DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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JOHN HENRY SMITH, Manager.

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A SAD ANNIVERSARY.

On this day, thirty-one years ago, while sitting in a box at Ford's theatre, Washington, and enjoying a slight intermission from the cares and care of his official station, President Abraham Lincoln was shot and mortally wounded by an assassin. The great military leader of the Southern Confederacy, Robert E. Lee, had but recently laid down his arms, and the war, save an occasional break between detached fragments of organizations here and there, was at an end; peace was about to spread her white pinions over the land, the dark clouds were breaking up and drifting away, when like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky the news descended which robbed the nation of its faithful executive and plunged the land into the depths of mourning and wrath. Those who can remember that day will now for a brief moment again experience the vague wonder, the indescribable terror which nearly all experienced when the news of those things came; the echoes of the blow still linger in the land.

Abraham Lincoln was evolved from comparative obscurity and placed all at stake and with but little time for preparation in one of the most trying and exacting positions to which any man in this world was ever called. As in the case of the first rebellion, one-third of all the souls of our land had withdrawn from the national compact and with the two-thirds who remained national strife ran high; what was satisfactory to one was not to another, and an element of discontent in this group was comfort and gladness to that one. To unite these conflicting elements and tend them unremittingly to the duty of overthrowing entrenched and organized resistance was a task requiring at once and all the time the patience of a saint, the courage of a hero, the wisdom of a philosopher, and the unyielding determination of a Nemesis. The country lawyer, called up by destiny and attended by Providence, proved himself equal to all this and while at times he may have faltered, may have sought some much of more general for uniting the warring forces, and may even under the crucible process have seemed to be weak, he always emerged from every ordeal with fresh determination to wrestle all obstacles in the way of restoration of the Union through the establishment of peace with honor. He died with the full million of his patriotic work before him, with arms hence no greater reason than was already his, apparently so dead and exploding as the pyramids.

TRY TO ACT WISELY

There is a very large number of Utah men scattered in various states of the Union, traveling among the people in a way specially to ascertain the sentiment that exists towards Utah and small here; and the reports that are made display a marvelous intervention in that sentiment during the past three years. The days of those reports by letter and otherwise, show that the change in the belief is attributed by Utah's sentiment in the Union.

This condition of affairs is gratifying indeed to the progressive people of this state, and we trust that their efforts to contribute to Utah in any way the confidence and good will displayed toward us in the various states of union, be the condition, not to going to there are conditions almost neighbor and neighborhoods. It is as in every family. But there is no reason why people can not agreeably continue views, and differing those with whom it is necessary to their own welfare. Utah people are desiring of the good opinion of those who have rendered they are fair treatment. Let us continue to work those by treating them with courtesy, uniformity, and, as is also necessary, be frequently, before now time to getting out and binding, attending and acting upon every this session, before we adjourn the education committee. There is a sense in which it is unfortunate people are made they to stand under of opprobrium.

Let us at least try to act wisely. It might be recalled with profit that the blindness of many persons in better than their foresight, and by their total failure to realize a great deal about something they have not taken the trouble to form much about and to realize previously. Only "advanced" citizens are conscious of it for the reason that they are behind the circle. They are and merely of time already. Now is a good time to get down to sensible business by doing a little real thinking before talking so much and so fast. The size of the people of Utah are whole, and in the various classifications which may be made (although, sensibly or frequently, to be the same) are Democrats and agitators have stood upon opportunities to make it appear otherwise, but a little time has shown them in their true light. It will be so again.

THE STREET LIGHTING.

Information comes from members of the City Council that interesting and until other arrangements are made with the electric light company the city will be left in darkness. The company proposes to furnish electric light longer at the figure it gave a year ago, and demands an increase of $2 per lamp per month, or nearly 25 per cent. The Council committee takes the stand that it cells so much low than it did a year ago to furnish the lights, that the city is not in a position to pay the advanced price, that the demand for it is unreasonable, and that the city would be better without the lights than pay an unreasonably high figure therefor.

We hope the City Council will deal with the question in a firm, resolute manner. If there is an attempt to make the municipality pay an exorbitant price, then it should be resisted to the end. The people will be willing to do without street lights rather than be fleeced therefor, and are able to take such a stand better than the company can afford to take them off. At the same time the citizens do not ask an unreasonably low figure any more than they are willing to pay too much. The Council ought to stand by the whole public, realizing that they be fair play both to the municipality and to the company. And in its case interest the latter should make haste slowly in adopting arbitrary methods.

The outcome of these opposed interests concerning electric lighting of streets, in our opinion, will not be adverse to the city's welfare. As time goes on the necessity of the city owning its own plant will be realized, and the policy which the News has urged heretofore on this will be encouraged. The inadaptability has going to work sufficient water power to run its own electric light plant as it operates its waterworks; and there is as much wisdom in a city utilizing its resources as there is in individuals doing so. When this is done the quarreling with corporations will cease to the street lighting business at least.

KILLS THE GERMS.

When the announcement first was made that Professor Koch had discovered the mysterious rays of light that now are known as X-rays, the scientific world immediately became aware of the vast importance of the new addition to its stock of knowledge. It was speculated that the rays could be applied in various ways for the service of man. But recent investigations seem to prove that the most sanguine expectations have been more than realized. The X-rays, according to the report, in addition to their other wonderful qualities, have been found to kill the disease germs that are the mortal enemies of human life.

A dispatch from Chicago states that two scientists of that city have found that the mysterious rays, when passed through tubes in which the various growing cultures, diphtheria, glanders and typhoid fever were properly inoculated, caused the other contents of these little messengers of death to be rendered harmless. Further experiments in the same direction will be made, and it is already confidently announced that the probability is that a remedy has been found against any form of infectious or contagious germs.

For a long time it has been one of the objections to the use of so-called germ killers, that while it was deemed desirable to destroy the efficiency of the germ-laden excreta of disease, it was found at a time of such a sanguine character. But if the X-rays serve the purpose claimed for them, the objection is at least made good. The specialists certainly looked with favor will be received very soon. And then, sooner or later, the disease family is pledged to bring true relief of knowledge and truth that will render life a blessing to each one of us.

SENATE MONEY BILLS.

Senator Teller has set the Democratic ball rolling. He has introduced a bill to coin the silver bullion in the Treasury into dollars, and has reported from the committee on finance a bill to coin the seigniorage in the Treasury into dollars. The first bill provides that the silver dollars shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that the seigniorage bill provides that the silver dollars shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where the contract specifies gold or silver coin, and that the law be made and fidelity. The first bill provides for a tax. The seigniorage bill provides for a tax. The first bill provides for a tax of 10 per cent on the silver bullion in the Treasury, and the second provides for a tax of 10 per cent on the seigniorage. The first