DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

THOS. G. ... August 31, 1893

The Deseret Evening News is published daily, Sunday excepted, at Deseret building, 30 and 32 Regent Street, Salt Lake City.

Twice Editor at 10 p.m. Regular Edition at 12 o'clock.

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

The Deseret Weekly (in magazine form) is published every Saturday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily 12 Months	$10.00
Daily 6 Months	5.00
Daily 3 Months	2.50
Daily 1 Month	1.00
Delivery by the Week	25
Semi-Weekly Edition 12 Months	5.00
Semi-Weekly Edition 6 Months	2.50
Semi-Weekly Edition 3 Months	1.50
Semi-Weekly 1 Month	50
Weekly 12 Months	2.00
Weekly 6 Months	1.00

Payments to Subscription always in advance.

The Postmasters will kindly notify J. G. Taylor, Manager, of any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

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

The News is on sale at the principal News Stands and on all passenger trains running the city office a per date.

To the friends of Utah throughout the Union and to those the world over who have left Utah and who now reside in other States and Territories, the News will be found a welcome visitor. Subscribe for the News.

Headquarters for the News in Salt Lake City, Deseret News and Savings Store, 30 Main Street.

All communications should be addressed to DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 505.

THE CLOUDS ARE RIFTED.

It is not so very cloudy in the West after all.

It may not be bright and balmy as a few years ago; but it should be remembered that "spring would be but gloomy weather if we had nothing else but spring."

In the great and wealthy city of New York an army of people greater than any that Xerxes, Alexander, Hannibal, Scipio Africanus, Frederick the Great or Napoleon ever looked upon is engaged in a daily struggle, some few to increase their already enormous possessions, a great number to pass beyond the condition of being merely comfortable and enter the domain of wealth, and perhaps as many as are contained in the whole of Utah Territory are in actual want. Of these a few by comparison but a great number considered alone are hungry and destitute, dependent upon chance and charity for the means of subsistence from day to day. There is no such thing in existence here, except in isolated and unknown cases.

Chicago is nearly as large a city as New York. Just now, in point of population, it is probably quite as large. It also is a wealthy municipality; but in spite of the teeming millions of property and money contained within its borders there is not only poverty but want and even squalor so widespread as to be appalling. Unlike their brethren further east the united multitude do not wait for succor to reach them through the cold and tardy hands of charity, they take up arms and fight. The prospect is that they will continue fighting until a change of circumstances by one means or another shall take place. There was a riot yesterday, one the day before, probably one today, and the authority and power of the city are at a constant tension to maintain even the semblance of law and order. Happily we are free from this too, or anything akin to it, so far.

The times are somewhat out of joint, but less so with us than many others. The line dividing capital from those who primarily bring it into practical being is not made less distinct by reason of appeals to reason and resort to arms, but more so. The chasm separating the classes from the masses is not narrower but wider, and it seems as though the few remaining bridges were being one after another taken away and destroyed. This relates more to other sections than to the West, where the social plane has not yet been so acutely tilted that only those on the upper edge can maintain their positions.

We are in most respects a highly favored people. Our chief misfortune is that we do not realize the extent to which we are blessed, and by reason thereof are not as thankful as we ought to be in many cases. Money is not active, whether plentiful or otherwise; industries are closing up or running on reduced schedules; employment of a general character is hard to obtain; and there is a greater percentage than usual in our midst of those who do not want work and prefer to live by their wits or on the labor of others—falling in these, by crime. Those or some of them now and then commit a robbery or perpetrate some other deliberately criminal act but the number of such scamps can not yet be counted with propriety as to make the condition epidemic or anything resembling such a stage.

This year enough grain was raised in Utah to feed its population for two years to come at least. The staple fruits and vegetables are as numerous and abundant that a large proportion will go to waste. There is plenty of stock of all kinds and hay to feed it with. Most of the people are comfortably housed, and else by are the wherewithal and grapes of the hills abounding in all the food needed for a century. Where then is our danger, and wherefore the trepidation and foreboding which some few seem to be possessed of? It is true that there cannot be much activity or motion, what our place-sites without a medium of exchange to sufficient volume; it is also true that, as we cannot subsist upon gold, silver or paper, if we were to choose between such extreme conditions we would place ourselves exactly where we are. Having, then, what we must have in order to live and measurably enjoy living, we can much better afford to wait for the transfusion of financial blood which is to make the pulsations of the body politic more regular and more vigorous than if we or a great number of us were hungry and cold. The money needed will come along in due season; meantime we are not badly off at all.

THE SUPREME COURT'S RULINGS.

The rulings of the Supreme Court of the Territory in the Clinton escheat cases are partly favorable to us and partly otherwise. The Harris house, the coal lands and Church farm all go to the government, while the Historian's office and Tithing yard are returned, the court holding that this particular property is not subject to the law under which all of it was escheated. The opinion in the last-named case—the chief one in which Judge Zane was reversed—is the most lengthy of all, the one in which the most of argument and citation were expended, the rest being principally references to it.

All the rulings appear in another part of today's News. To them the reader is referred for such other and further information on the subject as he may require. While the action of our supreme legal tribunal is not all that we hoped for, it leaves matters in a much better shape than they were before and we are disposed to be thankful for all the good that comes our way.

ANNEXATION AGAIN.

The New York Sun has not been noted for unswerving devotion to the present national administration, or for speaking in terms of unalloyed admiration for the distinguished gentleman at the head of it. Still the paper now and then throws out a suggestion or so of an apparently well-meant character, if not actually friendly in its tone. In a recent issue the Sun takes up the subject of Hawaiian annexation and declares that the arrangement to that end should now be brought to a consummation with as little delay as possible. It says:

Secretary Gresham has doubtless by this time put the minister's report into the hands of President Cleveland, and communicated to the President such other information as he may have obtained from the minister in conference. The documents and facts in the case can not long be withheld from the Senate, or from the knowledge of the country.

The Sun insists upon it that these documents must be of exceeding importance to the government and of profound interest to the American people, relating to a question that bears upon certain fundamental rights of our country, upon the authority of our government, upon the security of the states lying along our westernmost coast, upon our naval influence in the waters that wash our occidental shores, upon the development of our commerce with the countries of the Pacific, and upon other public interests, the magnitude of which must increase from year to year and from generation to generation. Great and vital and lasting are the American interests that are bound up in the Hawaiian question. Whatever be the decision of our government upon it, that decision will surely be of serious consequence to the United States, and this being the case the President and the rest of mankind are assured that the day for the decision is at least, that annexation is the thing to be done.

Whether or not the President shall lend an attractive ear to this and other appeals of like character is not known and doubtless will not be until he is ready to act. One thing is patent and not to be overturned by controversy—the administration's policy of making haste slowly regarding the Hawaiian and Chinese deportation questions has not injured the country and may have been more beneficial to it than any at us yet realize.

A JEWISH-RUSSIAN WAR.

The Jews have no common government, scarcely no country of their own as a people, and have consequently no army, or navy with which to emphasize their demands for justice at the hands of the nations of the earth. And yet, at present they have succeeded upon a war with Russia, the giant of the old world. It is a war of retaliation for the persecutions they are suffering in that country and although a bloody one will, if successful, be as disastrous as if they had assembled a vast army to invade the territory of their enemy. The attack is directed against Russia's finances with the option of ultimate ruin, and it is led by the Hun-Jewish committee with headquarters in London. A parallel is found by that committee entitled *Dodel Russia*. A recent number contains the concluding part of an article headed, "Lord Rosebery's Money." It is submitted to the consideration of capitalists and gives a number of alleged facts concerning the true condition of the czar's finances, all of which, if facts, prove conclusively that no more foolish investment of capital can be made than by loaning it to the Russian government.

The majority be represented as entirely insolvent, and its credit as kept up by the most astonishing tricks. A considerable is the main resource, but under the present government the farmers cannot make it pay. The following picture is vividly drawn:

The currency of the country, upon which the finances of the empire are based, cannot be more vividly characterized than by the statement of Count Rostomzoff that they are constrained to obtain the money needed necessary to their base existence at a rate of interest which to those people will appear incredible—100 per cent a year, or 100 per cent a month. What can be hoped of the finances of an agricultural nation whose peasantry are in this condition, forsooth? Two, five, a few of profitable industry, working assiduously like ants, enduring privations which would cow an Indian scouts, to shoulder, and in the end accomplish no more than the Danaides of old, ineffectually pouring water through their sieves. Going for it to take out their miserable livelihood by agricultural labor, these peasants and farmers "are ready to accept any conditions," says the Hungarian minister, "and men content to sleep out in the open air, on the bare ground, not only in spring and summer, but likewise in autumn—from May till October." What, asks one of the learned specialists, would anyone think of such a state of things, living almost half a year without a roof? Why, except the Russian peasant? As for the Russ they live in doing the remainder of the year, they positively beggar description.

The conclusion justly drawn is that such conditions cannot remain. They must end in either violence or bankruptcy, and the foreign investors will be the losers.

It is further argued that every dollar lent to Russia is an addition to the taxes paid by the money lender himself. Russia borrows money for the purpose of increasing her army and navy. But every addition to her military strength is made a protest by the other powers to increase theirs, which means increased taxes.

That the money is wanted to obtain means to break the European peace is strongly urged. "If Russia can find the money," says the Moskovsky Listok, "and find it she will when ever it is needed, what will the present increase of the German army signify in comparison with Russia's forces?" And so if the time has now come when it is needed and has to be found, the announcement is made that a Russian Mediterranean squadron is to be formed and several new ships built at the same time new regiments are being organized.

These and similar arguments the Hun-Jewish committee employs to prove the necessity for capitalists to withhold their money. It is more than likely that they will have some effect and that the Russian autocrat will find that persecution for religious belief is poor policy.

AS TO FEMALE APPAREL.

Every now and then the daughters of Eve receive from the sons of Adam a "dressing down" for the manner in which the former are addicted to "dressing up." Sometimes these strictures are merited and then, if couched in proper language and flavored by a good temper, they ought to be given heed to. The object should be in every one to point out that which is objectionable from either a sanitary standpoint or as a mere matter of appearance and to encourage those features of attire which commend themselves to good judgment and good taste. In this line of thought is an excellently written article in a recent number of the San Francisco Chronicle which, among other things, asks why intelligent women continue to loiter and hamper themselves by wearing long skirts at times and in places where short ones would be so much more sensible, convenient and becoming? No one, it declares, who knows anything of women's dress can defend long skirts for outdoor wear on any plea except that of custom and fashion, and we know very well that if the custom were to change the new dress would soon become quite as fashionable as the present one.

There are some hygienic arguments in favor of short skirts which are too well known to permit of repetition. There is a substantial agreement among all who have studied the subject of female apparel, from whatever point of view, in favor of the shortening of the skirts and the discarding of most of the heavy underwear which most necessarily tax the strength of those who are compelled to carry it about. It is urged that the reform continues in this direction till superfluous extra give way to more convenient, comfortable and healthful other attire.

There is nothing that is bad but much that is good in such suggestions. It is genuinely gratifying to us to know that citizens of useless and unsparing attire has less application to the women of Salt Lake particularly and Utah generally than those of almost any other section of the country. They are not gaudy dressers nor are they in the by overdressed, which is just as it should be.

A KANSAS town has a woman justice of the peace and she has begun a novel solution for the tramp problem. The first tramp who was brought before her for judgment was sentenced to the alternative of a day for ten days, and rather than go the stone pile, with the chore that he should do so, he was married and married it he should. The prisoner said to have survived the ordeal, but now the first question is being asked in appealing a Kansas town is whether the court judge is a man or a woman.

THE SALTER WHISKEY is rapidly gaining a reputation for phenomenal cheerfulness which is not altogether against the data, as a travel was recently entered in Nebraska with somebody. He found two and thirteen down, kingpins gone wagging, eight tipped off, windows smashed, rubbish piled in corners, and several bits of plaster were gone. "What's the matter here?" he asked of a native. "O, nothing much," drawled the other, "We had a little argy here last evening."

THE LARGEST attendance at the World's Fair was on Illinois day, when the number of visitors exceeded 175,000. Chicago day is October 7, when a still larger turnout is expected. The most interesting occasion of all will be Utah day, September 8th, a week from Saturday. We may not be able to equal the Chicago people in numbers, but in making things pleasant all around and general good behavior they might gather a few pointers from us.

IT IS quietly hinted that the next world's exposition will be held at Antwerp, Belgium, beginning in May next year. But if the Columbian show should hold over, the other would be apt to play to empty benches.

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12:00 m.	1:40 p.m.	12:45 p.m.	2:25 p.m.
2:00 p.m.	3:40 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	4:40 p.m.
4:00 p.m.	5:40 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	6:40 p.m.
6:00 p.m.	7:40 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	8:40 p.m.
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