DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Saturday, November 10, 1894

The Deseret Evening News is published every evening, Sundays excepted, at its Publication Office, 74 Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Telephone Call, Business Office, 1564; Editorial Rooms, 1563.

Regular Edition all issues.

The Deseret Semi-Weekly News is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week.

The Deseret Weekly is designed for general circulation.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (7 issues)	$10.00
Daily (6 issues)	8.00
Daily (3 issues)	5.00
Daily (2 issues)	3.00
Daily (1 issue)	1.50
Semi-Weekly (3 issues)	2.50
Semi-Weekly (2 issues)	2.00
Semi-Weekly (1 issue)	1.00
Weekly (1 issue)	1.50
Weekly (1 issue)	1.00

REMITTANCE FOR SUBSCRIPTION IS ALWAYS ASTRAIGHT.

Subscribers changing their general address should always give former as well as present address.

The News will be sent to all the postoffices in Utah Territory on the day of publication, reaching the city offices the next morning.

Communications should be addressed to

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 1564.

RETRIBUTIVE.

With kindly feeling towards all concerned; with nothing further from our purpose than a desire to fan into life again any of the embers of that fire of ill feeling that burned so long in this commonwealth; with no intention to do aught than point a useful moral, we call attention to a prominent feature of the recent political campaign in this Territory.

A discussion of who had inflicted the injuries from which the "Mormons" had suffered, and who had done the most to make amends, has occupied a great deal of time upon the stump. Who distranchised the Mormons? Who took and who restored the Church property? Who granted suffrage? These and a number of similar questions have been asked by stump speakers, and answered by their opponents as best the latter could reply.

While it is true that men who suffered from the injuries referred to have taken part in the discussion, the latter was not occasioned by any demand for retribution, or arraignment of the oppressor, coming from the oppressed. Under an overruling Providence a condition of things was brought to pass in Utah which made individuals who in former years had been parts, and unjust in their treatment of a class of their fellow citizens, exceedingly anxious to exculpate themselves, and place in as favorable a light as possible the wrongful conduct which they could not deny, while throwing on others, as far as they could, the responsibility for the injustice that had been inflicted. At the same time all concerned were eager to claim credit for each atonement as had been made.

Here is exemplified an eternal principle. The Mormons of Utah have suffered. The extent of their sufferings has never been uttered nor written. But they were patient, and reviled not again. When their cup was full the flow was stopped, and suddenly there arose among the men who helped to fill it, a discussion, and charges and counter charges, as to who did most to make it overflow. Without ill will towards any, and with charity for all, the Mormons have listened to this discussion, with one supreme desire in their hearts, that all the wrongs and heart burnings of the past might be buried to eternal oblivion, and that every cause tending to prevent the most cordial relations between them and their fellow citizens might be removed forever. But retributive justice had begun to operate.

The Mormon people will never seek revenge nor demand retribution. On the contrary, their hope and effort will be to bury all the painful memories of the past, if for no other reason than to prevent them from throwing a cloud upon the future. But those memories will not die. They will continue to be discussed by the very men most responsible for their creation, and by succeeding generations. They are a part of the eternal history of our time and country, and as year succeeds year and decade follows decade, the events in which they relate will occasion more and more astonishment and condemnation among mankind. Retributive justice will grow more and more severe in its exacts of the wrongs that have been inflicted upon the Mormon people, and in the minds it will attach to the individuals responsible for them. The historic character of that spirit which has actuated the persecutors of that people will be more and more exposed as the backpage of current history, in which it stands both such a prominent figure, recedes into the distance.

Some doubtless, in times that prove the very worst, the most that were wrong of being zealous to convert their fellow men because of differences of opinion. They have with an impressiveness of consequence and terrible, the fact that men have to be courteous towards each other in matters, both of belief and action in pursuance thereof, up to the very boundary that marks the liberties of others. Let the lesson be learned by all the citizens of Utah. Let the wrongfulness and folly of prejudice and ill will that have no foundation except in differences of opinion on religious or political subjects, be universally acknowledged. Let the principle be planted in the hearts of our citizens, as well as engrafted on the Constitution of our new State, that henceforth and forever there shall be liberty of conscience in Utah, without, hindrance or penalty of any kind.

MAJOR GENERAL McCOOK.

In the honor that has come to Brigadier General McCook, just promoted to the position of major general made vacant by the retirement of General Howard, no section of the country will take greater joy than does Utah, where the gallant officer is well known, and where he has a very large circle of warm friends. Of course during the closing days of the period when General McCook was in command at Fort Douglas there was in some quarters a measure of disappointment with certain proceedings he felt it his duty to take; but since that time, and especially during recent years—in short, while he has been in command of the department of Colorado—a thorough understanding of past differences has been reached, and a sincere personal friendship has been developed between him and the entire local community. This was pleasingly shown in the readiness with which leading and influential citizens of all shades of religious and political faith joined in petitioning the President to advance him to the vacant position outside of the regular line of promotion; in fact, a sing's case was there reluctance on the part of either present or past officials—Federal, Territorial or municipal—in signing the request referred to. You must be a score of real friends to the General, he feel in letting an expression that there is a host of congratulations from Utah on his promotion, it is still more premature to an illustration of the high esteem in which he is locally held as a soldier, a citizen and a man.

Under the law, the date of General McCook's retirement will come within a few months—next April, we believe. His new honors, therefore, will not long be worn in active service. But they have happily been received in time to give him the rank and recognition his fine abilities deserved, and will gracefully round out a long military record conspicuous at once for gallantry and patriotism. The News speaks for a large constituency in tendering hearty congratulations and wishes for Major-General McCook's continued life, health and prosperity.

RELIGIOUS LIFE IN RUSSIA.

Word comes from Russia of a peculiar movement—a kind of revival—among a religious sect known as the Dukhobortsi. It seems that they are leaving the fertile lands of Caucasus, where they have had flourishing colonies, and are migrating northward to the frozen regions of the shores of the White Sea.

But little is commonly known about this body of Russian dissenters. The name means "Warriors of the Spirit," and would appear to indicate views somewhat similar to those of the German Pietists. They are described as a sect originally exhibiting much personal faith, although their doctrines were a strange mixture of mysticism and rationalism. In the beginning of their existence they endured much persecution, but as time went on and the persecutors left them in comparative peace, they commenced to attract many curious of the world, which they had formerly decoumed. They were also remarkably successful in accumulating wealth and indulged proportionately in the luxuries of life. Their spiritual condition seems to have alarmed their leader, Verigin, and he has now called upon them to give up all their worldly possessions that these may be equally distributed among the people. The young men and women who have been working in neighboring towns and settlements have been called back and admonished not to leave their own peopleatry more. And in order to prevent a relapse into a state of worldliness, Verigin advocates an exodus from the prosperous settlements in the southern parts of Russia to the province of Archangel, where he evidently hopes that the severity of the climate will prevent his followers from falling into the supposed temptations of a more congenial region. The sect numbers about a hundred thousand souls, and it is said that in leading members are generously responding to the calls made upon them.

The movement is noticeable mainly as giving a change of religious life in the east only controlled by the iron hands of political and ecclesiastical authorities. These "Warriors of the Spirit" are but one of the numerous and sorts bits of Russian conditions. It is estimated that the various dissenters among the czar's subjects amount to no less than twelve million souls, and probably more than that. Some believe in the divine authority of the czar, and some do not. The distinguishing mark of one sect is that its members cross themselves with the first and middle finger instead of with three fingers, as is the orthodox custom; some consider it unlawful to wear or cut the hair, that being an "innovation" of which their fathers were innocent; a few refuse to offer prayers for the czar whom they consider to be a tyrant; some regard taxation invalid as vicious administration; some think each one has its own self, divine himself, and their wants and desire sufficient themselves. Blessed by with these peculiar traits as among most of the dissenters in Russia, an undercurrent of dissatisfaction against the government and the established order of things, coupled with a tendency to communism, all carried in a country where poverty and serfdom are the rule among the vast laboring classes.

In view of such conditions the new sect has great opportunities. It may not be able to give to its people all at once a constitution such as the United States enjoys—the majority of Russians would not know what to do with it—but we might throw down the bars which now prevent education from shedding its light upon the masses. He might give to the people free schools and a free press and liberty of speech. This would in time change the peculiarly Russian conditions and lift the people up to the plane where they could appreciate the blessings of an advanced civilization.

GREATER CHICAGO.

A day or two ago there was some mention made of the "greater New York" proposition, with incidental reference to the lively new Chicago has lately been leading the coast metropolis for first place among New World cities. An interesting comparison between the two is furnished by their respective registration lists for the reorganization. That of Chicago reached the enormous number of 313,375, while in New York it was 309,016. Upon the basis of one voter to every of the population this would give Chicago 28,000 more inhabitants than New York.

But, as has already been pointed out, the national New York contains less than 40 square miles, while the greater Chicago has an area of 185 miles, being 24 miles long, north and south, and 10 miles at its broadest part. Nevertheless the increase of the latter city has been without a parallel in the history of this earth of ours; it is in all respects so marvelous that it astonishes the wonder and must excite the pride of every American, to whom instances of extraordinary growth and enterprise are by no means strange or serious. Sixty-three years ago, the present site of Chicago was a mere trading post. The city's charter is dated March 4, 1837, when the population was 4,170, of whom only 710 were voters. In 1840 the population had increased to 4,470, in 1850 to 28,269, to 1860 to 112,172, in 1870 to 298,977, to 1880 to 503,185 and in 1890 to 1,099,850. Upon the basis of this year's registration the newspapers of Chicago claim a population of 2,175,702; and the most sanguine kind of imagination will hardly discredit the prediction that the next census will easily give it a total of three million souls.

All this moves the New York World in a graceful tribute to the energy and push of the rival city: "After every explanation that can be made of this showing, the fact remains that Chicago has for the moment beaten New York in the contest for first rank in voters and population. That Chicago has achieved this result by annexating the territory and population that naturally belong to her does not detract from her credit. That the Greater Chicago is bigger than the smaller New York is a reflection upon our sagacity, public spirit and enterprise, not a reflection upon the manhood of the mighty metropolis of the West." The sincerity of this praise is not to be impaired in any degree by the later assurance that the greater New York is again far in advance of any rival, with the prospect of maintaining the supremacy for a long time to come.

ONE THING AT A TIME.

Concentration is a prerequisite to success in the average man or woman; it is given to but few to master or be profound in many directions; when proficiency is thus presented it is dignified by the name of genius and we must render homage to such an appreciation as is exhibited in a Gladstone.

Men are called great in their day and age, but there is greatness in single directions, or two at most kindred fields of labor, as seen in Michael Angelo, Edison and others. These seem by special gifts to outrank all their predecessors, and to secure an immortality denied to others; Homer and Shakespeare were types in literature, though some after that "Homer nodded" and that the "Divine William" was not perfect, however vast his vision.

Many such men were without succeeding nature seems to have exhausted herself in their development, or they died children or left a posterity guileless of genius. Some men make tremendous individuality to become; this country is rich in specimens of this class, such as Astor, Studebaker, Carnegie, Stewart and Wanamaker, who have all achieved a more than national reputation; in these instances the beginning was small, and with gradual growth, ability (personal or purchased) seemed to increase with the necessity; it is doubtful however, whether such vast concerns outlive their founders very long, successors in these gigantic houses of manufacture seem to lack the capitalism or ambition which created.

Wesley was not long dead before Methodism became respectable and commonplace; Cromwell made the name and person of an Englishman respected around the world, his successors let his magnificent country from sheer inability to control; Russia rest its status by peace because of autocratic rule, this Republic did the same at the cost of thousands of millions as a war measure and paid nothing to their owners.

The personal polarity which was lavished upon Joseph Smith, is much diminished for his successors; it is evident that time, science and necessity produce the man for all human interests and progress, but the fire of his advent cools down to moderate heat and a lessened activity in after years. Patriotism, religion, science, seem to have their periods of ebb and flow, the ebbs of mental activity cannot be sustained at an under tension; first impressions often fade, first love sometimes cools, and a first enthusiasm, having accomplished its purpose, flags after effort, and even who were among the most earnest, warm and devoted, would almost question that part of their labor was abortive, and success was far from being as great as the first flush of purpose only anticipated.

Who does not know of the enthusiasm of youth, of first experiences in marriage life and first associations of toil in an untried direction? Who has not observed nature in the glory and beauty of spring, marked its forces silently but slowly coming at perfection and reproduction, or seen the blossoms expand, mature and fall? Out these early and new forces is assumed for reckoning and if life is continued beyond the normal limit, they mature wearies, and there is no increase; by and by there is a general stripping of leaf and flower and fruit, and an appearance as if of death, the close scrutiny sees enough in the bare twig, the swaying branch, the prophecy of, a future non-fruition, but buds are there, fruit buds are there, the sap in part only has commenced below the earth, when it is the time when roots and fibres reach out, spread far and wide, storing up ability for the coming spring and summer, for leaves and blossom and fruit again. So many a principle, many a man, many an organization, after special activity assume base of life or beauty; but it is not so, there is rest or change, a time for the storage of added and needed force; there is life, increase, vitality, but it is unseen by the dominion eye; the eye of faith, of understanding knows that beneath the surface, free from the force of winds and storms of persecution, there is yet the power of an endless life.

Even income and panics have their law and orbit, their periods (as it were) of revolution or reaction—ten years, or thereabouts, as Spencer asserts, and science affirms that "perpetual motion" is beyond man and cannot be discovered in mechanism, though nature shows it time and time again. Man is subject to motion and to fatigue; they remember not the "wheel of their pleasure," until somewhat similar conditions quietly return again; the days and months of 1873, when banks collapsed and old houses went down before the financial storm was forgotten some after it had spent its force, and in the anxiety of prosperity few counted on a repetition until it came to us unexpected, "as a thief in the night;" and today, when the tide of prosperity is now more setting in, there is already partial forgetfulness of the hardly past.

Not because persons in business and in debt have not seen—do not see, wherein they made mistakes, were unwise, were too easily led, were too hopeful, speculative and sanguine; but the lesson of restraint is not fully learned, the ability to say, No! is not quite acquired, so at this particular season, with holiday times and expenditure at the door, men in business may order goods too largely, buy assets from too many places, increase their indebtedness and give credit as of old. This is the evidence that the suggestive future is being discounted by hope, anticipated by the anxiety for trade, and peril is continued when it should be averted and destroyed; concentration is as yet only partial, dealers are far too diffuse, their business is not so well in hand as it should be, nor as it must be until the danger line is past; when that is turned it wisdom rules, there will be greater security, more abounding financial health, and sure a foundation as means the continuance and perpetuation of prosperity.

Much of Utah indebtedness was incurred when wool was fifteen cents per pound; wheat, seventy-five cents per bushel; potatoes, sixty cents, and wages twenty-five per cent higher than they are today; so it takes more produce and more labor to cancel an account than it would when made, and a mortgage is practically doubled if the money is to be raised from the farm or rented for accruing interest.

The remedy is palliative, but a fearful transference of property is weekly taking place, and the only remedy for indebtedness is to move get square and then keep so, in spite of temptation, desire or opportunity; "too many irons in the fire" is an old story, and hindrance of age, stirring and successful business men have failed from investing in mines, real estate, unfamiliar lines of business, when the one thing well understood and well-looked after was coining for them wealth and independence.

"Keep my business and my business will keep thee," poor Richard said, and an older proverb claimed that "a bird in the hand was worth twenty in the bush," so men in business have proved, that "goods on the shelves were better than goods scattered out on credit;" that indebtedness to one house is better than when distributed with from ten to forty, and that while animated business is healthy, boom times partake of the nature of fever, and repose is as fatal in one direction as in the other; while conservatism at times may be in excess, it possesses the merit of safety, and results generally justify the method. Unlimited capital with good security may be allowed to sail to time, but trade generally is like Ezekiel's vision, "wheel within wheel;" like it, though, they are "filled with eyes within and without," so that every weak peg and wearing pinion or heavier wheel is noted and remedied by oversight, that the general machinery may be preserved intact.

Many men in business have no doubt been lured by political excitement into partial neglect of personal interest; a few have wanted place for themselves or have worked for others; politics as now practiced are demoralizing to social, business and religious life, and many a wound given in its battles will take years and some will never be healed. The side or of rule and government is a grand study, but the motives of a campaign are often more personal than from principle, and issues have been presented in our local affairs that can no more be remedied here or by us in that capacity than can the war between China and Japan.

Whatever may be the outcome of individuals, firms or parties, concentration, unity, honor and righteousness must be the foundation of success, at the force of a coming civilization, standing like Salmon midway between the pilots' the past and the future, will bring down the present into destruction and chaos, to the grief of many souls.

SPECIAL RAILROAD RATES.

On Monday, Nov. 12th, the Rio Grande Western will run special excursion trains from all points in the Territory to Salt Lake and return, for the Republican rally and ratification. Here as follows:

Ogden	$1.00
Kaysville	.50
Murray	.50
Bingham Jct.	.50
Draper	.50
Lehi	1.00
American Fork	.75
Provo	1.25
Springville	1.25
Spanish Fork	1.50
Payson	1.75
Goshen	1.75
Eureka, Mammoth and Silver City	2.00
Salina and upward	3.00
Manti and Mt. Pleasant	2.50
E. Bristle and Spring City	2.50
Fairview	2.25
Thistle	2.00
Price	3.00
Helper and Castle Gate	3.00
P. V. Junction	3.00
Scofield	3.25

Persons residing at above stations can secure written particulars from local ticket agents.

The Finest Grade of Japan Tea is the cheapest tea on the market, because it is the best and healthiest. Best is always cheapest. Take no substitute.

Salt Lake Theater.

Chas. S. Burton, Manager. Phone 1510.

Three Nights, beginning THURSDAY, November 8, Gala Matinee Saturday.

The Returning Comedy Sensation of Europe and America.

Charley's Aunt

at Brandon Thomas, Management of Charles Frohman.

Phenomenal Comedy Record.

300 Nights in New York, 120 Nights in Boston, 150 Nights in Chicago.

Prices, Parquette and Dress Circle, $1.00. First Balcony, the second Balcony, five rows, $1; rest and Logues, $0.50. Sale of seats begins Tuesday, November 6th.

NEXT ATTRACTION November 10-11-12—EZRA KENDALL.

Lyceum Theater.

C. E. O'Malley, Mgr.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, The most laughable comedy, The Three Hats.

PLANT TREES.

Now is the best time to make Trees, Vines, Berries, etc. Plant them and see prosper, at Mr. Kinney, East Mill Creek. Orders promptly delivered. Address,

J. M. FISHER JR., Mill Creek P. O., Salt Lake County.

About Croup.

Croup is a terror to young mothers. To you them concern as the first symptoms and treatment is the object of this item. The first indication of croup is coarseness. In a child who is subject to croup it may be taken as a sure sign of the approach of an attack. Following the hoarseness is a peculiar croup cough. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse or even after the croup cough has appeared it will prevent the attack. It has never been known to fail.

Geo. W. Jenkins, editor of the Santa Maria Times, Cal., in speaking of the various ailments of children says: "When my children have croup there is only one parent 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 this remedy is timely given as soon as the croupy cough appears it will prevent the attack. It is an ideal remedy for whooping cough. There is no danger in giving it to children, as it contains nothing injurious.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Contains no Ammonia or Alum. Danger from Cancers.

The most important feature about that very common complaint, catarrh in the head, is its tendency to develop into some other more serious and dangerous disease. The foul matter dropping from the head into the bronchial tubes or lungs is very liable to lead to bronchitis or consumption, that destroyer which causes more deaths in this country than any other disease. As catarrh originates in impurities in the blood, local applications can do but little good. The common sense method of treatment is to purify the blood, and for this purpose there is no preparation superior to Hood's Sarsaparilla. The powerful action of this medicine upon the blood expels every impurity, and by so doing cures catarrh and gives health to the entire organism.

TAMMANY,

Hall and the Tuscaroras Defeated in Their own Strongholds.

Grover has Come to His Second Term Without and Mockeridge are Come to England.

[Just save the Queen.]

In the presidential election of two years ago and this one just passed, should teach the men who are chosen to represent the people in their national affairs, that the people are keeping tabs on them very closely, and will stand no more nonsenging.

In times of general prosperity, people become very lax in keeping themselves posted on what their public representatives are doing; but when it becomes hard for them to make both financial ends meet a pretty thorough investigation is sure to follow, and the unfavorable sentiment are pretty effectually weeded out, and the process continues until so honest administration is obtained and general prosperity again resumed.

We are now of the opinion that the radical change in the congress will precipitate any further radical tariff legislation, and in fact will alone restore confidence in the manufacturing, commercial and financial circles and is to great measure restore prosperity and value to property. To be sure.

Almost all commodities will advance in price. Wages will advance, work will be more plentiful and the advanced prices will not be so much reduced.

We shall, however, continue for a time at least, our hard times prices and continue to make clothing at twenty fifty per cent lower than most of our competitors, but how long we shall be able to give the splendid suits we are now offering for the price is a question not answerable at the present time. But anyone who will call and examine the quality of our $13.75, $16.50 and $18.00 suits, will be convinced that such margins can't continue long. Our Overcoats at $16.00 are beauties, though we have some even lower priced.

Yours truly,

Plymouth Rock Pants Co

41 W. SOUTH.

A Rare Chance!

ZCMI

Has Made a Special Table of LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

These will be Sold at Less than New York Prices to Close them Out.

Our Regular Stock is now Complete in all Departments. The Season Calls for WARM DRESS GOODS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY, UNDER WEAR, BLANKETS, COVERLETS, GLOVES and KNIT GOODS We have these in Profusion, besides

TEN THOUSAND ITEMS

Which Advertising Cannot Enumerate.

Buyers are Invited to Carefully Look Over our Supply of what they need. If GOOD QUALITY, STYLE, and LOW PRICES are what they ask, we are AT THE FRONT.

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

PROVO WOOLEN MILLS,

At Our Old Stand, No. 36 Main Street, Salt Lake City.

Men's Suits Made to Order by First-Class Tailors, $15 to $25, From Cassimeres that Took the Only Gold Medal, At the 1894—Territorial Fair.

We are Daily Receiving New Dress Goods, Ladies' Cloths, Blankets, Cassimeres, Yarns, Linseys, Etc.

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING READY-MADE CLOTHING FROM THE PROVO WOOLEN MILLS CELEBATED CASSIMERE, AT $10 TO $18 A SUIT.

JOHN C. CUTLER & BROS., AGTS.,

140 Main Street, Salt Lake City.