

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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THE RENT FOR UTAH.

On Monday last the News gave its readers the information regarding subscriptions in the interest of railway construction into southern Utah. There have been no further developments of importance since that time, and the responsibility of details is unnecessary. Several gentlemen interested in railway affairs have been discussing the subject in various places in the south, in the same general form that they did at Denver on the 10th, with a view to ascertaining the progress, and the feelings of the people. These seem to be all that is desired, and future developments in connection with the railway project will be awaited with interest.

There has been much talk about railway extensions from this city to the southern California coast, and it is reasonably certain that active work in that direction will begin before long. Several propositions have been considered the past few years, among them suggestions to build by way of Deep Creek, to Los Angeles, by way of the west side of the Great Salt Lake, to a point on the Central Pacific, by an ordinary graded route west from Milford to Los Angeles, or by going still farther south in this Territory and connecting with either the San Joaquin or San Diego, on the Pacific coast. All of these routes have their special advantages, some of which are strong arguments in the minds of railway projectors.

Taking all things into consideration, however, it would seem that the route which most thoroughly traverses Utah, offering best opportunity for internal development, would be the one to receive most hearty support from citizens of this Territory. Such route appears to be the one considered by the gentlemen who made the recent southern trip. We have northern Utah fairly well covered by rail, and with the southern portion brought into direct communication the internal interests of the whole Territory would be more balanced than by any other line. Whether the east terminus should be at Los Angeles or San Diego is a matter of subsequent consideration. Utah people might have the road which fits our needs as far as can be done beneficially, and in taking into view take consideration the proposition to run through to St. George before making a detour further west we doubt will receive endorsement of a distinctly valuable character from the whole people as well as the residents of the southern counties.

THE SITUATION NOW.

Each week's developments in the railroad business now bring the country a little closer to the view taken by the News at the time the silver movement was held in this city, viz., that if the silver interests would but little in the railroad campaign, they had no time to submit extreme views or to indulge in self-aggrandizement that the country was virtually annexed, or must yield to a determined, vigorous, and carefully concerted campaign of subverting people out of the States into those views. At no time it seemed so many that the silver wave was sweeping the country, but to those who gaze earnestly on the scene, it was apparent that the other side was not waging a war with a purpose to knock out at a time of war to themselves. Now the opponents of the free speech of silver have begun to realize it is evident the white metal has fully detached the strongest army of friends before it had come, and that there is a stubborn contest on hand for the future.

This condition is clearly shown in the attitude of the movements holding field this month and in the tone of public sentiment as uttered through the press. Politicians, perhaps would from their point of view, sit down in making pointed observations on the way of the world, and organization of men of this class in the last are chary of saying anything that may be regarded as an unequivocal endorsement in favor of silver. At the same time they are not out but the white metal force has very eloquently in national affairs within a month or two, since they pro-

ved to array themselves on the opposite side. Their policy is one of waiting until the silver men are able to force the issue, and as to this there may be a question of its wisdom at the present time. Then again, even in the South the utterances of newspaper editors show a "hesitation" on the financial question, and the silver men are not yet in complete ascendancy.

These conditions give evidence that the situation at large is not unchanged, and the demonstration of silver in the刹 of the financial depression, if used, is an important consideration, and may even be greater than in the West. It must be conceded that the view of a very large proportion of these will have to do with, and are occupying the estimates to me, is rather that the cost of financial difficulties in the nation is in a portion of silver, the other comes in the form of interest. In this aspect of the case there are, however, many species of free coinage of the dollar as it is now being carried on, and every man, according to my knowledge, may stand it through a few periods' more agitation and speculation.

The aspect of affairs may not be so bad, however, as is being given or encouraged by the bi-monthly publications for example, as the way out of the present dilemma. It really appears that the magnitude of the work ahead, as they shall not be increased over our comparative strength, and may even be lessened, will tell out of the deck. Neither with their opponents could I like to sit. The issues now have become clearly defined, and comparatively well understood, and it is a little royal between the two lines of policy, in the result of which not only this nation but the world is interested. The main question now is to decide whether the present monetary policy shall be continued or shall change as is indicated by the United States. The advocacy of such change by international agreement is clearly recognized by the silver men not to mean instantaneous, namely, to extend the alphabetical series to furnish the signs needed. As it is, the English alphabet is both deficient and redundant, the language having about forty different elementary sounds and only twenty-six letters of which a few seem to be entirely superfluous. A rational remedy of this defect would materially lighten the burden of education and free both readers and writers of many inconveniences. The English language is inadequately simple and clear in its structure. It is capable of conveying the most refined sentiments in the most beautiful form and has, in fact, given to the world some of the grandest products of literature extant. It is equally well suited to the purposes of the poet, the orator, the diplomat, the historian, and the law-giver, because with the wealth and elegance of classical Greek it possesses a simplicity foreign to the dead as well as to most living languages. An alphabet, a vehicle exquisitely fitted to the grandeur of literature, of spiritual characteristics, would be of incalculable benefit.

All forms of this kind, however, must go slow and be founded on scientific principles and not on arbitrary rules. Besides they must be of such a nature as not to encumber the true etymology of words and render that important science more difficult than it is at present. Another improvement suggested is an entire plan of punctuation to contain fixed rules and to simplify the use in some instances. It is undoubtedly the most important European languages are far better arranged than the English in this regard, and that some reform is needed.

A. V. DURRAN, C. F. P. & A., 23 Morton Street, Salt Lake City.

TURKEY'S REAL RULERS.

A writer in the *Archæological Society*, evidently well informed regarding conditions in Turkey, in an article on the Real Powers of Turkey states that the current opinion regarding the power of the sultan is altogether erroneous. He says that the nominal ruler of the Turks and his subjects has but a small share in the government, while the actual power is exercised by the ecclesiastical officials who are in the name of the sultan, and that this anomaly is probably because he over his people entirely in their influence. The news, when the Armenian nobles first claimed the salvation of the world, pointed out that fact and it is referred to again because it amounts far conditions that otherwise are incomprehensible.

The present sultan has wielded no real power and western sympathy and would, it is believed, have brought his subjects to closer touch with civilization, had he the power to do so. As it is, he stands really as a mediator between the ignorance, the bigotry and timorousness of his subjects and the interests of Europe and all the dignitaries of the world, and in this he is thought of, would be to judge by the whole of Turkey a position similar to that now occupied by Italy, where the government machinery is almost unrepresented by ministerial representation. The prosperity of the poor country and its general progress under the reigns are apparent enough. As far as other parts of the country conditions the other would be similar and go to favor a solution of the above mentioned anomaly.

POLITICAL PERSONS.

One of the leading features of the World's Women's Christian Temperance movement, now in session in London, is the commemoration meeting to be held Thursday, June 21, at about 10 A.M. At this meeting, according to the program, the delegates will witness the installation of Rev. Mrs. Anna Hazen, of Boston, Mass., as the new honorary president.

Entertainment.

For fashion parties in the Dispensing Hospital of Cardiff or Bristol, to St. George's Hall, and Banbury, the Rev. Mr. W. W. Williams, M.A., will be available.

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Attorneys,
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NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION ONE OF THE STOLEN CHAIRS FROM THE DESERET NEWSPAPER OFFICES, WHICH WAS STOLEN ON THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE, 1885. I AM GOING TO TRY AND LOCATE THE OWNER AND RETURN IT TO HIM.

WILL PAY CASH FOR GOOD CHAIRS.

MONEY TO LOAN.

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