

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1893.

HE ON HAND TOMORROW!

Let every qualified voter remember, the first thing after breakfast tomorrow, that his place is at the polls long enough to cast his vote on the pending question.

There should be no apathy on this subject. Because it is not a political election, some people are disposed to treat it with indifference; but it is just as important as though it were for the choice of county officers and should awaken fully as much interest in the citizen where such interest is not already aroused.

Each qualified voter has a double duty to perform—to cast his own vote and see to it that, so far as any effort of his may be effective, no vote that does not represent tax-paying property are cast. These latter will probably be out in force, having nothing to risk and thereby nothing to lose, they are quite willing to spend a part of their time in this way. Keep them so out.

This county is not yet prepared to add \$200,000 to its indebtedness by incurring for vague and poorly-defined reasons, even if these were the most absolute certainty that the money would be honestly and economically expended. It is too large an amount to take chances on; the results following, no matter how much integrity may be brought to bear, are of grave concern and it is to be taken into full consideration.

To the polls, then, and that you may be sure you have done your duty in this important respect, let it be the first one you discharge on the morrow!

THE PRESIDENT AND THE INDIANS.

While party hacks are at war over President Cleveland's rhetorical ability and general statesmanship—one side holding him to be the varied of duffers and the other that he is Macaulay and a Lincoln in one—it is the province of those who prefer to judge of men, their words and words in the light of standard citizenship unclouded by partisanship or bigotry to establish just conclusions. The inaugural address was not a contest of rhetorical gems and was evidently not intended to be; neither was it a string of mislaid platitudes. It was remarkable more for its freedom from glittering generalities and its directness in dealing with every subject discussed than anything else, and this looked at it as a good document—honest, unambiguous and straightforward. There was a great deal that the President did not say—necessarily so in an address of less than 2000 words—but what he did say was plain, candid and to the point.

It seemed to us that the reference to the Indian question was most nearly expressive of the President's personal characteristics than anything else in the address. It was not verbose and much of it was not new; but it was just, honest and unpretentious. We have reached a point at which the "wars of the nation" not only elicit but imperatively demand our serious, patriotic and humane consideration; they do not do this of themselves, for they are necessarily unconscious of their true situation—the logic of the case does not appeal to them as a class, probably would not if there were but a few dozens instead of a few thousands of them left. They are going very fast, and the fact that they are so nearly oblivious to their condition does but make it all the more pathetic. Out of powerful hands who own every thing in sight and whom we would not willingly without let or hindrance, remain a few struggling bands, who are graciously permitted to occupy limited areas of their own soil, and so long as they do not transgress by going beyond the lines, those who despoiled them of all will supply them with a few of the necessities of life after the same shall have passed through the white agent's sieve.

An exchange, reciting the idea of dealing with the red men by means of "treaties" which none of them understand, says this method originated at a time when the power of the two races on this continent was more evenly balanced than it now is. It sounded better, our contemporary thinks, when the encroaching white desired a slice of the aboriginal domain, to say that we acquired it by treaty than to fort ourselves simply that we took it. And so we began as we have continued.

The fruits of this original and continued dishonesty are shown to us money and bitter. We have not found honor by it in the eyes of the other nations of the world, nor self-respect in our own. No right or possession of the Indian has been held more sacred by us for the reason that it was protected by a "treaty," if we wanted a thing, we had it. Instead of passing it on through both houses of Congress declaring our will accomplished, we "appointed a commission to negotiate a treaty" with the interested tribe, sometimes there were a few Indians thereafter possessed of unusually abundant stores of the things dear to the red race's heart, sometimes there was a serious outbreak of intertribe among them, sometimes there was doubt thrown upon the treaty. But in the end the treaty was always ratified; and these Indians that all like it could go out on the prairie and live, or spread

their discontent and trust us to a new Indian war.

The few words uttered by the President on this subject go to show that he understands it very much as it is, with the concomitant fact that he has such elements as railroad trustfulness and self-faithful honesty in his composition are auguries of improved methods in dealing with the lingering remnants of the aborigines. Whether it shall be determined to improve their physical well-being by a general system of mental education or permit them to go back to the happy hunting grounds with their minds as free from impressions wrought by schools as when they left it, and the remainder of their lives passed in unopposed accordance with their traditions, let them be made to understand one thing—that what they have is theirs absolutely. Let them know that their last home are to be passed upon their own soil unopposed and unharmed by the covetous white man. Let Oklahoma farmers and others of that class understand that hereafter they must choose houses from the ample domain not occupied by the original and contentious proprietors. We believe President Cleveland intends to see that this is done, for in effect "he himself said it."

RECALL THE COUNTY ISSUES TO THE AMOUNT OF \$200,000.
Vote Yes or No.
Election tomorrow. Your ballot should not fail!

HOUSE, NOT GUNSEL, FREE.

The problem that comes very near being uppermost just now in religious circles in the East is whether the church shall be free or not. The champions on the negative side of the question tell us that if the church were free to its privileges, it would contribute as they sought for its support, such people taking it for granted that because no pews or sittings are owned, or needed, the institution has no need of support from contributions but is independent of public aid through certain resources of which the public is not informed. By way of enforcing their argument the opponents of the free church call attention to Dr. Talmage's great sermon which is staggering under a huge burden of indebtedness, and the future of which, in consequence, is in much uncertainty; and of the lady members of the congregation said the other day that "not more than five percent of those who throng to hear Dr. Talmage preach put any money into the basket."

It is not contended that there are very many of the free churches which have so and a story to tell as has the Brooklyn tabernacle, and the advocates of the free church system point out that under better management and closer economy Dr. Talmage would be in a more hopeful condition. They insist that though there is much encouragement in the way, "the real problem is how to make the average person realize his full duty in the matter," the question of the church being free having already been decisively answered in the affirmative by the great majority of those concerned. In other words they claim that the point now is, how to improve upon the device that the church itself is free but the Word of Life is not free.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

The spectacle of a great nation complaining because of the bulkiness of its breadstuffs supply is only equalled by that other one that the same nation is in possession of lamentsable deep and dire because of having such a generous share of one of the precious metals of the world. The cause of all is the disposition of the farmer and how to curtail the value and circulation of the latter have worried our statesmen, financiers and political schemers not a little, and the more they haggle with the situation the less progress they seem to make. In some parts of the Northwest they have resorted to the practical solution of burning their corn for fuel; just think of this and then think of human beings in different parts of the earth actually starving! If the efforts of wheat-burners and other jugglers are a reproach to Providence, what can the destruction of that which has the quality of appeasing hunger and saving life itself be called?

The Chicago Herald of a recent date contained the following paragraph:

The government report March 10 is said to be the reason for the present subsiding wheat accumulations in America; that the largest wheat crop in the world is really offered by an astonishingly small farm owners, about 10,000, for less than two cents and some the lowest on record. The March government report is really the chief evil revelation. It says, "result in the complete disclosure. But it is not likely that the agricultural bureau will go back and increase its crop and future. If it does not do that, then it is inevitable that it must announce an unusually small farm harvest."

The United States produces annually about twice as much wheat as it needs for home consumption and of course a vast surplus must find its way abroad. Besides, it is one of our chief exports and thus becomes a source of revenue from abroad. In this matter we have no equal and steady com-

petitor. Russia might be but for its instability, not producing enough wheat to keep starvation away from its own people's doors, while India, though more reliable, is much further away. Brazil's wheat will not be heavy but that of India will be quite abundant, and the Argentine Republic—which is about now to the midst of its harvest time—is to be a very free shipper, and altogether the visible supply, while not equal to what it has been, is pronounced ample. The efforts of those who seek to "bull" the market—that is, to raise the price—by showing that there is any other present or prospective bulwark factor in the wheat trade will be a waste of time or effort of the weather," says the paper quoted, "it is not easily corrected. A wheat supply here and abroad, based on the rate of consumption, are apparently ample; growing crop conditions abroad are in the main not unfavorable, and the outlook does not favor heavily increased exports from the United States, so that, unless we find farmers' wheatlands very low indeed—much lower than we have before—there appears to be no price level in sight."

There is another cause, however, for the low price of wheat here to its abundance, as has been previously pointed out in these columns, and that is the low price of silver. There seems to be an affinity between the two products, for certain it is that when conditions generally are normal the two rise and fall together as nearly equal as to indicate sympathy; the movement either way is geared to almost thermometer precision.

PLENTY OF SNOW.

It is to be hoped that those who permitted themselves to engage in apprehensive views of the coming season because of the comparatively fair and serene weather prevailing during the latter part of January and the beginning of February, have at least momentarily recovered their wonted cheerfulness by this time. From a condition that threatened to beat the record in point of paucity of snow, we have swung around to the opposite and have been receiving more than the traditional object inhabitant can remember, the length of time and time of the year considered.

There is no longer any fear of a water famine, unless something altogether unforeseen and quite improbable takes place. It may and doubtless will be a warm summer—when it begins, but even if the snow were to come now for the season, there is evidently enough of it in the everlasting reservoirs to send down constant and copious streams of the life-giving fluid all the end of the irrigating season at least, and that is as far as our concerns need to go for the year. In addition to this it should be remembered that it has not quit snowing yet and it is not within the province of man to tell us just when it will stop.

OUR EX-PRESIDENTS.

It may be of interest to be reminded of the coincidences in the post-official career of the President of the United States. The following information is furnished by a Washington correspondent: Six of the President—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Johnson and Hayes—became planters or farmers upon retiring from public life; five—Van Buren, Fillmore, Tyler, Grant and Cleveland—sought to get another term; five—Van Buren, Polk, Fillmore, Pierce and Grant—traveled extensively as the close of their official career; and four—Adams, Pierce, Buchanan and Hayes—died of later years, after a fashion, recedes. Ex-President Harrison is now generally understood to have accepted the flattering invitation to become a college professor, made by Senator Stanford, and will deliver a course of law lectures in the Stanford University, California.

The following from the Magazine of Agriculture, one of the most interesting with which editors here and there have to deal: "On last Wednesday afternoon our compositor was sick and did not correct the mistakes that was marked in the proof, so the editor is not to blame for all that appeared in the paper last week." We should hope not!

JEAN INGLOW thinks that women are entitled to either rights or privileges and usually have one at the expense of the other. For herself she has decided to waive the rights and cling to the privileges.

A Boston post began a ramble yesterday with the words, "I wish I were a half," and by ending from the weather reports, head and otherwise, people again has taken the issue's advice.

THE CHICAGO papers are moving in the matter of five public halls. This is no way to preserve the goodwill of those who gave the town the name of the American city.

THEY have receipts on the occasion of the "Bostonian" late Vail, go a long way toward settling the silver question so far as that Lake is concerned.

THE CHALLENGE, S. C. J. O'Connell, Proprietor, Salt Lake City, Utah, has been notified from Pullman, Idaho, office, that the Pullman \$200 per day, Special Limit, is now in effect.

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Notice.
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J. C. Jensen wishes to inform his friends and acquaintances that he has assumed the management of the Inter-Mountain Abstract Co., will guarantee all abstract work at the lowest rates and in accurate and complete. Office—Room 65 and 67 Commercial Bldg.

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