DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

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NOT A PARTY ISSUE.

The expenditures of the national treasury for the year 1894 exceeded the revenues by something like $[illegible] and the fact is particularly noted because this was the first year since the war that the balance has been on the wrong side. In 1893 the surplus was small. Still it amounted to $[illegible],261,000.

The worst feature at present is not the addition of some millions to the national debt, but the apparent difficulty in reaching a satisfactory agreement as to the proper course to pursue so as to make the revenues exceed the expenditures. It is admitted that business is steadily improving and that the outlook for manufacturing and mercantile enterprises are more encouraging than they were a year ago, yet the prospect of relief to the national finances is not bright. The gold received for the last bond issue is going fast and the reserve in the treasury is again approaching the line where another effort at temporary relief probably will be deemed necessary.

Under the circumstances the people look to their representative men to devise the plans needed, even if party interests for the time being must be laid aside. If the nation is in a financial condition which a private businessman would consider very dangerous, it is time to rise to a point of patriotism from which all other considerations stand forth as insignificant. If the country is not [illegible] dent. If its financial difficulties, party [illegible] may be resumed with less [illegible] chance. As it is, the contest [illegible] supremacy can be carried [illegible] far for the safety of the nation, for there is already a growing sentiment among the masses of the people that indifference to the fate of the country can no longer be justified and what form of expression this sentiment will finally take is not easy to foretell. The stringency is the result of conditions prevailed all over the world, and beyond the control of political parties. They should be met in a spirit of union and determination, and not by discords which is sure to lead to still deeper distress.

The main issue at present seems to be to make the expenditures and resources of the country balance, and that should not be very difficult with the unlimited resources of this country. An honest effort to make the most of these resources is all that is needed. That will bring prosperity to the people and fill the treasury.

WATER AND CROPS.

It is quite probable that the discussion of the relation of water to crops will receive another opportunity of amplification in Utah the coming season. Last year there was an abundance of water for irrigation; there has been a large supply for a number of years. This winter there has been a smaller quantity of snow than usual, and some farmers have come were not to the season to depend large quantities of the "needful" to be obtainable elsewhere. The glaciers watch at this time of the year usually are wrapt in a mantle of white, we are in great measure dependent on our wintry covering.

This means that in localities are some sections of Utah, so long that will not have a superabundance of water for irrigation purposes. It is not to be inferred from this statement, however, that there is any cause of doubt, but that would be the reverse of what is true. But there is an urgent necessity for preparation to utilize the water supply to its best advantage. Where we probably have sufficient for all required requirements at their value at present, there is not going to be any water to waste when the hot season comes on. Definite measures should be taken by those who have the control and distribution of water in their keeping to handle these resources only, equitably and economically. It will be a year. When water matters come to be systematic and prudent in their operations, or disastrous time and injury will result.

The important relation of water to crops in the section of country has been fully recognized in theory in the elaborate discussion of irrigation problems that has been going on of late. Utah agriculturists have given it practical application to many a "dry season." While this may not be so dry as some previous years, yet it gives promise of ample opportunity for the test of the soil to exercise his ingenuity in apportioning his water supply according to the needs of his field so that there shall be no waste, and his growing crops shall not fall short of their usual standard of excellence in yield and quality.

The general conditions that exist give assurance of a larger acreage being planted this year than ever before, in view of all kinds of farm products. In connection with the water supply as secured to, this will make strict adherence to proper irrigation rules still more imperative, and at the same time afford a double of acquiring more accurate information, for national purposes, as to the precise need for water, both in time and quantity, of various crops in this climate and soil. And in this connection it would prove most valuable if some of our agriculturists would make notes and keep figures of their procedure and experience for the benefit of the cause of irrigation generally. They will have to meet the question of how to distribute a somewhat limited water supply to the best advantage; and as they will, as in times past, give a satisfactory answer in their practice, it would be a kind act to posterity and have compiled, for the good of others, the detail of their operations.

On this occasion of reference to an important branch of agricultural science, it may be well to reiterate the declaration of a principle well understood and shortly enunciated in word and deed by the great majority of Utah's population, i.e., that in this section agriculture, properly conducted, is a basic pillar for the prosperity of the state. Upon this hope, and others closely connected therewith, the January number of *The Irrigation Age* contains some suggestions that are well worth remembering. In an article on the "Significance of the Utah Revival," that paper says:

Another and most interesting phase of the year's progress is the revival of interest in Utah. The world is commonly informed that Utah Territory is the classic land of American irrigation. Almost in every a little strange to talk about an irrigation revival there. Nevertheless, there was much, and of it. Utah is in the very heart of the mining region. Public opinion has been nothing [illegible] talking about caught either. [illegible] most journal has ever gone so far as to [illegible] great irrigation [illegible] as to [illegible] rested on agriculture [illegible] has been [illegible] mines. The revival [illegible] has always [illegible] in Utah is an evidence of stagnation [illegible] to the business [illegible] of [illegible] portant [illegible] what meaning is in our there any [illegible] in Utah. Neither is there any [illegible] question too what agriculture has [illegible] more important one. Mining make [illegible] a few people rich. They generally [illegible] and their riches long elsewhere from the place where they acquired them. Agriculture makes many prosperous. These many are married to the soil. It is their soil and they love it. Now, the revival in Utah means the public opinion in that locality is coming [illegible] irrigation as the basis of the present, and the hope of its future, prosperous. The large emigration sent to the congress at Denver was one evidence of the revival, and the wide discussion of interest in the interest of getting capital and settlers was another. It was a most pleasing thing to behold the Utah delegates at the Transcontinental congress at St. Louis proudly distributing a large and beautiful pamphlet describing the glories of their soil and climate, of their industrial institutions, centered on the broad foundations of irrigation. The significance of this fact is that the people of the mountain state are beginning to appreciate what a treasure-house irrigation may have in bring white to make homes for the millions. If other states will follow Utah, perhaps it will turn out that the transcontinental gave for irrigation thought in 1894 was the revival. There is some excuse for the eastern man who is indifferent about irrigation, but economy seems for the western man who is equally so.

WILHELM'S BILL.

Emperor William is evidently engaged in a little war of his own with his subjects to determine whether he himself holds the supreme power in the empire or not. A tendency has been manifested among the German states to maintain the rights generally held by people living under a constitutional government, and this seems to have annoyed his majesty considerably.

An opportunity to open hostilities was given when the statutes of southern Europe opened before everywhere. A measure was then agreed upon which is directed against elements of the public peace but so drafted as effectually to deprive every citizen of the right to criticise public functionaries. It provides for severe penalties for any one who is guilty of "insults of an offensive kind in religion, morality, decency, manners and propriety," and as the courts are the sole interpreters of what is "offensive" against these institutions, it is plain the law would give them a power about as arbitrary as that held by the prince of Thibet. No newspaper, no publication of any kind can pass a free edition on topics of general interest without coming foulest fatte to prosecution.

The German people are opposed to this effort at increasing the prerogatives of their monarchic form. In south Germany, particularly, the opposition is pronounced. Capital offences are allowed to criticise the monarch, and even humorous is quoted as saying that it goes to the. But notwithstanding all this the emperor has given notice that the bill must pass the Reichstag automatically as drafted by the imperial council, or the Reichstag will be dissolved and new elections closed. And it is feared that this also, that if the people fail to return representative favorable to the measure, dissatisfactorily on a whitewash will be attempted.

Probably this challenge to the world nation will result in good to Germany. There are not enough liberalists in the empire to carry out a scheme so Quixotic in its entirety. In the century it may have the effect of arousing the people to the danger of the concentration of power in one hand and stir them up to a determined battle for more liberty. During the time of the old emperor, the glory of his rule and the affection felt for his house all over Germany were the strongest factors in preserving harmony. At present it is almost certain that a conflict between the popular will and that of the emperor would end in the defeat of the latter and to a victory for liberty.

NEW FORAGE PLANT.

Considerable is being said and written about a new forage plant which is seeing brought to the attention of American farmers. It is called Sinalfalfa—or in more common form, Giant Kudzu-grass. Everybody hereabouts knows what the common kudzu is, and the instance it has become to farmers and gardeners, without presenting any specially good qualities as a forage plant. Therefore those who have had experience with peppergrass emphatic, as the dwarf variety is scientifically named, will not want anything to do with peppergrass enthusiasm, as the larger plant is termed. The friends of the latter, however, allege that there is no kinship between the two so far as bad qualities is concerned.

Sinalfalfa was discovered on the island of Sagalin, situated in the sea of Okhotsk, between Japan and Siberia, about thirty years ago. It was introduced as a decorative plant into Russia, and then to France, but its forage qualities were not noticed until quite recently. It has a vigorous growth both below and above the ground. The roots branch on all sides, penetrating hard soils and giving origin to new shoots which further increase the size of the clump, as with the common kudzu-grass. The stems are numerous and closely set. They vegetate early, and reach a height of ten to twelve feet.

The plant can resist the extremes of several degrees of frost, and is as good both for [illegible] and dry climate. It is said that [illegible] times in the yield can be made [illegible] in a season, that is, that is [illegible] a greater than with lucern, and that it is equally suitable for animals, who relish the leaves of the plant particularly. The French, Russian and German horticultural journals praise it highly; its strongest endorsements in this country come from the Cornell University experiment station and the Iowa agricultural college.

Just now the seed is rather expensive, costing $10 a pound wholesale—that is one-fifth of what the original stock brought to this country cost; therefore it is only obtainable in small packets. For the present, there is not likely to be any rush for it in these parts, as its superiority over lucern has not been fully established, and even if it were so claimed it is not sufficient to warrant great changes. It will be well, however, to note the results of tests to be made of the new plant in the West, with a view of ascertaining whether or not the horticulturists lately have brought out an improved forage plant.

The News some time ago, speaking of fitting donations and last offerings, suggested that if the Bishops at wards would arrange some way of calling the people and collect the latter class of offerings, the result would probably be more satisfactory than it generally is. Bishop H. P. Jensen of the Manti South ward is one of those who have acted on the suggestion. He says that he is encouraged to hear the fast offerings in his ward have increased considerably, and the people are pleased at the facility offered them to provide for the poor in this way.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND in a reply to Colonel Ingersoll's lecture on the Bible, referring to the infidel's widely published views on suicide, said: "In this world infants about your lower the barrel and the rope, and when they wither, as they will, seek repose in suicide. Unbelief has been far more accomplished—it has proclaimed suicide as the sole hope of its unchristian world."

Have your watch repaired at Burtenshaw's, by Moderate Rates.

EARL'S FIRST CROP TOBACCO.

We carry it and all other manufactured articles. C. H. Darst Grocery Co., 74 East Second South Street, Salt Lake City.

You will save money by dealing with the old Gothe Pills Drug Co.

Water Coal Company will Lump Coal at $5.50; Stove, $5.50; Nut, $5.50. Clean coal and full weight. Tel. 417.

Big store of World's Fairgoods just arrived, at 211 State St.

H. WEBBER,
WARREN PAUL.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Contains no Ammonia or Alum.

LOST.

BETWEEN 6 FIRST STREET AND THE Tabernacle, a black jacket. Has Tie, and a Clasp. Return to 6 First Street and receive reward.

Go to S. F. BALL,

TEMPLE CAFE, 16 MAIN STREET.

Ice Cream, Cookies, Fruit etc.
Tourists' Lunches and Sandwiches.
Hot Lunch 11 till 2.

We Want our Friends to Know that the

TEMPLE PHARMACY

Has Removed to No. 102 W. South Temple St.

AMUSEMENTS.

Salt Lake Theater.

Saturday, January 12th, and Monday, January 14th.

Matinee, Saturday, Jan. 12th.

PEDERSEN'S JUVENILE CONCERT COMPANY,

Will Give the Popular Allegory,

"The Flag of Our Country,"

For the Benefit of the

UTAH ORPHANS' HOME.

The Child Violinist, Master Pedersen will appear.

Grand Chorus, all Children dressed in the Colors of the Flag.

Reserved Places—75c, 50c, 25c. Gallery Day Matinee, 25c. Box Office Friday, January 11th.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Week of January 14th.

ESMERALDA,

BY THE

MAGNIFICENT STOCK COMPANY.

A Book Remarkable for Success.

Prices—$1.50, 75c and 50c.
Matinee every Saturday.
Evening, 7:45 to 10:45.
Seats for one week now on sale at the Box Office.

MR. WILLARD WEBB

EXTRA! SPECIAL! EXHIBITION TONIGHT, JANUARY 14, AT EMERY HALL, 50 Regular Price.

PROF. O. R. GLEASON,

Will Given the

GREAT PEN ACT.

A vicious horse will be turned loose in a twenty-four foot pen, and Prof. Gleason will subdue him without ropes or scraps, showing the number of hours it takes to tame him.

SPECIAL ADMISSION to all parts of the house.

50 Cents.

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57 South, West Temple St.
HORSE SHOEING AND GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.
SHORT SCALES MADE TO ORDER.
Interesting Cases and one Weight shoes. Bend with especially.

Carthey & Dumbeck,
PLUMBING,
STEAM HEATING & GAS FITTING.
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Broom Hotel
OGDEN, UTAH.
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HENRY BROOM, Proprietor.

SOCIETY OF MAIL

DELINQUENT ASSESSMENT.

(Individual Notice—Not Actually Mailed Company.)

Location of Principal Place of Business Salt Lake City, Utah.

Location of Works Salt Lake City, Utah.

NOTICE.—THERE ARE DELINQUENT assessments upon the following described stock on account of assessment levied on the 5th day of November, 1894, the amount assessed on each share of the respective subscribers as follows:

Name.	No. of Certificate.	No. of Shares.	Amount.
Jesse N. Smith	4	2,000	$100.00
Jesse N. Smith	5	1,000	50.00
Jesse N. Smith	6	1,000	50.00
Jesse N. Smith	7	1,000	50.00
John Smith	8	1,000	50.00
Mary A. Kimball	9	1,000	50.00
Emma R. Shepherd	10	1,000	50.00
Emma R. Shepherd	11	1,000	50.00
Ida Smith	12	500	25.00
Ida Smith	13	500	25.00
Ida Smith	14	500	25.00
Ida Smith	15	500	25.00

Amount in column with last name the value of the stock assessed upon so the aforesaid on the 5th day of November, 1894, as shall remain unpaid on the 14th day of January, 1895, in order to pay the cost of advertising and expenses of sale will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1895, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., at the Bank of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, to satisfy the said sum of assessment, thereon together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the company held on the 5th day of November, 1894, it was ordered that a delinquent assessment be made upon the stock of the company, payable to the undersigned, January 14th, 1895, in manner and at the place.

ISAAC JENNINGS,
Secretary.

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ISAAC JENNINGS,
Secretary.

COMFORT YOURSELVES

By Buying Before We Take Stock.
A Line of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S COATS

Regardless of Cost. We have a few Muffs yet left.
Buy one for the Wife or Little Girl,
Your own Price Nearly.

OUR USUAL SUPPLY of STAPLE & SEASONABLE GOODS is COMPLETE

Flannels,	Ladies' Tea Gowns,
Wool Dress Goods,	Ladies' Coats, Assorted,
Hosiery, Assorted,	Blankets, Assorted,
Gloves, Lined,	Comforters, Assorted,
Mitts, Assorted,	Ribbons, Assorted,
Skirts, Assorted,	Fur and Other Capes.

In Fact all that the Weather Calls for in Staple or Fancy Desirable Goods.

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

HOME MADE CLOTHING.

We have started a Ready Made Clothing Factory in the rear of our store, 36 Main Street, Salt Lake City, and can sell you Ready Made Pants at $2.50 to $5.00 a pair, Suits at $10.00 to $20.00, made from Provo Mills Celebrated all Wool Cassimeres. They are better and cheaper than Eastern muddy goods.

We also make suits to order by first-class Tailors. If your store keeper does not keep our Clothing, send to us for samples of cloth and we will ship you a suit by express, C. O. D.

If you buy a suit from us you give employment to Utah people only, and the money is kept at home.

JOHN C. CUTLER & BROTHERS,

Agents Provo Woollen Mills, 36 Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

WANTED.

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN TO work in office. Salary $15.00, with chance to advance, and permanent position if suited. Business first class. Address, enclosing reference and self addressed stamped envelope, Manager, Box Drawer F, Chicago.

A MAN IN EVERY SECTION TO SELL Nursery stock. Salary and expenses, or liberal commission. Apply quick. Stone & Wellington, Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE

ALL KINDS OF COAL. C. S. ELLIS, Coal & Coke, 151 Main St. Tel. No. 1.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A STRONG FIVE ROOM BRICK HOUSE, with city water and cellar. Price $1000, $400 down, balance to suit purchaser. Apply on premises, 156 E. Second South.

FOR SALE.

ELEVEN HORSES AND FOUR HORSE Cabs, nearly new. Terms easy. Eagle Livery, Socialist P. O. Building.

FOR RENT.

FOUR TWO STORY BRICK RESIDENCES, 7 rooms each, modern conveniences, gas, fireplaces, hardwood, tile and tinted walls, hot and cold water. All painting and kalsomine new. Large grounds, fine orchards, shade trees, etc. Rent $20 to $25 per month. Only a few blocks from business center, street cars pass door. Apply on premises, northeast corner 1st South and Second West.

COAL.

PRICES REDUCED. ALL KINDS. PEOPLE that know, Miller & Mills, 10 West Second South Street. Phone 48.

THE UTAH JUNK HOUSE

WILL PAY CASH FOR RAGS, BONES, Rubber Goods, Metals, Rubber and all kinds of Junk. 75 to 81 East Fourth South St.

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LOANS IN ANY STATE, CITY, BRANCH or Ward. Time, from one to five years. Long or short loans. Apply to Utah Mortgage Loan Co., Salt Lake City.

WILL LOAN UNDER PROPERLY FOR money on city property. Estate and business real estate, stocks and bonds. No delays.

LOANS ANY AMOUNT ON CITY OR Salt Lake and Davis County farms. Apply at once to the Mortgage Loan Co.

ON REASONABLE TERMS APPLY TO Taylor Brothers, 70 W. East Temple Street.

MONEY TO LOAN TO LADIES ON diamonds or personal property, or on notes or mortgages on real estate, which will be kept strictly private. Business transacted with the greatest dispatch. Office hours, 10 to 4. Loans made on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. Office rooms 23 and 24, Dooly Block, Opposite Postoffice.

MONEY

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SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRY.

Salt Lake Concrete Improved Stone Walks, Door Sills, Door Steps, Door Jambs, Door Caps, Door Lintels, Door Frames, Door Jambs, Door Caps, Door Lintels, Door Frames, Door Jambs, Door Caps, Door Lintels, Door Frames