DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

CHARLES W. PENROSE - EDITOR

Saturday, - June 7, 1890.

NOT BENEFICIAL.

A SENSATION of mingled annoyance and disgust permeated the business section of Salt Lake City this morning. The cause of the irritation is that, under cover of night, persons employed by the Ogden Carnival committee had plastered the walls and doors of a large number of prominent business buildings with flaming posters. The walls and gates enclosing the Temple Block were similarly defaced, while announcements in red paint were daubed on the new pavement on South Temple street. This piece of lawless impertinence was also perpetrated upon the bill boards of Anderson Brothers, the paper which the latter had placed on them according to contracts they had made with different parties for bill posting being in many instances covered by the carnival shouts. They are thus subjected to injury by an act dishonest on its face, the boards being their private property. Their rights and the rights of their patrons have been interfered with.

These are some of the advance fruits of a coming exhibition of boisterous and senseless frivolity connected with which there can be no symptom of the mental strength, judgment or genuine manhood.

It would be a stretch of absurdity in which we would not care to indulge to presume that such a palpable piece of lawlessness was done in ignorance, unless it is upon the theory that all things are possible in that line from the class of people who engage in such parades on common sense as carnivals necessarily are, being relics of old Roman semi-barbarism.

It has been stated to us that the object of thus plastering prominent buildings and defacing private property with pictorial paper was for the purpose of exciting journalistic comment and thus procure advertising for the carnival. We have not therefore noticed the coming exhibition, but seeing it has been practically forced upon us, it has the appearance of a public duty that we give some attention to the subject.

Webster's definition of the word carnival is, "A festival celebrated with merriment and revelry." To make the nature of the affair more clear it is needful to define the word "revel," which signifies (1) "To feast in a riotous and lawless manner; to carouse; to act the Bacchanalian." (2) "To move playfully without regularity." In other words, according to the accepted understanding of such exhibits, the one which is to occur at Ogden is to be in the nature of a noisy, boisterous, irregular mob, showing the tendency of classes of men and women to degenerate toward the frivolous in place of developing manly solidity and prudence. To such an affair as this the exclamation of the poet—

> A little nonsense now and then
> Is relished by the wisest men—

has no applicability. It is a whole mountain of unintelligent nonsense mixed with a good deal that takes on an aspect more vile than mere buffoonery. According to the accepted understanding of the nature of a carnival it includes carousing and drinking, and these conditions are almost inseparable from other debasing indulgences.

The only plausible plea for the coming carnival that we have heard offered is that the influx of visitors to the localities where they are held brings business activity and lots of money. To our thinking this is a low basis upon which to gauge a subject of this character. It is laudable to make money when the process is honest. When this result is sought at the expense of common sense and public morality it is placing matters of incalculable intrinsic value below the status of things that "perish with the handling."

The student of history need not be told that it has, from the beginning, illustrated one potent fact—that a tendency in men and nations toward the frivolous has invariably proved to be a symptom of mental decadence, while a disposition toward the serious has been an indication of the growth of intelligence.

There is one consideration from which we draw some comfort—that is, that the carnival is not to be held in this city, where it would probably be productive of much greater harm than would result in a town of smaller dimensions.

It ought to be needless to state to the Latter-day Saints that a carnival is necessarily at direct variance with the spirit of the Gospel, which inculcates order and serenity. We have deemed it proper to say this much upon the subject, that it might not be truthfully said at any future time that there was no protest against a matter that, in its very nature, can have no beneficent effects, viewed from a moral and religious standpoint.

THE LATE WARDEN.

"CAPT. JOE ROSS," as the Columbus, Ohio, *Sun* calls him, has been talking to a representative of that paper in regard to Utah and what he styles the "Mormon Empire."

The report is a mingled mass of malice, falsehood and absurdity. The ex-Warden of the Penitentiary is evidently very much rattled over the loss of his position, and temper has had much to do with his talk.

We know nothing about the dispute between him and the Marshal, but rather suspect that if the full facts were brought out, the doings of the ex-Warden's delectable (?) son would cut considerable figure. Without going into detail, for we do not think the man or his theme worth any extended notice, we will simply say that if other of his assertions are no more truthful than that which he makes about an alleged interview with the editor of the DESERET NEWS, they are entirely worthless and misleading. The purported conversation with this writer never occurred, and the language attributed to him is pure invention on the part of the ex-Warden or of the *Post* reporter. These samples of the stuff the retired jailor gave to the newspaper scribe will be sufficient:

"To be a Mormon in good standing one must have more wives than one."

"Are the Mormons a very thrifty people?"

"Nothing to brag of, by any means."

"Are they genial and sociable?"

"Oh, very. They are forever hugging and kissing indiscriminately. Men salute each other with the holy kiss."

Ames had scarcely any opportunities of learning anything about the "Mormon" people, their ways and views, during his brief stay here which was chiefly confined to the Penitentiary, outside of this city. But like other transients he assumes to know all about the "Mormon" question, and as usual the eager reporter swallows all he has to give away. Vale, Ames! Utah has lost nothing by your return to Ohio.

PURSUING ITS COMMON COURSE.

"The News emitted a wild, exultant yell of victory last evening over the dismissal in the Supreme Court of the appeal in the mandamus suit against Secretary Sells. It seemed that this settles the whole matter, and that the case of the Mormon contestants for seats is therefore and thereby established."

The foregoing appears in this morning's issue of that utterly dishonorable publication, the Salt Lake *Tribune*. Here is what the DESERET NEWS actually said on this subject, after explaining the case to date:

"Proceedings will have to be taken in the Third District Court to oust the bogus officials. They are clearly occupying places to which they were not elected. That this will be judicially established we have no doubt. But it will take some more litigation to put an end to this usurpation."

The reading public will supply all the expressions necessary to vigorous demonstration of the *Tribune's* mendacity. This kind of treatment of an opponent is characteristic of that paper. To state as an adversary's views the very opposite of what he utters by tongue or pen, and then comment upon it at length, is a common trick of that unscrupulous organ of so-called "Liberalism."

Once in a while we deem it necessary to expose this scurvy and unprincipled kind of journalism, because our ordinary silence as to these attacks is taken advantage of, as cowards and bullies presume on the patience or disdain of those who do not resent their insults.

We understand the legal position in the controversy over the city offices and it is exactly as we stated it last evening. We do not believe that anybody acquainted with the facts believes the councilors and justices now acting for the third and fourth municipal wards or precincts are anything but usurpers. At the same time the matter will have to be judicially determined and the necessary steps have been taken to oust the intruders. There is no need for any misrepresentation of the facts or of our brief explanation of them.

THE INDIAN REMOVAL.

A DAY or two since a dispatch was published stating that the Senate bill providing for the removal of the Uncompahgre Utes over the Colorado line to Utah would not be favorably reported during the present session. It was alleged as being doubtful whether the measure would ever be enacted. A local virulent anti-"Mormon" paper asserted that in consequence of this prospect the "Colorado contingent and the brethren were feeling blue." The same journal has frequently and falsely stated that the "Mormon" settlers in the San Juan country, on which it was proposed to locate the Indians, favored the removal. This is not true, as can easily be understood on the face of the subject. What they wish is a settlement of the question, one way or the other. They would prefer to retain their houses, but in case they should be required to vacate, they desire to secure compensation for their improvements. The dispatch made a mistake in stating that the Indians in question were Uncompahgres. They are the Utes of the Southern Ute Reservation.

THE DISFRANCHISEMENT BILLS.

AMONG the strong journals which are opposed to the extreme measures now pending in Congress in the interest of the minority of the people of Utah, who are seeking to gain by special legislation that political power which they cannot fairly reach through the ballot, is the Omaha *Bee*. In a pertinent editorial that paper discusses the laws against polygamy and their constitutionality as affirmed by the court of last resort and argues that as existing laws are ample for the crushing out of polygamy, there is no need of further proscriptive measures and that those proposed are not only persecutive but repugnant to the First Amendment to the Constitution.

The *Bee* shows that the Cullom Bill in effect provides that no member of the "Mormon" Church can exercise any of the political privileges of citizenship, and further prohibits the "Mormon" faith as an establishment of religion. That this is not only unjust and in conflict with the Constitution but involves a vital principle and is dangerous to the welfare of society.

These points have become so visible to the naked eye that a general feeling of antipathy to the proposed disfranchisement of the non-polygamous "Mormons" is growing very marked. The plotters against the peace of Utah perceive this and now attempt to make it appear that the polygamy question does not enter into this new legislation.

As a matter of fact the passage of these bills would not operate in the remotest degree on the practice of polygamy. But the purport of their introduction was to suppress polygamy. They are amendments to the anti-polygamy laws. Those Congressmen who favor them think they are opposing polygamy. If this practice is not to be affected by the bills, nobody wants them to pass except the schemers who are lusting for place and power in Utah.

They are springing another issue. They say it is a mistake to connect polygamy with this proposed legislation. In this they give their whole case away. Once make it appear that these bills are not anti-polygamy measures and the support heretofore given to them will fall, as it should do. For there is nothing behind their intent but a desire on the part of the few in this Territory to grasp that political control which rightfully belongs to the majority of the law abiding citizens. Every person and paper that favors republican principles should protest against this flagrant wrong.

A PLEASANT JOURNEY

Between Arizona and Wyoming, and What was Seen En Route.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, June 3rd, 1890. [Correspondence of the DESERET NEWS.]—Since last writing we have made the trip of about one thousand miles from Arizona to Wyoming in about thirty-six hours and now inhale the bracing atmosphere of the North after basking for months in the sunny climes of the South. I must not neglect, however, to notice some of the places visited since leaving St. Johns, Arizona.

A drive of eighteen miles from the last named city enables the traveler to reach Concho, or Erastus. I prefer to give both names, as there are two distinct towns, though in one precinct. The first mentioned, as its name implies, is a Mexican town situated at the lower end of the valley. Erastus contains about fifteen families and is a "Mormon" settlement, pleasantly situated on the side of the sloping hills. Bishop C. I. Kempe took advantage of our visit and announced an evening meeting to be addressed by a Bishop from Salt River, and a Brother from Salt Lake. We had an enjoyable time, and it was evident that a good spirit prevailed among the people.

Concho and Erastus are supplied with water for irrigation from springs and, by storing it in the early part in the year, have an ample supply. Both towns are in one school district, and two schools are conducted. The postoffice has recently been moved to Concho, one and a half miles from Erastus.

Show Low is a small town about thirty miles from Erastus. A wealthy stockman owns most of the property there, and has extensive farms and gardens. Small farms are located along the creek, and the Saints are organized into a ward presided over by Bishop Hansen. The town being on the main road to Camp Apache there is considerable travel through it.

Pine Dale is situated in the mountains about 15 miles west of Show Low. Ward meetings and schools are held in a good log schoolhouse, and the people are improving their dwellings and making good homes. The heavy timber in the vicinity is convenient for building and fencing purposes. Water for culinary purposes is obtained from wells and the farmers depend upon the rains for their crops. The grain in the fields proved that good crops can be raised without irrigation.

Taylor and Snowflake were the next towns visited. Both are situated on Silver Creek and are settled entirely by Latter-day Saints.

Taylor has about sixty families in the precinct and would appear to better advantage if the settlers would build up the town instead of scattering out so much. They appear to be doing so of late, and have every prospect of making it an important town.

A Ute visiting Snowflake is at once struck with its resemblance to many settlements in Utah's vales. The town is in a good location, and its uniform streets lined with shade trees give it a homelike appearance. The city lots are laid off in orchards and gardens, and, considering past drawbacks, are in excellent condition. Both of the above-named towns obtain their water supply from Silver Creek, and are able, by the construction of dams and reservoirs, to obtain a good supply. This season they are scarce of water, the dams having been washed out before the reservoirs were filled. This is the only drawback, and will soon be remedied by the construction of substantial dams.

The Stake Tabernacle erected at Snowflake is certainly a credit to the Saints, who are justly proud of it. It is a substantial brick structure, with neat spire, and a seating capacity of eight hundred. When finished and nicely painted it will be the best and most commodious meeting-house owned by the Latter-day Saints in Arizona. Many older towns in Utah cannot boast of such substantial residences as may be seen in Snowflake. New two-story houses with bay windows are now in course of erection. The Snowflake Stake Academy, conducted by Brother Levi Savage, reports satisfactory progress and considerable interest is taken in it. Such institutions should be encouraged and sustained in every Stake of Zion, and I was pleased to notice an increased desire for this class of schools.

In company with President Jesse N. Smith I attended a meeting in the Tabernacle and was greatly surprised to see so large a congregation present. In conversation with Bishop Hunt I learned that a good feeling prevailed in the ward, and that the various organizations are doing an excellent work.

Woodruff, the next town visited, is located on the Little Colorado river. About thirty families reside there, and it is a very promising settlement. Considerable fencing has been done during the past spring, and all hands are now at work on the dam, which was washed out some time ago. The new dam is being built on a good rock foundation, and the side buttments will also be bedded in rock, so that it will prove a substantial and permanent structure.

Holbrook is a railroad town on the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, and here we bade good bye to the genial Bishop, whose company we have enjoyed nearly two months, and change our mode of travel.

The Arizona Co-operative Mercantile Institution at Holbrook has a good stand near the depot, and is in a flourishing condition under the superintendency of Brother J. Fish. This institution does a good business, with the branch houses in different parts of the county.

St. Joseph is reached on the A. & P. railway, about twelve miles west of Holbrook, and contains about fifteen families, presided over by Bishop J. Bushman, whose fine orchards and gardens are an evidence of what may be accomplished in this locality. A good school is held here during the winter months, and good crops are raised by the farmers, as the soil is very productive. The people have proved the great value of summer fallowing their land. The water supply is obtained from the Little Colorado river, and the green fields of grain and alfalfa extending along the railroad are a pleasant relief to the otherwise dreary landscape, and another evidence of the industry and perseverance of the Saints.

We are now leaving the Territory for a season, and in doing so will say that we have experienced agreeable disappointments in our travels. In some parts of Utah the fair Territory of Arizona has been greatly misrepresented, perhaps not intentionally, but a great prejudice exists and many exaggerated stories are told regarding it. "Everybody that goes to Arizona dies there," was the consoling remark of friends when the writer signified his intention of visiting the Territory. Well, there is now an exception to this rule. Here we are in Wyoming, healthy and strong, and with an increased avoirdupois according to "Fairbanks" after several months travel in nearly every county of Arizona.

It was remarked several times on our trip that "Arizona has got a black eye" through the disheartening reports of some who have returned to Utah discouraged and despondent. Rapid progress has been made of late years, difficulties have been overcome, less disease prevails, and the people generally are healthy, prosperous and happy. Salt River Valley surpasses Southern California in productiveness and fine healthy climate.

Gila Valley offers inducements to all who dread the extreme heat in more favored localities, while those who prefer a still milder clime will find Apache County unequalled.

PHŒNIX.

THE city tax of Ogden has been fixed at four mills on the dollar.

PAHVANT VALLEY.

Developments at and Near the Town of Deseret.

"Kismet and 'Nevermore,' 'Sackatoon' and Deseret."

The name of the author of these lines, probably through his own modesty, is lost to everlasting fame! Some persons may fail on first reading to detect any sign of poetical genius in the couplet, but to those who fifteen years ago were acquainted with the towns above named will detect the sarcasm in the comparison drawn.

The history of Deseret, like that of scores of other "Mormon" settlements, has been a perpetual struggle with natural obstacles, consisting of extreme fluctuations in the volume of water in the Sevier River, a loose soil causing dam building to be not only expensive but uncertain and oft-times disastrous. From its first settlement until some four years ago Deseret has been an arena wherein the unflinching courage and perseverance of the average "Mormon" settlers have been pitted against great natural obstacles and forbidding surroundings. Twice deserted on account of buried dams, its generous soil, with an abundance of water, has coaxed a return.

Four years ago, right on the heels of a most disastrous season, the settlers rallied, and with the assistance rendered by the now confiscated Church fund (which furnished teams to the toilers, who had but scant food and clothing in mid-winter) built a canal twenty-four feet wide on the bottom, over four miles long, and nearly all in heavy cutting. They thus solved the water problem in a permanent manner, and gave a stability to the place which invites settlers to permanent homes.

That Deseret was not the third time deserted is chiefly due to the assistance of Church funds, which fact, with many other examples, stands as an enduring refutation against the allegation that the Church fund was being used for unworthy purposes, as also against the willful perversity of those who have been chiefly instrumental in its confiscation.

Deseret is situated in the Pahvant Valley, midway between the east and west ranges of mountains, the nearest of which is about twenty miles distant. The surrounding country—which for the remote past was a small part of the shiny bed of Lake Bonneville—is flat and unbroken, save here and there where sand dunes and uplifted plateaus of volcanic rock relieve the monotony of the landscape. Imagine this wild plain covered with greasewood—a shrub generally conceded to be both useful and ornamental in the absence of any other vegetation—the Sevier River winding its way across the valley to the Dead Sea of Millard County, with occasionally a few patches of willows and meadow along the river bottom, and a good idea of Deseret scenery will have been obtained.

Making our unfurnished meeting house, which stands near the north bank of the river, the initial point for description, it will be about one mile east to Oasis, a station on the O. S. & U. N. Railway. East of that point the farming land is taken for two or three miles. Three or four miles south and southwest are numerous ranches and stock farms. Following the course of the river towards the west, ranches and stock farms can be made for a distance of at least fifteen miles.

The principal part of the farming land, however, lies north and northwest, the northern limit being about three miles distant and marked by a branch of our canal. To the northwest a fine tract of land stretches out in an almost unbroken plain for a distance of from fifteen to twenty miles, and nearly all susceptible of profitable tillage.

Six miles north and three miles west we come upon a scene which, in its strange contrast with those of ninety days since, fills us with admiration for the pluck and enterprise which have, within so short a time, transformed one thousand acres of greasewood desert into a green stretch of growing grain, giving ample promise of an abundant return. It is known as the Co-op. farm, with Lehi Pratt, of your city, as its superintendent. The Co-op. farm is owned by the Salt Lake and Deseret Irrigation and Manufacturing Company. This company commenced work last fall on a canal eighteen feet wide on the bottom and upwards of twenty feet deep at its intersection with the upper portion of the Deseret Canal, and ran it several miles in a westerly direction to the surface, where, for many miles west and north, the precious fluid can be spread and thousands of acres of choice land made to yield abundant crops of grain and alfalfa.

Last, but by no means least, are the enterprising efforts of Messrs. Crafts and Jensen at Laketown, or "Ingersoll," about twelve miles below here, on the river. Mr. Crafts, an old-time resident of Laketown, and several others last year located and improved several natural lakes, with a view of storing water for irrigation purposes. These lakes cover an area of from sixteen to twenty-four square miles of surface, which by a reasonable outlay of labor can be made to hold four feet of water available for irrigation. They are now well stocked with carp. Let anyone interested figure out the importance of this enterprise. A canal from the lowest lake is nearly completed to a fine body of land lying north and west, where two hundred acres of oats and alfalfa are going in with a rush. This is merely a test; next year will witness a revolution for Laketown.

Those who saw the Sevier River dry below its numerous irrigating ditches in the months of July and August may smile at the idea of such a large acreage being cultivated so far down the river; but it has been demonstrated that by sending in November, flooding the land, and letting it freeze up during the winter, grain will be in advance of the drouth by the time the spring floods are over. This is usual with us from the 20th to the last of June, or later. There is a body of water at least sixty feet wide and twelve feet deep now flowing by here, with a four-mile current, and during many years' observation it has never been less than six or eight feet deep at this season. This wealth will be used in the immediate future sufficiently for domestic purposes.

We now number nearly 1500 souls. A good shoemaker could find steady employment and would be welcomed, and hundreds of those from the "boom" towns of Northern Utah, while finding rest here from real estate agents, may meet with prosperity if they will but "put their shoulder to the wheel;" but they must not expect to move in the "upper crust" of Deseret society unless they are "mathers."

QUIN.

DESERET, June 4th, 1890.

The Pound "Sterling."

Do you know why the English people reckon money by pound (£), or pound "sterling?" The following queer extract from Camden points to the origin of the word "sterling:" "In the time of his sonne, King Richard, the First, monie coined in the easte parte of Germanie began to be of speciall request in England for the puritie thereof, and was called Easterling monie, as all the inhabitants of those partes were called Easterlings. Shortly after this sonne people from that countrie, skilled in mint matters and alloys, were sent for into his majestie's realm to bring our coins to perfections, which, since that time, were called of them Sterling or Esterling monie."—*St. Louis Republic.*

The children of the Prince and Princess of Wales resemble their father more than their mother in looks. They have the heavy cheeks, prominent nose and full eyes of the Prince.

IT GOES THROUGH.

The Silver Bill Passed by the House of Representatives Today.

THREE NEGROES HANGED IN TEXAS.

Important Traffic Arrangement Between the Northern Pacific and M. and St. P. Roads.

(By Telegraph to the NEWS.)

The Silver Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The voting on the silver bill began at 3 o'clock. After disposing of several unimportant amendments, the question was on the adoption of the substitute, "agreed upon in the caucus," pending which Bland of Missouri moved to recommit to the committee with restrictions on the report of the free coinage bill. The motion was defeated, yeas 116, nays 141.

A special vote was taken immediately upon the adopted substitute bill, which passed—yeas 135, nays 119.

New York's Mortality.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The hot weather has given this city's death rate a "boom." The deaths this week number 821, against 555 last week.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Senate bill to provide an additional associate justice for the supreme court of Arizona was passed.

On the March.

TOMBSTONE, Ariz., June 7.—Captain Kennedy, Tenth United States Cavalry, has arrived here with sixty-two colored troops from Fort Grant, and ten Indian trailers. They left this morning for Bisbee, where they will be joined by troops from Huachuca and go to the front.

He is Better.

BERLIN, June 7.—The Emperor has apparently recovered from the effects of his recent accident and reviewed the troops yesterday on horseback.

Three Negroes Hanged.

LINDEN, TEXAS, June 7.—Three negroes, Tom Mills, Fletcher Holden and Henry Holden, were hanged here this morning, for the murder and robbery of James McGregor, a white, at Atlanta, Texas.

Cottage at Cape May.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—In behalf of a number of unknown subscribers, Wanamaker and Editor McKean called at the White House today and presented Mrs. Harrison with a deed for a large cottage at Cape May, the point where she spent a portion of last summer.

Important Traffic Arrangement.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 7.—An important traffic arrangement has been completed between the Northern Pacific and the Milwaukee & St. Paul roads. Since the alliance between the Northwestern and Union Pacific better time has been made between Chicago and Portland than could be made over the Wisconsin Central from Chicago, and the Northern Pacific from St. Paul. The result has been great inroads upon the first-class business of the Northern Pacific. The latter therefore made overtures to the Milwaukee & St. Paul for traffic arrangements for through passenger business arrangement has been completed. Pullman sleepers will run through from Chicago to Portland and other north Pacific Coast points. Just what time the trip from Chicago to Portland will consume has not yet been announced, but it will, it is said, be considerably shorter than that via the Northwestern and Union Pacific. The first train under the new schedule will leave Chicago on June 15th.

Twenty three Rounds.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Tom Denning, of New York, and Dan Cornett, of Brooklyn, middle weights, fought near Coney Island this morning (London prize ring rules). Denning won after a great battle of twenty-three rounds. Two hundred persons witnessed the fight.

The Copper Market.

BIRMINGHAM, June 7.—The copper market is excited today on receipt of a telegram from Chili. The price of copper has risen nearly two pounds since yesterday.

LONDON, June 7.—Yesterday copper rose £8. 9d. The failure of a large operator in Rio Onto shares in Paris, together with the rise in the price of metal, forced up the prices of all copper mine shares.

Literary Notes.

The June *Table Talk* brings this month the usual allotment of good things. The number opens with an article on "June Joys, a few of them," by E. H. B.; "New Menus for June," by Mrs. S. T. Rorer; "Fashionable Luncheons and Tea Trifles," by Tilbe May Forney; "Housekeepers' Inquiries," by Mrs. S. T. Rorer (and this department alone is worth the cost of the magazine); "Origin of the Strawberry," a poem, by William Struthers; "A Dinner for Four Persons for One Dollar," by Mrs. S. T. Rorer, who will give each month a similar article. In these dinners the prices of each item are given. Also a seasonable article on "Canning," by Mrs. S. T. Rorer; "Faults and Punishments of Children," by Mrs. Grayson; "Capricious Washington," by R. B.; "Dining Here and There," by Howard Paul; "A Chapter on Forks," by Tilbe May Forney, who will give a series of articles in this line. Price $1.00 a year. Published by *Table Talk* Publishing Co., 1602 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The *North American Review* for June brings to a close the 150th volume of this ably conducted periodical. Its most prominent feature is a symposium on the question "Do Americans hate England?" Mr. Parnell writes incisively of "Mr. Balfour's Land Bill," pointing out in what respects it is unsatisfactory to the Irish National party, and telling why it will be vigorously opposed at every stage. The Marquis of Lorne finds a congenial theme in Sir Charles Dilke's new book on "Problems of Greater Britain." What he has to say regarding Canada and the United States will command special attention. Mona Caird, who originated the famous discussion in England as to whether or not marriage is a failure, contributes the first of two articles on "The Emancipation of the family." The symposium already referred to grows out of Goldwin Smith's paper in *The Review* for May on "The Hatred of England." The contributors are Col. T. W. Higginson, Andrew Carnegie, Murat Halstead, General Horace Porter, Robert Collyer, General James H. Wilson and M. W. Hazeltine. They agree in asserting that Professor Smith was in error, and that there is no hatred of England on the part of the people of the United States. Another international topic is dealt with by Mrs. John Sherwood, who writes in an entertaining manner about "American Girls in Europe." Speaker Reed furnishes a striking paper on "The Federal Control of Elections." A timely article is that on "Criminal Politics," by E. L. Godkin, the editor of the New York *Evening Post*. The passage of the McKinley tariff bill by the House of representatives lends special interest to an article on "The value of protection" by the Hon. William McKinley. Oulida writes an interesting little "Chat about Gardens." The international character of this number of *The Review* is still further maintained in the department of notes and comments, where "Speed on the Atlantic" is discussed by a member of the firm which built the City of

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The remains of Ann Rutledge, the early love of Abraham Lincoln, were removed the other day from the obscure country graveyard at Concord, where they had lain for nearly fifty-five years and reinterred at Oakland cemetery, in Portland, Ill.

Order your Screen Doors and Windows from the SANDBERG Furniture Co., 108 W. South Temple Street.

For all kinds of Furniture and Upholstery, go to the SANDBERG Furniture Co., 108 W. South Temple Street.

For Repairing of all kinds of Furniture and Upholstery or Carpets taken up, cleaned and laid, go to the SANDBERG Furniture Co., 108 W. South Temple Street.

DEATHS.

BOARDMAN.—May 26, 1890, at Patagonia Ward, Iron County, of consumption, Rebecca Martha, wife of William Boardman, aged fifty-four years, three months and twelve days; born at Pendeburg, Lancashire, England; embraced the Gospel in 1856; emigrated to Utah in 1861, on the ship *Antarctic*; crossed the plains by ox team, in Captain Nebeker's company. She died as she had lived, a true Latter-day Saint, honored and respected by all who knew her.—Com.

BASCHOFT.—In the Fifth Ward of this city, June 4th, 1890, Horace E., son of Robt. and Anne Maycroft; born April 29th, 1888.

Funeral service at 12 o'clock, Saturday, at residence, Eighth South Street.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

At Salt Lake City, Utah, on June 7, 1890, Observations taken at 9 a.m., 75th Meridian time, of all stations.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION	Temperature	Highest	Lowest	Mean	Precipitation	Wind Direction	Wind Velocity	Weather
Salt Lake City	72	74	52	63	0.00	W	Light	Clear
Ft. Douglas	66	72	50	61	0.00	W	Light	Clear
Ft. Canby	64	70	52	61	0.00	W	Light	Clear
Washakie	72	76	54	65	0.00	W	Light	Clear
Beaver	70	74	50	62	0.00	W	Light	Clear

Reports by Bell Telephone Co. at 11 a. m.

S.L. City	72	56			W	Light	Clear
Ogden	66	52			S	Light	Rain
Logan	64	50				Calm	Clear
Brigham	66	42				Calm	Clear
Park City	64	52				Calm	Clear
Provo	68	50				Calm	Clear
Alta							
Eureka	70	52				Calm	Clear

Salt Lake City, Barometer 25.25.

F. H. Finkelstein, Sgnl. Signal Corps.

MARKETS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, June 7, 1890.

Ore Stocks		Navigation	[illegible]
Mexican	4	Transcontinental	20
Consolidated	22	Pacific Mail	41
Bullion	12	Reading	[illegible]
Pacific Express	71	Rock Island	84
Central Pacific	35	St. Louis & San Fr.	15½
Delaware	90	St. Paul	[illegible]
Lake Shore	97½	St. Paul & Omaha	34½
Northern Pacific	15	Texas Pacific	7½
Preferred	35	Union Pacific	45½
Western Union	79	Wells Fargo	97½
Erie	29	Sugar Refined	[illegible]
Lake Erie	12	Sugar Common	85

Money closed, 6 per.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, June 7. 1 p. m. report.

Wheat—Steady; cash, 91; July, 92½.
Corn—Steady; cash, 56½; July, 56½.
Oats—Steady; cash, 36; July, 27½.
Butter—Easy.
Pork—Dull; cash, 12.35; July, 12.75.
Lard—Dull; cash, 6.87; July, 6.87½.
Sgd. 6.85.

MAIL SCHEDULE.

Following is the schedule of arrival and closing of Mails at Salt Lake City Post Office, November 11, 1889.

Mail.	Arrive at Depot.	Close at Post-office.
Eastern, via U. P. Ry	7.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Eastern, via R. G. W.	4.05 p.m.	3.00 p.m.
Western	11.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.
San Francisco (Coast points)	.....	8.30 a.m.
Ogden	11.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.
Ogden	4.05 p.m.	3.00 p.m.
Ogden	.....	8.30 p.m.
North and Northwest	4.05 p.m.	3.00 p.m.
Park City	11.00 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Park City	.....	3.00 p.m.
Southern	8.00 p.m.	10.30 a.m.
Southern (local points)	.....	8.30 p.m.
Mercur, Tooele and Bevan	10.30 a.m.	3.30 p.m.
Bingham, Copper and West Jordan	4.30 p.m.	11 a.m.
Tooele County	3.15 p.m.	10 a.m.
Alta and Wasatch	8.30 p.m.	5 p.m.

DR. ELLIS R. SHIPP

HAS REMOVED HER RESIDENCE to 15 South Seventh East street, but still retains her office at the same place, No. 18 Main Street, opposite Z. C. M. I. Telephone communication, both day and night. Office No. 565; Residence No. 155.

ELY'S Cream Balm

Cleanses the Nasal Passages

Allays Pain & Inflammation

Heals the Sores.

Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

Try the Cure

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; or by mail, registered, 60 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St. New York.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the estate of Anna S. Bale, deceased.

Order to show cause why order of sale of real estate should not be made.

VINCENT SHURTLIFF AND SOLON FOSTER, the Administrators of the Estate of Anna S. Bale, deceased, having filed their petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of all or a portion of the real estate of said deceased, for the purposes therein set forth, it is therefore ordered by the Judge of said court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Probate Court on Wednesday, the 9th day of July, 1890, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the County Court Room of said Probate Court, of the County Court House in the City and County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administrators, to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased as shall be necessary, and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the DESERET EVENING NEWS, a newspaper printed and published in said city and county.

Dated June 6th, 1890.

G. W. BARTON, Probate Judge.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, County of Salt Lake, } ss.

I, John C. Cutler, Clerk of the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of order appointing time and place to hear petition for order of sale of real estate in the matter of the estate of Anna S. Bale, deceased, as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 6th day of June, A. D. 1890.

[SEAL.] JOHN C. CUTLER, Clerk of the Probate Court.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of George W. Pigott, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, BY THE undersigned, Administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of George W. Pigott, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of Isaac M. Waldo, Esq., Attorney, in Utah Commercial and Savings Bank Building, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

Dated April 30th, 1890.

ANNIE A. PIGOTT, Administratrix, with the will annexed, of the Estate of George W. Pigott, deceased. d tw 5t

EXCELSIOR BAKERY,

No. 10, East Temple St.

FRESH BREAD,

BUNS, CAKES,

And CRACKERS.

PURE CANDIES, GROCERIES, Etc.

Buttercup Crackers a Specialty.

EDWARD SCRACE, Proprietor.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

W. J. BURGESS, Manager.

"Let me express the conviction that 'Shenandoah' should be seen by every patron of our country."—George W. Y. Stevens.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, June 5, 6, 7

—SATURDAY MATINEE.—

The Exact Original New York Cast.

Bronson Howard's Greatest Triumph.

SHENANDOAH

—THAT FOR—

500 NIGHTS

Delighted & Charmed New York City

—WITH ITS—

Original Scenery and Effects.

100 AUXILIARIES! 100.

Seats on sale Wednesday.

London Gaiety Company Next Week!

SALT LAKE THEATRE

CHAS. S. BURTON, MANAGER.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY!

BY TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10TH AND 11TH,

JOSEPH HAWORTH,

In Steele Mackaye's Masterpiece,

"Paul Kauvar"

"There is but one HAWORTH and but one 'Paul Kauvar' and his name is HAWORTH."—Col. HENRY WATTERSON.

Mr. Haworth's Company Headed by

MISS RECHELLE.

Two Hundred Nights in New York. The Great Mob. 3 Auxiliaries. Handsome Costumes. Fine Effects. In all a gorgeous production.

SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

W. J. BURGESS, Manager.

FOUR NIGHTS ONLY, COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 9.

GEORGE EDWARDS' LONDON GAIETY Theatre Company

—WITH—

Miss FLORENCE ST. JOHN, E. J. LONNEN,

and COMPANY OF 100 ARTISTS, under the direction of HENRY E. ABBEY and MAURICE GRAU, in George R. Lewis' and Henry Pottle's Operatic Burlesque, in four acts, of

Faust Up To Date.

The Original Company from Gaiety Theatre, London. Original Costumes, Big Special Scenery, Charming Music.

The Original Four Gaiety Theatre Dancers in "Faust Up To Date"—"Fun to Gladiators."

Prices—$1.50, $1.00, and 50c, and 75c. Seats on sale Saturday morning at Box Office.

HARRY S. HAYDN, Acting Manager.

Next attraction, E. H. SOTHERN.

FOR RENT.

WINDOW ROOM FOR RENT, APPLY TURPLE BLOCK SHOE STORE.

WANTED.

A FIRST CLASS BAKER. APPLY AT HOME BAKERY.

GIRL FOR COOK'S PLACE, FAMILY of two; good wages. Apply immediately. MRS. J. R. CAINE, 17 S St.

YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE BABY. MRS. J. R. CAINE, 17 S St.

AN ELDERLY MAN TO DO CHORES. Enquire before 8 a. m. at 270 S St.

A BOY ABOUT 14 YEARS OLD, TO WORK IN OFFICE. Must be well recommended for honesty, intelligence and willingness to work. Apply by letter to "I," DESERET NEWS OFFICE. 407

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WIN