DESERET EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (EXCEPTED BY SUNDAY)

BY AND PROPERTY OF

THE DESERET NEWS CO.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Friday, - September 4, 1891.

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT.

We republish the platform of the Utah Republicans. In Wednesday's issue we gave it as it appeared in the *Times*, the local organ of the party. But it was amended, after its introduction, by striking out those references to the Democratic party to which some exceptions were taken in these columns. Other Salt Lake papers published the platform as we did, supposing it was correct. The *Times* last evening gave a corrected copy and we now do the same.

The brief reference we made to the doubtful definition of Democratic principles would have been unnecessary, if that part of the seventh paragraph now stricken out had not appeared. The expressions it contained were in conflict with the sentiments set forth in the second paragraph, which recognize the changes that have occurred, and evidence the revival of old bitterness occasioned by past conditions. As we understand it, the Democratic party, whatever it may have done in the past, does not now maintain the right of secession or deny that the United States form a nation.

With the objectionable sentences stricken out the platform is not open to the criticisms they provoked, and we regard their erasure as wise and in harmony with the spirit and text of the rest of the document. We always endeavor to be just, and our aim is to be precisely correct. We congratulate the Republicans on the production of so strong and definite a party platform.

A WORD ON SUICIDES.

THE suicidal mania is attracting once more the attention of theoretical philosophers. Among them Professor Adler seems to have reached the ears of the public. Papers east and west are adding their strains apparently in the endeavor to help people to understand what Professor Adler wrote that they may do to escape the suicidal epidemic.

As is often the case with philosophers that think too long and too diligently upon one idea, Professor Adler, while bringing forth a few thoughts that are good, has smothered all the practicability out of them with a lot of suggestions that are utterly foolish. He speaks of moral stamina and a conviction of the sacredness of human life in the abstract as being among the necessary antidotes to the suicidal tendency. This is perfectly true. A man with the abiding conviction in his soul that there is a hereafter to be had hereafter for all questionable transactions of this sort will hesitate before putting the pistol to his brain. If he realizes that one who unlawfully takes his own life will be held accountable the same as he who murders a fellow being, before doing the fatal deed he will ask himself whether the luxury of ending a tiresome existence will be a fair offset for the damnation of his soul. It is safe to say that in every case of this character the suicide would be postponed indefinitely.

But the idea of committees of experts being appointed to render post mortem judgments upon suicides, to their wisdom to determine whether the self-murder was a justifiable or criminal act, is simply nonsensical.

There is but one way to reach the suicidal minds, and that is through the moral and religious nature. The man in whom the sense of morality is so strong that he would sacrifice a life which he valued sooner than bring distress and humiliation upon his friends would on the other hand endure, under any possible conditions, a life which he did not value where those same results would follow self-destruction. With a man who is so constitutionally selfish that the love of friends will not save him from self-destruction whether a religious instinct would do so is a question. Religion rarely thrives well in that kind of soil.

In short, it is pretty plain that if moral education is of no avail as an antidote there is nothing to be gained in legislation. The man whom pride of manhood, Christian faith and church association will not dissuade from suicide, has not much in him worth saving, and the law could have no good object in interfering in his case.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW.

HENRY CLEWS in his financial report for the week ending August 29th, 1891, says the improvement in the stock market is gaining in strength, and many of the "bears" have turned over to the other side. This shows that the "bone" is backed by a large measure of confidence, and that influential opinion in Wall Street regards the present situation of the country as on the eve of an era of national prosperity, and consequently better prices for investments.

The only danger, Mr. Clews sees now, lies in the usual tendency of speculative movements to rush from one extreme to another and thereby quickly extend themselves. Our extraordinary harvest may cause speculative enthusiasm which may carry prices higher than the occasion really warrants. Such movements end in exhaustion and reaction.

The money market affords on the whole an encouraging outlook. The reserves of the banks have at least begun to decline freely under the drain of money to the interior, and large as the surplus is, yet the banks must rely on some outside source for reinforcement.

About twenty-one millions of the United States 4½ per cents, remain to be extended or redeemed, but what amount will be redeemed the event only can show. The main dependence of the banks must be upon the return of gold from Europe, which seems inevitable, the only open question being that of amount. National exports for July, 1891, were $9,200,000 over those of July, 1890, while imports fell $11,200,000 for the same month below July, 1890.

Mr. Clews is of opinion that no important stringency can take place in the local loan market for a long time to come.

ANOTHER REFORM.

IT is reported that the Massachusetts anti-lobbyist law that has just had its first year's trial gives promise of success. The law does not assume to shut down the mouths of the legislature against the lobby industry, but simply to draw the screen from their operations and compel them as far as possible to conduct their "influence" business in such a manner that the public might know what they were about.

The law requires that all persons engaged as counsel before committees, and all agents having business with the Legislature, affecting corporations or individuals, shall register their names in a book kept for the purpose by the Sergeant at-arms. A record must likewise be taken of the name of the company or person represented and the character of the legislation with which the agent is concerned. Moreover, within thirty days after adjournment the agent, otherwise the lobbyist, is required to render a full account of all the expenses incurred by him in the business defined in the entry.

Unregistered lobbyists are not allowed to appear before committees or to conduct any legislative business during the session. For each violation of the law the agent and party represented are liable to a fine of $1000 and the agent is barred debarred from carrying on his lobby business.

This is the first regular assault upon lobbyists, and of course does not compass all the ways by which they may carry on their nefarious transactions. No law can accomplish this, save one that keeps the legislators under a perpetual guard, day and night, like a company of convicts, from the opening to the closing of the session.

But it gives a publicity to the presence of lobbyists in the legislative halls and to their operations generally, which seems, on the first trial at least, to have had the effect not only of regulating the transactions of those having regular business, but of ridding the state capital of the gangs of leaders who hang round the halls to pick up odd jobs which the bigger band gentry of the lobby refuse to handle.

The country is under obligation to Massachusetts for leading out in this necessary reform. There is not the slightest doubt that the lobby contingent at the capital has cost this nation more during the past thirty years than the entire legitimate expenses of Congress. And what the lobby industry in general has cost the people through the irregular legislation secured under its influence cannot be even guessed at.

Let lobbyism and partisan corruption progress at its present rate of advance for another twenty-five years and what of the legislative powers will escape the control of blackleg or will not be worth looking after.

But we are grateful to observe that in nearly all of the hot-beds of corruption there are very substantial signs of reform. There is a mighty moral undercurrent at work which we think can be relied upon in its own time to set things right. We have always believed that the stability of this republic was due more to the invincible integrity of the statesmen and the characters of those who hold office, than to the statesmanship or patriotism of those who get the pay for running the governmental business. The scattering and general demolition that within a year have been effected among the revenue politicians of both parties is a testimony of this fact.

THE DECADENCE OF NEVADA.

THE census bulletin devoted to the population of Nevada, is a very meagre document. It consists of a single sheet, but it gives the population of that State in detail by counties, cities, towns and villages, and wards of cities.

The population under the present census is 45,761, a decrease of 15,540, or 25.34 per cent., since 1880, when the State had a population of 62,265. In every county but two decreases are shown, noting, it is said, to the decadence of mining industry.

There are six cities and towns each having 1000 inhabitants or more. Virginia City in 1880 had 8512 inhabitants, in 1890 it had 10,917. Carson City had in 1880 4629, but in 1890 only 3591. Eureka fell from 4240 in 1880 to 1651 in 1890. Austin, Tuscarora and Winnemucca also fell heavily in population during the decade.

Only two counties, Churchill and Washoe show increases, the former in 1880 had 479, in 1890 1705, the latter in 1880 4304 and in 1890 6437.

Mining alone, it is evident, will not give permanent prosperity to any state. Without agriculture and manufacturing interests that stability and progress which are characteristic of most of the States in the Union cannot be maintained. Nevada is an object lesson from which farmers and manufacturers ought to draw much information and encouragement.

MELBOURNE AND HIS RAIN MACHINE.

MR. FRANK MELBOURNE, the rain compeller, has come up to his agreements so far with the people of Wyoming. He promised them rain on Tuesday and the rain came on that as agreed. But Prof. Foster, of the signal service, had thrown premonitory rain on Tuesday as a result of natural conditions. Melbourne now agrees to bring rain on Sunday next, whether Mr. Foster is willing or not.

This rain making phenomenon has thus far so much the look and the appearance of jugglery about it that scientific opinions are more or less out of order. All but intelligent people are able to do in the premises is to wait and wonder, and look wise when the time comes for wisdom to assert its rights.

Meanwhile we sincerely hope that whether by the intervention of nature, Foster or Melbourne, Wyoming may have all the rain her heart desires, and we hope also that whether by science or magic, Mr. Melbourne's power as a rain compeller may prove to be all that he assumes for it. If, as he claims, he can at will wring a half inch of rainfall out of a clear sky, he is the greatest wiseman of his age.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

FOLLOWING is the amended platform adopted by the Republican Territorial convention:

"The Republicans of Utah in convention assembled congratulate the people of the Territory that the time has come when they can join old differences behind them and move forward upon those lines that lead most directly to the public good.

"We hold that it is the part of wisdom and of patriotism to recognize the changes that have occurred and to accept conditions as they now exist, and we maintain that any effort to force conditions under which old lines would be re-established and old bitterness revived is to be condemned as inimical to the best interests of all the people of Utah.

"We congratulate the Republicans of Utah upon the large vote polled at the recent election. Circumstances were such that the party could scarcely hope to make more than a beginning, and the splendid proportions of that beginning encourage our confidence belief that the time is near at hand when a large majority of the people of the Territory will be found arrayed under the banner of the party of progress.

"Believing that the party upon which communities finally rely for the best results of government should clearly define its position before the people upon all questions of general interest and importance, we hereby enunciate the following as the platform of principles of the Republican party of Utah.

"We are unalterably attached to the principles of the Republican party and are prepared to maintain them before the people of this territory, believing that they unshrine calculated to foster the interests of the section in which we live as well as the interests of every other section of our common country.

"We adhere to our unswerving devotion to the national constitution and to the indissoluble union of the states, to the authority reserved to the states under the constitution, and to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the states and territories.

"The Republicans hold that all political powers vested in the people, that national authority is derived from the people of all the states and state authority from the people of the particular state, that the government of the United States possesses the power needed in the constitution and those necessary to their exercise, that the people of the State possesses the powers not so conferred or denied to them by that instrument, that the state government may exercise such powers as remain with the people as they have not in their constitutions forbidden the use of, that the national and state governments are sovereigns in their respective spheres, and that there can be no conflict between their rights so bounded. And we further affirm that the allegiance of the citizen of the United States is direct and immediate and that he owes to the United States obedience and protection, and that from this it follows that the United States is a nation.

"We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection. We protest against its destruction proposed by the Democratic party. It serves the interests of Europe. We will support the interests of America.

"The protective system must be maintained; its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all industrial classes, times of the service and the country.

"We condemn the proposition of the Democratic party to place wool on the free list. This policy, persistently urged by that party, would work measureless disaster to one of our most important industries, bring ruin to many, injure a vast number of men out of employment and leave Utah a very large part of her income now annually received from sheep.

"We view with undiminished alarm the persistent efforts made by the Democratic party to attack the very life of our industrial system, and we hold that it is the duty of that party opposed that proposition in the low Congress and senate every it through if it should be possible to compel the congress and of the national government. The Republican party has given our great mining interests the protection of the general government, and the mining industry, and has thereby conferred an incalculable blessing upon Utah, and it is certain to be vigorously supported all who desire good to the industries peculiarly upon our mountains of the Territory.

"We take pride in the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States for homesteads for American citizens and settlers, and alone, which the Republican party established in 1862 against the protest and opposition of Democrats in Congress, and which has brought our great western domain into such magnificent development.

"And in contrast with the Republican party's record in this respect we point to the failure of the Democratic administration under Grover Cleveland to execute the law accepting to actual settlers the lands in homesteads.

"We endorse the administration of President Harrison and particularly commend the energetic pursuit by the State department. We heartily approve the religious policy inaugurated by this administration, believing it will open new and enlarged markets for American farmers and manufacturers and be of the greatest value to the country.

"We point with pride to the record of President Harrison's administration in connection with Indian depredations in this Territory, the opportunity having been made from among the best life you loans of Utah, this being in marked contrast with the record of the Democratic administration when presented it.

"We are loyally attached to those principles of the Republican party under which it strives to hold up the American merchant marine and the American navy to protect the rights of citizens, to maintain the honor of the American flag, and to protect American citizens at home and abroad, and to secure proper and adequate pensions for the veterans of the war and for the dependent families of deceased soldiers.

"We demand that silver shall be restored to the position that it held before the passage of the demonetization act of 1873.

"We will carry forward popular government in Utah regardless of religious distinctions, by our united efforts, free from all dictation.

"We are opposed to the disfranchisement of any citizen except for crime of which he shall have been convicted by due process of law, and we favor the exercise of the power of congress to all citizens disfranchised on account of polygamy or polygamous relations, who will obey and uphold the laws of the United States.

"We cherish and recognize the dignity of labor and the necessity of proper legislation to protect its interests, that manual labor and mechanics, as well as capital in the public funds, are justly entitled to the preference in all public works, and that Utah work should go to Utah workers.

"The National Republican party, in its platform adopted in 1888, declared, 'The government by Congress of the Territories is based upon the assumption, by the end that they may become States in the Union. Therefore whenever the conditions of the population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to insure a stable local government through the people of the Territories should be permitted, as a right inherent in them, to form for themselves constitutions and state governments, and be admitted into the Union.'

"We deny that the Republican party in Utah is organized to unduly hasten statehood. The operation of statehood for Utah is not desired in the present political issues, or in the division of the people of the Territory on national party lines.

"We urge the enactment of laws which will establish uniformity and equity in the application of the general laws of the United States government in respect to the location and development of mining property, so that prospectors may be more greatly encouraged to continue their explorations in our great mineral districts.

"We demand the enactment of a law making it a misdemeanor for any property to practice what is known as blackballing, or to interfere with the free form of their employes in the exercise of the franchise by any act of coercion.

"We hold that eight hours should be made by law a day's work on all public work.

"We are in favor of equitable national legislation under which railroad companies shall be encouraged to build the lines that are needed for the further development of Utah's great resources, and which shall at the same time fully protect the interests of individuals and communities in their relations to the common carriers.

"We demand such legislation as will satisfactorily equalize the assessment and taxation of property.

"We favor the enactment of a personal registration law which shall compel voters to register in person or by satisfactory vouchers, giving the exact residence and we urge the adoption of a ballot law modeled after the Australian system, so that the degree of fraud at the polls hereafter be familiar in some place in the Territory may not be attacks to the life name of Utah."

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Oscar Wilde is writing a book on "The Study of Christianity from the Outside." Oscar, evidently, is not in it.

The tide is turning in Kansas. There is not a farm for rent in McPherson County. Farmers are not as desperate as they were.

William Henry Smith, manager of the Associated Press, probably looks more like James Russell Lowell than does any other American.

In Racine, Wis., Charles Venerial, a Campagnoli and minister has been divorced by eleven sons. for his wife in favor of publishers.

We are hearing that delightful season of the year when some and fishy numbers of Russia will force that tired feeling into the mentalities.

Chinese Agent Petroff has arrived at Sitka, Alaska, having completed the census of the Yukon. In 1890 the population was Alaska, Wa. Indians, 5000; Esquimaux, 14,000.

Fifty stockholders of insolvents have paid through Pittsville, Ga., each a fee for work. They are on their way to the Willamette valley, from Kansas and the Dakotas.

On Wednesday, on the highest peak of the Sierra Mountains, large quantities of dynamite were exploded at intervals. Yesterday the drought was broken by the heaviest rain of the year.

A convict in a Montreal penitentiary has transformed in a black hole adjacent to the cellar, for twenty-four months. A letter was brought to the outside world from him by a discharged convict. The conditions are greatly modified over this barbarous treatment to a human being.

In the Canadian House of Commons on Thursday night Sir Richard Cartwright motion concerning the government for its abuse of the power of issuing governor-general's warrants during the last year, was lost on a division by a vote of 91 to 42. The majority of it is the conflict the government has had during the session.

Andre Senecal, superintendent of the Canadian Government Printing Bureau, has been dismissed. Senecal, who is charged with obtaining over $20,000 "commissions" or gifts from those who sold goods to him in his capacity as superintendent of the printing bureau, disappeared, when he learned that Parliament had ordered him to appear for examination.

There is great religious excitement at Lytchaken, a village near Kingston, Canada. The authors of the Free Methodists in the village had created so much disorder that they were put out of the building. They then went to a vacant field, where a "corral" meeting was held. A bonfire was started, and women threw their corsets on the bonfire, crying: "We will die as God made us."

As near as can be ascertained the religion of the Presidents of the United States was as follows: Washington was an Episcopalian, Jackson, mainly through the piety of his wife, became a religionist, and after her death became a communicant in that body. Jefferson was a member of the Episcopal church. Taylor was an attendant of that church, with probability of having been a member. Fillmore was a Unitarian. Pierce, a Trinitarian Congregationalist. Buchanan, a Presbyterian. Lincoln attended the Presbyterian church, but was not a communicant of any; he was, however, a deeply religious man. Johnson's religious tendency, which was also Presbyterian, was not strong enough to carry him into the church as a member. Grant was not a communicant in any church, but he attended services with the Methodist persuasion. Hayes was a Methodist. Garfield was a preacher of the Church of the Disciples. Arthur was an Episcopalian. Cleveland a Presbyterian. Harrison is an elder in the Presbyterian church.

We Want to Say

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 Lines. 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

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.

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose etc.

Of perfect purity. Of great strength. Economy in their use. Flavor as delicately and delightfully as the fresh fruit.

AUTHORIZED CITY AGENTS

Deposit Stamp System

UTAH COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK.

23 and 25 E. First South Street.

BARTON & CO

PLEASE NOTE. WE HAVE

REMOVED

BACK TO OUR OLD STAND,

43 and 45 MAIN STREET.

We invite our Friends and Patrons to call and inspect our Stock of

Clothing, Hats and Gents' Furnishings

ALL NEW SINCE THE FIRE.

BARTON & CO.

43 and 45 MAIN STREET.

FRASER & CHALMERS, CHICAGO.

L. C. TRENT, General Western Manager, Salt Lake City, Utah, Helena, Montana

MINING MACHINERY,

JIDGERWOOD HOISTING ENGINES,

ELECTRIC MOTORS

Electric Light Plants,

ENGINES, BOILERS, ELEVATORS, SAW MILLS, LOCOMOTIVES, STEAM MOTORS.

EUGENE HENTON. ROBERT HOUTZ. F. J. HOY

STAR .·. BLOCK.

THE PUBLIC are invited to call at our Meat Market

UNION .·. MEAT .·. MARKET,

No. 54 E. FIRST SOUTH STREET.

WHERE THE CHOICEST MEATS OF THE SEASON ARE KEPT IN THEIR FITS REFRIGERATOR AND WAREROOMS FRESH AND JUICY.

UNION MEAT MARKET CO., Prop'rs.