DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

THURSDAY, - - FEBRUARY 16, 1893.

THE COMING WAR.

A brochure just issued in London is entitled "The Great War of 189—," and while necessarily more or less fanciful is yet so reasonable and well based that it reads more like a real than an imaginary narration. It is described as an attempt to forecast the war which the rumors believe to be to take place in Europe in the immediate future, and as they are well known and recognized authorities on international affairs of a political and strategic character beyond the Atlantic and the work bears such astounding resemblance to actuality, it is creating widespread interest and comment. The names of Rear Admiral Colomb of the royal navy, Colonel J. F. Maurice of the royal artillery, Captain Moore of the royal navy, and Messrs. Archibald Forbes, Charles Low and F. Scudamore are given as the collaborators, and one of them alone—that of Mr. Forbes—is all the guarantee of an interesting narration required in this part of the world.

The beginning of the disturbance leading up to general hostilities is given as the attempted assassination of Ferdinand, prince of Bulgaria, who is at the time visiting Sentskoff, where the American mission is situated. It is to be remembered that this mission rendered great aid to the Bulgarians during the war between Russia and Turkey. Much irritation is caused which the press take no pains to allay, one of the papers calling on the powers to spare this country at least the general uprising threatened. It turns out that one of the would-be assassins is a revolutionary agent in the employ of Russia, who is promptly hanged, but the event is followed by great activity among Russian political agents and others, and shortly after war is declared between Servia and Bulgaria, which is suddenly suppressed by the prompt action of Austria, who crosses the Save and takes possession of Belgrade, the capital of Servia. This action affords Russia a pretext for occupying the towns of Varna and Bourgas in eastern Roumelia, the Turkish government being notified that such a step is necessary, because of Austria's unneeded action, to the maintenance of peace. Russia issues a peremptory demand upon Austria for the evacuation of Belgrade, which, after some consideration, is refused, whereupon Russian forces at once appear upon the frontier of Russian Poland as though they had arisen out of the ground. German troops are immediately mobilized to protect Austria from threatened invasion, this action being in accordance with the alliance of 1879. The narration of these events appears in the book in the form of telegraphic dispatches which are constructed with realistic skill.

The Russians proceed with the invasion by way of Lemberg and Stryj, so as to strike Austrian territory as far away from the German base of attack as possible. The forces of the latter concentrate at Thorn, on the Vistula, whither they proceed from Berlin, making their exit to the inspiring strains of "Die Weichsel Wacht." Emperor William takes command, declaring himself in a speech "the first German emperor who ever unsheathed his sword against the czar of all the Russias." Naturally enough France wakes up and the people are soon wrought to a furiously patriotic pitch. Various manifestations of hostility to resident Germans take place, and President Carnot makes a speech to the populace in which he demands of Germany that her menace to the French ally be withdrawn, also that Alsace and Lorraine be returned to France. It requires no author, diplomat or editor to tell the reader what Germany's reply to this is, and France thereupon declares war. William then chooses the French horn of the dilemma, leaving the eastern command to the king of Saxony. The German line of march is through Belgium, a secret arrangement having already been made, thus turning the France-German line of fortresses. William has thirteen army corps, the French sixteen, and of these latter three are sent to the Italian frontier, making the numbers about even. The first conflict occurs in the east at Alexandrovo, Russian Poland, which the Germans capture. At night the Russians make a desperate charge upon the German lines only to mass themselves against a wire fence which has been put up unseen by the Russians, and here they are mercilessly slaughtered. The attack is repeated and 10,000 men fall upon the field. Russia's losses are awful, but in the face of them all she is finally persuaded into declaring war against England. Italy takes the field against France. The Turks take a hand against Russia, France declares war against England. The Germans win in Belgium but sustain a terrible defeat on French soil, being forced to retreat followed by the French who again inflict a great defeat upon them at Chaumont. England operates successfully in northern and eastern Russia and Bulgaria. Fighting is carried on in Afghanistan, and after a gory but not apparently prolonged struggle the war ends without the map of Europe having been greatly changed, the principal result accomplished being the liberation of Poland. France distrusts her northern ally and decides to withdraw from the struggle; Germany is willing to quit with the conclusion of Alsace-Lorraine being retained, Russia withdraws her forces from Afghanistan, and all is over. The collapse is due to the surprising weakness of Russia in actual warfare.

It is very entertaining and in places quite instructive reading. As to what degree it is prophetic each must judge for himself, but the signs of the times point to an outbreak among the powers before the century expires.

THE ISLANDS WILL COME IN.

President Harrison has forestalled the Cleveland administration again by sending to the Senate a special message on the subject of the annexation of Hawaii. It is said that he not only favors annexation but that he would have it speedily accomplished. It is now quite probable that a measure looking to that end will be introduced at once and acted upon without delay; so that it is more than likely that the islands will soon be the property of the United States. For the past several days the drift of public sentiment has been so strongly in this direction that any other conclusion would have been irrational.

It must not be understood that it will be all fair sailing, that there will be not even so much as a ripple upon the diplomatic and political sea when the transaction is brought to a focus. Nor is the proposition in chief enforced with absolute unanimity even in the United States. A Chicago paper, which beyond doubt voices the sentiments of many more, calls attention to the fact that the Hawaiian may be regarding us from a different point of view from what we do him, and reminds us that the proceeding must not be considered as a Fourth of July celebration. "The Hawaiian will expect things," it says, "Already Queen Liliuokalani and Princess Kaiulani have given it out that they, for instance, expect $25,000 pensions for being removed from the royal palace and the holding of the sceptre. Then Hawaii, small as it is, had several political and economic problems of its own which it will expect to have smoothed out and solved for it. There is a Chinese problem and a problem of several thousand undraped natives and a leper-colony problem. Nor is this all, for there is still the problem of establishing in lieu of the provisional government now in power a Hawaiian permanent legislative, executive and judicial functionaries of sufficient authority to take care of islands several thousand miles from Washington."

These are weighty considerations, sure enough, and they ought to receive full attention before we get so far that it is hard to hold on and where to let go. The authority quoted points out that the Hawaiian has quite another perspective view of the events pertaining to himself. It is a question for Congress to decide whether it were not better simply to take him under a protectorate than to saddle ourselves with half a hundred new political worries no less irksome because they are of trifling moment to us in America.

Notwithstanding such evidently well-meant suggestions, it is quite likely that when the deed is done all hands will concur and the most that can be will be made of the situation.

THE KANSAS TROUBLE.

Kansas is maintaining its reputation for leading at every point on slight provocation. The situation at the state capital might be termed disgraceful if another word did not fit it better—threatening. At this writing the members of the Republican house who have fastened themselves in are still "holding the fort" but in a benighted condition, and as they are allowed nothing to eat or drink they would soon surrender in all probability without being forced out as is now talked of. The governor has ordered the colonel of militia to take possession and oust the Republicans, but being of that political stripe himself the colonel will not obey orders, and other resources are being drawn upon. If an entrance is effected and an attempt to remove the members by force is made, there will doubtless be bloodshed and the whole state may be plunged into a civil conflict which the general government would have to suppress. That is, however, the governor's program and he will accept of nothing short of unconditional surrender.

It is an ugly situation. Politics sometimes causes men to do foolish and very often dangerous things, but to let it imperil the peace of the state, the lives of citizens and the safety of property is permitting it to go to an unfortunate excess. There is no present telling how it will end, and dispatches from Topeka are now looked for with anxiety.

BUY AT HOME.

Salt Lake is far from being lonely in the "hard times" which can be largely attributed to the lack of home industries. Even Colorado's capital has something to complain of in this line, as shown in the following, from an editorial in the Denver World:

The difficulty is that our merchants and dealers buy too much of the Eastern manufacturer and too little of the home manufacturer. They customers, they should remember, belong to this city and in the main receive the employment for what the home manufacturer can give. A city, to a great extent, is a living world in itself. The manufacturer gives employment to Eastern artisans and finds a market for the produce in the merchants. The merchant retails his wares to the artisan who in turn receives employment in their manufacture. Hence the prosperity of the city depends upon the patronage given the manufacturing institutions. Unfortunately the merchant in the past has given too little of his patronage to the home manufacturer. To remunerate this every citizen of the town should demand of the merchant the home product and insist on having no other. There are a number of soap manufacturers, wagon builders and others in the city who employ about one-fourth the men they should, because the merchants do not try to push their products.

THE GRESHAM APPOINTMENT.

As far away as we are from the scenes of political controversy in a national sense, we still take a somewhat lively interest in what is going on. The one topic that is discussed more than any other on the streets and among men in various places is the action of President Cleveland in selecting a life-long Republican for the head of his cabinet. The opinions expressed vary considerably, depending somewhat upon the political predilections of the individuals. A very few condemn it as not being "what they fought for," and Republicans as a rule look it they do not say they "can stand it if the other fellows can."

Expressions elsewhere vary more greatly, perhaps, than here. The best attainable consensus of opinion into the expressions of the press, a number of which have been collected and some of them are herewith appended:

Cleveland's Gresham is a very good Roland to Harrison's Jackson.—*St. Paul Globe.*

"Gresham for the cabinet" is "good politics," although not in the moral sense of the term.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

Mr. Gresham will find himself in a strange game, but if he finds his surroundings unpleasant, here's back to him.—*Minneapolis Times.*

Even if Gresham becomes secretary of state the place where Carlisle can will be the head of the cabinet table.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

As Mr. Cleveland's secretary of state Judge Walter Q. Gresham would undoubtedly have the grim co-opportunity of his very life.—*Boston Globe.*

If Judge Gresham has been selected for secretary of state it may be safely said that the deed was done without the knowledge or consent of Adlai E. Stevenson.—*Buffalo Express.*

Judge Gresham is not standing well among the old guard Democrats, but there are to perhaps equal in the emergency.—*New York Advertiser.*

If Judge Gresham finally abides in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet it will be a relief to many who have been afraid he was more Whitelaw Reid than three-quarters a Democrat.—*Boston Journal.*

Whatever we may think of Gresham's fitness in taking a seat in Cleveland's cabinet, there can be no fear and comfort of Cleveland's judgment in selecting an able and honest Republican.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

Judge Gresham ... much better than the Republicans pray that he is to all intents a Democrat—and a very strong one—he is a Democrat that some of those who pass for Democrats in New England and New York.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Judge Gresham is certainly as good a Democrat as Grover Cleveland. He embodies the fact that the Cleveland party has superseded the old Democratic party, and in the new organization he takes as a high priest.—*New York Advertiser.*

THE PENSIONERS whom the military and naval policy of the different European nations leans to the whole volume of public expense for the fiscal year 1892-93 is shown by the following statement, which comes from an authoritative source:

Great Britain, 73.5; Russia, 28.3; France, 37.9; Italy, 23.6; Germany, 15.8, and Austria-Hungary, 15.9 per cent. The expenditures for the interest and sinking fund on the public debts of the different countries amounted in Italy to 21.8, in Austria-Hungary to 20.5, in France to 20.4, in Great Britain to 27.5, in Russia to 23.7, and in Germany to 12.6 per cent of the whole budget.

It is thus shown that, contrary to general expectation, the Germans outlay on military purposes is the lightest in the list, Great Britain leading in the matter of direct expenditure and Italy regarding interest and public debt. But all are severe enough for a time of peace.

A SCHEME is now on foot to bring 250,000 acres of the great Mojave desert in California under cultivation. It is proposed to build, at Victor Narrows, a dam 171 feet high and 75 to 150 feet long, between the granite walls of the canyon through which the Mojave river passes. This will form a high reservoir to a slight depression just above the site of the proposed dam, from which the water can be carried out to the land. In the carrying out of the project eight miles of the Southern Pacific track would have to be rebuilt, as a portion of the present track would be submerged. It is estimated that the cost of completing the work will be about $1,500,000. The amount already expended in surveys has been over $5000.

THE LATEST combine announced is the enrich trust organized in California under the name of the Union Fish company. It controls twelve of the cod-fishing stations on the Alaskan coast. The reason given for the formation of the trust is that competition has put down the price of codfish to such a figure that the industry could not be profitably continued so as to hold out against unfortunate attempts put up by eastern firms. This season's cost of possible catches will therefore command a higher price in the market. It is probable, however, that the cured hake, haddock, cusk, pollack, etc., which is made to use imperiale in the market as codfish, though laughed and of poorer flavor, will find a ready sale.

"THE MASONIC Case" is the title of a pamphlet of 150 pages by Dr. Helen Dummer. Its object is to put the people in possession of all the facts in order that that unfortunate woman's innocence may be clearly established.

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H. M. Blossom, senior member of H. M. Blossom & Co., 217 N. 3d St., St. Louis, writes: I had been left with a very distressing cough, the result of influenza, which nothing seemed to relieve, until I took *Hodfrey's Horehound Syrup.* One bottle completely cured me. I sent one to the lady sister, who had a severe cough, and she experienced immediate relief. I always recommend this syrup to my friends.

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NOTICE.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Jennings and Lyman Company is hereby called to be held on Saturday the 25th day of March, '93, at 10 a.m., at the company's office, No. 6, Kimball block, Salt Lake City, in Salt Lake county, Utah Territory, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
JOHN T. LYMAN,
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Dated February 7, 1893.

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