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## THE SOUTH MINUS HER SLAVES.

A startling statement recently put forth by a recognized authority in statistics, Mr. R. H. Edmonds, editor of the *Manufacturers' Record* of Baltimore, has been exciting no end of notice and, especially in the South, criticism. He asserts in cold plain English that the assessed value of property in the South is today a little less than it was in 1860, a third of a century ago—a condition which, if true, would indicate a retrogression all the more surprising when compared with the enormous increase in every other part of the Republic. Mr. Edmonds's high character for accuracy was the only reason that prevented his statement from being jeered into oblivion, and naturally this has led to close investigation of its correctness and the causes pertaining to it. The interesting fact is thus brought out that the seeming standstill, or even decline, referred to, is due to the elimination of the valuation of the slaves from the record. This important item of property was valued thirty-four years ago at about twenty-four hundred millions of dollars; deducting this sum from the comparison it will be seen that, inasmuch as the decline on the face of the returns has only been slight, the South has really made great progress in industrial growth, and its property valuations are perhaps two thousand millions greater than before the war. It is valuable as a reminiscence of a baser civilization to know just what the human chattels held in slavery's bonds were appraised at when the change was about to come; and it is not without pride that the South can point to the fact that during a little more than three decades, the earlier years of which were a period of extreme suffering, she has almost entirely recovered from the seemingly incalculable losses to which she was subjected.

## AN AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

The recent action of the United States government in the case of the Brazilian rebellion is bearing fruit, and taken in connection with the government's course toward the Central American republics it indicates a trend of affairs that, following in the wake of the present commotion in this nation, may lead to radical changes in governmental affairs on this continent. Brazil has not had heretofore any special leaning toward the United States, her form of government and business relations being such as to bind her more closely to European powers than to the Republic, though the visit of Dom Pedro to the United States did much to establish a more cordial feeling.

The recent rebellion in Brazil, however, brought the opportunity for a marked improvement of friendly relations with this government. The Brazilian government being republican, it had no particular support from Germany and Great Britain, the latter practically taking side with the rebels. The attitude of the United States, however, was that of strict neutrality, and when the rebel admiral began his insolent treatment of neutral powers in the harbor of Rio, the prompt and courageous action of the American commander elicited the admiration of the Brazilians, and the United States took a long stride forward in the respect in which it was held by the greatest South American republic.

One effect of this is being manifest now in the preparations making at Rio de Janeiro for the celebration of the Fourth of July there. It is something novel for one nation to celebrate another's natal day; and while it may not be said that Brazil is officially doing this, yet the fact that the whole thing is being engineered by the Brazilian rulers, from President Peixoto down, practically gives it that effect. The proceeding appears to be entirely free from any inspiration on the part of the American residents, and to be a spontaneous movement on the part of the Brazilians to, as they say, observe the Fourth in a manner to commemorate to the United States the good will existing toward them on the part of the people. There is to be a public demonstration, the program including a military and naval review and the laying of the corner stone of a monument to be surmounted by a statue of President Monroe, author of the "Monroe doctrine." The United States has been asked to send a squadron to participate in the naval review, and special medals are to be presented to the chief executives of both republics.

This proceeding shows a marked inclination to draw closer to the United States, and to recognize in this nation the head of the free states of America. Naturally the establishment of more intimate commercial relations will follow the feeling thus manifested and the volume of Brazilian trade will be in this direction instead of going to Europe. And in connection with the same event is the attitude being assumed by the Central American republics, where there is a strong and growing disposition to break from the Old World relations and sympathize with the United States. Heretofore the Central American republics have not been able to get together on any kind of a proposition, as it has been to the interest of European diplomats to keep them apart. The statement in the dispatches that a movement is on foot to effect a general revolution throughout Central America hardly can be interpreted to mean that there will be a general war inaugurated there, but is more clearly expressive of the fact that internal dissensions and outside pressure really are proving effective for consolidation, and that the creation of a Central American federation, including Guatemala, Costa Rica, Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras will be the immediate result.

In the case of events of this nature, which seem reasonably certain to occur within a brief period, the United States naturally will be looked to for advice and perhaps for active support. The policy of the nation is to make its influence felt for union and the preservation of human rights among the Latin-American states, and this is inspiring among our southern friends a confidence in the principles of republican government such as has not existed heretofore. Give this feeling a little time to grow, and in the ordinary course of events as these are shaping themselves now, when the present disturbances in this government have been adjusted and affairs are conducted more nearly the constitutional design of sustaining the rights of all citizens, the way will be open for forming on this continent a grand American Union, with the United States as its chief cornerstone. The time is not yet, but already there is dawning upon the darkness of the present among the nations of this land not only the possibility but the probability of such a consummation.

## THE EARTH REELING.

Some time ago the News published an observation made by one of its esteemed friends relating to an apparent irregularity in the relative positions of the earth and the sun, the heavenly luminary seemingly slowly receding toward the south. The subject seems now to be a matter of scientific inquiry. A Washington correspondent to an exchange states that observations will be made at Washington and at Manila, in the Philippine islands, simultaneously, for the purpose of ascertaining what is the matter with the earth's axis. For some time past there has been a suspicion that the revolutions of our sphere have not been as regular as they used to be, and astronomers think it is high time to study the matter and find out the cause of it. An equatorial telescope has therefore been constructed and sent to Manila and the sky will soon be watched from two almost directly opposite points of the globe. Should the variations already observed continue, it is thought that in the course of a certain period the changes on the earth will be such as to make present geographies entirely useless. The latitude of every place of the globe will be altered, continents will be submerged and islands expand into continents; where now is perpetual ice and snow, a tropical climate may obtain dominion, and vice versa.

Holy writ teems with predictions to the effect that a time will come when everything shall be in commotion, and particularly definite are such allusions in the message held by the Latter-day Saints to be divinely inspired. "The earth shall tremble and reel to and fro;" "the sun shall hide his face;" "the heavens shall shake;" such statements are repeatedly made. If astronomers have fairly commenced to inquire into phenomena which are thought to indicate nothing less than a change of the earth's position relative to the plane of its orbit, it is pertinent to say that such expressions may ultimately be proved to be literal truths, without the slightest exaggeration for dramatic effect. It may possibly soon be ascertained that the earth is rolling on with accelerated speed towards a great and terrible catastrophe.

## THE TEMPERANCE CONGRESS.

On Sunday, June 3, the International Temperance Congress convened at New York, and was in session [illegible]. An informal meeting of the delegates was held on the evening of the [illegible] anniversary of the signing by the governor of Maine of the first prohibition law [illegible], at which representatives from all the leading nations were present. A chief purpose of the congress was to devise a method of uniform action in each country, the special mode of procedure in each nation to be decided for by a national advisory board. We are not yet informed of the action that has been definitely taken; but if the congress determined to inaugurate these national temperance boards it is believed they will better facilitate the work of temperance people in presenting a united front on the various issues at stake in the home, the social gathering and in legislative matters.

An interesting feature of the congress was the presence of and an address by the veteran prohibitionist and earnest temperance advocate, Neal Dow, who is now over 90 years of age, and presents a good example of the correctness of the principles he advocates, of temperate living in eating and drinking and of abstention from alcoholic beverages, in a remarkably well preserved body and undimmed mental faculties. Mr. Dow is strongly in favor of the national advisory scheme, and would have such boards consist of both men and women, as he believes they would be then much more effective than by any other arrangement.

The temperance congress has declared its purpose to confine its work strictly to temperance issues, leaving questions of social ethics alone, but operating with religious, moral, social and scientific reasoning and demonstration to increase the ranks of total abstainers from alcoholic drinks and for the general adoption of healthful dietary rules, by which the physical being may be guarded against disease and be made suitable for the highest moral and intellectual development. In this good work the temperance advocates should have the active support of every lover of his fellow man. Should the temperance congress be successful in inaugurating its new scheme on the proposed line there is promise of much good work being accomplished.

## THE NEWEST HEALTH SUGGESTION.

This is the age of reforms; and of dress reforms—like the making of books—there is no end. Formidable and imposing is the title of the very latest organization with objects in this especial direction: "The Society for the Encouragement of Loose Clothing." It was formed in London for the purpose indicated in its name, and it expects to have branches in all parts of England as well as in America. With the hope of getting the movement started in New York, a Mrs. Julia Leith is now visiting the metropolis; and pursuant to the usual program in such cases made and provided, she has been getting herself extensively interviewed by the reporters. A representative of the *Mail and Express* lately gave the genial visitor this much of an opportunity to ventilate her views:

> We apply our principle to both sexes. We do not believe that men ought to wear tight clothing any more than women. Of course they do not, but then you will find a great many men who wear very tightly buttoned vests, which we believe to be injurious. Our idea of how clothing should be made is entirely original. I am negotiating with a tailor here to get up some models. We believe that as far as the mechanical limitations, the clothing ought not to touch the body at all, except at the points of support. This we expect to accomplish by means of a fine wicker-work, which will hold the fabric off say the distance of quarter of an inch, and so permit a free circulation of air. A man will look a little larger than he really is, but that is not to be considered when health is our main consideration. We shall also advocate the manufacture of cloth of coarser fiber than is now used for men's clothes, and we have a chemist in our society who is experimenting with certain drugs which will be incorporated into the cloth for the purpose of warding off disease germs.

It will be generally admitted, we assume, that Mrs. Leith's claim of originality for the wicker-work underwear idea is well taken. It may also be asserted in advance that there is small hope of the notion ever becoming widely popular. And yet the theory is by no means bad, nor altogether unworthy of the enthusiasm with which its fair exponent defends it. The important point is, will the new suit look as well on the person as it does on paper? That is a demonstration which Mrs. Leith ought to feel called upon to make at the earliest convenient moment; and at the same time she should remove the delightful vagueness of her proposition as to the drug-impregnated cloth, by explaining just what germs she expects it to ward off, and how. It will be a good while before all this information can be furnished to local readers; who, meanwhile, can successfully ward off all probable disease germs in this vicinity and keep healthy and cool as well by frequent bathing in our unparalleled sulphur springs or our incomparable salt sea.

Not for purposes of interest or information, but with a degree of amusement and a desire to give a little free advertising, we call the attention of our readers to the fact that "the synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church," now in session in Philadelphia, has again "adopted resolutions against the admission of Utah to statehood, on moral grounds." Utah seems to be quite an indispensable part of the average run of synods as the benediction—it comes along invariably in the regular order of business.

A Populist editor in North Dakota objects to teaching school children anything about the computation of interest or discounts, on the ground that the "collection of any interest for the use of money is a crime against humanity." The same logic would expurgate the Cromwellian period from the pages of English history, on the ground that regicide is a crime, not only against the kingdom but also against the king.


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Tested and proved by over thirty years' use in all parts of the world, Allcock's Porous Plasters have the endorsement of the highest medical and chemical authorities and millions of grateful patients who have been cured of distressing ailments voluntarily testify to their merits.

Allcock's Porous Plasters are purely vegetable. They are mild but effective, sure and quick in their action, and absolutely harmless.

Beware of imitations and do not be deceived by misrepresentation. Ask for Allcock's, and let no solicitation or explanation induce you to accept a substitute.


TWENTIETH WARD DEMOCRATS ATTENTION.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic Society of the Twentieth Ward on Tuesday evening, June 5th, 1894, at 8 o'clock p. m., in the Veteran Fireman's Hall for the purpose of perfecting the organization. Prominent speakers will be in attendance. All Democrats of the ward are cordially invited to attend.

H. V. MELOY, Chairman Com.


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So eminently successful has Hood's Sarsaparilla been that many leading citizens from all over the United States furnish testimonials of cures which seem almost miraculous. Hood's Sarsaparilla is not an accident, but the ripe fruit of industry and study. It possesses merit "peculiar to itself."

Hood's Pills cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

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AN OPINION GIVEN.

Recently Mr. J. D. Turner, of North Dakota, visited the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and after carefully examining the country located in Winchester, he writes to Mr. V. Richards, Land and Immigration Agent, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Maryland, as follows: "I have been in nearly every state and territory of the United States, and am frank in my opinion that this valley surpasses all other sections in the Union. The lands are low in price, and produce profitable crops. I thank you for directing me here, and solicit those seeking pleasant and profitable homes to locate in this country."

GARFIELD BEACH TRAINS.

Commencing May 31st, trains between Salt Lake and Garfield will run as follows.

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ESTRAY NOTICE.

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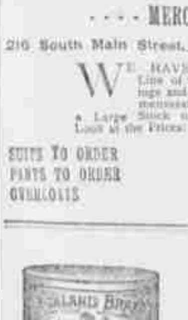


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