DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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KILLING INSTINCT.

Utah has some people from whom does the wolf of hunger is kept by the bones of kind charity; she also has others who, at length they are sin compelled to depend on the generosity of more fortunate people for the actual necessaries of life, yet are in a situation to require slight aid to procure any of its comforts; and there are still others who have to do some skillmanoeuvring in order to make ends meet by ordinary ties in these times of financial stringency. But in no respect have the people been so substantial as in this matter as they are in other parts of the world. We read of the poverty of Europe, and of hardship and privation in our own land; and even in that part of the country denominated the great West there is a vast amount of suffering on the part of the people who are face to face with starvation. In Minnesota, the Dakotas and other states, thousands of the unemployed poor are calling for food to save them from perishing; in stricken Nebraska the condition is equally bad with those whose sustenance was swept away by floods, parts of Kansas present almost an gloomy a situation; and even in our immediate eastern neighbor, Colorado, are heard the piercing cries of want.

The condition in these various localities is almost desperate before appeals for aid become effective. In Colorado, for instance, it is officially announced that farmers in the affected districts "have not money enough to bury a member of their families except one dollar." This may be stating it in rather extreme language, yet it illustrates the depths of poverty to which many people are driven; they are destitute in their towns and on their farms and ranches; the cities offer no work; the mines are deserted. This is the description given of affairs in thirteen of the counties of Colorado—Hedgwick, Logan, Yuma, Washington, Phillips, Kit Carson, Arapahoe, Cheyenne, Huerfano, Kiowa, Baca, Conejos and Costilla. It is into condition which has impelled the house of representatives of Colorado, this week, to appropriate nearly $30,000 to a relief fund, notwithstanding the fact that the state attorney general says the appropriation is unconstitutional. The ground taken by the legislators is that unless relief is given many people must perish, and the demands of emergency are higher than the state constitution.

By the state measures it is thought the distress can be alleviated until such time as business ease and anticipated developments in 1895 will inaugurate a more prosperous era generally. Whether or not the latter will come remains to be seen. At any rate the legislators in various states are shaping legislation in view of such anticipation, rather than in any permanent system of preventing in future a repetition of last year's calamities among the farming and laboring population.

Fortunate it is for Utah that she is not inspired to cope with any such pain in abolishing, nor is there any present likelihood of her being brought into such narrow straits. There is, however, ample opportunity for relieving sheer murdered distress which should attract the attention of philanthropic and practical men to the necessity. There are hundreds of men who can secure but a few days' work a month, and then are barely able to gain a livelihood for themselves and their families. These men are willing to put in their time regularly and faithfully if there is given the opportunity. They want to be able to remain with, to look in on for themselves or upon ties that would make their affectionate, having neither the necessary capital nor experience. It seemingly has a plan that will relieve that denial and employmentless by opening to them in another road, however humble, and is a great case to assist it on.

It has been suggested that there is a vast amount of cereal food on which some of these men would make a fair to success if they would only get out on it. But to do this they require some directing. They have families to whom their meager earnings afford a small pittance; but they have no means of buying, renting, or even working land if it could be obtained free, and they have no experience in that business, though they are willing and strong enough to engage in it. They are ready to take the advice to go out in the country, provided they can be shown how to do it. Time and make a start, or they are willing to engage in any remunerative employment if they can learn where to obtain it. It would be genuine charity to give to these men information that would be of practical benefit to them. Here is a chance for some suggestions as to their relief, a plan for the relief of existing distress which, while it does not require the contributions of cash, gives a field for the exercise of an actual philanthropy.

RUSSIA STILL IN DISGRACE.

When the young czar ascended the throne of Russia, it was generally supposed that an era of reform might be looked for in the interest of liberty to the oppressed masses of the people. His disposition, as far as known, justified this hope, and his first utterances—the granting of amnesty to political prisoners and his declaration in favor of religious toleration—confirmed the belief that a better day was dawning on the Russian empire. Lately, however, it seems to have changed completely. In a speech delivered to a deputation that was greatly in evidence at the palace he stated that an "absurd idea" had prevailed that he would be indulgent to whom is interpreted to mean that the Russian people can not expect anything tending to the amelioration of a few constitutions. The speech was received by members of the nobility, some of whom, to the society of their joy, went off to join in a Te Deum.

It was Russia's misfortune that the empire, after the death of Alexander, fell into so young hands. Nicholas, since the beginning of his reign, has been surrounded closely by his imperial relatives and members of the aristocracy, all adherents of the old conservatism, and his atmosphere seems to have stifled his better feelings. His sentiments and views have been remoulded in accordance with those of his surroundings. An emperor figured him matched before assuming the responsibilities of a ruler would have been able to withstand the influences of these surroundings. He would have broken with the antagonists of reform and sought support among the numerous friends, as other monarchs have done, who with the aid of the people have crushed the iron heels forged by aristocratic nobility. But Nicholas has taken another course, and his people are still left to look upon liberation from political bondage as an event of the future.

That attitude this area prescription will Know is not natural. But, after all, Russia has a mission to fulfill in the world, and probably its material change to her interior all do not be expected until that is done and the world citizen upon a new epoch of its history.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

The Pacific cable agitation is likely to get before Congress in several forms before there are any definite steps taken toward building. The other day an item was inserted in the original on bill, to provide funds for an inquiry as to the most suitable route. It is likely also that some steps will be taken to secure the approval of the United States to the scheme for cable communication between Australia and British Columbia, via Honolulu, for in the present issue of most of the Hawaiian republic it is the only route that such a cable would be permitted any privileges on the islands to antagonize to the wishes of this government.

There is a plan, however, if American promoters, which may be passed upon Congress even before the Morse adjournment. The treaty in reciprocity have been ratified upon this week. Ten of Eleven are Pacific coast ports, and the other six are near the line. The object of the proposed negotiation is to lay a submarine cable connecting San Francisco with Honolulu, Tahiti, the Samoan Islands, Australia and Asia. It is not thought in some quarters that such a cable at New Caledonia, which stretches to Australia, and one across a complete line by way of Honolulu. The last which is to be open now and as a matter, has simply reported that the failures of the cable lines shall be protected by the laws of the United States. After incorporating the company will send agents to interested countries to make connections and negotiate, and then will come to this government for the latter. The bill will place behind them the sanction of the United States government, which is to have effect of the cable. Another treaty is necessary to carry proposed the scheme. The arrangements to be made called in, if the bill passes, are Hawaii, Japan, Hong and France and last of all England. This latter before is practically due to the fact of the projected British cable, and consequently an connection for the subsequent would be made of from England with the French scheme was a compliment to with the other was not some way.

The Hawaiian government should be informed by appointed the cable close in that time. The Japanese have not the consented to recommend it to the government. Russia and France have been approached by Minister Carter, and from the fact that the French already have a cable from Australia to New Caledonia on the direct line to Honolulu, and that the French minister at Honolulu is in possession of information from the Hawaiian government that such company was anxious to proceed with its cable to Honolulu, and the which interest takes in this cable impossible by the Hawaiian government in 1893, Mr. Thurston has expressed himself as confident of the expedition of these cables.

The interest of the United States in this a project is of sufficient moment for the government to take all reasonable steps to control any cable connecting with Hawaii. American have large financial interests—amounting in property to about $25,000,000—in the islands, besides an annual commerce amounting to about half that sum. Beyond this there are governmental considerations which cannot be overlooked. All these arguments will be brought to bear on the Hawaiian weight, and whatever may be the final determination, it is inevitable to anticipate that there will be a Pacific cable connection within a few years, and that Uncle Sam will have supervision of its manipulation.

SHOULD NOT BE KILLED.

It is a report from Honolulu that the court martial has condemned to death some of the leaders of the late revolution government, the government of the Hawaiian republic should commute the sentences. Now that the new form of government has been actually established and the royalist party has all pretense for further existence, those in power can afford to be magnanimous. The shedding of the blood of the supporters of the exiqueen is not necessary to the welfare of Hawaiian people.

One charge against the deposed queen was that had she, by the act of the United States government, been reestablished on the throne, she would have summary vengeance on the leaders of the republicans. It was pointed out how unfeasible such a "vengeance" was to pale the people of the islands. And yet the new government, and it plainly demonstrated, will, would have been deaf and so "forbidden." There have no power in Hawaii ought to deal with their political prisoners as they thoroughly would like to have been dealt with, and the case have been turned, and they found themselves on trial before a court of the queen.

In the government of nations as in the conduct of individuals, the only safe course to pursue is one of justice tempered with mercy. Acted exactly bring retaliation to some form or another. The best policy, therefore, for the Hawaiian rulers now is to make the punishment of the leaders of the revolution so mild as to comport with the laws of the country and so great a mercy to those who were misled in the affair. Only on this ruler rules power or the world their superiority over their predecessors and establish their moral right to the position they now hold.

The *Herald* makes two important editorial announcements this morning, though proof of the truth of either is not required. One is that it doesn't present its bills for "services rendered the thoughtful man of the Mormon Church" to the state in outside dollars; it has now learned to grumble immediately enough to know that the proper form of the vash Jonah will serve with a slightly modified version. As to the first, the probable argument is that it cannot passing never any services worth paying for, so to the second, it must be only admits that it doesn't like to talk about the subject. Most people wonder!

The *Herald* digest quotes an editorial of the Notes on the claims of Hawaiian and makes the following remarks:

> Discussion of the principles and effect of Mormonism has unfortunately dropped out of the press and politics, and it is to be hoped that only by making our papers contributed to the intelligence of the Lutherans, Methodists and Presbyterians of the world, can it be revived in the world. The Evening News, a leading journal of the Mormon Church, makes an editorial comment of its own upon the which it affects to be a "Mormon" and "Mormonism." Mormonism is "what monopoly especially needs." So that it affects a mode of discussion which is the most in which the world, politically, socially, and religious, has agree to be discussed.

With a geometry equaled only by the green-goods man who displays a barrel of counterfeit towards the unthinkers. Make me! The weather clerk is parroting out evidence and literature, with a bond of civics as though it thought the society would never be exhausted.

Have your watch repaired at Hinckley's, 50 McCornick Block.

Get your abstracts of title at the County Recorder's Office. They are made directly from the official records. W. Scott Critchlow, Recorder.

You will save money by calling on the old Reliable Pain Drug Co.

Ashton's Lilac perfume. Ask for it. Ashton's Lilac perfume. Ask for it. Ashton's Lilac perfume. Ask for it.