DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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A SIGN DIFFERENTLY SEEN.

What the railroad managers regard as a sign of returning prosperity will perhaps be disposed as such by many economists. This is the curious fact, alluded to by Mr. Chauncey Depew in a late speech, that the volume of west-bound freight traffic is far in excess of the eastbound. Ordinarily the reverse of this is the rule, because the great quantities of food products grown in the West constitute the burden of the traffic towards the eastern centers and the seaboard for foreign shipment, while only the less bulky manufactured products of the East are carried to the western interior. Mr. Depew argues that the present excess in westbound shipments means the distribution of enormous stocks of manufactured goods—that prosperity must be coming in because the little stores throughout the West are filling up themselves for a big trade. The other end of the argument would be of course that if so much more is coming in than is going out, the little storekeeper must be getting in debt; and the result of this policy, as seen in the distress from which we are only now emerging, cannot be very beneficial. As a matter of fact the chief cause of the late business depression in the West was the reduced price of silver and lead than to the eastern bondage in which this section found itself. To plunge heedlessly into the same condition is to admit that the recent experience has not taught the lesson it should have done. Real prosperity will come to the West with independence; and that state will be reached when our other interests and resources shall have been developed to such an extent that the East can no longer have the power not only to fix the price on their products, but to give us just as little as they please for ours.

DESTINY OF THE JEWS.

The adherents of the Jewish faith have recently celebrated their New Year—according to their calendar the 5,655th after the creation—and observe today, Oct. 10, the Day of Atonement. The fact that the Jewish religion and the people have survived to this time and, according to all indications, are fast assuming prominence in the direction of the affairs of the world, is well worth attention. If overwhelming proofs are needed of the truth of the Divine word and of a Providence ruling the destinies of nations, the history of the Jews furnishes those proofs in abundance. Their destiny was clearly foretold thousands of years ago, and while kingdoms and empires, once the glory of the earth, have fallen and now lie buried in the depths of the past beyond recovery, and while the Jews have been subject to persecutions and hardships innumerable, yet they remain—all according to the word of Him who views the end from the beginning.

The fact is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that this people for the last two thousand years have had no connecting bond between them, either religious or national, beyond the law of Moses and the ancient traditions. With the destruction of their capital and the temple, the very essence of their ritualistic service departed. An illustration of this fact is the Day of Atonement. As originally instituted by the Law, on this day the people were to fast and bewail their sins, and the high priest was to make atonement with most impressive ceremonies. On that day he was to enter into the sanctuary and present the blood of the sacrifice that was slain. God's justice, as a consuming fire, was typified by the flames and volumes of dark smoke ascending from the sacrifice, as the remains were turned on the altar and the congregation were praying for forgiveness. But with the temple destroyed, the Priesthood departed and the nation scattered to the four quarters of the earth, the very observance of the day as God had directed through Moses became impossible. And so with many other institutions of their religion. To this day, the Jews have not even a common creed to which all must subscribe.

Some echoes of faith were formulated by the celebrated Rabbi Maimonides, but many devout Jews contend that no other confession is necessary than faith in God, in the laws and in rewards and punishments hereafter. Religiously as well as nationally the Jews exist in a state of disorganization—if the term is allowed. They form no church, no people, have no ecclesiastical head, no common political ruler. They are individuals. Any ten adult Jews can form a congregation and worship as they please. And yet they have a separate existence among all the nations of the earth.

This points to another fact important on their future destiny. The same inspired men who once foretold that the Jews should be scattered and yet not perish, tell that the time will come when the chosen people will be gathered, never more to dwell in fear and of strangers. Palestine is their everlasting inheritance and the "land as inheritance of David" will again be covered. This is their future as clearly outlined in prophetic writings, and this hope lives deep in the hearts of many of the people, if not in all.

It is noticeable in this century that Judaism and Christianity approach each other more than ever before. Broad-minded leaders of both faiths begin to see that there is a common ground to stand upon in the interests of humanity. Prejudices fall and a time is apparently approaching when Jews will understand that they need the substance of that which was foreshadowed by the ancient law. Then they will study the Christianity of Christ, as did most of old, and find in it what they need for their own redemption—nay, for the salvation of mankind. For did the fall of them (nothing now much more their fortune? If the casting away of them be the reconciling of the world, what shall the receiving of them be, but life from the dead?" (Rom. xi. 12, 15.)

THE A. P. A.

The politicians of the country are paying considerable attention to the organization known as the American Protective association. Some of them bow to the secret anti-Catholic society, others avoid committing themselves, and still others come out in emphatic denunciation of the association's aims and methods. Each of these classes will find interesting matter in the proceedings at Denver this week in the suit of J. E. Mullen and Charles D. McPhee against the Western Union Beef company. The latter is also known as the cattle trust. It was alleged that it brought diseased cattle into Colorado against the law, and as a result cattle belonging to the plaintiffs contracted disease and died. A damage suit was brought for the value of the animals, and on the testimony the court practically instructed the jury to find for plaintiffs. To the surprise of nearly everybody, a verdict in favor of the defendants was rendered.

It was a puzzle to have the case come to such a determination, but the plaintiffs' attorneys determined to ferret it out, and this week they announced to the court their success, in a motion for a new trial and the reasons given in support thereof. They had learned that the jury was controlled by the American Protective association. The sheriff, clerk of the court and at least six of the jurors were A. P. A.'s. All the plaintiffs were Catholics. In consequence of this it is asserted that the verdict was not an honest one, and should be set aside on the ground of fraud, that the sheriff and clerk packed the jury in this case and have manipulated juries in other cases, so as to use the court against the Catholics, making justice a mockery and the court a creature of religious persecution. The allegations in this regard are supported by numerous affidavits, under oath, of the A. P. A.'s, and other strong evidence.

Now, we do not say that the sentiment in this Colorado case have been or will be established, but the testimony given will serve as a text, for it will do much to arouse the country to a sense of the danger from secret oathbound societies. If it be true that it was A. P. A. influence which secured a verdict against the law and the evidence, then the business associates of the organization which adopts such secret assassin methods, and controls its members to perjure themselves in violating the oath which they took as jurors, cannot be too strongly denounced or for vigorous prosecution. An organization which would deprive a citizen of his rights because of his religious belief or affiliations cannot be tolerated in this nation with any degree of safety. The outcome of the Colorado case will be watched with interest as affording opportunity for a judicial declaration of the true aims and methods of the A. P. A.

CZAR AND PHISICIAN.

Alexander III now appears to realize that his mortal end is not far distant, his attending physicians, as a St. Petersburg telegram says, having informed him that his malady is incurable and that his life cannot be prolonged for more than a few months at most. It sometimes is the case that men, excited and unnerved in the presence of danger from within there is hope of escape, when brought face to face with the certainty of doom, regain composure and await the end with calmness and clearness of mind. If the announcement to the czar will have this effect upon him, it surely will be a relief to the unfortunate monarch, who has been worried and harassed until he is a frenzied as well as physical wreck. Now that he feels the certainty of the shadow of death upon him, he may find peace in resignation to his fate.

There is no question as to the perfect confidence of the czar in his medical adviser; for while Dr. Zacharin is generally regarded as a "crank" because of his peculiar manners, he also has the reputation of rarely making an error in his diagnosis of a case and in his conclusion as to its ultimate results. Many instances are related of him showing how absolutely correct he is in this regard. One may be mentioned here—that of a high government official from the Tom district. The gentleman had heart disease, and called on Professor Zacharin, who examined him and remarked, "You may live one year." Just eleven months afterwards the two met. The official had improved greatly in health, and told the doctor so, saying that he hoped to live many a year longer. The doctor made the significant reply that he had never made a mistake. The official dropped dead from heart disease a few days later.

It is ten years since the Moscow Medical society denounced Professor Zacharin as a charlatan, because of his defiance of professional etiquette. But today he is the best paid physician in Russia, and has a fame as the most successful. He is for a professional visit has been increased, first from ten roubles to a hundred, and lately to a thousand; yet he probably does more work for nothing than any other in the profession in Russia, for he has a very large practice among the poor, from whom he will take no pay for his services. He employs vanity in others, yet is most vain of his own successes; and his eccentricity shows itself in irritability when the slightest disrespect is manifested toward him by any of the higher class of nobility, yet to those beneath him in social standing, down to the poorest of the poor, he is extremely kind and polite.

This is the description of a man who, so far as medical skillfulness and skill go, has the fate of the czar of the Russias in his hands, and who has declared that that fate is the early passage of the monarch to "the other side"—a man who is himself from among the ranks of the Muscovite poor and has gained his exceptional position through his admirable families of self-denial, hard labor and an indomitable will. Even in Russia, where the higher and lower classes are so far apart as in any country of earth, the rare opportunities for the lower classes to rise to the supreme moment. Had the czar been born in a humble home instead of being the heir to royalty, he might have passed a happier and lived a longer life; but it is doubtful whether Dr. Zacharin had come into the world as prime minister of Russia he could have had greater success in his chosen career.

NEXT A YOUNG MAN hasta the idea that the office should seek the man is not alone in placing himself center in this sight so that the office will need to do much searching; and many an aspirant who denies that he is running for nomination plants himself squarely in the track and stands still so that the nomination must have a run very far or not to catch him.

THE POPULAR relief in the efficacy and blessing of decree of state and so remote discipline is rudely shattered by official returns from the German army, which show that in the three years of service nearly all the serious offenses against regulations are committed and that in that year there is an alarming number of soldier suicides.

THE EXPENSES of the Japs in the present war are estimated at three hundred thousand yen per day. It costs China a daily average of one thousand more, to say nothing of the yen. But three hundred yen per Chinaman cannot be said to be dear.

EVERY MORMON pays 10 per cent of his income to the Church—Advance.

Not every one does, but every good one should.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Contains no Ammonia or Alum.

STAKE CONFERENCES.

APPOINTMENTS UNTIL APRIL, 1895.

1894.		1895.		STAKES.
October	13 and 14	Saturday and Sunday	January 12 and 13	Utah.
October	14 and 15	Sunday and Monday	January 13 and 14	Weber.
October	21 and 22	Sunday and Monday	January 20 and 21	Box Elder and Oneida.
October	27 and 28	Saturday and Sunday	January 26 and 27	Juab and Wasatch.
October	28 and 29	Sunday and Monday	January 27 and 28	Cache and Tooele.
October	28 and 29	Sunday and Monday	February 27 and 28	Bannock.
November	3 and 4	Saturday and Sunday	February 2 and 3	Bear Lake and Bannock.
November	3 and 5	Sunday and Monday	February 3 and 4	Cassia and Uintah.
November	10 and 11	Saturday and Sunday	February 9 and 10	Sanpete and Sevier Valley.
November	11 and 12	Sunday and Monday	February 10 and 11	San Luis and Morgan.
November	17 and 18	Saturday and Sunday	February 16 and 17	Malad.
November	18 and 19	Sunday and Monday	February 17 and 18	Millard, Sevier and Garfield (Utah.)
November	24 and 25	Sunday and Monday	February 23 and 24	San Juan, Panguitch, Wayne and Kanab.
December	1 and 2	Saturday and Sunday	March 2 and 3	Davis and Kanab
December	1 and 3	Sunday and Monday	March 2 and 4	St. John.
December	8 and 9	Saturday and Sunday	March 10 and 11	St. George, Moab and St. Joseph.
December	15 and 17	Sunday and Monday	March 17 and 18	Cassia, Payson and Maricopa.
December	22 and 23	Saturday and Sunday	March 23 and 24	Beaver.

H. B. RICHARDS,
JOS. F. SMITH.

Salt Lake Theater.
Chas. S. Burton, Manager.
Curtain at 8 p. m.

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MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8, 9, 10.

Second Professional Engagement of the Nashville Comedy Drama,

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By Knox Milton Hoyle, Management of Arthur C. Aiston.

Interpreted by the Same Excellent Company.

Prices, 75c, 50c, 35c, 25c. Seats on sale at the box office.

NEXT ATTRACTION:

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in the Gladiator.

Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 15, 17.

Lyceum Theater.

T. R. O'Malley, Mgr.

Week commencing Monday Oct. 8th, 1894.

"College Chums,"

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MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES on real estate. Kimball, 40 West Second South.

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.

S. L. & O. R. R., SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 17, 1894.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held today a dividend of four per cent was declared upon the capital stock of this corporation, payable on demand, September 20th, 1894, payable in money, coupons or said other stocks, or in scrip of Rio Grande Western Ry. Co. and the corporation commonly known as Denver and Rio Grande Ry. Co., upon surrender of said coupons, certificates, or scrip, upon written order.

T. E. WARNER, Secretary.

SUNOL!

ROBERT SONNER

Superintending the closing of Sunol with the Putnam Nail.

Fourteen Size Shoe Peg, Miller & Sidley, Franklin, Venango Co., Pa., Feb. 11, 1893. Putnam Nail Co., Boston, Mass.: Gentlemen—Regarding a test form of the nail you sent me, I have used the Putnam Nail and others, but it has come to the knowledge of some makers I sell shoes to, that I give test to be used that the Putnam nail keeps the shoe straight. I find this true and I prefer the Putnam. Which does any to excess good. I know what their use and second school to make experiments. Very respectfully yours,

J. S. Marvin

The Putnam Nail is the only seamless Hot-Forged and Hammer-Pointed nail.

Look in your smith's chosen box. If the nails have smooth edges for the whole length they are the PUTNAM, for they are Hammer-Pointed and are not sharp.

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