

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, . . . September 9, 1898.

CHICAGO AND THE UTAH TRADE

"Nineteen Chicago firms had their advertisements in the Salt Lake News of the last issue. So the Pacific road opens the way, and so Chicago reaches out to grasp the prize. That is one great secret of Chicago success; it has long arms and claws everything in their reach. We will not repeat of Chicago the questionable compliment paid a chap who was not modest in his appropriations; he would not take anything he could not reach; for we admire the breadth of vision that enables that city to look from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

The above we clip from the Cleveland Herald. The great and rapid growth of Chicago is a problem which permits of an easy solution. Occupying naturally a good position for becoming a great business centre, her leading merchants saw the importance of bidding for prosperity. By holding out inducements to various railroad companies they have made her a focus, to and from which lines of railroad radiate, bearing on them a commerce that would enrich a nation. And she stretches her arms from the east to the west, making her influence felt in all the markets of the land. The trade of Utah is worth making an effort to possess. So is that of the Territories contiguous. The completion of the railroad will place us within easy distance of markets that have been a long way off, if we measure space by the time required to traverse it. With rapid and direct communication with Chicago, and with reasonably low freights, her merchants will enjoy the results of the efforts they have made to stir up a business between their city and this Territory.

The anxiety manifested by the business men of Chicago on this point has not been confined to those whose advertisements appear in our columns. There would have been no difficulty in obtaining a much larger number of advertisements. But the course pursued in receiving them was to confine them to one representative house of each business. And we have no hesitation in recommending all of these firms whose advertisements appear in the News, for they are first class houses, and in every way reliable.

Chicago has special advantages for securing a large share of the Utah trade. She is in direct and close relations with all the great eastern markets by railway. She can purchase goods, through her buyers, direct from the manufacturers, and have them forwarded in quantities to her vast warehouses, thus effecting a saving in various ways for western buyers. She also has water communication with the east, and thus enjoys the benefit of cheap freights of goods in large bulk, where rapid transmission is not demanded.

When the U. P. R. R. is completed, there will be a line of railway direct from Chicago to Salt Lake, and the two points will be but a few days apart. A merchant of this city will be able to go East, attend to his business, make his purchases, and return again in three weeks. No tedious waitings by the way. No lengthened divergence from the direct route. But straightforward travel, a saving of time and consequent saving of money, and stocks replenished quickly with every desired article. These are points which shrewd, observing, business men could not fail to see. The merchants of Chicago saw wherein they could benefit the merchants of Utah and increase their own trade. They did not wait until the railroad was completed and some others had stepped in and successfully proposed for the trade of the Territories. They saw what was to be gained by prompt and energetic action, and so desired to place themselves and their business before our public. That they will realize their expectations no one can doubt, while others who have enjoyed our trade and made no effort to secure its continuance, will see slipping from them, and permanently turned, most likely, in another direction. The interest which has thus been shown in the increasing trade of Utah, must have a very favorable influence with business men here. Of course they will buy in the best and cheapest markets. But they will appreciate the enterprise which took steps to secure their trade and give an early inspection to stocks which they are invited to examine.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

The Sacramento Bee of the 31st ult. is jubilant over the condition of things generally in the State of California. In its leading article of that date it reviews the trade, emigration, immigration, crops, and improvements, throughout the State, and is seemingly very well satisfied therewith.

The Bee says the season has been one of the best that farmers were ever blessed with for "making and saving" their crops; and that the grain market was good, oats and barley fetching a high price, and the price of wheat advancing.

The season for fairs had fairly set in, the Mechanics' Institute Fair having commenced on the 8th of August. It had been the most perfect in its arrangements and the most successful yet held,

the prospects being that its receipts would amount to \$50,000. Several other important fairs were close at hand, and the indications were that they would be very successful.

The work of improvement in the matter of roads and bridges was being prosecuted in several districts with commendable zeal. Emigration and immigration were about equal. Some of the papers of the State think that there are more departures from than arrivals in the State, caused by the action of land speculators. The Bee takes a different view of the case, and says that all those who want good and cheap land can be accommodated, there being still enough in the State beyond the control of speculators to supply all arrivals for years to come.

The building of railroads in the State was progressing. The Central Pacific had reached 300 miles from Sacramento, the Supervisors of San Francisco had donated \$300,000 to the Southern Pacific and the books were about to be opened for subscriptions to the stock of the Stockton and Merced road; and the prospect was good for lines from Oregon to California.

Religion was flourishing among the Episcopal Methodists, who were holding camp meetings in four different sections of the State. The annual festival of the Pacific Turner Union was held at Sacramento, and was favored with fine weather and a large attendance. The fruit season was at its height. Peaches were not so good as they had been in former years, and grapes were late; but plums were abundant. Work on the State Capitol was progressing, 90 men being constantly employed upon it. The demand for laborers was greater than the supply, the Labor Exchange at San Francisco being continually beset with applications, especially for carpenters and bricklayers.

The health of the State was generally good, the small pox was declining, the sun was shining as brightly, the supply of water in the rivers was as great as usual, and taking all things together the review of the condition of affairs in the State the Bee considered was highly gratifying.

Glad to hear it. The people of Utah are not at all churlish. While enjoying a fair share of the blessings of Heaven themselves, they like to see their neighbors the recipients of similar favors; and while we are all enjoying them, let us not forget to thank Him upon whom we are all alike dependant.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

[Conclusion of letter from Gen. Lee to Gen. Rosecrans, the first part of which appeared in Monday's issue.] healed. So far as we are advised, the people of the South entertain no unfriendly feeling towards the government of the United States, but they complain that their rights, under the Constitution, are unjustly withheld from them in the administration thereof. Their idea that the Southern people were hostile to the negroes, and would oppress them were it in their power to do so is entirely unfounded. They have grown up in our midst, we have been accustomed from childhood to look upon them with kindness, and the change in the relations of the two races has wrought no change in our feelings towards them. They still constitute an important part of our laboring population, and without their labor the lands of the South would be comparatively unproductive, while without the employment which Southern agriculture affords they would be destitute of the means to live, and would become paupers, and be dependent on public bounty. Self interest, even, if no higher motive, would, therefore, prompt the whites of the South to extend to the negroes care and protection. The important fact that the two races are, under existing circumstances, necessary to each other, is gradually becoming apparent to both, and we believe that, but for the influences excited to stir up the passions of the negroes, the relation of the two races would soon adjust themselves on a basis of mutual kindness and advantage. It is true that the people of the South, together with the people of the North and West are, for obvious reasons, opposed to any system of laws which would place the political power of the country in the hands of the negro race; but this opposition springs from no feeling of enmity, but from deep-seated conviction that, at present, the negroes have not the intelligence nor the other qualities necessary to make them depositaries of political power, and they would inevitably become the victims of demagogues who, for selfish purposes, would mislead them to the serious injury of the public.

The great want of the South is peace. The people earnestly desire tranquillity and restoration to the Union, and deprecate disorder and excitement as the most serious obstacles to their prosperity. They ask for the restoration of their rights under the constitution; and they desire relief from oppression and misrule. Above all they would appeal to their countrymen, for the re-establishment in the southern States, of that which has justly been regarded as the birth right of every American—the right of self government. Establish that on a firm basis, and we can safely promise on behalf of the southern people, that they will faithfully obey the Constitution and laws of the United States, treat the negroes with kindness and humanity, and fulfill every duty incumbent on peaceful citizens, loyal to the constitution of their country.

Washington, 4.—Secretary Schofield has directed a board of officers to assemble at San Francisco, October 1st, to ascertain and recommend the most suitable armament for the fort on the Alcatraz Island, and any other forts on the Pacific coast.

New York.—The Herald has a long account of an alleged discovery of a new method of electrical subaqueous communication, by which the discoverer claims

that he can communicate through the longest distances under water, without cable or other conductor, using the water as the conducting medium. He proposes to establish communication by this process within three months between Manhattan Point and Spain. He says it can be done for \$100,000. Electricians here express incredulity at this statement, though the inventor declares that he has carried on a conversation by this process 130 miles through the waters of Lake Ontario.

Chicago, 7.—The Times special says the probability of a September session of Congress is daily growing less, as letters from the western Republicans universally advise against the meeting. The pressure from the south has considerably abated.

The internal revenue receipts for July and August amount to \$4,000,000; this is considerably better than was anticipated.

New York.—It is stated that a powerful and rich company has been formed in London, with Cyrus W. Field, as controlling man, to form a continuous line of telegraph from England to China by way of the Mediterranean, Egypt and India. This company has purchased the cable line from Malta to Alexandria, and are about to re-lay it in deeper water.

San Francisco, 9.—General Halleck furnishes reliable information with regard to the abuses existing in Alaska, which have been made the subject of a special investigation during his recent visit to that Territory. Much of the dissatisfaction among the natives arises from the fact that the old fur company carried on a sort of patriarchal government, taking charge of everybody and everything in the settlements. Under the new regime the people are thrown upon their own resources, and do not understand the change yet, and the immediate effect of introducing a number of strange whites, traders, adventurers and soldiers has had a bad effect in a semi-civilized community like that of Alaska.

The habits of the new comers and their method of civilizing the natives often takes the form of instructing them in vice. Gen. Halleck did not find it necessary to court martial any officer, though, probably many changes will take place before matters work smoothly.

It is said that Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., successors to the Russian Fur Company, are in the occupation of a building, which, apparently, by treaty, should belong to the United States; but if wrong is done to the government, it was done by Prince Maksutoff, the recognized agent of Russia, who delivered the property in question to Hutchinson & Co., instead of to Gen. Roseau, the agent of the United States. It is also reported that men and their families have departed from place to place, the presumption being that the removals were made against their will. Some have been sent to Sitka, Kodiak and the Amoor River, but as far as the military know, none were removed against their will, and certainly no violence was used to get them aboard. It is evident that Hutchinson & Co.'s agents have been striving to impress natives with the idea that the new company had succeeded to all the rights of their predecessors. Some threatened that the soldiers should punish natives who sold furs to other American traders. The military were instructed to make no difference between traders, but to treat all alike. Gen. Halleck has taken steps to inform the natives around the principal ports of the true standing of the firm, and the impartial position of the troops. The partners of Hutchinson & Co. here, disapproved of the conduct of their agents, and ordered its discontinuance.

Late Idaho advices say that a scouting party from Fort Boise had succeeded in capturing Eagle Eye and his entire band of Indians, forty-one in number, and a large quantity of provisions. This capture ends Indian hostilities in that section of country.

Gen. Crook writes from Camp Warner that he found many Indians in a big valley on Pitt River, most of whom fled to the mountains on his approach. He had a talk with some of their principal men, who confessed that a party of Pitt River Indians murdered the Pearson family at Long Valley, Nevada. Crook ordered the arrest and hanging of the murderers, which, it was thought, would have the effect of preventing any more such outrages. The Indian troubles are considered over in that vicinity, as bands of savages are continually coming in to the different stations and surrendering, most of them in a starving condition, and greatly needing the assistance of the government.

FOREIGN.

Halifax.—Attorney-General Williams concluded the debate on the repeal resolution in the most violent anti-confederation speech of the session. Blanchard and Pino, the only two Union members, retired, when the resolution was carried unanimously.

London.—The prospectus for the new telegraph line from Portugal to the United States, under the title of the Peoples' Cable, has been issued.

Cork.—Several incendiary fires have occurred to-day, which have damaged property quite heavily.

Vienna.—At the Farmers' Feast, given in this city to-day, Baron Beust made a speech of a reassuring and pacifying nature. He declared that the development of Liberal principles was the aim of the State, and that the prospects of the future were eminently peaceful.

New York, 6.—An Ottawa special says that six Fenian head centers have arrived from New York and Massachusetts, for the purpose of watching the trial of Whelan. It is expected that further arrests will be made to-night.

The steamship American, from Southampton, brings the following additional cable dispatch. The storm which prevailed on the coast of England on the night of Saturday, August 22, proved destructive to shipping, the beach, at some points, being literally strewn with wrecks of every description. Twenty-three lives were lost on the sinking ship Zoro. Another large vessel, name unknown, went down off Farnby Light, with all on board. Many disasters to British shipping are reported from Welch and Irish ports. Steam communication with Ireland and the continent was very nearly suspended by the gale.

The editor of the Paris Revue has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of five thousand francs for exciting hatred to the government.

The Constitution of the 22d says, the language of the Emperor at Troyes is beginning to bear fruit, that in both East and West the political situation is becoming more settled; that generous

peace has gained the upper hand, that Prussia feels as little desire as France to go to war; and that all the powers of Europe are interested in avoiding any disturbance, that the evil of uncertainty cannot last any longer, as the state of the government guarantees general security.

La France says the appointment of a new minister to Brussels implies friendship between France and Belgium, which nothing is capable of changing. The subscription for the shares of the French Atlantic cable had closed with complete success.

Several shocks of earthquake were felt in Hungary, one quite violent. The betrothal of the King of Bavaria to the Grand Duchess, Maria of Russia is regarded as certain.

The proposed conference of the south German States, to form a military commission, will not meet, and the scheme is regarded as abandoned. Constantinople, 1.—A dispatch reports that skirmishes continue in the mountains of Crete.

PRODUCE GOING.—George Stringam takes 20,000 pounds of potatoes and 10,000 pounds of onions to Green River City, for W. Showel & Bro., and starts to-day.

Died:

At St. Joseph, Pah-ute Co., August 24th, of whooping cough, Henry, son of W. D. and Elizabeth Kartchner, aged 2 years, 3 months and 9 days.

At Tokerville, Washington County, August 30th, of bilious colic, after a short sickness, Bryant, son of Appleton M. and Almada Harmon. Deceased was born in Salt Lake City, January 17th, 1849; was baptized a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, April 1st, 1857, by Elder Bryant Stringam; and was ordained a teacher in Tokerville ward about two years ago.—Com.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STAGE.

From the East.—Adam Catlin, E. H. Brooks. To the East.—Dr. Brown, Mr. Abbey, Mr. Linnell. From the North.—Ben Hampton, A. Hoagland and boy. To the North.—J. J. Manday, H. Wagner, S. Gunnison, Frank P. Gilbert, F. W. Fisher, J. M. Orr. To the West.—Hugh Doran, Jno. O. Taylor. To the North.—Howard Bratton.

NEW TO-DAY.

Purchasing on Commission.—W. H. Miles, New York. Straw Hats.—Joseph Plilton, Salt Lake City.

Special Notices.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF SUGAR. GEO. W. DAVIS', Choice Gunpowder TEA and prime Rio COFFEE, at GEO. W. DAVIS', 3 doors north of Kimball & Lawrence.

WANTED, a few cords of Mountain Mahogany Wood at this office, for which a big price will be paid in ready pay.

WANTED.—One hundred and fifty cords of red pine wood at the Paper Mill.

WANTED.—At this office, clean white cotton and colored rags. People in the city who wish to dispose of them will please bring them on Mondays and Fridays.

THEATRE!

Lessee & Managers.—H. E. Clawson & J. T. Gains.

Benefit

Of the Eminent Tragedienne,

MISS ANNETTE

INCE!

When she will appear, for the first time in this city, as

THE COUNTESS!

In the Beautiful Play of

LOVE; or, the COUNTESS & SERF

THURSDAY EVENING,

SEPTEMBER 9, 1898.

The performance will consist of Sheridan Knowles' beautiful Play, in 5 Acts, entitled,

LOVE;

OR,

THE COUNTESS AND THE SERF.

THE COUNTESS.—MISS ANNETTE INCE

Huon, the Serf, Mr. D. McKenzie Duke, Mr. J. M. Hardie, Mr. J. C. Lindsay, Mr. J. C. Graham, Prince Frederick, Mr. J. E. Hyde Sir Conrad, Mr. E. D. Crowther Sir Otto, Mr. S. W. Dyer Nicholas, Mr. J. B. Kelly Stephen, Mr. J. B. Kelly Herald, Mr. J. B. Kelly Empress, Miss Adams Catherine, Miss Alexander Christina, Miss Platt Bertha, Miss Foreman Knights, Lords, Ladies, Guards, Attendants, etc., etc.

Saturday Evening, Sept. 12, 1898.

GREAT VARIETY BILL.

DOORS OPEN at 7:45 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 8.

To the INHABITANTS OF UTAH TERRITORY!

Purchasing on Commission.

W. H. MILES,

No. 117, John St., NEW YORK.

Will purchase and forward with promptness and dispatch all kinds of Machinery, Merchandise, Mechanics' Tools, Stock and Material. He will guarantee satisfaction to all who will entrust him with their orders. A small commission only will be charged. References to Geo. Q. Cannon and Joseph Orr, Esq., Deseret News Office, Salt Lake City, U. T.

STRAW HATS.

MR. JOSEPH PLITTON invites attention to his new line of Home-made STRAW HATS and BONNETS. Also, Fine Assortment of Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons and Fancy Goods, at VERY LOW PRICES. Call and examine for yourself at the CITY STRAW HAT and BONNET FACTORY, Three doors west of the Theatre. d297 1w

JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR

I have a few BOUND volumes of the First Volume of the JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR for sale, price \$4. Those who wish to purchase the Second Volume, bound in cloth covers made expressly for the INSTRUCTOR, can leave me their orders, as I have a few that will be ready for sale within a month. I can also furnish covers to those who have preserved the Second Volume and wish to have it bound.

GEORGE Q. CANNON. d246-1f

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL WHO ARE INDEBTED TO THE DESERET NEWS OFFICE for Subscriptions, etc., that Payment of the same after this date, is to be made to GEORGE Q. CANNON, the present Editor. April 1, 1898.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

JUST OPENED

AT

KAHN BRO'S,

A LARGE STOCK OF

Merchandise

Comprising

CHOICE TEAS,

SUGAR,

COFFEE,

SPICES,

RICE,

CANDLES,

SOAP,

LYE.

And Complete Assortment of

FANCY GROCERIES!

Also Opened,

1000 Pieces of

PRINTS,

DOMESTICS,

HICKORY,

TICKING,

DENIMS,

FLANNELS

And Full Assortment of Fine

DRESS GOODS & NOTIONS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY

We request the Wholesale and Retail Trade to give us a call.

PRICES THE LOWEST IN THE CITY!

d246 1m

KAHN BRO'S.

UTAH MANUFACTURE!

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT

E. B. TRIPP'S Old Stand, first door north of Kimball & Lawrence's Store, East Temple Street.

Where you will find a first class Stock of

CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of the Best Quality,

And at the Lowest Cash Prices, suitable to Railroad and Canyon hands.

Particular attention given to the manufacture of BOOTS of the finest quality of French and German Calf and Kip Skins.

A Good Fit and the best of work guaranteed.

PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

d246 1y

JAS. L. BUNTING.

"HOW WAGS THE TIME?"

On the Railroad or off it? If you want your WATCHES REPAIRED, bring them to Railroad Men. Superintendents or Foremen, can send by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express; they will be returned safely packed.

WORK WARRANTED.

J. NEEKE'S PIONEER JEWELRY STORE,

East Temple Street, Salt Lake City.

d228-1m

500 Packages

OF

Dry Goods!

JUST RECEIVED

And now opening at

WALKER BRO'S.

200 Kegs Nails

MULE AND HORSE SHOES,

AT

WALKER BRO'S.

10,000 lbs. Choice Bacon

AT

WALKER BRO'S.

LARGE LOT OF

California Blankets & Cassimeres,

AT

WALKER BRO'S.

FINEST GUNPOWDER

AND

HYSON TEAS,

AT

WALKER BRO'S.

Splendid Assortment of

DELAINE & FLANNELS

AT

WALKER BRO'S.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S

BALMORALS & SHOES

AT

WALKER BRO'S.

Our Assortment is complete in every department, and we are prepared to offer our large and varied Stock at unprecedented Low Rates, and all will do well to call and examine.

d243&212w

JUST OPENED!

—:—

D. STUART & SON,

A Large Stock of

GROCERIES,

TEA,

COFFEE,

SUGAR,

SPICES,

TOBACCO.

&c., &c., &c.

Which we offer to the Public

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

City and Country Merchants are especially invited to call and examine our Stock.

EAST TEMPLE STREET.

Next Door to the Western Union Telegraph Office, (late "Dixie Store")

d246 2m

DUNFORD & SONS!

Are constantly receiving

New additions to their present well-selected Stock of

Boots & Shoes.

LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES,

MEN'S AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES,

Also a Large Assortment of

HATS, of every Style,

At LOW PRICES.

At Low Prices.

At Low Prices.