DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

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All communications should be addressed to DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

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THE TAIL AND THE DOG.

A recent number of the *Gazette*, of Reno, Nevada, contains an editorial in which it is declared there is no longer any doubt that a scheme is on foot looking to the annexation of Utah to that state. Just what the "job" is that paper is unable to say, and thinks that while ostensibly it is to reduce taxation in the sagebrush commonwealth, it is probably the real thing that statehood is to be given this Territory so that some ambitious schemers may be gratified. It declares that if the plan does not miscarry the Nevadans will wake up some fine morning and find that a wedding has been performed with Utah and its western neighbor as the high contracting parties and the capitol located at Ogden or in this city.

The following speaks melt understandingly in its entirety:

The *Gazette* wishes to sound the note of warning in time. If the state capital is to be removed to Utah, the *Gazette* would respectfully suggest to the people of western Nevada that they petition the proper authorities to be annexed to California and cut loose from a scheme that purposes the tail to wag the dog. It would be much more convenient for the people of western Nevada to have the capital located at Sacramento than at Salt Lake or Ogden, for most of their business, when away from home, is on the west side of the Sierra and they could visit the capital once in a while; whereas, if located at the east at all, it might as well be in New York.

This is pronounced an important question and one that should meet with prompt and vigorous action. The best plan of all, however, and one that the *Gazette* favors, is to "make a state of Nevada by improving her undeveloped agricultural resources, which will some day be done, and not annex to anybody or anything." This suggestion is entitled to consideration by reason of its newness if for nothing else. There is something savoring of true statesmanship in it. States are made, not born, and surely the material out of which to carve a commonwealth worthy in all respects of the name is not exhausted in Nevada, even if its great lodes of silver have arrived at the verge of depletion. The condition of things in that state now cannot be as bad for a commencement as they were here when the task of laying the foundation for an empire was begun. True, our Pioneers had more water than is commonly found farther west, but they began properly with it, realizing that agriculture is the industry without which nothing. There is enough water in Nevada to raise crops sufficient for ten times its present population at least, and it is idle to suppose the population would not come if it could be sustained. To propose to build up sounds much more sensibly and is in altogether better taste than to make use of the threadbare slang about the animal's caudal appendage facilitating the corpus; if this has any force at all, it must be when the application is reversed.

THE RIGHT PREVAILS.

Some months ago the NEWS published an account of a California case wherein an editor was adjudged in contempt for publishing proceedings of a trial after the court had ordered him not to do so. The editor did not relish the performance and took his case to the supreme court of the state, which, on the 11th instant, completely vindicated the journalist and toppled the court from its self-created pedestal. The appellate tribunal declares that no contempt was committed and that the judge (Lorigan) acted entirely without jurisdiction in the premises when he ordered that the details of what should have been a public proceeding must not be published. The opinion reviews the law relating to contempt, the rights of the press and the liberty of speech; it is pronounced the first complete discussion of the subject ever handed down by the court and will doubtless figure as a precedent hereafter in the settlement of the much agitated subject.

We should all, and most of us do, hold the higher courts in more respect as amounts to anything this side of actual servility. This we accord to go more or sparingly. But it should be understood that courts have their moss and bounds of authority and none of them has a right to decry or abridge the freedom of the citizen except upon sufficient cause duly shown. In matters of doubt it is always safer to lean to the side of the greater liberty; and it is always becoming in the jurist to assume no more than the code and recognized principles confer upon him. With such understanding all around society should be able to get along without clashing between the judiciary and the citizen, each having rights to be respected and both having duties to be performed.

EMIN PASHA'S CAREER ENDED.

It looks now as if the effort of Explorer Peters to cast discredit upon the latest reported death of Emin Pasha were likely to rebound upon him for the reason that all the circumstances so far as heard from point in that one direction and leave little if any room for hope. The self-sacrificing German who gave up so much of his life in the cause of humanity and Christianity is at rest unless the misery imperilable if not impossible shall prevail in the case. The confirmation of the earlier reports came from Rev. Mr. Swann, a returned English missionary, whose pay was at Ujiji on the east shore of Lake Tanganyika. In October last, says the missionary, Emin had reached the region in the northeastern part of the Congo Free State, ravaged by Said Bin Abed, the Arab slave trader. A party of Arabs approached Emin and asked "Where are you going?" "To the coast," answered Emin. The leader of the band then said: "You are Emin Pasha, who killed the Arabs at Victoria Nyanza." Without waiting for any answer to his charge the Arab cut off Emin's head with his scimeter at one blow and the body was thrown to the Manyemas, who ate it.

The death of Emin at one time would undoubtedly have exercised Europe to the point of a convulsion; indeed, the great danger by which he was surrounded was what caused Stanley to be sent for and engaged to head a relief expedition. This resulted in a discovery of much of the interior of the dark continent that was previously a sealed book, and since has been the means of securing the partition of Africa among the nations and putting a check upon the infamy of slave trading and stealing, a check that has the direct tendency of eventually putting an end to the villainous business altogether. However, the report made by Stanley in relation to Emin had the effect of putting the latter in a different light from that which was previously reflected upon him and the natural result was a decline in the attention paid to his work and himself. If, as now appears is to be case, he has met his death while attempting to cross the country from east to west by a new route, in the effort to make new discoveries which the world is waiting for, his death will be sincerely lamented and it will be all the more regretted because he was the one man in central Africa who had a thoroughly European education, had lived long enoughamong the tribes to know how to deal with them and to amass vast stores of information concerning them and the country in which they live. All this can not be recovered or utilized in any form. It was evident when Stanley found him several years ago in east Africa that he had made great scientific discoveries while administering justice and order among the tribes, but it is to be feared that all this has perished because he was too busy to give it definite and complete shape.

A part of Emin's history in Africa consists of the fact that within three years after he became governor of the equatorial province he had extinguished the slave trade there by driving out the traders, and his province, which had been subjecting the Egyptian government to an expense of $250,000 per annum had become more than self-supporting, he being able to send to Cairo some $40,000 a year after paying all expenses and building splendid public works. The natives were governed kindly and agriculture and simple manufactures were developed and growing. The rendition of the Mahdi which brought about the sacrifice of Gordon in 1885 cut Emin off from the world; he became a prisoner and not till 1889 was he able again to communicate with exterior regions. When the receipts reached him he was not desirous of being extricated from his position and sent returned to it, where, according to the latest report, he has unmolestedly persisted by hostile means and his life work is destroyed.

THE WOOL MARKET.

A great many of our citizens are engaged in the wool business in its various branches—growing, packing, exporting and manufacturing. The interest for this year's clip is prominent abnormally dull, but there are indications that things generally are looking up. Recently in Boston a manufacturer bought 2,000,000 pounds in one day because the price was low, and this is something for others who are similarly engaged to think of. The reasoning of this manufacturer, as given by a contemporary, is pronounced sound. He believes that there is no question about wool having a positive value—an intrinsic value—and when our domestic manufacture is far below the foreign market as it is today, with the almost positive assurance that something like 100,000,000 pounds of foreign wool, imported in previous seasons, are to be shut out of our markets unless prices advance here, it seems a fair inference that our domestic wool should be good property on the present very low values. The prevailing sentiment in the wool trade today, and even the woolen goods trade may be included, is declared to be that Congress should as speedily as possible grant some assurance as to what is to be done. If it were known that wool is to be made free, the measure to take effect, say, on July 1, 1894, the trade is ready to adjust itself at once to such conditions. It is easily seen that neither the manufacturer nor the paper attribute depressed prices to threatened "free wool" from abroad; and this being as much a political as an economic question, it is given to our readers for what it is worth, with the expectation that they will reach conclusions agreeable to themselves.

Again, we are informed from the same source, if a reduction in the duties on goods is to be made, and manufacturers were sure that such a reduction would go into effect, say, on January 1, 1895, they would adjust themselves to the situation with scarcely a murmur. "It is the uncertainty which hurts, and it is this uncertainty that the wool and woolen goods trades are asking to be delivered from as soon as possible. As the wool schedule cannot be taken out of the general tariff bill, to be dealt with separately, the trade will have to wait some time for the passage of a comprehensive measure. But it is to be hoped that there will be no unnecessary delay, and, indeed, we are confident that, so far as the tariff reformers control the matter, there will be a strong disposition to hasten its settlement."

It is a fair conclusion that our sheep men and wool dealers will accept of better conditions from whatever source they may come, as long as the same is legitimate and reasonably stable. If they can do better under a changed system, such will be welcome; but, like most other things in this practical age, it will have to be determined by its results, not by what people say of it.

LAW-MAKERS' WAGES.

Bradstreet's for the week summarizes from the London *Times* a collection of reports lately made public by the British foreign office in response to an address from the house of commons. These reports and the comparisons deducted from them are interesting as showing the relative generosity of the various European nations to their legislators. It appears that Spain is the only nation that neither gives any compensation to its law-makers nor makes any provision for mileage compensation or for free passes. A few others pay no salaries, but allow mileage or other expenses, or permit the use of free passes. Bavaria, for example, pays no salaries, but allows free traveling on state railways, and makes certain provisions for mileage and other expenses. So Germany pays no salaries, but gives free passes on all railways. Portugal has discontinued payment except to members from the colonies, but grants free passes on state railways. Sweden pays no members of the first chamber, but does pay the members of the second chamber. In most of the countries the stipend seems low judged by American standards, the highest level apparently being reached in France, where legislators get a salary amounting to about $1,500 per annum, a little over a third of the salaries received by members of Congress. It is somewhat difficult to make exact comparisons, owing to the fact that the compensation is in most cases by the day, and the average duration of legislative sessions is not indicated; but the conclusion that the compensation is below the American level is abundantly clear from the fact that in only one country could the legislators exceed the rate of compensation fixed in France if they sat every day in the year, namely, Roumania, which pays the highest per diem compensation, namely, 41, or $5, per day.

WILD WATER IN HARNESS.

Of attempts to navigate the Colorado river there have been many, but thus far neither commerce nor comfort has received any important addition or benefits from them. The latest and most novel undertaking of the kind is thus alluded to by the Redmond Journal in a late issue: "We have noticed the fact that a trolley system of foot propulsion is to be tested on the Erie canal, and recent advices from Colorado state that an investigation is being made as to the feasibility of using a trolley line for operating small boats through the Black Canyon and other scenic points. The power is to be generated by water-wheels driven by the current of the river. One of the features of the scheme is to convey the surplus portion of the power down the river, where it will be used for pumping the water of the river to a height of from 40 feet to twenty feet upon mines 12miles for irrigation."

A SUIT WHICH many friends of the prominent lessee would prefer to see suspended execution was lately brought against Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, by a Miss Josephine Pollard. The charge is seduction and breach of promise. After a considerable delay the answer has been filed and it must be something of a disappointment to those who hoped to see the statesman clear his skirts completely. He denies absolutely nothing as to his previous conduct. If the Colonel's friends are correctly informed, and taken upon the same construction that the girl was not virtuous, declaring that he had nothing to do with her till he knew her character was not good. There are men who would rather perish than make such an admission as that—that a woman's bad character is a justification for improper association with her!

THE DISPATCHES from the Cherokee strip show that there is much suffering among the home seekers, owing to the intense heat and lack of water. It seems that the Salt Lake boys who are among the crowd are already less enthusiastic than when they started, and advise others to stay at home. They look upon their undertaking as a desperate one, but are nevertheless determined to carry out their plans. Their camp is at Orlando.

THAT FELLOW who is raving about the administration's position on the pension question and trying to incite to the assassination of President Cleveland, Secretary Smith and Commissioner Lochren, is not in his proper place; he should be in a madhouse or a dungeon. The golden remedy which prevents should be applied in his case, since are not effectious.

The Utah Normal College will open Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1893, in the Ada Block, with a full corps of competent teachers.

RESPECTED PEOPLE.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. A. C. Smith & Co., druggists. 1*

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A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN (MORMON) to take charge of home and assist family in cooking, in absence of parents. Apply at this office.

HOUSE WITH FOUR OR FIVE rooms, with use to the same of inquire of this office.

NOTICE OF SALE UNDER TRUST DEED.

WHEREAS, ON THE 19th DAY OF March, 1891, John H. Welch and Sharon L. Welch, made, executed and delivered to Horace G. Walton, their three certain promissory notes, dated on said day, each payable to said Walton, at the Bank of Commerce, Salt Lake City, Utah, with interest thereon payable semi-annually at the rate of eight per cent per annum, one of said notes being for one of $1,000, payable one year after date from its date, and one being for the sum of $1,000, payable in two years after date, and one being for the sum of $1,000, payable in three years after date, and

Whereas, to secure the payment of said promissory notes, and the interest thereon, said John H. Welch and Sharon L. Welch did duly execute and deliver to said Walton, a trust deed, dated on said day, each parties