSIMAR. Fresh and Canned Fish, Poultry, Game, and Oysters.

STALLS 5 AND 15. W. L. PRICE & CO. Butter and Jelly, dealers in Poultry, Game, Vegetables. Highest price paid for poultry and produce.

STALL 6. NEW YORK & CEYLON TEA CO. Teas and Coffees. Wholesale and retail. Extracts and spices a specialty.

STALL 7. Salt Lake Cider & Vinegar Co., Cider, Pure, Sweet Cider, Labeled Salt Vinegar, Pickles, Catsup, Brown Robins, Mincemeat, etc. Sample served.

STALLS 8, 9. H. HIMSTEDT. Dealer in Groceries, Staple and Fancy Groceries to suit the interest of any part of the city.

STALL 10. Central Meat Market. D. Rihn, S. Fetzer, C. Lutz and H. Rihn & Co., Proprietors. Fancy Cuts for sale.

STALL 11. JOHN DAVIS. Dealer in Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds.

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has removed to 20 W. South Temple Street. He will be glad to have 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.

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