DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Friday, July 31, 1896.

ANOTHER SMASHUP.

Still another extensive railway lower comes to hand the tale of social results that follow neglect of duty. At present writing, the responsibility for the railway disaster at Atlantic City, by which nearly a hundred excursionists were hurled into eternity, has not been fixed; but there is no question as to the fact that somebody blundered more, by far as one is speculated, the excursion train, running on a special schedule, came to the railway crossing, and not observing the express attempted to cross. Just then the express train, which had the right of way and was upon its own time, crashed down into the other, catching the excursion train broadside, with terrible results.

It is quite clear in this case that there has been criminal negligence somewhere. If things are as claimed on behalf of the Reading the passenger train, that it had right of way and was on regular time, with no requirement to stop at the crossing, then the blunderer who moved the Pennsylvania road's excursion train on to the crossing on the express train's time are the culpable parties. They had not the least justification for attempting to get over until they had ascertained definitely that the other train was out of reach. If, on the other hand, the express was out of its time and should have slowed at the crossing, the blame belongs there. In either event it should not be difficult to clearly establish the responsibility.

Here is a case where the state ought to push investigation and prosecution to the utmost limit. Railway men get so accustomed to risks that they frequently take them in carrying on their work; but where those risks involve the safety of other persons, the state ought to punish severely the assumption thereof, whether or not they are followed by disaster. A notable feature of recent railway accidents is that excursion trains are especially liable thereto, indicating that the men given charge of such trains are not always well acquainted with the passenger service of the road as they ought to be. More care in the selection of crews for excursion trains, and a more vigorous prosecution of those whose negligence causes railway accidents, are a necessity which should be supplied unless we are to have a continuation of these frightful sacrifices of human life.

A WAR RUMOR.

A Berlin dispatch of the 29th of July says rumors are in circulation in the German capital to the effect that hostilities between Russia and Turkey may be looked for at any moment. The Sublime Porte is said to have made preparations for such an emergency to an extent not even suspected outside the country. Among other signs of a coming war is the appropriation by the government of the customs receipts to pay for a new ironclad, now on the way from Kiel to Constantinople. There is nothing in the dispatch to indicate what the expected trouble at present is about, but it may be presumed that there will be no war between Turkey and her northern neighbor, unless there should happen to be a second misunderstanding between Great Britain and Russia, according to which the latter shall not be permitted to do anything upon Constantinople, in consideration of Egypt and Afghanistan being given up to her consent. In that case Germany would probably come in on Crete and Macedonia, and the Turkish empire in Europe and Asia would belong to the just.

There can no longer be little doubt that the peace of Europe at this moment is quite trembling in the balance. The sultan's government has gone bad. Hence that best money will be held responsible for the six shooter are giving to Cuban insurgents and for the appearance of transport vessels in Macedonia. This is an unfortunate thread that we will follow the present attitude of the Czar's cabinet with. But it is also plain that the Porte's government, even with the best of intentions, is incapable of restraining the people from taking the matter in their own hands. How a war is to be avoided is therefore not apparent. In case the sultan forces up his sleeve with actual hostilities, that will be the beginning of the end.

All the Greeks, and the Cretans particularly, are a warlike race and have demonstrated their ability to quit trade and soldier when in the mood. In the spring of 1866 and 1867 Crete had the sympathy of part of their kinsmen across Turkey in Europe, and Greece was in a condition to assist the Cretan insurgents, and this led to an attempt to annex the island to Greece. At all events there was no strong attempt to keep Turkey independent and the Cretan insurgents were insolent and in the personal, for much of it still had no peace. The Cretans are confident that they can fight up the country if Greece lights up the action. They are confident with the explosive element of the powers, and look forward to the extension of Greek rule throughout Europe. Greece is the kingdom to somewhere like the redemption of the days of the greatest glory of the race is attempt that year, if the conflict does not come soon, it will come later. All the Bury elements are there. An attempt is of course the explosive everywhere and have exploded for years. It is notorious that the most determined wars of recent history have broken out as thunderbolts from a clear sky. The conventionality of "peace, peace," has all to be proven to be in reality but a signal of danger.

A PUGILIST'S OPINION.

It is a common misfortune for delegates to political conventions to return with instructed when their special mission of what should be are not understood by their own. That is the usual excuse to praise the party convention as a whole as the embodiment of all that is patriotic and wise, for an individual party here like condemning that any organ a time or two and his lot with it to be sick of performance in its main features. Dr. Dean, a prominent Populist of Gunnison Springs, Colorado, does not think, however, that he can conscientiously praise the personnel or the national convention of his party, with which he mingled recently in St. Louis. Here is the report which his town paper, the Avalanche, makes of him:

The doctor has brought back the garlands and banner used in the convention to decorate the pavilion in the park of the Colorado delegation. He says he will keep it as a memory of the most peculiar convention that ever met in the United States. He said there were Populists there who had rubbed in their whiskers, they had no sympathy with the free coinage of silver, many of them. He thought they had gone well in engaging the attendants from putting up a straight Populist ticket, and the thing gave now to head up. No one is blamed with the situation, but the Populist party is done for. Such a collection of freaks never before met in convention.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF LAWS.

The Salt Lake Tribune Press makes two suggestions as to how people may avoid a serious dilemma such as follows the recent action of the Kansas court of appeals, which invalidates all the divorces granted in that state the past twenty-five years. One of these especially fits cases coming under the divorce system, which has extended in this country until in many place marriage is little more than free-love, being virtually only an agreement for the parties to live together until they tire of each other, and the ease with which a legal separation can be affected leads to make the process of getting tired a very right one. For these people the journal referred to suggests that, as an improvement of both their moral and legal status, they should learn to look upon the ordinary divorce procedure as an immoral tendency to be shunned, and that in lieu of relations as to husbands, the higher moral law should be strictly enforced to, as they then will not find themselves in conflict with law, since virtue and honesty will not be declared unconstitutional. The other suggestion is that states should be adopted in the United States some method of securing a decision upon the constitutionality of all laws, immediately upon their passage, by the highest court in the state, so that there will not be a resource after courses before the people that the law as it exists on the statute book would be a safe guide.

The peculiar situation in which it is represented that the Kansas decision leaves the divorces given in that state is truly startling. It is claimed that in the period named from Maine to Dakota divorces were granted and are law somewhere, that number of couples who supposed themselves married are yet legally united, and many of them who have married again are in a wretched tangle, their children illegitimate and their property arrangements so intricate as to provide endless litigation. Parties in various parts of the Union are affected by the decision.

As to the disastrous effects which follow the annulment of so many divorces, these probably can be greatly modified by proceedings which would pass upon the legitimacy of the case, considering that people of good intent in good faith. But the fact that such an opportunity is past, the effect to linger years, gives much to the conjecture that the constitutionality of laws should be determined within a reasonable time after their passage, legislation and all, with a view of the proposition of constitutionality depending. The question of constitutionality is the greater bulge with them. By way of illustration, it seems that would require a review of each law of each state in the Union which is in force of its passage, or the point of constitutionality, would be a work too to the public. This would not be in the matter of various business alone, for in a general way the mass of statutes have a hold stronger grip on the people's interests. In very many respects the people cannot be of the opinion of some officials of laws and their validity is established, although in the divorce business they might or so in a great value, and with profit to themselves and usually generally by endeavoring to a higher moral elevation, but even this vision and honesty are sometimes legislated against, and the legislation upheld. In any event, the municipality of law in this country requires that, for the safety of the people, that which is good law should be clearly understood, and the fact that it is not, indicates a weakness in notion of jurisprudence which should be overcome.

ANXIETY IN EUROPE.

The coming presidential campaign in the United States is being watched with the utmost attention in Europe, and from cablegrams from various journals it appears that as a general rule, whichever candidate shall be successful the result is received as almost equally deplorable. Neither McKinley nor Bryan has found favor in the eyes of Europeans who would like to direct American politics. It is very clear, however, that notwithstanding their attention is a high protective tariff for America, they prefer that to free coinage of silver.

The Daily Chronicle, London, argues:

The high tariff will no doubt injure our trade, as it did before, but we must be prepared for the thought that nothing the United States could do would expose the commercial interests of our great country as the adoption of free trade in America.

The feeling in Belgium is interpreted by the Independance Belge in this manner:

It is impossible to clear the minutiae of McKinley with satisfaction. His speeches are a mixture full of dissonant opinions. It is synonymous with an almost protective tariff. Around McKinley are gathered all the Democrats and Christians who meddle in the Cuban question and interfere in Venezuela and Turkey. The Monroe doctrine has been affirmed in all its plenitude, and grave complications may be expected. Besides this, a most extensive activity is brought to bear in Hawaii. Now, it is quite clear that many of the orders issued upon it "McKinley are used as war cry against the Democrat party, and he is wise to deny that the enthusiasm of the delegates proves the trend of public opinion, and Europe must reckon with this fact. It is nevertheless very doubtful that the other American republics will allow themselves to be bossed by their northern fellows.

The Paris Figaro thinks the fight here is as between honesty and dishonesty and that the movement for free coinage is only an attempt of western debtors to repudiate their obligations.

It is amusing to notice the amiable anxiety displayed by public men on the other side of the water, as to the welfare of this Republic. It is as unnecessary as it is harmless. They seem to need to be reminded over there of the fact that the United States long ago passed beyond the stage of childhood among the nations. It is really not necessary to view as with the anxiety displayed by nurse or kind friends watching the infant taking its first steps across the floor. The United States stands today in a position to take a leading part in the affairs of the earth, and her policy will be dictated by what is considered best for her own advancement, not for the benefit of other countries.

THE SUNDAY LEGISLATURE does not seem to be very high with the big excitement now. This week the state has opened for $200,000 worth of bonds which the city of New York has issued, but offers for only $121,000 were received. They were gold bonds, too, but this did not find takers.

A Household Necessity.

D. W. Fuller, of Calaphilatis, New York, says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house, and his family has always found the very best results follow its use, that no words can be without it, if it concerning G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is sold absolutely for that Cough remedy that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to give perfect satisfaction. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles free at Z. C. M. I. Drug Department. Regular size 50c and $1.00.

Hot Tub Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your complaint. If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have tried everything else, without avail, then try Electric Bitters. Sold at 50 cents per bottle. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. Only Fifty cents at Z. C. M. I. Drug Department.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug department.

Sure to Win.

The people respect and appreciate merit above all else, and it is why Hood's Sarsaparilla has the largest sales in the world. Merit is the lever that has raised it to this. Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar to itself, extraordinary merit is its One Great Idea. It is a concentrated vegetable compound, the combination, proportion and preparation of the ingredients are peculiar to itself, and the result is a medicine of unparalleled curative power. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best in fact, the one great medicine of which it is true that it cures. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which it can be truthfully said, 100 doses one dollar. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine you can take with perfect confidence that it will do you good in return for your money. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine for which it can be truthfully claimed that it is made from the purest and best of all medicinal roots and herbs. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine for which it can be truthfully claimed that it is made by a combination of the proportion, skill and care which insures the utmost medicinal excellence in the finished product. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of