DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

THE STAR. FEBRUARY 5, 1895.

The Deseret Evening News is published every evening (Sundays excepted) at the Publication Office, Deseret News Building, Salt Lake City.

The Evening Edition is issued at 5 p. m. Regular Edition at 8 p. m.

The Deseret Semi-Weekly News is published on Tuesdays and Fridays and the Deseret Weekly on Thursdays.

The Deseret Weekly is designed chiefly for mailing to subscribers.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, 52 issues,	$10.00
Daily, 6 months,	5.00
Daily, 3 months,	2.50
Daily, 1 month,	1.00
Daily, 1 week,	.25
Semi-Weekly, 104 issues,	5.00
Semi-Weekly, 52 issues,	2.50
Semi-Weekly, 26 issues,	1.25
Weekly, 52 issues,	2.00
Weekly, 26 issues,	1.00
Weekly, 13 issues,	.50

Postage Prepaid to Subscribers.

Remittances should be made by postal note, express money order, or bank draft, payable to the order of the Deseret News Publishing Co.

The News is one of the principal Mormon newspapers, and is the medium through which the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints speaks to the world.

City Subscribers will kindly notify E. L. Sloan, Business Manager, of any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

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DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

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FOR THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

As a public organization whose object is promoting the interests of Salt Lake City in particular and of the whole Territory in general, the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce has a splendid opportunity to display ability of a high order in the work of the coming season. In the important development assigned to it, the Chamber should receive the full and hearty support of every public spirited citizen, in the way of material assistance with funds and with suggestions as to lines in which advance may be profitably made. At present there are before the Chamber promotion schemes and plans for a generous advertising of Salt Lake's resources, which no doubt will receive the most careful attention, and from which, in all probability, suitable measures to effect the desired purpose will be evolved.

A chief aim of judicious advertising is to bring in a desirable class of citizens, with capital and energy to inaugurate and build up enterprises that will prove of permanent benefit to those who dwell here. If this purpose is achieved, it means that the population of this city will be largely increased. There are some who are so sanguine upon this point as to declare that less than ten simple facilities for a thriving metropolis of half a million inhabitants, whose people could be supported in comfort in Utah's capital, without the usual unpleasant features of crowding, and ill health, and poverty that characterize all large cities elsewhere; that is, if public matters were conducted in view of the general advantages which we possess. These claims we will not attempt to dispute, for there is a great future before Salt Lake and Utah.

In securing additions to our population from the great cities of the East, however, there is one point not to be lost sight of, to insure success. A great inducement for eastern people to change is that in their present abodes they are too crowded—they do not have breathing room. Their streets are too often narrow and dingy; when they come to Utah they are filled with admiration at the broad, open streets, they breathe freer in the abundance of fresh, pure air and clear sunlight, and there is a thrill for liberty such as they have not experienced before; they long to enjoy it and to leave it as a heritage to their children. But there is one feature which rises in their minds as an objection to Salt Lake as a thickly-populated city, and before they hesitate. In the East they have close streets and crowded thoroughfares, but they have spacious and numerous parks which are a pride and a joy. In Salt Lake we have the wide, beautiful streets, but the parks are lacking and the homeseeker loses with a mistaken dread in the closely-built city that crowds reversely with a dense population and its want of sufficient parks for breathing places, which not even the spacious streets can supply in the extent desirable.

We are filled with praise of the men and foresight of the Pioneers who laid out this city and founded this Territory; but in an important respect their wise foresight is being incorrectly extended. The open public grounds which at the time were designed for every district of the municipality have been diminished. Some have been wholly sacrificed to other purposes; thus, from remote to a limited extent, Pioneer Square is occupied by the University buildings, and in time a portion of the grounds there may be suitably parked. A moderate figure is used for the Exposition buildings and grounds, with less than half of it left for general public purposes; Washington Square is taken up by the city and county building, its grounds being laid out in a most mean, cramped manner for public use; Pioneer Square was donated for a railway depot, but is now abandoned and studded a barren spot that is a reproach to the magnificent desires that we have indeed. Pioneer Park, destined to be a beautiful place, and Capitol Hill, another fine location, yet altogether too total a variation growing to the city are under the sense to extent.

At a recent election, Baltimore, by popular vote, authorized the issuance of $1,200,000 to another park; the property is "Druid Hill," the country place of the late John Hopkins, and it gives a large acreage to public purpose. Then Baltimore has Druid Hill park, 700 acres, Patterson park, 100 acres, Federal Hill, Riverside, and Carroll parks, all of large acreage, besides a dozen or more small parks from two to six acres in extent. Every section of the city has its county place and playground; and in all this grand system of parks, the affairs are so managed that there is no burden on the taxpayers—the latter a condition which probably could not be reached by Salt Lake, but is a reminder of opportunities which have been. It was accomplished by Baltimore growing convey magnitude in the city conditions on the payment of also yet and of the great revenues to the park commission. Can the course the park revenues expand to nearly [illegible] a year. As was aptly expressed in a recent report of the system: "The street railway business flourishes, and the only difficulties in forces that some and other cities in this respect is that the companies have to pay the city and not the politicians for their franchises."

Now the Chamber of Commerce cannot give to us all but Baltimore has, but it can inaugurate a movement by which all our public parks will be restored and improved, and that sooner and event to admit to an opportunity offers and common reports. Thus may be removed the city notable objection which exists in Salt Lake as a city contains stores on cross, east of west, by blocks. This will not require a great value of means in the attention indicated; the taking of improvements by our zones in one time, when circumstances are favorable, but it demands the institution of a definite public policy by which everybody shall be assured that as Salt Lake increases in population her inhabitants shall have other breathing places, and her children other playgrounds than the streets. The image of a great city, to be healthful, must not be thoroughfares for business and traffic—they should be parks and gardens, with all the business and beauty belonging thereto.

In regard to Pioneer Square, there is one proposition which the Chamber could look into, and which would receive the endorsement of every good citizen. It also would be giving important assistance to the educational department of the city. Not long ago the city Board of Education was looking for a place for a city high school, and there was a project to secure a little spot of ground where the old county court house now stands—which project fortunately failed. But just one block from the old county court house stands upon a beautiful terrace, the greatest spot in the city from a historic point of view—Pioneer Square. To what more appropriate use could the Old Fort—the identical spot where the Pioneers first trod to this valley and raised it by the endearing title of home—be put than for the chief educational structure of the Pioneer city of the Rocky Mountains? Let the example spot formerly proposed, but spacious, well situated grounds. Why not give to Salt Lake City annual dividends the right to use two and a half acres in the center of the east side of Pioneer Square for a high school building, on condition that the remaining seven and a half acres be kept in order by the school district as a public park? Pioneer Square should never be put to a lower use than the best within reach of the municipality—the intellectual and physical development of the city's youth.

The precept in advertising Salt Lake is to sending out samples to and seeing matter and having displays, all are necessary. But the real basis of success is to accompany these by the example of doing something at home in the way of development, public or private, by business, industrial, educational and other enterprises, which are convincing proof at the determination to do as well as to say, to work as working as well as to talking.

JAPAN AND THE WEST.

The invitation of Japan to accept the treaty with the United States, on an equal footing, is considered astonishing by the Japanese and considered unfavorable in the island empire, where very plainly the overwhelming self-consciousness of the nation and its determination to assert its equality with the most great nations to the world. And this is all the more remarkable because Japan was anti-Christian power surrounding Christendom on equal terms in the great family of the Christian peoples.

The emigrants of Japan out of the country in the work of last one short generation. From the time Commodore Perry visited the islands, in 1853, and exhibited some of the wonders of Christian civilization, the interest in Western progress was aroused, and steps were taken to regenerate the country. Everything foreign was adopted and copied (and still). At present Japan has a constitution, an army and a railway system, representative in foreign courts, a secular army and navy, educational institutions, and about every other organization necessary for further progress. Above all, the whole nation is united by two patriotism and enthusiasm for its own interests, that, it well directed, may yet assign it an important rank in the sisterhood of the world.

The phase of Japan's history deserves special attention. While the country adopted foreign civilization in every sense, the Christian religion is recommended by the churches of Christendom, was also admitted and given a hearing. At one time missionaries insisted that Christianity would be adopted as a substitute for the prevailing religions. Lately, however, this hope has been all but abandoned. A close study of the traditions of the West has produced a conviction in Japan that its native religion more be either Buddhism or Confucianism or Shintoism, inferior to the lines suggested by Christianity. What is considered good in this inner system may be adopted and incorporated in the existing creeds, but in the main the teachings of the churches are considered inferior and so modest is this sentiment that missionary societies begin to contemplate the advisability of withdrawing some of their missionaries, seeing that their work there is of but little avail. Should it happen, then, that Japan attains a position of equality among Christian nations while still retaining some of the anti-Christian principles inherited from the past, should the emblem of the rising sun be finded as a foral with that of the cross, and should Japan and China, in a manner, be united, as a result of the present or any future struggle, the history of the world would then probably losing the next century to thought with revolutionizing events. Japan's phenomenal progress can hardly be considered in any other light than Providential. Her position of and increasing importance to the influence which this progress is due, is the most notable feature of it.

The remark has been made that this is the first time since the fall of the Roman empire that the world saw a nominal Christian power accepted for a place in the sisterhood of Christian nations. A student of history, who believes in divine intervention in human affairs and those events in their course, will find that the introduction of Europe by the Saracens, with all the bloodshed and destruction of property that followed, was but the last sequence of the heathen deviation of the Christian world from the paths of truth. It was Heaven's punishment because men perverted the religion of Christ into a system of idolatry, and it was inflicted for the purpose of bringing about repentance. The Arabs of the deserts, and after them the Turks, were unquestionably commissioned to educate the individuals of the Almighty, and by their religious sentiments and other qualities, certainly they were well equipped to do so.

As yet, there is no particular indication of similarity between the Japanese and the heathen hordes that overran Europe in the middle ages from Asia, but when the present condition of the Christian world is considered in connection with the phenomenal the new prominence of a heathen, Asiatic nation, the question is not natural. What is the destiny of that empire with regard to the West? Is history again about to repeat itself?

MEXICO'S EXPOSITION.

Notwithstanding the possibility of having a war with the United American republics on her hands, Mexico is vigorously prosecuting her design of giving a wonder world's fair in the City of Mexico in 1896. The government, on the 9th of last month, authorized the exposition, which is to be inaugurated in the second of April and to continue open for six months. A board of control composed of prominent Mexicans, who may be associated with leading representatives of foreign nations, has been named, and a company organized with half a million capital to carry on the scheme. Senor Cymeris Sejarano has been named as director-general, and agents have been dispatched to foreign governments.

The exposition is to include all kinds of industrial, scientific and artistic productions from foreign countries, as well as all foreign commercial products, and, in addition, in fact, the whole range of human activity. The grounds will cover an area of six hundred acres, accessible by the principal lines to Paso, and by street car lines and railways. The material and machinery for buildings, etc., are to be admitted free of duty; the usual special arrangements for displays, etc., are offered. All the countries of Europe, and the various states and territories of the United States are to receive special invitations to make exhibits.

While in some respects the Mexican exposition may not be as great an affair as was the Columbian exposition at Chicago, yet in proportion to her ability, our southern neighbor's ambitious going even beyond the great World's Fair. Should the scheme prove successful, one effect of it will be to make the people of this nation better acquainted with the resources and capability of Mexico and her people, and probably will lead to even closer relations between the two nations than now exist. Mexico has made wonderful strides since the conquest of her with our United States and is growing in estimation of the great West.

AN OPENING OFFER.

Recently Mr. J. B. Conner, of North Dakota, visited the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and after carefully examining the country located in Winchester, he writes to Mr. V. Hinrichs, Land Commissioner Agent, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Maryland, as follows: "I have been in nearly every state and territory of the United States, and we have in my opinion that the water purposes all other sections in the Union. The lands are low in price, and yet have profitable crops. I think you ought to advertise up here, and which time selling prices and profitable homes to hundreds in the country."

Parks' tea cures constipation. For sale by F. J. Hill & Co., and Neslen Drug Co.

Mr. J. E. Fraser, secretary and treasurer of the Cuticle Soap Cure and Work Co., of Toronto, Ont., in speaking of Cuticle, recently said: "Our Harvey says: 'I assume it the best in the market. I have used six Cuticle and Red Characteristics in my practice and decline to giving them and to we have no other to try hence.' When treated with a sample of Cuticle give the remedy a trial and we assure you that you will be more than pleased with the result.

Notice to Water Consumers.

Reductions in water rates can be obtained by calling at Methods & Co's, in West Brown's walk, and paying water rent.

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

Ashpet, a fine lawns. Antiseptic and antibacterial—taste not. Ashpet for sweaty feet, cure cure. Ashpet at Lyman's, 36 East Second South.

Parks' Rate Cure of the liver and kidneys cures constipation. For sale by F. J. Hill & Co., and Neslen Drug Co.

Geo. W. Jacobs, editor of the Santa Maria Times, Cal., in speaking of the various amounts of chamber, said: "When my children were young there is only one patent medicine that I ever use, and that is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It possesses some medical properties that relieve the little sufferers immediately. It is, in my opinion, the best cough medicine in the market." If the remedy is freely given as soon as the croupy cough appears it will prevent the attack. It is almost equal to a charm for whooping cough. There is no danger in giving it to children, as it contains nothing injurious.

AMUSEMENTS.

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A. G. SCHAAR, Manager.

Week of February 4th.

THE ALVERO OPERA COMPANY IN

—AN—

UNEQUAL MATCH.

A Six Canvas by Tom Taylor.

Regular Prices. Matinee Saturday.
Reserve Seats Monday. Matinee 25 to 75c.
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Every Sunday at eight o'clock.

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For Cakes, Candies, Bread, etc. Tourists' Lunches and Sandwiches. Hot Lunch 11 to 2.

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HORSE SHOEING AND GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.
SPECIAL SHOES MADE TO ORDER.
Injurious feet and lame horses cured. Good work guaranteed.

WITHOUT FAIL THE GREAT ANNUAL SALE OF LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Will Continue During the Present Week at

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This Sale will Include our

INFANTS' LONG AND SHORT SLIPS

And Prices will be Extremely Low.

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WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN TO [illegible]

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PRICES REDUCED. ALL KINDS. [illegible]

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A NEWLY FIVE ROOM BRICK HOUSE, [illegible]

FOR SALE.

ELEVEN HORSES AND FOUR TO-[illegible]

FOR RENT.

TWO TWO STORY BRICK RESIDENCES, [illegible]

FOR RENT.

HOUSE—NO. 127 SOUTH WEST TEMPLE [illegible]

THE UTAH JUNK HOUSE

WILL PAY CASH FOR RAGS, BONES, [illegible]

LOST.

BETWEEN DESERET NEWS OFFICE [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN.

WILL LOAN SOLVENT PROPERTY FOR [illegible]

LOANS, ANY AMOUNT ON LIFE AND [illegible]

O REASONABLE TERMS, APPLY TO [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN TO LADIES OR [illegible]

LOANS ONLY BY OUR MONEY, HENCE [illegible]

RUSSELL L. TRACY.

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[illegible] E., South Temple St., D. Holden & Co., Props. Fancy Trade Solicited.

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TEMPLE PHARMACY

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The Finest Flavored Gum in the world. Every [illegible]

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Is now located in Rooms 205-6, Constitution Building.

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Get the new short when never since before, and has who always use our since the more.

HAZARD'S "Kentucky Rifle."
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HEADACHE CURED FREE.

A Free sample of Dr. Whitehall's NERVINE—NERVE TONIC (the only known specific for the headache, neuralgia, sleeplessness, nervous prostration, and all nervous diseases, or any other symptom of Nervous Weakness) will be sent free to readers of this paper. Send 10 to 25 cents to pay expenses. Address

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is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye, for FAMILY USE. It MAKES HARD SOAP in 20 minutes, with cold water, and is the best thing for softening water, making soap, scouring, etc. Ask your grocer for SAPONIFIER and take no other. Frank's Lye Works, Philadelphia.

GREAT REMOVAL SALE OF

CLOTHING!

Commencing January 18, '95, at

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141 Main Street,
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I have leased so last front of the old Tribune stand, and will have some remnant sale of mine into a Modern Clothing Store.

The Greatest Removal Sale ever known in this city will commence

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Bankrupt sales won't be in it, in comparison to the bargains offered at this the greatest of Removal Sales.

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ROBERT SONNER

Superintending the shoeing of Sunol with the Putnam Nail.

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GENTLEMEN—Enclosed find form of the nail, will state that I have used the Putnam nail, and shall do so in the future, for the reason that it is the nail which we have shoeing our horses with, and we find it to be the best that the Putnam Horseshoe Nail Co. ever made. We think it may be relied on good. Know what there is and cannot affect its value exceptionally. Very respectfully yours,

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

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The shoe pictured, from a photo recently by Mr. Sunol, is the one of a set of shoes he wore on a wager, while overcoming the world's record, which he took to the Kansas City fair. Sun, on back, on black, white paper, with no margin, on cards of a size easily for postage, 4c.

PUTNAM NAIL CO.,
Nepouset, Boston, Mass.
For Sale by Z. C. M. I. and Branch Houses.