DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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All communications should be addressed to

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.
Salt Lake City, Utah.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

We shall not be in the least disappointed or discouraged if those helpless souls who look to the approaching session of Congress for the immediate and radical relief of the business situation shall look in vain. Persons or firms that expect legislative action to lift them out of difficulty, when they ought to be attending closely to their own business, examining their balance sheet and ledger, and making collections and settlements as fast as possible, deserve to be disappointed. Neither shall we regret if it speculation shall be slow in recuperating. This with its attendant results is the ailment that has brought the prostration from which we are suffering. Fortunately it appears to have exhausted itself, and is to bind not. Our hope is that it may be permitted to sleep until it gets thoroughly rested.

On the other hand the distinct signs of convalescence are apparent along all the legitimate lines of trade. The recovery may not be very rapid at first—it is better that it should not be so. The slow but steady restoration is the kind that gives promise of continued health and life. The instantaneous cure is often only apparent, and, being unwisely regarded as complete, is frequently but the prelude to an utter collapse. In this respect, as in most others, there is sound sense in the policy of making haste slowly.

The eastern exchanges and the daily telegraphic reports agree in quoting financial leaders in the country as considering that the worst is over. June 30 is spoken of as the turning point, from which business stomit begin and has begun to advance again toward its normal and healthier state. Banks which about that time and earlier were forced to suspend are reopening their doors. Depositors who thought their money was safer in an old sock hidden in the chimney or in the barn than in the bank vault are converting from their opinion and putting it back again in the latter place. Industrial activity is starting itself and, most important of all, the crops are beginning to move, and farmers, ranchmen, bankers, manufacturers and shippers are feeling the good effects. Our vast agricultural resources are the country's main stay. They are generally abundant this year, and their appearance in the channels of trade cannot fail to loosen up the stringency and set the whole business system into freer and smoother action. Here in Utah—a land so highly favored of the Lord and inhabited by so thrifty and reliable a people—the prospects are everywhere encouraging. An immediate boom may not be expected and by no reasonable man is desired, but each day brings us nearer the deliverance that will be so welcome, and each day's developments add to the assurance that we are started out well on the safe road road leading to prosperity and success.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S OPINION.

Senator John Sherman recently said that the present stringency is due to apprehension in the mercantile and financial world that the government will not meet its obligations in gold but will pay with "cheap money." By cheap money is meant silver money of course, but this is only another instance of applying epithets in accordance with one's prejudices and misunderstanding and then comes having neither relevancy nor force, can rarely be made to stick. In this instance the name has nothing whatever to do with it, for according to the honest and sensible own showing, one thing is held up before the country whether from any other of late, silver is not only and cheap money but in meeting the governmental every day much more than in gold does. This is inconsistent to say the least.

A contemporary, in dealing with this subject, uses less moderate language. It declares that "Mr. Sherman is a charlatan in financial matters, as well as disloyal. He knows that there is absolutely no lack of confidence in the government, and that its paper obligations, whether in the form of legal tenders, which do not promise to pay in any metal, or silver certificates redeemable in silver dollars, or treasury notes convertible at will into both kinds of coin, are accepted daily by all classes of people, who do not distinguish between them, but are quite satisfied to see the government imprint on the paper. There is distrust—a lack of confidence, but it is not the government that is distrusted."

It is satisfactorily proven that it is not lack of confidence but the conviction that has caused the whole country that no enterprise can prove successful in the face of a constantly falling market that has made the owners of money cautious. Those who have money to loan are not going to hazard it while prices are falling at such a rate as to menace every productive undertaking. There is not a man back of the whole gang of Wall street financiers who would not with the greatest cheerfulness buy government bonds if a million of them were put on the market. In the face of facts like these it is absurd to a degree to talk of lack of confidence in the government.

Senator Sherman is a man of ripe experience and great ability in most respects. Leaving silver out of the case, his opinion on financial affairs raises an authority and deservedly so. But as soon as he strikes that song all the eccentricities and narrowmindedness which have led the people of this country unwilling captives into the Rothschilds' and their silver' camp manifest themselves again. He is the author of and prime mover in demonetization and seems to think a bad beginning can only be made right by continuing in that course. It is a great mistake.

EDUCATING FOR REVENGE.

The *Literary Digest* contains a translation of a paper from a Leipsic periodical on the subject which heads this article. It is of considerable interest as showing to what extent the Germans are apprised of the military and economical movements on the part of their hereditary enemy and in what manner the information is received. The German publication makes a text of the recent election of Ernest Lavisse, a professor of history and philosophy in Paris, to a seat among the "forty immortals," and proceeds to apostrophize the fact that the French journals have pointed out his wonderful eloquence and the energy which has characterized his work for his countrymen, showing that the greatest part of the French nation is endeavored by this representation not only a renewal physical vigor, moral strength and warlike ability, but also the war of revenge against Germany and the regaining of Alsace-Lorraine. It is admitted that the Germans do not understand this fully, yet it is claimed to be a matter which ought to be more generally known. "It is perhaps excusable that during the first few years after the terrible war the children were taught to look with dislike upon the whistlers neighboring nation; but that this practice of sowing the dragon's teeth of hate in the hearts of youth should be continued even now, is all the more incomprehensible because the public schools bear a still more official character than in Germany. It is certainly dangerous practice to teach the youth of the country that treaties are only made to be broken."

It certainly is; but that continuing will be looked upon by the French as decidedly a new slander—as not in consonance with its promises. They will claim it does not follow that because a better and more comprehensive national policy is being instilled into the juvenile French mind it is therefore advised to repudiate sacred covenants solemnly entered into; also will they be apt to say that there has been no agreement made and to attack Germany or any other nation whenever in their judgment circumstances require it. The German writer, however, proceeds in that strain and arrives at the idea that he cannot do better in support of his position than to give some extracts from the French school books, thinking that it will have a tendency to cure the more indolent among his readers of the "fixed idea" that the thought of revenge is a thing of the past in France. He then goes on to show that in a number of typical pieces to be read in public schools, and recommended very warmly by the authorities, William I., who is declared to have been as simple-minded and kind-hearted that his humblest subjects had access to him, is described as a fitting successor of the proud Attila, as a man who revelled in bloodshed and carnage, and whose greatest pleasure was to point his guns at each persons and children; and in the footnotes of the book the readers are told to look forward to the day of revenge. This is a rather awkward showing, sure enough, but the language may be that of some characterless parasite of journalism such as we have at least one of in this city, and it that should be the case of course the people of the writer's neighborhood should not be held responsible for his vagaries. Here is another sentence:

In the "Little Reader," a booklet intended for children of six and seven years, we find such sentences: "The Germans came in great numbers to Paris, but dared not attack it. When they saw the city would not capitulate, they shelled it for a whole month. Is it more or less? A city . . . May every Frenchman, young or old, become a good soldier, to drive the Germans out of our country!" In a text-book of the French language, published in the same year, imperfect participle is used in the following: "I am read, write and cipher. There is one thing only that I have learned. I love my country. I will never forget that black spot on one map in the northeast of France (Metz)."

And here is another:

In Motte and Richarter's grammar, the war of revenge is taught in a material manner by putting the following sentence: "You know, my children, grandpa says that a piece is wanting from the map of France. When grandpa thinks of this he becomes downhearted, and a tear runs into his white beard. But when he looks at you, then his hope revives. Remember the day when ye shall be ye men, you grow up."

Over here, where so late was Germany and France we are not so much influenced by prejudice for or against either, the verdict as to these two selections will be that, with the memorial and sullen Gallic temperament considered, the wonder is that the language is so mild. It only goes to show what was previously known to exist and what is not denied, that Germany holds the Rhine provinces by virtue of a title which looks the essentials of voluntary signature, sealing and delivery and that as such they are debatable ground still. The French claim, and they have geographical symmetry, heredity and relationship to bear them out, that all the territory west of that historic stream and between their northern and southern boundary belongs to them and that its being away was the act of a powerful conqueror descending his crushed and helpless adversary. And a good many people who are not French nor sympathizers with France as against any of its enemies look upon the bombardment of Paris as being, if not a violation of the unwritten code of civilized warfare, an approach to the very verge of it. There was no military requirement calling for it, nothing to make it necessary to hurl one shell into or fire one shot at the fully defended city; a complete investment was consummated and isolation and starvation would soon have done the work.

As to Sedan, it is the subject of an incident which is no brighter than it is painted. However, the Germans were not altogether, if at all, to blame for this. One of the most magnificent armies that ever went afield was torn into fragments while fighting with such desperation and valor as have seldom been equaled, because the emperor was not a soldier and his presence was more of a detriment than anything else. He declared afterwards when his country was shockingly unprepared and the slaughter and disaster which followed were attributable directly to him, the German thunderbolts being not the instruments of destruction which his rashness and criminal ambition evoked. But he is beyond the power of revenge, and at the best it is a base and unjustifiable passion, as unbecoming in nations as in men.

AS SEEN ABROAD.

The Lowestoft (England) *Journal* of June 24 contains an account of the Salt Lake Temple, and it is a model of accuracy and fairness. It is rarely indeed that we find newspapers not of its denomination such or similar subjects relating to the Latter-day Saints in so dispassionate and considerate a tone as characterizes the utterances of the *Journal* on every occasion. The article spoken of is quite lengthy and enters largely into detail and description, leaving no part or feature of the beautiful structure unmentioned. We need offer no apology for publishing the following extract from the article:

In the same period a great number of cities, schools, assembly halls, bridges, three other temples, and the great Tabernacle, capable of seating some 12,000 people with such perfect acoustical properties that a falling pin or a whisper can be distinctly heard throughout the vast auditorium, as well as many other noble buildings of commercial interest have been raised. To round the beautiful houses, now enjoyed in happiness and prosperity by this misunderstood people, they have suffered deeply, and like the early Christians have been everywhere spoken against. Expelled from their abiding places, hounded, murdered and their property destroyed, they left the beautiful city of Nauvoo they had built, to cross the Great American desert, a thousand miles, chiefly on foot, being turned out in the middle of the night by a mob with blackened faces, and on by two so-called practicable ferry boats in the depth of winter. With very little to cover them they started their journey, sailing the ice with their standing out, their general attitude being their belief in immortal revelation, and a determination to live up to the Gospel standard.

EXPENSES OF THE FAIR.

The floating debt of the World's Fair is $2,000,000 and its outstanding bonds amount to $4,500,000 more, making a total indebtedness of $6,500,000. The actual running expenses every day are set down at $25,000 in round numbers, a figure which the management hope to materially reduce, perhaps as much as $4000 or $5000. But it should be remembered that as against this the receipts from the various gorgeous circuits are about an equal amount, so that the expense of running the big show is practically nothing, at least the receipts from admissions do not have to be drawn upon to any great extent to assist in paying the daily expenses.

It is shown by a Chicago paper that with the time yet remaining a paid attendance of 162,962 adults daily would wipe out the debts of the Exposition company. If the attendance continues to improve from week to week as it has done in the past, and in all probability it will, the Exposition will exceed this necessary average every week from the present time until the close. The average attendance per diem for last week was 109,000, including children. The smallest attendance was on Monday two weeks ago, when only 50,000 persons paid to see the Fair, but on the other day did the attendance drop within 25,000 of this low mark, and on the Thursday following it rose to 132,253. The paper quoted is conservative—and it believes the figures of attendance at the Fair prove—that if the gates were closed on Sunday the many thousands of people of the nation who will not come to the Fair under present conditions would more than offset the loss of the small number of people who now pay their way into Jackson park on Sunday.

But there is still something more to be considered. We are shown that the stove computation has taken no note of the $1,500,000 which the directors have said they would return to the national government if they had it to give at the end of the Exposition, for in the pertinent words of the United States circuit court opinion, the only way to borrow is to render. Probably this money could be returned by the directory, for the salvage from the great structures at Jackson park would add a large sum to the money left in the directors' hands from admissions and from the concessions after paying all debts. If this sum were repaid there would still, in all probability, remain a fragment of the enormous receipts to be divided among the stockholders of the enterprise, including the city of Chicago. So we may conclude that the money side of the Fair is in a prosperous condition, and as it is a matter in which we are all concerned to some extent, this is a very gratifying side of affairs.

THOSE PARISIAN cuidadeses a hard handful, especially when aided by kisses and freedom. They have been making the Latin quarter a safe place to stay away from for several days now, and the end is not yet.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy.

Every family should be provided with a bottle of this remedy during the summer months. It can always be depended upon not to prevent and safe to take. In many cases, by having it at hand, life may be saved before a physician could be summoned or medicine procured. No other remedy is so reliable or successful. No other so certain to cure bloody flux, dysentery, diarrhœa and cholera morbus in their worst forms. It is equally valuable for children and adults. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by E. C. M. I. Drug Dept. do

THE HOTEL TEMPLETON.

The Hotel Templeton is opposite Temple Square, Tithing Offices, Eagle Gate, DESERET NEWS Building and all points of interest in Salt Lake City.

THE COLLEN, S. C. Ewing Proprietor. Half block from Post Office, adjoining Pullman Ticket office, Main St. Rates $2.00 per day. Special Low Rates.

WHITE HOUSE, Best and Cheapest. $1.50 to $2.00 per day. New management, most centrally located, refitted, and best house for the price in the city. M. P. Germ, manager, Salt Lake City.

Salt Lake's big, new hotel is The Knutsford. Homelike, elegant, central and reasonable.

E. G. Hires & Co.,
Distributing Agents for the celebrated "Cushion House" Cigars.

Gold Band Coffee is a quick seller this is evidenced that it is popular with the consumers.

The Gold Band Coffee is always uniform in strength and flavor and full weight.

Salmon Creek Time Table.

In effect June 13, 1893.

Leave Salt Lake as follows: Leave for Salt Lake

10:15 a.m.	10:40 a.m.	11:05 a.m.	11:35 a.m.
1:00 p.m.	1:25 p.m.	1:50 p.m.	2:20 p.m.
3:45 "	4:10 "	4:35 "	5:05 "
5:30 "	5:55 "	6:20 "	6:50 "
7:15 "	7:40 "	8:05 "	8:35 "
*9:00 "	*9:25 "	*9:50 "	*10:20 "
*10:45 "	*11:10 "	*11:35 "	*12:05 a.m.

* Dash Mining Stations.

Peterson-Simms Full Band. Fare 50 cents round trip. Trains leave R. G. W. station.

You will be pleased with Gold Band Coffee. For sale by all first-class grocers.

Midwin and Linen Duster below cost to close out in this line. Brown, Terry & Woolcuff Co., 142 Main St.

A Pointer for Bicycle Riders.

Irvin W. Lapmore, physical director of Y. M. C. A. Des Moines, Ia., says he can conscientiously recommend Chamberlain's Pain Balm to athletes, gymnasts, bicyclists, foot ball players and the profession in general for bruises, sprains and rheumatism; also for sore eyes and stiffness of the muscles. Mr. Lapmore has used two bottles of the Pain Balm and is enthusiastic in his praise of its remedy. When applied before the parts become swollen it will effect a cure in one-half the time usually required. It also cures chronic sores. For sale by E. C. M. I. Drug Dept. 6

SALT LAKE THEATER
Geo. D. Pyper, Manager.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, July 7-8
ROBERT GAYLOR,
Supported by Robert Gaylor, in his local comedy success,
"Sport McAllister,"
ONE OF THE 400.
Able Performance Company.
25 Cents. 10 Cents.
Usual Matinee Prices.
Seats now on sale at Salt Lake Music Co.'s, Wm. A. Pratt's.

All the best food and most convenient food will always be found in cans bearing the name of Underwood. Boston.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
ROBERT MANTELL,
Deceased.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Robert Mantell, deceased, late of Salt Lake County, Utah, has filed his final account and report in said estate, and that Tuesday, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, at the court room of said court, in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, has been appointed by said court for the settlement thereof, when and where all persons interested in said estate may appear and contest said account and report and the settlement thereof. Dated June 7, A. D. 1893.
By order of the Probate Court.
WM. H. WOLFE,
Administrator.
Attest: [illegible] Clerk.

Congress Meets

ON THE POTOMAC IN AUGUST.

UTAH'S GATHERINGS ARE IN THE CANYONS, BY THE LAKE, AT THE PARKS, FOR PICNICS AND HOME. WHERE THE AIR IS TEMPERED AND THE NIGHTS ARE COOL.

PEOPLE SLEEP WELL AND HAVE A GOOD APPETITE IF THEY GET THEIR SUPPLIES OF

FANCY GROCERIES

FROM THE IMMENSE ASSORTMENT CARRIED BY

Z. C. M. I.

AT PRICES REACHABLE BY A POOR MAN.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

FALSE HOPES!

FALSE HOPES!

By building up False Hopes, or by Misrepresentation is not the way we make sales. But by offering Well Improved Property (cement walks to car line, streets graded, shade trees set out, and surrounded by fine houses), closer in, and for less money than Unimproved Addition Lots are selling for.

See "NORWOOD," 11th East, and Compare Prices.
See "EAST WATERLOO," and Compare Prices.

W. E. Hubbard.
41 West, 2nd South Street.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store.

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Merchant Tailors.
Removed to 44 Main Street.
Fine Clothes made to order.
Perfect Fit Guaranteed.
We carry full lines of French, English, Scotch, Domestic and Home Made goods. We are in the Trade and Manufacture Clothing Every Order.

LEWIS' 98 PER CENT LYE
SUPERSEDES ANY PERFUMED CRYSTALIZED.
The strong[illegible] of any lye on the market. Unlike other lyes it is a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. It makes the best soap by the cold process in 20 minutes and hard soap in 40 minutes without boiling. It is the best lye for softening water, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, cans, removing paint, etc.
THE E. W. LEWIS MFG. CO.
Geo. Arnold, Pres. Phila., Pa.
E. S. Jennings, President. Thos. G. Madden, Vice-President.
G. E. Jennings, Sec'y and Treas.

THE SECURITY ABSTRACT CO.
Office in Central National Bank Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. Telephone, 142.
Directors: E. S. Jennings, Thos. G. Webber, N. W. Clayton, Geo. A. Smith, M. E. Cummings, Robert H. Doyle, Chas. C. Richards, A. W. Carlson, A. C. Carson.

Liquidation Sale

AT COST!

FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF DAYS: THE

J. H. Leyson Company's

STOCK OF

JEWELRY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND SILVER

To be offered at cost for TWENTY-FIVE DAYS only, by the management of J. H. Kirkbeck to liquidate the interest of Mr. Hugo Meinlik.

By virtue of authority in me vested, I will offer at cost for 25 days, commencing 10 a. m., Monday, July 1, and continuing, open evenings, till July 25, the entire stock (with the single exception of Souvenir Spoons) of the J. H. Leyson Co., Jewelers, 15 Main street, Salt Lake City. The sale will be a private sale at cost, and with the sole exception of engagement goods, without reserve.

The opportunity for the purchase of Watches or Diamonds, Jewelry or Silver, will be without a precedent in this city as regards the prices. As by cost is meant what dealers pay at wholesale, and the undersigned pledges himself that in no instance will more than the cost of the article be asked.

The sale as is well known is the finest and most tastefully selected ever brought to this city, besides which it is not new, some of it, possibly the cut on glass, has for last season and is from the newest patterns cut for the Columbian display at Chicago.

It is confidently believed that this sale will prove of interest to the people of this city and vicinity. Mr. Meinlik will be in attendance and will assist. Inspection solicited and every article guaranteed. Terms of sale Cash.

Dealing the sale regular stock not solicited.

THOMAS R. ELLERBECK, Manager.