DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

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MAINTAIN THE CITY'S HONOR.

The reputation of an individual in business is worth more to him than the amount of capital at his command. If he is known for his business integrity he is desired worthy of confidence, and the better of such becomes a secondary consideration even in those times when money seems to be the great moving power for the time being and such movement is based on the honor of the person manipulating the finances. If he fails to keep his engagements with a scrupulous regard for pledges he may have made, or trade his promises as of little worth, it is not a great distance to the end of his career and consequent disaster. But if he be a man whose word is known to be better than a bond, and of whom credibility there can be no question, confidence, stability and success flow to him as a natural sequence.

As it is with individuals, that reputable and worthy people regard promises made as of more importance in fulfilment than is the value of property, so should it be with corporations, public and private. If a municipality enters into an agreement, and it is accepted and acted upon in good faith by the other party, then that agreement should be carried out regardless of the fact whether or not it was made obligatory as a matter of enforcement through the machinery of the law. It should be abrogated only as a matter of necessity based upon both legal and moral reasons. No city can afford to make its moral obligations less binding than its legal bonds.

Three suggestions will apply to conditions which exist in this Territory at present. Once we were a great silver producer, and capitalists were willing to make almost unlimited investments in enterprises for obtaining the white metal. But silver has been degraded in the commercial world, and there is no longer money to give life to the industrial movement in its production. But even with silver stricken down, this Territory possesses a vastness of mineral wealth inside which this one industry is but a pigmy. There is a wonderful richness in its coal, its iron, its copper, and other mineral deposits, whose extent has never been comprehended; but it can cannot be developed without capital, and so far as the situation is at present, foreign capital. The Territory needs badly this capital. We have the resources and all that is necessary to justify its investment, if business honor is maintained.

The question of the latter is an issue that is now coming to the front. Everybody has heard of the copper plant and the inducements that were offered for its location here. Among those was an appropriation of $25,000 by the city. There was some question as to the propriety of its being made, raised by the News at the time. But that matter was settled by the City Council passing the appropriation. The city's word was given, and on this the copper plant people proceeded and have invested a very large amount. So far as we can learn their part of the bargain has been observed. The question now is, what will the city do? As a moral obligation, the keeping of the city's promise is worth infinitely more than the money. Are financial necessities, keeping the city's credit good is of tenfold greater value in inviting capital invested here than is the sum involved.

There may be good reason for any delay that has occurred, both as to the city's part and with those whose names were on the private subscription list but who have failed to come to time. It is proper, however, that the causes for this should be explained, that there be no imputation of a breach of faith. These suggestions are made for the consideration of the parties chiefly interested, as it seems timely to call attention to these new. The News feels that neither the city nor other sometimes to the copper plant fund can afford to lose their credit by neglecting the moral responsibility which rests upon them in the matter. Especially should the city administration set the example by taking the steps necessary to maintain the city's honor.

A WHOLESOME AND EXCELLENT PLAN.

Of talk and even of schemes of charity there has been no end during the past twelvemonth; from Sunday relief funds all up the scale of expedients to the plan for national pawnshops for the temporary of men hard pressed, in the endeavor to effect relief for the needy and to this end the due emergency lots which the whole world seems to have somehow wisely seen. Many of the plans devised to have been worthy and effective; and the best of them have been such as started out with the idea of letting the recipients earn what they got, not furnishing their people self-respect by making them dependents on charity—useless prospects living on sheer charity. Nathan Stores, the well known New York merchant, is one whose benefactions has taken a most practical turn; the recent closing of the place where he has been operating it makes present mention of it timely and instructive. He has been running a store on Grand street, New York, where coal, sugar, coffee and tea, flour and food have been sold at cost to the poor all winter. Five-cent tickets were sold at the cost and in the store exchanged for small packages of the commodities, and the same articles were sold in larger quantities at the same rates. On the last day of the store's operation, 27,000 of these five-cent tickets were sold and exchanged for goods, and over 100 barrels of such bread were sold at one cent a loaf in four minutes after the store opened. Since December 20, when the store began business, there have been thus disposed of more than 6,000 tons of coal and 218 tons of sugar, with 233,000 pounds of bread, 255,000 pounds of flour, 70,000 pounds of ice and 32,000 pounds of coffee. The charitable part of this scheme by no the fact that the dealer was willing to forego all profit, and in further increasing charity of the highest order in that it helped those who were helping themselves, and made the money, furnishing income of many a poor family go twice as far as it otherwise would in providing food and fuel. When the list of human benefactors comes to be made up, we venture to say the name of Nathan Stores will be found upon it in plain and conspicuous character.

AMERICA AND SAMOA.

Now that the cession of Pago Pago harbor to the United States is finally accomplished, the most salient advantage of this government's taking a hand in the control of Samoa is the Pacific Ocean greatly will constitute that the territorial limit of extension is about reached, and that efforts hereafter should be directed to the field now occupied by the Canadians that is at east. Pago Pago, which almost rule in two the island of Tutuila, in the Samoan group, is regarded as one of the best harbors in the world. It has plenty of deep water, without dredging, to float the combined navies of the world, and, being well sheltered, it affords protection from the hurricanes which sweep over that part of the globe. Had the Reds which were at Samoa been in Pago Pago instead of Apia harbor, the disaster which has made the latter place famous would not have occurred. In fact, besides, it is so far again from the United States as to Honolulu, being two thirds the distance to Australia. It is in line north and south with the most westerly limit of the mainland of Alaska, and east and west is the line between southern Peru and northern Australia.

The negotiations for making the harbor in this country were completed by W. L. Chambers, U. S. land commissioner in Boston, who has just returned home. The land question has become so important that Germany, England and this country had to unite in a commission to settle it in order to prevent continual turmoil, as a result of disputed claims, between citizens of the three governments which might involve the nations interested in serious disputes. The aggregate of these claims which the commission had to settle was 2500. There were over 2,000,000 acres of land on the Samoan group, the entire area of which consists of but 9,000,000 acres. The English and the greater portion of the citizens, the Germans coming next and the Americans last. The first named had more claims than both of the others combined; in fact, every foot of land was sought to be gotten from the natives, and numerous claims were made for the same tract. The commission, however, cut right and left into the lines, giving the native vendors one and then adjusting the title of the others. In this way over 100,000 acres were secured to the natives, but not going to the foreign element, the Americans securing the largest amount in proportion to their claims.

While the settlement of these land disputes will go a long way toward preventing the bickerings which all of manner of land claims entertain against the ruling powers, yet the treaty cannot almost assuring the permanent peace until the status of government is settled. It is not to be now, the islands are variously ruled by Germany, England and the United States, each through their consuls, who can affect civil rule as they like. The government provided for on Samoa, Upolu and the others are but bundles and have nothing of what is going on in the way of improvements. About the only knowledge they have of the government is the visit of the tax collector, who takes it for granted by each man, woman and child. This is galling to the natives, who do not comprehend the justice of the system, which yields them no benefit that they can see, but the money, it is said, goes mostly to pay high salaries to a foreign minister and chief justice, and minor officials. By the recent adjustment of claims and the cession of Pago Pago, the American influence has been largely increased, and as the Germans have predominated heretofore, any prospect of a change, either to American or English supremacy, is primary indeed upon by the people. Naturally the trend of affairs is in favor of the United States, and it is said impossible that the Samoan group will not have the well-earned honor of American domination in the Pacific. Pago Pago is now the most valuable port held by this government.

RUSSIAN FUTURE QUEEN.

The announced betrothal of Grand Duke Nicholas, the eldest of Russia, to Princess Alice, of Hesse, is regarded as an event of much importance, being accepted as assuring that of certainty between the governing dynasties of Russia and Germany, and consequently a renewed period of peace. For years rumor has connected the name of the young major with such, but the occasion to assume in marriage have always been considered inopportune. Owing to the sad experience of Princess Elizabeth, the sister of Princess Alice, who was married to Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, Queen Victoria always opposed the now announced betrothal. There were also objections based on political grounds as well as on the difference in religious faith of the two, while the Russian people, so far as their voice can be heard in matters pertaining to the state, demanded that the heir to the Russian throne marry a Princess of Slavonic stock. The strong expressed at the earliest announcement that the nuptials had been referred and the matter settled to the satisfaction of all—except the Russian people, of course—is therefore easily accounted for, and the fancy turn in the affair—happy as the young people at least—can be one only to the intervention of the German emperor. The crown prince is known to be an ardent admirer of William, and his imperial majesty could do no less, so far as knowledge goes, of his part, than use his influence for the promotion of the senior interests of the heir to the Russian throne, with or without political designs. The royal wedding will take place at Coburg provided a most favorable opportunity of broaching the question to all the royal houses and centres and assets there accomplished.

JEWISH SETTLEMENTS.

The Jewish colonization scheme in the Argentine republic under the auspices of Baron Hirsch is attracting attention on account of the great success it has met with, and the substantial principles on which this success partly is due.

The enterprise was undertaken as a means of relief to the thousands of Jews who were crowded out of Russia by the edict of the czar. A committee selected for the purpose recommended suitable families as settlers, and at present the colonists amount to 6,000, most of whom are from the southern parts of Russia. Practical men are superintending the work of the settlers, and they have already brought 17,000 acres under cultivation, with the prospects of an abundant harvest.

The sum invested by the Hirsch fund amounts to $2,250,000, and this capital is represented in the municipal government of the colonies. Across as a village is formed, a council is appointed consisting of three members, one of whom are elected by the settlers and one by the manager of the fund. This council meets every day and decides upon what work is to be done by each colonist. Irrigation the distribution of the machinery and deals with matters of transport, building and the public health. It receives the produce and distributes it to each individual according to his contribution of labor. With these principles carried out to every detail, it is not surprising that great success should ensue, and the sanguine reports sent by colonists to their friends in other parts of the world will readily be believed.

The Jews gathering in Palestine and settling in the agricultural colonies in that country are meeting with great success, too. Nothing in the whole country is more striking to the traveler than the marked contrast between the old villages of the natives and the new settlements of the Jews. The former are more and more surrounded by filth and decay and neglected fields and gardens for authority, while the latter stand as oases in the glowing desert, teaming and smiling upon the stranger from beneath the heavens shading lower of a semi-tropical vegetation, was is more inviting still by the application of industry and genius. What the Jews are capable of doing in the way of cultivating the soil, when properly guided and supported, is perhaps somewhere more apparent than in their settlements on the southern slope of Mount Carmel. It seems, then, that the result is equally satisfactory to the old world and the new.

To see the little notable respect to a million money of government alone to the true cause of it would be a hideous mistake. Nothing was secured as it stands the interpretation of Providence. To the Hebrew of nothing it is due that the people long scattered in the earth are the extra are beginning to assemble in a country a season that will subsidy result in their being scattered rights to one of the leading nations of the world. Their planting on this continent—the land of Joseph—and in the country of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, is no accident, but simply a part of the great divine plan for assuring that people to a fulfilment of their final destiny.

How many members of the Philadelphia "commonwealth" army have their eyes wide enough open and their spirits sufficiently alert to see and embrace the opportunities for work as they are now during the time of their enforced idleness. The agricultural industry is not yet overdone, and many thousands could be still employed in it if they would. Meantime there is danger that a great deal of the sympathy extended the "coxey-weaver" is wasted on unworthy objects.

The Boston museum of Russia has a silver account which contains the following requirements: (1) Ten rubles of silver contributor against silver deposits, (2) money to pay common debts, taxes, and bills with loans mortgages, (3) permissible values of the precious and rare prices by the contributing dates. The proposition is coming much better with such European countries as are beginning to lean in a manner somewhat friendly to the white metal.

In 10 a minute information, to say the least of it, that both the present president of the French republic, M. Carnot, and the man who is most frequently mentioned as his probable successor, M. Casimir Perier, are proud to trace their pedigree back to ancestors who won a king to the scaffold.

The only business houses that pay dividends or are able to enroll up a profit these days, are those that have stopped their advertising entirely. That kind of expense is just as legitimate as insurance and much more profitable.

In the data of monetary endowment the Mormon church enjoys the unique distinction of coming out into foreign lands one in every of its members, while other Protestant bodies, as a rule, give only one in five thousand.

Some Hard Sentences

and only your old business man J. C. Cutler, is also one of all kinds of repairing of furniture and upholstery. All work guaranteed. Shop at 120 W. State Temple.

For Millinery at Reasonable Prices, next door to Tribune.

Salt Lake City, April 21, 1894.

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RICHARD R. SHEPARD, Lawyer, Rooms Commercial Block.

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J. R. WALTER, Attorney at Law, Practice in all the courts of the Territory. Rooms 5 and 6 Herrick Block, 74 Main Street, Salt Lake City.

CHERRY & CHERRY, Lawyers, Rooms 4 and 5, Walker Bros. Bank Building, Salt Lake City.

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There is a good deal in the boy who is hard on clothes; a little thing like elegance doesn't bother him very much. He's looking for fun and he's entitled to it. In time for work instead of play will come soon enough. In the meantime, you have to pay the piper; you have to foot the clothing bill. Well, that's been so since the world began, but the bills won't be so very steep, after all, if you put your boy in one of our suits.

He may be side, so to speak, to kick out the side of a house, but it will take him all his time to wear out that suit.

ONE PRICE.

J. P. GARDNER, 141 Main St.

ON TO WASHINGTON

It would seem the whole population of the United States (saving professional politicians) are healthy and of imagination for instructed Congressmen and industrious and that their representatives are constituted. Only those for selfish purposes. This is strongly demonstrated by the recent adjournment of the working forces of the congressmen are meeting with an every hand, and the sight viewed at the doors of returning all kinds of people who can be induced to go to Washington to see their representatives to do their duty, and send home for the benefit of those they represent instead of themselves, or for those who offer them bribes.

Washington and that city will have a salutary effect, for only upon those office-holders in Washington but upon the individual citizens of the whole people.

The character of men is made by influences back of the people and tell-tale moral character, and the effect of such acts by public officials is a salutary tonic for all those in life. One can hardly enter a store without seeing the merchandise marked with unbelievable figures, and in nearly every instance the article is priced at a normal value and a per centage of the overcharge goes to other factory in their employes. The reformer is the idea that the commissioner of the number of such facilities. For just so long as a man takes bribes, goes to click the customer to obtain his to from his employes.

It has always been advisable to employ only one man who will deal honestly with the employed, feeling assured that such a man will always deal honestly with us. We also seek a clerk come to place called Rhone that can be just as easily sent by a customer as by superior of our employes, thus covering the same just and honorable treatment to all who patronize us. Thus every customer who visits our factory or business, whether to be a judge of goods or not, is assured of the good people who that age to Rhone. Always look for the Rhone. Remember the name, the person, you may at the time feel some money but you can do not feel all the people at the time.

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Ladies' Tan "Crescent" Toilet Slippers (on our window)	$1.00	Gents' Congress Shoes (worth $2 cutter)	$1.00
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		School Shoes, 8 to 11	90c
		Children's Kid and Black Shoes	50c

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Pays cash for Eggs, Poultry and Potatoes.

They make a specialty of home productions, and handle extensively home made Soaps, Brooms, Wash-Boards, Baskets, Canned Goods, Pickles, etc.

A whole box of Soap for $1.25.

P.S.—Try our POULTRY FOOD if you want to make money on poultry. Mail orders solicited. Send for trial order.

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