DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

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The News is one of the principal Mining News Journals and as such provides from working the city other 5 p.m. daily.

For the benefit of Uncle patrons and friends and to meet the demands of news agents at Chicago, the News will be on sale at Chicago at the principal hotels and book stands of that city during the Fair season.

All communications should be addressed to DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

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TINTIC MOLLY MAGUIRES.

There are a good many idle men at Eureka, Tintic mining district, and their idleness is not as a rule the result of unwillingness to work. Some, perhaps a majority, of these men have families to support and while doubtless most of them could and would face dangers and hardships without complaint when only themselves were exposed to them, it is a vastly different matter when they are daily confronted with women and children in want of the necessaries of life. These things naturally make them desperate as they naturally would others. To this extent they are entitled to sympathy, while the Christian feeling pervading the community would scarcely permit them to go unfed or unclothed; but it is a hard thing to have to receive charity, or sympathy either, when the recipients are not only able but willing to work, and thus is the situation constantly aggravated.

There are two ways in which men grapple with a desperate situation—a lawful and an unlawful way. When the latter is resorted to the sympathy previously felt diminishes in proportion to the turpitude exhibited and is apt to become extinct altogether. Furthermore, it sometimes brings those who are innocent under the ban of condemnation if not punishment and is sure to result in greater miseries and losses than ever. No matter what the provocation, no man and no combination of men have any right to establish a rule of conduct for themselves outside of what the law and the usages of good society provide. If there be a remedy at all, it must be such a one as comports with the welfare of others, and nothing that overturns or even threatens settled and recognized regulations comes within such category.

We hope those who are responsible for the explosions at Eureka will live long enough to regret it if they have not already done so. We hope also that they may be detected, so that the turning from such and other evil deeds may accompany the feeling of penitence. Just at present and perhaps for several years to come, if at all, they are scarcely fit to mingle freely with their fellows, and justice to the latter class demands that the former be confined of their free agency, which is shown to be a menace and a snare to all who may fall under the displeasure of the wrongdoers. A few years of penitentiary life to men who have deliberately sought the destruction of others' lives and property, no matter what the latter may have done, is not savage, or cruel, or even resentful treatment; it is as little as they ought to expect and no more than the rest of mankind ought to demand.

POLITICS IN POOR BUSINESS.

It is interesting but solemn advice which ex-Secretary Foster is moved to give in view of the Burnett rain-into which he has just been plunged. Recalling as it does the lament of that earlier politician—an ecclesiastical courtier in that case—whose service of his king had been so much more faithful than his service of his God, it goes to show that in all times the rewards of politics are precarious and that there are more profitable avenues for the exercise of human endeavor than in subordinating one's self to the desires and demands of others—whether party or potentate.

Mr. Foster's own statement of the case is as follows:

> It is only just to myself to say that two things were planned by Harrison that was degrees of manhood, unmanned by my presence in politics.
>
> It is to be observed that the ex-secretary does not put the blame so pleasantly as some of his retired members have done that he served his country better than he served himself, for even "patriotism" and "country," on one hand, and "politics" on the other, there is a broad distinction; and as schoolboys adept at mathematics as he is would not be likely to overlook or misstate it. The fact that within two administrations dead, has come to two secretaries of the treasury, Daniel Manning and William Windom, and now business reverses to Charles J. Foster, would further check reason to complaint the exaction of time, thought and energy that the position calls for. But Mr. Foster does not plead the consecration of his abilities to the public business as the cause of the neglect and downfall of his own. And the country will be no more unfair to him than he is to himself if it takes him at his own word and lays one cause of his collapse to his devotion to politics, as the term is usually understood.

It is an ugly commentary upon the tendency of our institutions that of the men who make money in politics very few are republican. It may almost be said that to be known as a successful politician is to be known as a supple and unscrupulous. This is, of course, too sweeping a generalization, but in the beginning so honorable a profession has taken into commercialism ways and is made the excuse and shield for dishonorable practices. Existing conditions and impending prospects are not suggestive of any particular improvement. It is too early to expect a return to the pure conception of things where politics meant patriotism and a politician a statesman. Hence Mr. Foster's warning is timely and sound, and it is commended with all sincerity to aspiring spirits among the readers of the NEWS. They may not secured that if politics ruined Mr. Foster, has endless wrecks without number strewn the course. He is one of his state's favorite sons, and has been for years a prominent national figure. He has been industrious, honest, skillful and estimable in public and private life. Shrewd as a legislator and conservative as an executive officer, he ever kept himself far above the taunters of politics, in which some revel and succeed. These facts make his words still more impressive; his personal and public worthiness, contrasted with his fate, adds immense force to his warning.

A NEEDLESS EVIL.

There is an ordinance of the city which is directed against the indiscriminate throwing of paper scraps and other refuse in the streets and especially upon the sidewalks of our principal thoroughfares, and it ought to be enforced without delay and with all necessary rigor. Along some of the streets most patronized by tourists on foot or in carriages, can be seen almost any day a litter that is disgraceful—to say nothing of the danger that ensues when the breeze stirs the fluttering mass among the legs of spirited horses. Nothing but attention to little matters of this kind is necessary to preserve to us the reputation of being neat and cleanly, and anything so apparently trivial as the neglect of them will cause strangers to speak of us as careless and slovenly. Much stress is laid upon the duty of the property owner to clear his sidewalk of snow in the winter-time; yet pure snow is not half so disagreeable as is the rubbish which during the summer is permitted to accumulate in sweet freedom or whirl about in airy abandon under the zephyr's gentle impulse. If consistency is not altogether a moving jewel from the crown of municipal attributes, let us have a campaign against this evil of rubbish, dirt and slovenliness.

HOW "NEWS" IS GENERATED.

Harper's Weekly of a recent date has an article persuasively descriptive of the interior of the Temple in this city; the following is an extract from it:

> The interior of the Temple has an air of mystery about it. Up to date none but the faithful have been admitted to its sacred precincts, and as none of the impressible Gentile reporters are allowed to enter, the newspaper descriptions of the inside are inaccurate and shoddy the result of the imagination of the editorial writer. As a matter of fact there are portions of the interior which are as secret as was "the Holy of Holies" in the days of the temple consecrated by the wise king of Israel.
>
> As an elaborate description of the Temple follows, there are two or three deductions which proceed from the foregoing. The writer, while showing that the inner departments are not for general visitation or description, also shows or implies that he was there, thus everying the idea that he has been false to one party or the other—not true to those who trusted him here or not true in the statements made to the paper mentioned. The hardhood (to put it mildly) which enables a writer to declare that only "the faithful" are admitted and then proceed to make it appear that he was admitted, is also a matter to comment upon. And by what authority does he pronounce the newspaper descriptions of the inside as inaccurate and imaginative? The NEWS contained an elaborate account in which neither of these literary failures figured in the slightest. Furthermore, a great many leaders "the faithful" (a sneering expression for Latter-day Saints in good standing) have gone through the Temple, not alone it was given up to ceremonial work of course, but that it was complete. The article concludes with a statement that the cost of the structure was $5,000,000 to $12,000,000, "the latter figure being considered by those who are in a position to know to be the correct one." The probabilities are that neither the writer nor anyone else ever heard anyone to a "position to know" make any such statement.

It all looks very much like a bid for notoriety and the attendant rewards by one who advertises himself as able to get information "from the inside" which others are unable to obtain. This community and others at a distance have very frequently been imposed upon in this manner, and that too very lately even the fashionable shell of newspaper. The people of this country and the world are welcome to know any part of "Mormon methods" and Church procedure when the same even remotely concerns them or would be likely to afford them any kind of legitimate gratification.

NOT AMERICA BUT PALESTINE.

A recent number of *Die Jüdische Presse*, published by Dr. Hieron Hildesheimer in Berlin, contains an article under the caption of *Palestine or America*, in which the writer with clear logic points to the former of these countries as the only one to which the Jews ought to seek refuge against the increasing anti-Semitism in the world.

In the article it is pointed out that the ancient animosity against the Jews lately has been revived but this time stripped of its religious garb and clothed in a brand new coat of patriotism. It is no longer a crusade against the Jews in the name of God and because they crucified Jesus, but in the name of nationality. The fight is between Aryanism and Semitism. Not even the waters of baptism can any longer wash away the odium of Jewish birth. The question is now only between persecution or emigration; and the Jews anxiously ask, Whose shall we go? This question must be answered with due regard to political and religious as well as to moral and social conditions.

The article then continues:

> "Turning at first to the political aspect of the problem, what do the signs of life as shown by the anti-Semitic movement teach us, so far? The principle may be laid down that a country's anti-Semitism is in proportion to the number of Jews in the country. At the head of all countries governed by animosity to the Jews stands Russia. But in this empire they in certain parts constitute from 12 to 16 per cent of the total population. Next Rumania, both in regard to the unfavorable popular feeling against the Jews and in numerical strength in the community. Not less than 8 per cent of all Rumanian citizens are Jews. Austria-Hungary follows this country closely with 4 per cent of Jews, and Germany closes the line with 1½ per cent and corresponding anti-Semitism. As soon as the number of Jews in a country increases, through immigration, the waves of anti-Semitism at once commence to rise, as is evidenced by the latter literature in France, the workmen's meetings to protest against the competition of Jewish laborers in England, and the animosity which in the last few years has been noted in the United States. It is not our purpose to endeavor to account for the cause of this. We write it and cannot help that we are the most hated nation. But we must try to do the best we can to avoid an increase of the Jewish population in Aryan countries. We can particularly and we strongly warn against too much immigration into the United States of North America. Already one million Jews live here and further immigration would only tend to make their position unpleasant without helping the new arrivals. A decade ago no trace of anti-Semitism could be found in the United States, but it has come with immigrating Russian Jews. Jewish judges are no longer elected and the laws against paupers are especially formulated against the Jews. We are no longer welcome in that country and it would be well for us, if we would heed in time the gentle hint. It might otherwise happen that the Russian Hebrews, who escaped to the United States from the Russian hell, in their new home might encounter the fate of an American hell. The treatment accorded the poor Chinese in California proves sufficiently that the Yankee is less considerate towards uninvited guests than even the brutal Muscovites.

"What has been said about all other countries with Aryan population is also true of the countries of South America. Brazil, La Plata and the Argentine are at present free from anti-Semitism, but to suppose that this condition is to be permanent would be optimism. When a sufficient number of Jews arrive in those countries, the hound against them will follow with mathematical precision. Otherwise we must suppose that the Spaniards and Portuguese, who were once the most bitter enemies of the Hebrews, had changed their minds in the new world.

"Jewish emigrants would be spared much strife and innumerable bitter experiences, if they would follow the counsel to settle, not among the Aryan and Christian Japhites, but among the Mohammedan Semites, who according to origin, customs, failings as well as otherwise are more like the Jews and besides have no Savior to scorn, and whose martyrdom cannot be charged to them. The country is yet only thinly populated. Through a methodically conducted plan of immigration a million of people could easily in a quarter of a century be taken over there. And the proportion of the Jewish population could easily be so regulated as to constitute a majority of the population, whereby they would be secured against assaults. We must therefore give the idea up to turn the current of our emigration to America. The requisites, politically considered, which must be found in the new home are alone to be found in Palestine and Syria."

The above paragraphs translated from a prominent Jewish journal are of interest as showing the sentiments which live in the hearts of the descendants of the venerable patriarchs of old. It proves that the desire for returning to the land of their fathers is growing and indicates the realization of that desire to a not distant future.

AN ARTICLE in the latest Beaver Chieftain is headed "Mad all over" and announces the resumption of the editorial chair by Mr. B. Moser. Probably an "r" dropped out from the first word in the heading, or certainly it is not an index to the article at all, there being nothing savoring of madness, but something of good judgment in it. Mr. Moser is well qualified by reason of a thorough knowledge of the community and its requirements as well as no little experience in the harness to give our southern friends such a paper as their region's growing importance justifies and demands. Beaver and its surroundings have been somewhat fallow for some years, but they have the resources and the people to make a great showing, which we are confident will not be much longer withheld.

THE UNFORTUNATE water frauds are now pretty well protected when their vast extent is considered. There are on our coasts and rivers 1601 lighthouses and beacons, 59 lightships, 249 fog signals, 1380 river lights and nearly 1000 buoys.

THE INFORMATION is furnished gratuitously that the motto "E Pluribus Unum" was taken from the title page of the Gentleman's Magazine, at the time of the Revolution having a large circulation in the Colonies.

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1:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
3:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
5:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.
7:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.

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