DESERET EVENING NEWS.

[illegible]

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Friday, September 11, 1891.

FREIGHT RATES REFORM.

We have not heard much during the past few days of the project to regulate freight rates, so that Salt Lake business men might obtain those concessions from the railroads which are necessary to make business profitable. Discrimination in rates is notoriously in favor of long hauls, while the interstate commerce law was framed to give the short hauls an equal chance with the long. In spite of acts of Congress the railroads do very much as they please. This is not to be wondered at, but the inland towns suffer greatly from the system, and there is a continual cry for redress.

It was proposed by the President and leading men of the Chamber of Commerce to establish a transportation bureau and place it in charge of a competent and experienced person, who would work diligently with the railroad companies and if necessary with the inter-state commerce commission, to obtain those arrangements which would be satisfactory to every reasonable firm in the city. The movement was not understood at the time, but it was expected that it would be revived on a suitable occasion. Is it not about time that the matter should be brought up again?

We notice that the Ogden *Standard* favors an extension of the plan, so as to embrace the business interests of all the important towns in the Territory. And it puts the railroad situation very clearly, as follows:

"First, that the schedules are designed to cover all the expenses of transportation and leave a surplus for profit; second, that among the legitimate expenses are the interest on bonded and floating debt, taxes, the salaries of necessary officials and workmen, and the cost of wear and tear upon rolling stock; that excessive competition at important seaboard cities and at great inland centres results in such a reduction of charges that there is little if any profit upon the business done at those points, particularly since there the greatest expenses are incurred in the payment of large salaries to numerous officials, and the keeping up of expensive and elaborate general offices; fourth, that railroads are not in the business for their health or pleasure, but for what money there is in it; fifth, that if the larger cities and seaports do not supply them with the necessary amount of money, they will get it from other places; sixth, that the inland towns and Territories are heavily burdened to make up this deficiency; seventh, that the purpose and intent of the railroad legislation of the nation is to regulate charges pro rata, so that the tax shall be distributed as equitably as may be upon all the patrons; and eighth, that the law is egregiously impotent in accomplishing this worthy purpose."

The *Standard's* proposition for the business men of Salt Lake and Provo, Ogden and Logan, with any other towns that might join in, to unite in the plan for redress of grievances, seems feasible and commendable. The expense would be shared by all while each would receive the benefits. The cost would be small in comparison with the amounts which would be saved annually to both shippers and receivers.

Is this important matter to be dropped, or will the business men of all the large towns in the Territory combine to effect the freight reforms that are imperative?

A SENSATIONAL CABLEGRAM.

"A cable tells us that public opinion in Great Britain is incensed over the Mormon crusade being made in many of the country districts, that 200 Mormon missionaries are working over there in Great Britain and Scandinavia. They call it a 'traffic in women.'

"Will the DESERET NEWS charge that to the *Tribune*? If the people become indignant enough to hang a few of those missionaries, will the NEWS say that it is the legitimate result of *Tribune* teachings, and get some good Elder to swear that a copy of the *Tribune* was read in church the day before the hanging?"

THE foregoing are the opening paragraphs of the leading editorial in this morning's Salt Lake *Tribune*. It is an endeavor to make a big mountain out of a small mole hill. The cablegram referred to stated that two "Mormon" missionaries had made some stir in proselyting at a small village in Lancashire. This is probably a fact. We do not know of a time during the past half century when "Mormon" Elders have not been engaged in that occupation. All the rest of the cablegram is mere conjecture, and it was so exaggerated yet unimportant that we gave no space to it.

The *Tribune*, however, printed it with flaming headlines, calling it "Righteous Indignation" and capitalizing the "Traffic in Women" with its accustomed desire to aid in the misrepresentation of everything "Mormon." It now says: "They call it traffic in women." And who are "they?" Nobody but the venomous dispatcher who has fabricated a "sensation" out of the fact that two "Mormon" missionaries are "operating" in an English country village.

The *Tribune* fanatic knows as well as any other person residing here, that the companies of immigrants arriving in this city do not contain any disproportionate number of women; that they come in families like other immigrants and that all the talk about "traffic in women" is entirely without reason. And yet, to keep up its own insane spite and help in the diffusion of misrepresentation about the "Mormons," it endorses what it knows to be falsehood, and in its own serpentine fashion tries to convey the idea that it is true. Here is a characteristic sentence from the same article, exhibiting the vicious yet muddled condition of mind in which the writer usually touches on the "Mormon" question.

"After all the proofs that have been made of the death of polygamy and its public burial, after so many Gentiles have signed the death certificate and pledged their word and honor that the corpse is never to be resurrected, that it is a sure enough dead concern, it seems singular that these missionaries are proselyting, to draw as many women this way as possible, and the only explanation that can be given is that while mostly [illegible] have been carried from Japan to Queenstown in two and twenty days, they have been irregular with these missionaries across the sea, and they have not learned the fact yet that polygamy is entirely abolished in this region; that the most violent Mormon Elder would see every other woman in Jupiter except his legal wife, rather than go into polygamy after the advice that he has received."

When he gets wound up on the subject that always upsets his shaky balance, there is no telling what nonsense he will reel off or when he will come to a period. But to his queries, "Will the DESERET NEWS charge that to the *Tribune*?" It will charge to the *Tribune* the continued effort to make it appear that there is ground for the falsehood told in that cablegram. It will charge that the *Tribune* has done this without cessation until the past few days—during which it has given its readers a rest—and without reason for such utterances.

As to "the people becoming indignant enough to hang a few of these missionaries," while we have no doubt that this would delight the fanatic who makes the suggestion, we do not believe the English people will do anything of the kind. That is not their way.

The cablegram speaks of a thorough investigation of this "proselytism." That is just what we desire. The British Government has investigated the subject of "Mormon" emigration more than once, and found that these monstrous stories about "traffic in women" were utterly without foundation. A commission from the United States is looking into the matter in England now, and as the facts and figures are accessible there is no doubt that the report of the Commission will disprove the falsehoods that have been told and establish what we have repeatedly shown on the subject.

The *Tribune* appears to be still smarting over the shaking up it received on the Tennessee massacre and the proofs that its falsehoods contributed to the terrible crime. That is the meaning of its allusions in the second paragraph we have quoted above. And the answer to its query is, if there is any evidence that the *Tribune* has been the means of exciting ignorant people by its falsehoods so as to urge them to bloodshed, as in the case of the "Red Hot Address" and its comments upon it, we shall certainly publish them. But we will not cite some rumor told by "a respectable old woman," or received third hand from a "reliable" but anonymous "person." Our evidence, as heretofore, will be in the nature of proof, with names and dates and facts that can be looked into and sifted and weighed.

As to the preaching of polygamy in England, it has been entirely discontinued for many years. When the subject was discussed by our Elders, it was by way of explanation in answer to questions and objections raised by anti-"Mormons". There never was any "Mormon" "traffic in women" nor special efforts to induce women more than men to join the Church. The stories that have been told to the contrary have been sheer inventions. But the *Tribune*, as in the present instance, though well acquainted with their untruth, has done its best to make them appear correct, and has been as fanatical as false in its treatment of everything that related to "Mormonism" and the Mormons.

THE UNEXTENDED GOVERNMENT BONDS.

THE great financial event of last week was the maturing of $50,000,000 of United States 4½ per cent. bonds; and the failure of the Secretary of the Treasury to refund the whole amount at 2 per cent. per annum. The total amount refunded was $25,364,000. At first the Secretary fixed on September 2nd as the date for the expiration of the privilege of extending the bonds, but later he announced that the time would be continued indefinitely.

It is thought by many of the newspapers hostile to the Administration that there is no money in the treasury to pay the unextended bonds, without entrenching on funds not legally available for such a purpose. The Secretary of the Treasury, however, says he is prepared to pay the whole of the unextended bonds, and has so far paid $5,600,000. It is thought the treasury will have to pay the whole $25,440,000 before the close of the month.

It is admitted on all sides that there is no money at present in the Treasury specially intended to meet the payment of these bonds. But there is plenty of money which can be used for the purpose, without injury to any department.

It is also admitted that the secretary felt somewhat disappointed at the failure to refund. It was thought that the national banks would buy the bonds so as to increase their circulation. Several of the leading New York banks combined about two weeks ago to form a pool and take at least $5,000,000 of the bonds at 2 per cent. They would obtain only about $2,000,000 subscriptions, so the plan was abandoned. It is true there were a number of prominent banks which openly opposed the extended refunding scheme, but not from any political motives.

The belief prevails that the redemption of the bonds would ease the money markets, and make business better. The $5,000,000 paid last week for unextended bonds helped trade considerably. It increased the supply of money available for loans in New York. It was the means of reducing the rate on call-loans from 5 to 3 per cent. Then if such a perceptible benefit was wrought by $5,000,000, how much more would have been wrought by the payment of the whole $25,440,000?

SOME COMPARATIVE POLITICS.

THE New York *World* has made its first report since the Park Place disaster on the condition of the old buildings of that city. Six hundred structures have been discovered through the *World's* agency which are little better than death traps. If constructed for the express purpose of consigning human beings to their doom they could not have been much better contrived.

But the most astonishing part of the report is the statement that every one of these places has been visited—in some cases a long time ago—by building inspectors, and formally condemned as unsafe. Notices to that effect were posted on the doors, but instead of being heeded by the proprietors, they were either torn down the moment the officer was out of sight or else something pasted over them, which amounted to the same thing.

In the meantime complaints have been repeatedly made by the tenants to the city officers, who in their turn disposed of the complaints much in the fashion that the proprietors disposed of the inspector's notices.

Since the corruption of New York's government first began to attract attention through the prosecution of Tweed, there has not appeared in the official doings of that city anything more monstrous than this inspection affair. Nobody in particular seems to be responsible, and that is the worst feature of it. Red tape and a general habit of irresponsibility in official circles appears to be entirely accountable for this show of indifference to the welfare of the working people.

The important offices of the city seem to be occupied by a crowd of loafers who have sought them solely for what they would yield in straight money and in money-getting opportunities, and who have been selected solely for the service they would yield to the ward and state political "bosses." Their only idea of public duty seems to be to go through the forms of their red tape discipline, collect their salary, and the auxiliary proceeds of office, pay all political assessments without a murmur, vote the straight "boss" ticket at the elections and cover up as much as possible of the real public duty which they fail to perform.

This is the reason why taxes in New York City are so much heavier in proportion to population than those of any other city in the world. This is why with all her vast wealth and the lavish expense of her government, she is still relatively one of the poorest governed cities in the world. More than this, without a political awakening among her honest men, she never can be any different, though the rates of taxation were doubled and quadrupled. With every department of the public service overrun with political parasites, what can avail from an increase of taxation? It simply supplies the resources for robbery and invites more pap-suckers into the public service.

This deplorable condition of things in New York would not be so interesting a topic except for the fact that an effort is being made to introduce this same style of politics into Salt Lake City. The people have already witnessed here enough of the disgusting attendants of such methods to identify them perfectly. If with a full knowledge of the situation the voters do not at the first opportunity set their feet on the monster that has foisted itself upon them we are not sure that they will be deserving of much sympathy for what may result.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN NEW YORK.

AT [illegible], on the 9th inst., the Republican New York State Convention was called to order at Rochester. One of the significant features of that assemblage was the enthusiasm with which the name of James G. Blaine was received. A canvass of the delegates made by New York *World* reporters revealed the fact that over 500 were emphatic in their advocacy of Blaine for Presidential nominee in 1892. There were 107 non-committals, but of these 53 privately favored Blaine.

The temporary chairman, Mr. Goodrich, in his speech after taking the chair, endorsed the McKinley bill, and coincided with the administration in its attitude on silver coinage. The remainder of his speech was a sharp criticism of the Democratic party, and of Governor Hill.

It was thought that a bitter struggle would take place over the nomination for the head of the ticket, owing to the fact that President White of Cornell University was a candidate for Governor. But when a letter was read from that gentleman withdrawing his name, the subsidiary harmony prevailed. J. [illegible] was then nominated for G[illegible] by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Fassett is a most popular politician in New York State. Though still a young man he has already occupied important offices. He is now collector of the port of New York, an office he was appointed to [illegible] weeks ago. When this appointment was made, it was said that the [illegible] party meant to be aggressive [illegible].

The platform adopted a stalwart endorsement of the administration, and an approval of the silver [illegible]. It favors the construction of the Nicaragua canal by American enterprise and capital. It endorses Australian ballot law, as a wise achievement in electoral reform, denounces the outrages and cruelties practiced on Jews by the Czar's government. And it approves the legislation of the Fifty-first Congress. Though which prevailed in this convention augurs well for the future of the Republican party in New [illegible]. There was not a jar in the proceedings. The candidates, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Treasurer and Attorney-General were nominated by acclamation. And a more indicative of party-goods [illegible] the fact that all the candidates [illegible] as being party favorites, [illegible] generally.

The withdrawal of [illegible] White's name voluntarily is significant. That gentleman is a well learned man, a good citizen, [illegible] political economist, but is no kind of material that can be [illegible] by New York political bosses [illegible]. Considering the fact the Democrats are not [illegible] in New York, the fight promises to be interesting.

WEEKLY TRADE [illegible].

DUN & Co., in their trade report for the week ending Sept. 5, 1891, state that business is [illegible] in all sections. Slight injury from frost is reported from Northwest. The wheat crop is not [illegible], and realizing all that was [illegible]. The corn crop is very large, the extent of injury from frost, it is reported light, cannot be accurately estimated at present. Cotton has [illegible] damaged in some States to the [illegible] of 10 per cent., but owing to the [illegible] of the crop, there will be still [illegible] supplies left.

The removal of the [illegible] prohibition of American pork [illegible] promises a largely increased [illegible] for important products, and [illegible] addition to [illegible] exports for next year. Exports from New York in five weeks exceed last year's nearly 33 per cent., and while [illegible] also increased largely, the balance of trade turns decidedly in favor of the United States. The announcement by the Secretary of the Treasury that he is able to pay $25,000,000 [illegible] for the matured unextended 4½ per cent. bonds gives assurance of liberal supplies of money.

Boston shows improvement in trade, with large sales of wool. [illegible] Philadelphia there is steady buying of wool by manufacturers, especially worsteds. At Chicago wheat receipts are four times last year's, rye nineteen, corn and dressed beef double, it sales show increase, while a decrease noted in flour, barley, cured meats [illegible].

Operations in speculative markets have been more active, and wheat has declined 1¼ cents on sales of fifty-eight million bushels, on account of enormous receipts at the West, which have been at the rate of 1,500,000 bushels daily for the week mentioned.

Business failures for the [illegible] days ending September 5th, [illegible], were in the United States 197, and in Canada 20. For the corresponding week last year the United States had [illegible] failures and Canada [illegible].

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Ex-Senator Tabor has sold his Pearl [illegible] mines at Caribou, Col., to Leonard Gow of Glasgow for $[illegible].

What is called the Subtreasury bill was introduced in the Senate by Vance of North Carolina, and in the House by Pickler, of South Dakota.

The steamship "Umbria" sailed from Liverpool on the 5th inst. Among the passengers were the Hon. Cecil Baring, Mr. and Mrs. S. Van Duserand Mr. Herman Liebing.

Fifty Boston landlords formed an association yesterday. The secretaries will keep a list of objectionable tenants and furnish their names to the members of the association at stated intervals.

A traveler in Greece complains that there is only one railroad in the land of former glory—a miserable narrow-gauge line over which the trains crawl with exasperating slowness.

Smokeless powder and war alone will make the modern battlefield a literal chessboard on which everything is seen except the small-bore bullet which removes the pawn.

A corps of *World* reporters interviewed the delegates of the Republican State convention at Rochester, on the 10th inst., as to their choice for presidential nominee in 1892. The result was, for James G. Blaine 609, for Benjamin Harrison 13, for Charles Foster 2, for Major McKinley 1, for Russell Alger 1, absent 9, non-committal 107, of the non-committal 53 favored Blaine, but did not wish to be quoted.

The Caldwell (Idaho) *Tribune* says that a splendid mirage can be seen about sun up on clear mornings, by looking up the railroad track. The town of Nampa is plainly visible, every house and hitching post being perfectly distinct. Everything seems so natural that it is almost impossible to realize it as an illusion.

Judge Prater, of Ohio, who has been making an extended tour of Alaska, says that he thinks the natives of that land are of Chinese or Japanese rather than of Indian descent. They have many of the pronounced mental characteristics of the Mongolian race, while they bear absolutely no resemblance to the typical western Indian.

Slaughter Sale at P. E. Co-op for two weeks.

The United States government is in communication with the Imperial government with the object of getting Canada to adopt more restrictive laws against the Chinese, which will assist the United States in enforcing its Chinese law. Canada has also received requests from the province of British Columbia to make the Chinese law still more rigid.

UNIVERSITY OF DESERET.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

The first term of the academic year 1891-92 of the University of Deseret will begin at 9 a. m. Monday, September 14th, 1891.

All the courses have been changed and some of them have been extended.

A Mining Department, Military Science and Tactics, and Post-Graduate courses have been added.

Students of both sexes, over fourteen years of age, are admitted without charges for tuition to any course they are prepared to pursue. There is an annual admission fee of five dollars for residents of the Territory, and twenty-five dollars for non-residents.

Students may receive from the President permits for reduced fare over the railways in Utah.

For further information apply to
JOHN R. PARK, M.D., President.

Dentistry.

DR. J. THOMAS, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 16 Main Street. All work guaranteed. Anaesthetics administered. Friends and patrons invited.

White Blankets [illegible] pair at P. E. Co-op.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The P. E. Co-op. give a complete household treasure, containing 150 Needles, with every pair of Shoes sold during their two weeks sale. Prices are extremely low.

DR PRICE'S
DELICIOUS
Flavoring
Extracts
NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla	Of perfect purity.
Lemon	Of great strength.
Orange	Economy in their use
Almond	
Rose etc.	Flavor as delicately

and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD DRIVING TEAM, COAL BLACK, [illegible]

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

HEALTHY YOUNG STRAWBERRY plants for sale, cheap. Apply to D., DESERET NEWS Office.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of Hannah Cowan [illegible], deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT [illegible] [illegible]

Dated September 11, 1891.
[illegible] ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By [illegible], Deputy Clerk.

SALT LAKE THEATRE
[illegible], Manager.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY!
MONDAY & TUESDAY
SEPTEMBER 14th and 15th.

The Foremost Light Comedian on the American stage,

MR. CHAS. DICKSON,

And a perfect company of Comedy Players, directed by [illegible]

[illegible]

INGOG!

[illegible]

A SHRIEKING SUCCESS!

[illegible]

[illegible]

We Want to Say
—TO—
OUR LADY FRIENDS

That we are now exhibiting an Immense Assortment of

NOVELTY DRESS PATTERNS

Cut from the Piece, and No Two Alike. In All the Latest, Most Attractive and Dressy Styles. We simply say, come and look at them; they are tempting and nearly irresistible, and the prices range from ONLY

$4.00 TO $8.00

And upwards

PER SUIT.

We have beautiful and appropriate Trimmings if you conclude to buy.

Our Stock of

CAMEL-HAIR PLAIDS
FLANNEL PLAIDS
—AND—
BROKEN PLAIDS

Cannot be Excelled for Richness, Color and Novelty, together with Fabrics of All Other Varieties they constitute such a

SIXTY-FIVE CENTS PER YARD

Line as is rarely met with in this Western country.

The Fullest and Most Varied Stock of

BLACK GOODS,

Novelty and Plain, is also ready for your inspection.

We have the deservedly popular

HENRIETTA CLOTHS

In unusual supply and in all the new tints.

For those who wear TAILOR-MADE SUITS, we have imported a Choice Selection of

ENGLISH BROADCLOTHS,

In Shades, Patterns and Plain. They are very fine and the Price is moderate.

We announce a Reduction of TWENTY PER CENT on

LADIES' BLOUSE WAISTS,

In Cotton, Sateen and Silk; they are selling readily, so be in time.

If you have not Time Today
To spend in the store, by all means look at the
GRAND SHOW WINDOW.
Variety, Beauty, Taste and Novelty attest the genius of
Manufacturing Advancement.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

GOLDSMITH & CO
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTHIERS AND OUTFITTERS.

CATCH ON TO THIS!!!

Now Hang the Banner on the Outward Walls!
The cry is still they come!

And watch folks stand from under! Here is the Sacrifice of the Season! Only a Colossal Establishment could dare to make it!

Beautiful Sack and Cutaway Suits in both Foreign and Domestic Fabrics, tailor made, all sewn with silk and both workmanship and fit guaranteed, will be sold during this week for the RUIN PRICE

$9.50

Truthfully cut down from $15.00 and $17.00. They must be sold in order to make room for our Fall and Winter Goods now fast arriving. We have also about 350 Children's and Boy's School Suits, ages from four to fourteen, to be cleared out at $4.90, all wool, worth $7.50. Don't Fail to Secure Them.

Remember this is the last week of our sale!!

—IN OUR—

Hat Department

You will find the largest assortment in Salt Lake City, and in all the leading and very latest FALL STYLES, in very becoming shapes, all the new shades for the coming season.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THEM.

Goldsmith & Co.

61, 63 and 65 MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY