DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

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Subscribers receiving their papers regularly without either paid receipt or bill, will oblige us by informing us of the fact.

The News stands on the principle that a newspaper should be a mirror of the times, and should shield no man from the day of his doom.

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Telephone 505.

SUGAR AND SHEEP.

The labor of preparing a revision of the tariff in conformity with the Democratic plan has been completed and the document published in outline as it will be presented to Congress at the coming session. The changes have been sufficiently sweeping to satisfy almost any one who can tolerate the principle of tariff in any degree.

The parts of the bill which most interest Utah are its references to sugar and wool. The sugar bounty is to be dropped of in instalments, the process of reduction to begin in July, 1894, and to continue at a given rate till 1902, when the present bounty will have been wiped out. Wool is placed on the free list. The United States wool being thus brought into competition with the products of Australia and South America, may have to succumb; but in this regard the realization can scarcely be any more disastrous than the speculators have made the anticipation. Besides, the probability is that the price of mutton will rise sufficiently to make sheepraising as object still to localities suited to the business. Whether Utah was ever a proper place for sheep, and would now suffer much if the industry went down, the News will not attempt to argue at length. There are two sides to the sheep question, and much can be said on each. Wool growing has indeed made some of our citizens wealthy and yielded a considerable profit to a goodly number. It has brought much money into circulation and has made positive home-manufactured goods. But on the other hand, the Territory at large has undoubtedly suffered some by the enterprise; the anti-sheep men declare boldly the opinion that it has been damaged to an enormous extent, which may be overcome by time or may prove to be irreparable. They point out that twenty-five years ago our ranges were capable of sustaining without perceptible degeneration hundreds of thousands of cattle and horses, while today they are practically barren of grass—the sheep have dug it out by the roots. Of course there are extremists on both sides—sheep men who set as though they own the earth, and farmers who really do own a piece of it and to whom a flock of sheep is a provocation to nightmare. All will agree that sheep culture is a splendid thing in its place. The local controversy is as to whether its place is in Utah.

HARD TIMES.

There is no question that the times now are bearing heavily upon many people, particularly those who have been thrown out of employment by the general depression in business. There are many, however, and some of them complain most loudly, who have not really felt any inconvenience from the business dullness, but look upon it as a veritable boon because it has given them a fashionable opportunity to shock much of their former extravagance. As instances in point is that of a well known official who occupies a rented city residence. A short time ago he removed from an elegant dwelling in a most fashionable part of town, and established his family in a less pretentious domicile nearer the suburbs. Asked the other day the reason for the change, he replied, "Hard times!" "But your salary is the same?" "Yes," came emphatically, as the official began to ponder over the subject. "As I said yesterday as well, where do the hard times come in?" "Well," finally replied the gentleman, "the hard times gave me a needed opportunity to reduce the expenses of living, so I did it, and we are better off for it, I think, have done."

This is but one of many instances where the adversity has been a real benefit. It has produced some good, but it has also strengthened many evil traits. Of the latter are those who have had their expenses in style. But there are others who have had to cut down to equal mere ability. Why cannot these be made examples for the benefit of the other? We suggest as a proper observance of Thanksgiving day that those whom the hard times have enabled to dispense with numerous extras now come to the assistance of those who need extra necessities. It would be a grateful act to take some of the money saved from extravagance and dissipation to where it will benefit and bless. The duty of those who have means to spend is that they should if possible spend more freely than ever in times of scarcity. Long-neglected, dust-covered dies and wrinkles do not draw themselves into a smooth white sheet are compelled to picture, but come forth with a gentle patience to relieve the case of tired humanity.

THANKSGIVING!

The News thinks President Cleveland and Governor West know what they were setting apart when they respective proclamations they designated that Thursday, November 30, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving for mercies received.

It also thinks the sixty parishioners know what they were doing when they inscribed the history and mercies on its field observance.

It also thinks the good people of these United States have from the very beginning had cause for great thanksgiving, and that rather than err on the side of negligence, it is better to designate and set apart at least one day per year for the expression of it.

It also intuses the people of Utah have particular reason to be grateful for the blessings received during the past year, the measure of prosperity that attends them today, and the brighter prospects that shine smilingly for the future.

It also thinks that people who have cause to be grateful, and are grateful, ought to have an opportunity to say so and give other evidence of the fact.

Hence it will substitute with the rest; and in wishing to readers a full heart, a staff square, and purity in society both, it bids them goodly Off Friday!

JAILS AND THEIR INMATES.

Whoever has had the opportunity of comparing the regimen and regulations of the average prison in England and in America, either through experience, observation or hearsay, will be able to understand the cheer with which our foreign cousins speak of the "indulgent and hotel prisons of the United States." It is needless to say there are no hotel accommodations and no opportunities for comfort or other improvement for the inmates of English goals. There is no disposition there to afford the prisoner a life of luxurious ease, and small desire even to surround him with reformatory influences. His sentence is imprisonment implies that he is a felon, and that in turn means rigorous punishment. Society not only wants to feel that he is where he can no more disturb its security, but that, when his term shall expire, he will have developed such a dread of a second dose that the ordinary rewards of crime will have no attractions for him. This is the doctrine applied even at the present time, when the powerful and benevolent Howard Association, with all its corrections and emollientes in the treatment of convicts, has removed the main evils against which it first entered the lists.

In America, on the other hand, the model prison is almost primary in its appointments. One cannot but think we go to too great an extreme in providing for the comfort and happiness of malefactors when thousands of honest men outside of jails are so destitute of comfort that they and their families hardly know what happiness is. Having assumed the charge of its lawbreakers, however, the state cannot treat them with barbarity nor should it deny them the opportunities of reform. Far better is it to regard the law and its penalties as the firm tutor of the unfortunately depraved, than as their unrelenting, perpetual jailer. At the same time, prisons need not be as sumptuous as to be desirable, nor their management as gentle as to suggest a kindergarten. Not should a week or commentity give evidence to and awaken premature indignation over every reported severity of a prison official. A man who by virtue of his authority could be so brutal as to maltreat a helpless or suffering prisoner deserves swift and severe punishment himself. But the contradictory and gentle charges of severity, with which recent dispatches have teemed, made by inconsiderate and vicious prisoners against officials who have given many years' proof of efficiency, are unworthy the space they take in a newspaper's columns and unworthy the credit they excite in a newspaper's readers.

TAX SALE COSTS.

A little time is showing most for the Legislature to assume, there is quite a lot that demands a most careful and thoroughly reliable to the condition of the people. Some of these laws were enacted by early legislators in Utah and have stood practically unchanged for more than a generation. They were necessarily adjusted to the conditions of that day, and were the liberal of their time, perhaps, but they need revision again, as other legislation of the time could be—if it was. But in the instance under the laws enacted there the Legislature is called upon to make a change in the law.

But it is not alone these comparatively ancient statutes that require attention from the side of the coming session. There are some laws which have been frequently enacted in their literature which should be right made the subject of alteration. Among these are the statutes bearing upon the collection of taxes.

A special cause of these that is brought forward by present conditions is the provision which governs in the matter of selling property for taxes. In the more populous sections of the Territory these sales will now year reach an immense number, and in many instances they are actually sold through circumstances which the property owner could not avoid. By the substitution of a general expression in contemporary a purse has become bankrupt to satisfy the tax. So even at the risk of losing the property sacrificed.

The matter of sales in these cases should not be taken by equity by another Legislature. The law bill is in line in this regard was good enough for years ago, when sales of property for taxes were few and far between. But with the present activity in the more thickly settled parts of the Territory a continuance of the present law regulating the costs on tax sales would be nothing less than robbery. The extra expense therein imposed are almost present exponentiate simply real estate. They should be reduced to a most reasonable sum. The present figure, for ordinary tax sales, should be reduced to an aggregate of $1.50 at most $2 for such sale. Where the law now permits different tax, mortgages in each other, to be sold separately, there should be a provision that a parcel of lots in one tract should be subject, in the collection of taxes, to one sale for the whole number owned by one person. For instance, a recent practice is the selling of "additions" in lots twenty-five feet in width. Where a person has bought three of these lots and erected a house thirty feet wide in the center of the tract, each lot constitutes a part of his residence. In a sale for taxes these three lots can be sold separately, though they stand in one person's name on the records and the taxes all become delinquent on the same date. Thus the owner is subjected to three times the expense that justice ought to put on. In such cases a single sale should be made sufficient.

In a sale of the state the question of selling property for taxes is receiving agitation, and a plan, unadopted as yet, which receives much favorable comment, is as follows: That sales of the property shall not be made as at present when the taxes become delinquent, but that the purchaser should be by the county and a reasonable rate be assessed against the property. The owner has two years to make redemption which, however, must come in one of three periods, at the following terms: Eight months after the sale, on payment of taxes and costs and fifteen per cent interest thereon; sixteen months after, with interest raised to thirty-five per cent; two years after, with added interest of fifty per cent of taxes and costs. If the redemption is not effected at the expiration of two years the property is disposed of at public sale. Under such a plan the first year of its inauguration would entail a burden on the county, but after that, with the redemptions and sales, it would become a paying investment and yet be much easier than at present on the unfortunate owner whose property passes into other hands temporarily in default of taxes.

To accept the foregoing plan before its trial by states that are in a better position to make the test than Utah is, might be unwise. Still, it is a good thing to consider and discuss any proposition that gives promise of improvement in method. But the matter of reducing the cost of tax sales is one that demands the prompt and effective attention of the legislature.

PETIT THIEVING.

The reports of cases of petty stealing are exceedingly numerous late season, the acts of dishonesty being of such frequent occurrence as to keep the people in constantly on the alert for midnight prowlers and to keep everything, so far as possible, safe under lock and key.

It has been suggested that most of these small thefts are committed by persons who have been rendered partially destitute through the operations of the hard times. Possibly this is the case in a few instances, but in this community unfortunate honest people are not inclined to the latitude extremity of becoming thieves. It is probable therefore, that the greater part of the stealing is being done by those who prefer that method of obtaining things to earning them.

It is known that considerable quantities of this kind have been stolen during the past year or five years. There are in this conduct to the city, some of whom are known to make their entire living by working. They are professional rogues, from the head of the gang to the goodness sneak that is who hoped about. They always themselves in angles of the city and in company to move back to pay business, they pay upon the unfortunate victim they prefer. Though their profession therefore may be well known, it is somewhat difficult to secure evidence in sufficient form to convict. Short such cases it seems the duty of the community owing on themselves for the retention of their property, resulting to the various policemen of town, to might be positive, however, of them to resort more to the offices by making private inquiries of them and furnishing a description of the property taken, even when the thieves are not caught. This would in some spot the community to suggestion and would in them to keep a sharp eye upon suspicious acts which upon individuals who are known to have criminal inclinations.

A WORD to aspiring and amateur hunters hereafter. Do not pull the gun towards you, or set back down the muzzle; do not get in front, behind or at the side of your friend's or your own weapon; an instinctive if safety is for the whole party to leave their earthridges at home; and if you are thoughtful enough to do the same with all your guns, almost anybody would be willing to take a moderate risk on your life.

THEY ASSUME a man as a crank nowadays for asking the loan of a quarter. At least the man White House visitor, who wanted that small accommodation from President Cleveland, was hunted off as a lunatic. Those who want put up cash, however, will look long for those who want to borrow quarters, and for those who are able and willing to lend them.

WHEN THE employed of labor is off, the attending man physician receives compensation at the rate of $10 per day. As the city's county is not a particularly healthy one, no further explanation will be needed of the frequently recurring fact that Ruth is engaging a new hand.

THE NEW THING a Chicago man has just paid $18,000 a foot for a piece of choice real estate raises the double question of wonderment at the value of Chicago land and of exception as to the meaning of a Chicago foot.

GOV. PENNOYER knows something now of the feelings of the rain boy who eats his cake first and then envies his brothers who have saved theirs. He ate his turkey last Thursday; the rest of us ate ours yesterday.

SITUATION WANTED.

Miss Lin Stahn, a young lady from Dresden, Germany, wishes a situation as family governess or teacher in a kindergarten, having had considerable experience in both classes of work. Is also prepared to teach German.

Address: Care Henry Heiner, 12 east, 1st South st.

Throat Diseases commence with a cough, cold, or sore throat. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give immediate relief. Sold only in boxes. Price 25cts.

THE GRAND RAPIDS RAILWAY,
Circular No 28.
Nov. 21st, 1893.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
To All Agents:

A NEW DEPARTURE.

With the new time card, in effect Sunday, Nov 26th, the D. Grande Western inaugurates special vestibuled chair car service between Ogden and Denver. The chair car is of a special pattern, and for comfort and elegance are not surpassed anywhere. These cars will be free to holders of all classes of tickets.

J. H. BENNETT,
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SALT LAKE THEATER
Alex. G. Hunter, Manager.
HOW CAN YOU BETTER ENJOY
THANKSGIVING,
THAN BY SEEING
May Blossom,
As the author of "The Girl I Left Behind Me"
THREE NIGHTS, November 30, December 1-2.
LOOK AT THE PRICES. 50, 35, 25 and 15cts.

Wonderland.
Thanksgiving Week.
NEW DETAILS HOTEL
Wonderland Amusement Co., Props.
WEEK OF.....
THURSDAY, NOV. 30th.
THANKSGIVING WEEK'S BILL.
"LADY AUBREY'S SECRET."
Fine Music and Open Orchestra. Ladies Admitted Free on Tuesday Nights.
Free Tickets to Opera Hall. Another Attractive Show on Main Stage.
MATINEE EVERY DAY TO THE LADIES AND CHILDREN, Dec. 25th, we will give a free matinee, and will give the children of Utah a Christmas Tree. Every child will be presented with a Christmas Gift. Matinee Every Day.
Thursday, Christmas Matinee Day.
10 Cents Admission.
Music and Song Continuous.
...Wonderland...
Fair-Cake Performances Nightly. New features in Opera Hall.
10c—ADMISSION—10c.

EVERYONE MUST HAVE A TASTE.
1893-4 . FOR THE HOLIDAYS . 1893-4

New, Clean Muscatel Raisins,	3lb	for 25c.
New, Clean Valencia Raisins,	3lb	for 50c.
Old, Clean Valencia Raisins,	5lb	for 25c.
New, Clean Currants,	3lb	for 25c.
New, —— London Layer Raisins,	15c	per pound.
New, —— Lemon Peel,	20c	" "
New, —— Citron Peel,	25c	" "
New, —— Orange Peel,	20c	" "

FLAVORING EXTRACTS AND PURE SPICES

WALNUTS, BRAZIL NUTS,
PECANS, FILBERTS,
ALMONDS, SHELLED ALMONDS.

All New and Fresh and at Prices to Suit the Times.

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

All Styles Gaiters for Fall Wear.

Davis SHOE House.

119 MAIN STREET.

Just received several large consignments of Shoes which we offer for this week only at wonderfully Low Prices.

600 pairs Ladies' Kid shoes, patent tip, worth $2.00, this week - - $1.15.
600 pairs Ladies' Good Shoes, worth $1.50, this week - - - - $1.00
300 pairs Ladies' Calf shoes, worth $2.25, this week - - - - $1.50.

This latter shoe is made by a special and secret process. Absolutely water tight, will not crack; will always remain soft, and outwear two pairs of shoes. TRY A PAIR ONLY $1.50 THIS WEEK. THE GREATEST BARGAIN OFFERED.

The styles of the Ladies' and Men's Shoes, worth $4.00 and $5.00 a pair, - down to $3.00.

See Our Show Window. | Davis, 110 Main St, | NEXT DOOR TO E. C. M. I. DRUG STORE.

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. 45 STALLS TO SELECT FROM.
DIRECTORY
Give It a Trial.
Cor. 1st South & West Temple.

STALLS 3 AND 5.
J. B. CECIL, JR.
Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Fruits and Products. Poultry & game in season. Low Prices. Prompt delivery.

STALLS 12.
LARIMER BROS.
Game, Fish, Oysters, Fruit and Confectionery. Telephone orders. Low prices and prompt delivery.

STALLS 16.
Bountiful Produce COMPANY.
Poultry, Game, Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Cured Meats.
A. C. SACK, Manager.

STALLS 17.
S. F. BALL.
Fancy Groceries of Cakes, Fancy Confectionery, Beverages, Fine Imported Wines. Main Stand a specialty.

STALLS 18.
KONTINENTAL KANDY KITCHEN.
Fresh Candies daily.
J. LOUTS, Manager.

STALLS 4 AND 6.
WISCOMB & COMPANY.
Fish, Game and Green Vegetables.

STALLS 8.
Dr. C. W. NUNN.
Vitopathic Infirmary. Specialties: Diseases of the stomach and genito urinary organs. Consultation free. Cures Weakness, Losses, etc. Hours of consultation.

STALLS 9.
A. W. MURRAY & CO.
Fine Groceries, Cigars, Beverages, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Wines, Liquors, Fruits, etc.

STALLS 10.
J. M. REINSIMAR.
Fruits and Confectionery, Fancy Groceries and Oysters.

STALLS 13.
Central Meat Market.
D. Hilton, R. Eccles, C. Lambert, H. Hilton & Co., Dealers in Fresh and Cured Meats, Poultry, Game, Fish.

STALLS 14 AND 15.
W. L. PRICE & CO.
Rare and rich, choice to poetry. Fruits, Vegetables, Preserves, Jellies and Pickles. Prompt delivery. Low on a year. Introducing government.

STALLS 17.
C. CRAMER.
Fruits, Delicacies and Beverages. Fancy Groceries a specialty. Choice fruit and of delicious prosperity brand.

STALLS 19.
NEW YORK & CEYLON TEA CO.
Teas and Coffees. Wholesale and retail. Exquisite and spices a specialty.

STALLS 21.
Salt Lake Cider & Vinegar Co.,
Cider, Fruit, Wine, Cream Soda, Lemon and Malt Champagne, Pickles, Catsup, Horse Radish, Mustard, etc. Electric warmed.

STALLS 22.
JOHN DAVIS.
Dealer in Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds.

STALLS 23 AND 25.
Star Fruit Stand.
M. J. Brandon. All kinds of California and Utah Fruits. Terms delivery. Low on a year. Introducing government.

STALLS 24.
WILLIAM KRAACK.
Dealer in All kinds of Green Groceries, Poultry, Butter and Eggs.

STALLS 26.
BROWN BROS.
Wm. Brown, Jas. Brown. Dealers in Poultry, Game, Butter, Eggs and Green Groceries. Prompt delivery.

STALLS 27.
H. HIMSTEDT.
Dealer in Green, Dried and Fancy Groceries. Goods delivered to any part of the city.

STALLS 28.
H. J. Kloninger & Co.
Dealers in Imported and Domestic Cheese, Pickled and Smoked Fish, Imported Swiss, Domestic Swiss, Sole Type Brick and Limburger, Foreign or Domestic.

Continental Hay Market
Will open on November 1st, in rear of Continental Market, opposite the Eqr. Stock Yards, with a full assortment of Hay and Grain. Hay in the stack or by the ton, weighed on Hay Scales. Hay in the stack or by the ton, weighed on Hay Scales. Hay in the stack or by the ton, weighed on Hay Scales