DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

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Subscribers changing their place of residence should always give former as well as present address.

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THE BLOW HAS FALLEN.

Silver is defeated.

Bland's propositions to the nature of substitutes for the repeal bill were voted down one after another by majorities which, to many in this country, will be pronounced "frightful."

The news from Washington today will hardly excite interest, let alone surprise in this part of the world. It was a clear case of coming events casting their shadows before, and the very few who permitted their hopes to bolster up their waning belief to the last may experience a feeling akin to disappointment, but the kinship cannot be very close. The present extra session was called for the purpose of repealing the Sherman law or so much thereof as provides for the purchase and thereby the independent recognition of silver as a money metal, this is to be without condition. A great number of the members who left their homes (and who may be yet) bimetallists have changed front temporarily at least, and converted a majority for silver into one for gold. As to whether they will be strong enough hereafter to secure a few looking to the rehabilitation of the now despised and castaway metal, even if not permanently in the gold men's camp, it is premature to speculate; certain it is that they have not a two-thirds majority, and for all practical purposes might as well have none. Silver, for the present, if not altogether, is "over the line and out."

The Senate has not yet been tried, it is true; nor has the sun arisen tomorrow morning. If the similitude is deemed too immediate for appropriateness, in view of the dilatory and other means of resistance which the western champions can resort to in the upper house, we will change it—the recurrence of the anniversary of the Nativity with its sacred memories and general joyousness is not yet at hand, but are there any rational doubts that after a brief season it will be here? Almost as certain is it that the Senate will vote silver down to one form or another by a majority as large in proportion to membership as that in the House, at least by a majority sufficiently large for all practical purposes. And then what?

We have as a nation used silver as money from the beginning, and excepting the last twenty years without restriction. It may not be as easy a performance to adjust ourselves to the changed condition as some may imagine, notwithstanding our general adaptability and elasticity. Nor do we look for such results and hardships as many have pointed out. Uncertainty is a potent element in prolonging discouraging conditions, and this at least we shall be rid of and able to process thereafter with understanding and definiteness. So let us not prefer the gloomy side of the picture until it is thrust upon us; perhaps it may never be; we can at least hope so without additional rent.

The News is not of those who ascribe corruption to those members who changed their minds on the silver question, nor does it believe such imputations. We do believe that most of them looked at in this way: "President Cleveland is responsible for the successes and failures of his administration and he deserves to cut loose from silver; were we to resist him we would simply be obstructionists in the way of his policy being carried out and have ourselves to bear the burden of any disorder or loss that might come upon the government. Let the responsibility go where it belongs; and while we do not agree with the President in this matter, he is entitled to his way. Let him make his own experiments, and if they prove beneficial, well and good; if not, we hardly venture ourselves exaggerated." While this may not be the way all of the converts look at it, we believe the majority of them are in such position. The News is hopeful and advises its readers to be in the same frame of mind.

NOW THEN FOR GOLD.

With silver dethroned, about the first thing the commercial people of the United States, and those who directly or indirectly depend upon them, will do will be to cast about them and determine the visible as well as the possible gold supply. With demonetization should come an end to speculation; the yellow metal being the only legal tender will be sovereign and supreme, representing at once the zero and crowning point of finance, so that either inflation or contraction of its value will be out of the question. It will determine the value of everything else that is marketable, and doubtless some few things that are not readily so rated; but itself will neither go up nor down. It will be the center of the system around which the entire commercial cosmogony revolves. How much have we got and how much more can we get?

Of course there will be a renewed interest in gold-producing mines, and those which have been neglected or abandoned because of too limited production will again have attention turned their way. California in places is fairly honeycombed with such properties. The San Francisco Chronicle says there are hundreds, if not thousands, of mining claims in that state which will pay for working in view of the greatly increased purchasing power of gold, and no small amount of inquiry is being made concerning them. It shows that mining in its true sense is as legitimate and laudable an industry as tanning or merchandising or anything else, but the true sense referred to is not dealing in mining stocks on the exchanges or swapping elaborate certificates and shares for good hard coin, but digging in the ground and forcing the valleys and hillsides to give up their precious secrets. That was the sort of mining which gave California its pristine reputation and the sort of mining which may well be resumed at this late day.

It is understood that gold mining can never be so simple, easy and profitable a process as in the days of '49 and for many years following, when most of what was taken out of the earth was through placer mining; because the surface has been thoroughly gone over and what was obtained taken away. But the Golden state is still given to some extent as is seen by the latest report of the director of the mint. During the calendar year 1892, the value of the gold produced in California was $12,571,900, which was over one-third of the entire product of the United States, and nearly one-tenth of the product of the whole world. This is pronounced good, but it might be better, and the newly awakened interest evinced in gold mining in that state seems to foreshadow an increased product within a very short time. It will all find a place, and then, like Oliver Twist, the country will be apt to call for "more."

THE CATHOLICS THIS TIME.

The organization in this city of the secret order of Americus, whose avowed object is to combat the Catholics, whatever the real object may be, brings out the full strength of the artillery of a morning contemporary. The club is characterized as "outrageous" and "inhuman." Its object is said to be "worthy of the densest darkness of the middle ages," being a violation of the laws of the country "in erecting a religious test against holding office" and pursuing Catholics "to the point of discharging them from employment, both public and private, and depriving them of all chances to work for a living."

Fair-minded American citizens, no matter what creed they profess or from what part of the world they come, will feel justly indignant at any attempt to ostracize fellow-citizens on account of religious beliefs; and none will protest more emphatically against that mediæval practice than the members of the so-called Mormon church. Knowing the sentiments of this people as we do, and having a personal acquaintance with the men spoken of, we may safely dispute the statement of the morning paper referred to that several Mormons belong to the proposed order.

We may also be allowed to have certain doubts as to the sincerity of the truly fine sentiments expressed by that same paper in regard to the matter. It was never before known to be concerned about the sacred rights of the people to their religious convictions. Its crusade against the Mormon church is against it, unless indeed it should have undergone a change of heart recently.

Only a few years ago a secret organization was formed in this Territory under the name of Utah Loyal League. In the circular issued on that occasion a long list of charges were made against the Church, many of which were fictitious while others were perversions, and a call was made to combine against the majority of the people on account of their religious convictions. The call closed with these inflammatory words:

> Hesitate no longer. If necessary lay the axe to the root of the tree. It is our will that unless you can explain away the present unfavorable news, the noble sons of liberty you must destroy the work, root and branch, and organize in this noble Commonwealth a new edifice whose stones shall be laid in liberty and love.

That this destroying process was to be carried out very much in the same means as are now alleged the Americus intend to employ were became evident. All over the Territory reports came that intelligent men were notified by unknown parties that they would have to either join the league or quit work. Contributions were levied in this way in many instances. And further, that peace lings of this kind were to fall accord with the floral program is gathered from the language of the league leaders at the time. The following morsel appeared in the *Tribune* and was reproduced in the NEWS of December 26, 1885:

> Let 'em hang, let 'em squirm, but let the good work go on. Let us act as we talk, so far the Union goes still. I trust the miners will all join the league and never rest while a Mormon is employed in their respective camps. They have got the organization anyhow, since they saw to the majority, if they all join, and can make of it what use they please. And if they don't and can't make it answer the purpose of a bureau of Mormon labor in the mines, they are foolish have sense to do with it.

Such warfare against one religious body was neither "inhuman" nor "outrageous." But now, when it is waged against another, it is said to be both. Could the Americus learn some of the religious people who once joined political demagogues in a cruel combat against the Mormons what it is to be trodden down unjustly, some good might come of their otherwise evil intentions.

A POWERFUL SEARCHLIGHT.

Searchlights are conspicuous items in the domain of science just now, and it is to be recorded that to our own country, as most, belongs the high honor of constructing the largest and most powerful one in existence. It is now being set up, or perhaps by this time is in place, at the World's Fair. We are furnished with a circular descriptive of its dimensions, points and characteristics, so as to give an idea of the searchlight's proportions may be gained from the picture accompanying the circular, in which a man of ordinary size reaches but little over half way to the top, its measurement being about 10 feet 9 inches high to the upper side of the ventilator on the top of the drum, while the total weight is about 6000 pounds, but so perfectly is it mounted and balanced that a child can move it in any direction. The reflecting lens mirror used in this projector is 150 centimeters, or 60 inches, in diameter. It is a concave spherical mirror of the Mangin type, free from spherical aberration, reflecting a sensibly parallel beam of light. It was manufactured especially for this projector in Paris, France, and is a most perfect specimen of optical work, three and one-fourth inches thick at the edges and one-sixteenth of an inch thick at the center, and weighs about 800 pounds. The metal ring in which it is mounted weighs about 750 pounds, and the total lens, ring and cover, weigh about 1600 pounds. This great mirror is mounted at one end of the big drum, the outer end of which is furnished with a door consisting of a metal rim in which are fixed a number of plate glass strips five-sixteenths of an inch thick by six inches wide. Inside this drum and sliding upon ways arranged on the bottom, is placed the electric lamp, the source of the light which is reflected by the mirror.

The machine is entirely automatic in its action and the lamp has a luminous intensity of 80,000 to 100,000 candles, while the reflected beam equals 335,000,000 candles. This is an intensity which the mind cannot grasp nor the eye appreciate; it approaches more nearly the fierce luminosity of the sun himself than that of any previous mechanical device in ancient or modern times.

NOSE BUT THE BRAVE, ETC.

Of the inner lives of the wives of great men usually very little is known; for such women, though frequently great themselves, are almost always content to endure a subdued sort of existence, if not, indeed, one of constant self-denial. The serious illness of Princess Bismarck recalls that she is one to whom the foregoing remarks well apply, and it also recalls—what will be of greater interest to the general reader—the bold courtship of the stout young soldier who afterwards became the iron chancellor of the greatest military empire of modern times. A well-informed correspondent of the New York Sun devotes a column to the life of the afflicted and bedridden lady, from which we condense an account of the episode alluded to. Princess Bismarck's maiden name was Johanna von Puttkamer, and she was just entering her twenty-fourth year when she was courted by Otto von Bismarck, a young man of good family and much promise, though he had yet to win his spurs as a soldier and had given small sign of the signal ability to statecraft which he afterwards developed. The Bismarck's parents were stanch conservatives and inveterate "pietists." As such they were strongly adverse to any union with the avowed representative of other opinions, and forbade their daughter to accept the advances of her suitor. But they had to deal with a man who refused to be thwarted in any of his intentions, and they found that opposition was useless and even dangerous. Finding himself repulsed, Bismarck adopted a plan which, unconventional as it was, met with full success. Having learned that he would not be received if he called, he heard that the Puttkamers were to give a large evening party to which naturally he had not been invited. Nothing daunted, he made his appearance in the crowded drawing rooms, and offering his arm to Fraulein von Puttkammer he boldly passed with her from group to group, and calling her formal all the other guests that he was affianced to her. Startled and stunned by this audacity, the parents had not the presence of mind to deny the engagement on the spot, and later on prudence and common sense prevailed over wrath and prejudice, and they agreed to give their formal consent rather than brave what would have been a public scandal or compromising their daughter.

The marriage which soon followed has proved in every sense a happy one, and her critical sickness at this time cannot fail to prove an almost crushing affliction to her aged lord. For, while at the height of his sovereignty and power she did not seem to be least elated, so on the other hand she has manifested no disappointment at the profound change in their fortunes. This equanimity is in such marked contrast with the painful conduct of her husband, who spares not a very success of the attempt to conceal the teeth of the wolf under the mane of the lion, that her death, should it happen at this stage of affairs, could scarcely fail to complete the wreck of peace and enjoyment which he seems determined to bring down to itself.

"WE ARE familiar with the term 'pouring oil on the troubled waters,' tranquility being thereby presumably restored. It seems now as if oil might have to give way to soap. Dr. Koppen, in his "Annals of Marine Hydrography and Meteorology," published by the Observatory of Hamburg, detail a the effects upon the waves of the sea of different sorts of oil, and comes to the conclusion that soap produces still far superior effects. In view of recent events and economists of an unexpected character and to unbeknown places, we cordially recommend to what is left of the Liberal party a trial of soap; it can do no harm, and in some cases (notably some of the later sessions) might do some good.

THE CHICKEN is charged to the last advantage on English waters, where he is shown as being engaged in a contest to a finish with a bearded lion, the stakes being the royal insignia of the empire. That animal has long been regarded as a myth, but it is otherwise regarded by one of the ancients, Pauline P. to us, who gave the following description of it:

> He is a beast in shape like a horse, of a dusky colour, with a mayred neck, a tayry beardie and a lombardie crance; with a horne of the quantity of two cubits, being of spiral shape and of force of exceeding power and wonderful whiteness. It also has the wonderful power of expelling all venome and poison whatsoever.

"WHAT ARE WE HERE FOR?" Flanigan, of Texas, has now more reason than ever to ask it. Secretary Carlisle has asked him to resign.

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7:00 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
10:00 a.m.	1:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
1:00 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
3:00 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
5:00 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
7:00 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	11:30 p.m.	1:00 a.m.
9:00 p.m.	12:30 a.m.	1:30 a.m.	3:00 a.m.
11:00 p.m.	2:30 a.m.	3:30 a.m.	5:00 a.m.

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For summer complaint in the children, there is nothing so good as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. It cures dysentery, diarrhœa and cholera infantum, and never fails when used in time and the plain printed directions are followed. When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. 5s

It Would Be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 321 Clay street, Harrisburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds; that it cured his wife when she was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Conshopat, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00. 5s

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St. Louis So In St.

Interestingly attractive to St. Louis are now in effect. The Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific lines are running a daily Pullman Palace Sleeper from Salt Lake City, Cheyenne and Denver to St. Louis without change. Pullman Dining Cars Denver to Kansas City.

THE HOTEL TEMPLETON.

The Hotel Templeton is opposite Temple Square, Tribune Office, Eagle Gate, Deseret News building and all points of interest in Salt Lake City.

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