DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

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"A NASTY QUESTION."

COMMISSIONER NORRELL is to be congratulated. He has incurred the displeasure of the Salt Lake *Tribune*. He is treated to about a column and a half of vile abuse, because he has attached himself to the Democratic organization in this city, and has openly expressed his dissent from "Liberal" ring methods and the disfranchisement policy of its organ.

The gentleman's chief offense, however, appears to be, that during the delegate election campaign he asked "a nasty question" of the "Liberal" candidate, who was also editor of the *Tribune*. That "nasty question" was, "How do you stand on the Force bill?"

No doubt this was a "nasty question" to the candidate. An advocate of the Force bill when trying to get the votes of Democrats and others who considered that measure one of the most infamous things ever devised by any party in the United States, would naturally feel that such a question at such a time was a very "nasty" one to answer.

But is there anything really nasty in the interrogation? If so, in what does the nastiness consist? If the force bill was a measure that could be defended and that was framed for the good of the country, why was there anything nasty in asking a candidate for election to Congress how he stood in relation to the bill? The pretended objection of the candidate to being interrogated about it is, that a Delegate from a Territory would have nothing to do with the Force bill. But even if that is true it does not make the query about it "a nasty question."

A Delegate from a Territory, however, might have something to do with a measure of that kind. He might speak in favor of it and use his influence for its passage, even if it did not directly affect his constituents. And when opposed to the measure might confidently inquire as to the attitude of a candidate upon it, before deciding as to whether they would support him at the polls.

It could only be "a nasty question" because the candidate found it a difficult one to answer, when demanding the suffrages of people who saw in the bill a plan eminently fitted to harmonize with his own scheme for the disfranchisement of thousands of law-abiding citizens because they did not see through his distorted optics.

We are not acquainted with Mr. Norrell, but if appears he has not been a member of the "Liberal" party, and does not now propose to be whipped into its ranks by the scourge which, as he showed in his speech, has been such a terror to "free and independent" American citizens. He is not a "Liberal" officeholder, neither, and therefore need not pay any attention to the "Liberal" demand that such office-holders who are declaring themselves to be either Democrats or Republicans, shall at once resign their places.

It is refreshing to see that there are both Republicans and Democrats who have trained with the "Liberal" party, but are now taking their proper places, who do not intend to be lashed back into line, and who are indifferent as to the curses and ilials of the "Liberal" organ. It shows they have some manhood and independence, and it will be duly appreciated by the majority of the people.

As to "nastiness," one has only to read the diatribe of the "Liberal" organ upon Commissioner Norrell to decide that, while the term does not and can not properly apply to his timely question about the Force bill, it is a very appropriate word to designate the attack made upon him, in the ordinary language of the ring organ when it attempts to make an "argument." It is quite probable that the organ will have to face several more "nasty questions" before its cruel war of hate is over.

"GLOBE-DEMOCRAT" NONSENSE.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* has no more sense, or regard for truth, than to print this little batch of nonsense for which one R. A. Henderson is made responsible:

"The proper way to extirpate Mormonism is to stamp out the Mormon schools. In the Church schools of Utah the Mormon children are taught that the United States Government is the worst form of tyranny that can be imagined, that a United States judge is hired to oppress the Mormon people, and that an army officer or soldier is an emissary of the devil. Of course the children believe all this, and grow up under the impression that the Church is under a cloud of persecution. If the government abolishes the Mormon schools, forbids Mormon teachers to undertake the training of youth and establishes Gentile schools in the Territory with compulsory attendance, Mormonism will disappear, root and branch, in one generation."

Now, in the first place, we are sorry to say there are not few distinctively "Mormon" schools in the Territory. There ought to be, and we hope will be, many more. The school system of Utah is conducted under the law and is entirely non-sectarian. In none of the district schools has any such stuff as that which R. A. Henderson has manufactured and the *Globe-Democrat* has printed, ever been taught to the children.

In the "Mormon" schools the children are taught that the United States Government is the best on earth; that the Constitution is a divinely inspired instrument; that all officers of the government are to be respected in their respective positions, and that obedience to law is the duty of all citizens.

This is part of the creed of the "Mormons." It is declared in the revelations of God to the Church. Not only do the children and believe the rubbish invented by R. A. Henderson—whoever he may be—but their parents and leaders do not believe it, but the very reverse.

As to the army, some of the sons of our foremost men were educated for the army and are officers under the Government. And between the military officers quartered in this city and the "Mormon" people there have been established the pleasantest of relations.

The Government has not the lawful power to abolish "Mormon" schools. It can no more abolish them than it can abolish Methodist or Presbyterian schools. And if it could and did do so, it would simply wipe out a means of training the youth of Utah in loyalty to the Government and devotion to the principles of the American constitution.

The *Globe-Democrat* ought to know better than to publish such effusions as that which we have reviewed. And if it does know better it should do better, and has ample opportunity and a wide field for self-reform.

A FALSE REPORT.

SEVERAL New York papers, in speaking of the dispute about sending back to Europe two or three persons who were alleged to be polygamists, have made the following statement:

"A government agent who has lately been through Utah Territory and has made a careful study of Mormon life, dropped into the Barge Office this morning and in the course of conversation said: 'It's all very well for Mormons to talk about polygamy being abolished. It's a lie. While I was in Salt Lake City there were between fifty and sixty convictions for polygamy every week.'"

We do not know whether or not the alleged "Government agent" is reported correctly, but we do know that the assertion that there have been fifty or sixty or any number of convictions per month for "Mormon" polygamy, during the past two or three years, is untrue. A Government agent could scarcely have uttered such a falsehood in the face of the court records, which would completely refute the charge.

From a communication published in the New York *Journal* over the signature of Immigration Commissioner Fitchie, which contains a number of misstatements, we are inclined to the opinion that the inaccuracy in the Government agent's remarks is due to General O'Beirne's report of them, rather than to the agent's actual statement.

Anyhow, it is not true, and any man, official or otherwise, who lends his name to such a libel, simply exposes his own mendacity and shows that his word is not entitled to the least respect.

THE ESCHEAT MUDDLE.

THE Springfield, Mass., *Republican* of the 5th inst. has an editorial on the subject of the "Mormon" Church property case. It gives a succinct account of the matter from the passage of the escheat act to the decision of the Supreme Court and says:

"The decree now issued, which is somewhat modified from its original form, decides this doubtful point only in a general manner, and leaves it still open for Congress or the Court to further modify. It does not specify the purposes to which the property shall be devoted, or order its immediate disposal, but leaves it in the hands of the receiver until otherwise ordered, and provides for a report from a master in chancery upon the best method of disbursing the fund in accordance with the views of the court. The ground upon which Justices Harlan, Gray, Brewer and Brown dissent, concerns the power of the court to order any disposition of this property in accordance with the terms of the decree. The decree provides that the property shall be devoted to such lawful purposes, charitable in their character, as may usually nearly correspond to those for which it was originally intended. Just here is one difficulty, it being urged that the purposes for which this property was intended were unlawful, because it was yet largely designed for the support of a corporation which encouraged and supported polygamy, and therefore does not seem so lawful purposes like those for which it was gathered. Technically this objection may be sound enough, although less in practicality, for a large part of the Mormon church income went to purposes for which lawful analogies can be found. The church supported schools and religious observances, and cared for its poor and indigent, and it would not require a great stretch of analogy to decide that higher conformance of bearing and benefits would nearly correspond to some of the purposes for which this property was intended.

"The dissenting judges appear to doubt the power of the court to dispose of the property. It is property a judicial act to determine the constitutionality of a law, to confirm or overthrow the interpretation given a law by a lower court, not to appropriate disposition the condemnation of property real or personal, but may it so further not under the disposition of this property without encroaching upon the legislative functions which belong to Congress? The point is both interesting and important, and the close division of the court upon it stress the delicate character. It is a difficult matter to determine the limit to which the court may go in enforcing its interpretation of the intent of the law; but, aside from that question, this disposition of the Mormon wealth will secure the benefit of its use to the people of Utah from whom it was drawn."

UTAH COUNTY "LIBERALISM."

POLITICS are growing warm in Provo. A half dozen offhand-made "Liberals" are still shivering round the old stand and of hate, but those whose better intelligence is not stultified by their old boomdemonics, and who are not committed by years of perpetual raving to a policy of eternal bitterness, are seeing upon the new issues and cordially falling in with the progressive changes that are taking place all over the territory.

A meeting of the Utah county "Liberal" committee was called there on Friday. It is reported that only a minority was present. It is significant that the members enjoying the "emoluments of office" were the moving force on that occasion. They had most of the declaiming to do, and carried the burthen of the enthusiasm. The apostate orators could not be swindled from the regular programme of anti-"Mormon" abuse, but the other side of the house devoted its attention to Messrs. Sacey, Eldredge and others whose progressive and aggressive ideas are breaking up the old camp.

From all that we can learn we judge that the Utah county contingent of the Provo-Goodwin combine will explode with the terms of the present "Liberal" office holders of that section, and what they may resolve on behalf of the perpetuation of "Liberalism" will make very little difference in the present issues or their outcome. The average salary politician dies hard, but when strangulation fails to shake him off decapitation will fix him.

A RULE OF RUIN.

While the Supreme court of California is taking vigorous measures for the suppression of stock gambling, the council of Oakland have been considering an ordinance against public pool selling in that city. But the ordinance has failed.

There is a useful pointer in this to the corrupt tendencies of municipal government. It aids Oakland to the list of cities which are ruled by the vicious element. An act of the council expressly licensing gambling houses, would not more squarely give notice to the world that the gamblers of Oakland are running the city.

The *Chronicle*, in speaking of the rejected measure, declares that a large majority of the citizens were in favor of its passage. The experience of other cities that have had their struggle with vice shows that an ordinary majority in such a case will not count. The vitality of this pest of society is such that you may chop the body asunder and with the head intact and the mouth in a vigorous condition it will revive, and before you can turn round it will swallow you at a gulp.

This is what it has done for San Francisco, for Chicago, for Sacramento and for New York. Cincinnati and Denver are in its clutches, and we might say in its jaws, for while they are still making a show of resistance the monster has got a foul grip on them that makes struggling a vain endeavor.

Salt Lake City is not exactly turned over into the hands of the gamblers, the rounders and the habitual patrons of vice, but it is getting there fast. As with Oakland, the element of decency and good order is in the majority, but the minority seems to be invigorated with audacity more than sufficient to equalize things. Just now it is making a "Liberal" effort for supremacy and if it succeeds will in a short time do very much as it pleases.

OWNS EVERYTHING IN SIGHT.

THE last purchase of the Chicago whisky trust amounts to something over a million. It includes Shufeldt's and the Calumet distilleries. Both concerns close out everything in the business. The member swallows the real estate and outside appurtenances and belongings, and along with the balance will pass to the new proprietor the "good will" in the business. This song little concern is now the absolute owner of every distillery in Chicago. According to a recent estimate of the output of the various establishments, the Shufeldt has a capacity of 11,000 bushels, producing 25,000 gallons of whisky per day, proof goods. The Calumet's capacity is 15,000 bushels, or 17,000 gallons a day. Before these last purchases the trust produced about 120,000 gallons a day. The other Chicago distilleries owned by the trust are the Pioneers, with a capacity of 2,000 bushels, the United States, 2000; the Chicago, 2500; the Empire, 2000; the Riverside, 2000; and the National, 2000. These do not represent half the property of the trust, although if necessary the Chicago plants could produce about one-third of the total product.

These last purchases put the trust in possession of almost "everything in sight" in the whisky line, round about the great centre of vice, and like the rest of the big stores y absorbants of the republic, they are making this effort to be large for the sole purpose of "winnowing" the product of the manufacture with which they are concerned. For this assurance the public will be grateful, perhaps. But when along with this promise of cheap monopoly whisky they perceive the prospect of monopoly politics quite as cheap and nasty, their gratitude will be unspeakable.

Probably of all the corruption enterprises in the Union this whisky monster is the chief by many odds. It now practically runs Chicago, and the difference between running Chicago and running the United States is the difference between owning all the whisky of Chicago and owning all the whisky of the United States.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

In London 55,000 gas stoves are regularly in use.

The great Minneapolis mill combine represents $30,000,000.

Canadian exports to great Britain fell off 27 per cent last year.

Two Chicago firms engaged to beef packing do a business of $150,000,000 a year.

Nineteenths of all the trade in the Bahama Islands is with the United States.

Electric motors run sewing machines in the big glove factories in New York.

It is estimated that the country has lost $20,000,000 of property by fire since January.

The New York Sun is authority for the statement that President Harrison has solidified his party.

At a depth of 230 feet at Eddy, N. M., a stratum of salt has been struck which is "forty feet thick."

Liquid chlorine is now supplied as an article of commerce by a chemical establishment on the Rhine.

Oulda, the novelist, is out in a two column tirade in the London Times against English and American literary syndicates.

Among great composers, Auber died at 88, Cherubini at 82, Rossini at 77, Haydn at 77, Gluck at 73 and Meyerbeer at 72.

Baltimore has started an organization the object of which is to exclude all foreign born persons from holding office in the United States.

Clarksburg, W. Va., has a thirteen-year-old Nero. He recently set fire to a bed in his father's house, and played an organ with great glee while the house was burning.

There is one new miner in Tin Cup, Ariz., than there was last week. He hit off the end of a dynamite cartridge. There is now one less dynamite cartridge.

There are now nine hundred and forty-two submarine cables in operation, exclusive of the seven Atlantic cables, with an aggregate of 115,750 nautical miles.

Father Ignatius, the English monk, is in Chicago. He still continues to denounce Dr. Phillip Brooks and Bishop Newton, so much out of his work in a Christian Church.

The Counties Chancery, when it comes her turn to be introduced at court could throw in an interesting diversion by doing a little concert-hall dancing and high kicking for the Queen.

A Bethlehem, (Pa.) policeman, who made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide some time ago, celebrated his recovery by having the bullet which failed to do its work mounted as a watch charm. He wears it every day.

One of the delegates to the trans-Mississippi congress which recently met in Denver, declared that the silver question would yet cause civil war between the east and the west. The prediction will never be verified.

Switzerland will celebrate its six hundredth anniversary as a republic, in August. The little republic was born in 1291 and has since successfully maintained the great principles of freedom, surrounded by the mightiest monarchies of earth—principally imperiously, however.

A New York young man while suffering from typhoid fever, swallowed the thermometer applied to his tongue to test his temperature. The young man recovered. He has grown in strength and in physical proportions, but he has the thermometer still inside. The doctors fear that when the glass breaks there will be trouble.

As regards the countries that will enter or have entered into reciprocal relations with us under the McKinley bill, a treaty with Brazil is already in operation and with Spain relating to trade with Cuba and the Spanish West Indies, is about to be signed, and treaties with Venezuela, Guatemala and San Domingo are understood to have been completed.

Washington Irving, in his "Creole Village," first made use of the expression "The Almighty Dollar." Ben Jonson, in the "Epistle to Elizabeth," written about 1600, has these lines:

"Wealth (but for which all virtue now is sold
And almost every one, almighty gold.

And Peter Pindar, about 1792, wrote:

"Yes, let the Monarch's hope be centered in
The Receiver, mighty, say, or mighty pow.

A. T. Stewart's money is still making trouble. It is not all smooth sailing with Judge Hilton. A syndicate of Boston merchants has been formed to back the Irish claimants to Stewart's wealth. Members of the syndicate will bear all the expenses of the litigation. Stock has been selling at the rate of $1500 for every $250,000 that may be recovered by the claimants if the will is broken, but is for every $1500 put up by speculators, $250,000 will come back to them if the will is broken.

The main feature of the national banking system are that "any five men may form a banking, having the requisite capital, can engage in a national business in any part of the country by conforming to the provisions of the act. They can deposit their bonds with the comptroller and receive 90 per cent of the value thereof in notes, but they must make statements of their business in regular form, whenever called upon, and must submit their affairs to examination at the most unexpected moments. They must keep a reserve fund for the redemption of their outstanding notes. They must also maintain a fund in lawful money for the payment of their deposits. If they fail to conform to the requirements of the law, or otherwise show to the satisfaction of the comptroller that they are not conducting a safe and legitimate banking business, their bonds will be put in the hands of a receiver and its affairs concluded.

The amount of gold in the world would fit in a room twenty-four feet each way.

The highest railroad bridge in the United States is the Elevated viaduct on the Erie road 269 feet high.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

The Business Transacted Before Judge Blake on Saturday.

Saturday was motion and order day in the First district court at Ogden. The following business was transacted:

William Garland vs. John McMartlin et al. On motion of L. R. Rhodes, order granting Bear Lake and River Waterworks company thirty days from this date to serve statement on motion for a new trial or bill of exceptions as they may prefer.

Henry Loser vs. Richmond Co-op Mercantile institution. Motion to set aside judgment. Wm. A. Hall for plaintiff. Rimbal & Allison for defendant.

Citizens' bank vs. Mount Skeen et al. By consent on motion of Smith & Smith, order withdrawing demurrer and five days' time to answer given.

The People etc. vs. Hollis F. Shaw, order relessing bondsman and substituting another bondsman. Change entertainment.

Frank Price vs. City of Wellsville. Motion to withdraw answer of defendant. Order made withdrawing answer.

B. M. Young vs. O. E. Peterson; by consent referred to H. P. Henderson for hear and try the whole of the issue, and prepare findings of fact and conclusions and report to this court.

In re admission of Joseph A. Shaw to be admitted to practice law; on motion of Hon. H. P. Henderson, order admitting to bar.

O. Kimball vs. A. B. Palmer; on motion of C. F. Loofbourow and by consent, order dismissing case as to A. C. Fox.

Edward Carrington vs. Thomas Evans Allen et al.; order by consent referring to A. C. Bishop to take proofs and report findings and conclusions and form of judgment.

O. Kimball vs. A. B. Palmer; motion of C. F. Loofbourow for judgment, order directing all parties interested to be made parties by plaintiff. Order continuing motion and postponing sentence till June 29th, 1891, by consent. Time already given on motion is extended till that time.

Marcia L. Lehmer vs. Levi Lehmer, suit for divorce; default of defendant entered.

Henry Louse vs. Richmond Co-operative Mercantile institution; on motion of West & Hall, order allowing depositions to be opened and published.

David F. Walker et al. vs. Newton Farr et al.; demurrer to complaint argued and taken under advisement.

Edward Carrington vs. Thos. Evans Allen et al.; on motion of J. R. Barton order appointing H. H. Rolapp guardian ad litem.

A. H. Snow vs. Andrew Maisen; demurrer overruled; ten days to answer.

Sylvia V. Branson vs. Nicholas Andersen et al.; demurrer overruled; ten days to answer.

Logan City vs. A. J. Jones; order taxing costs and striking out $18 in two cases.

Probate Court.

Estate of George Boyle, deceased, return of sale of real estate called for hearing and ordered approved. Margaret Bowman sworn and sale confirmed.

Estate of Charles D. St. George, petition for probate of will. Rate St. George, Joshua Midgley, W. A. Cluney, August Kilbner and John D. Shaffer sworn and examined. The latter testified that the deceased had told him that he intended to leave anything to his son, and that he had all confidence his son would be well cared for by his wife Rate. An order was entered admitting the will to probate, and appointing Rate D. St. George executrix without bonds. June 11 fixed as day on which to hear petition for sale of real estate.

Estate of Lydia Page, deceased, petition for letters of administration. John Page appointed administrator on filing a bond in the sum of $1,000.

Estate of George Danford, deceased, hearing in probate of will continued from June 5. Extracts from the journal of deceased put in evidence and case continued until Wednesday, June 17, 1891.

Estate of Sarah E. Cavanaugh, a minor, order made fixing June 15, 1891, to hear semi-annual report of guardian.

Estate of Sarah Watkins, deceased, letters of J. T. Buckle in sum of $2000 appointed.

Estate of George M. White, deceased, hearing continued until June 19.

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Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose etc.

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

FOUND.

A PURSE OF MONEY ON THIRD NORTH st. The owner can get it by proving it and paying for this notice.

STRAYED.

A ROAN MARE, WHITE SPOT ON FORE head, aged; had foal when strayed on Friday. Return to 22 Center street, Elias Morris Ward. 6t

STOCK PASTURED.

DURING SUMMER MONTHS I WILL PASTURE stock on my farm at Draper, Utah, at $2 per head per month. Good water and plenty of feed. Parties desiring to pasture stock will please call on or address SAM SMITH, Salt Lake City, and Mr. Smith, Draper, Utah. 6t

For PICNIC

Kanyon and Family Use.

If this Weather continues and becomes more so, change will be agreeable some for one or more days, others for quite a season, will seek the seclusion of our

MOUNTAIN RAVINES!

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is necessary, whether you want

Dainties, Delicacies or Substantials!

Put up in the Most Convenient and Attractive Form and at the Lowest Prices.

CONSIDER THIS LIST, THEN COME AND CHOOSE.

In MEATS:	Gold Band Ham, Breakfast Bacon, Dried Beef, Summer Sausage Bologna.	Roast Beef—cans, Chipped " " Corned " " Lunch Ham " " Tongue "	Boned Chickens, Turkey, Galantine Boar's Head, Deviled Ham, " Turkey.	Potted Ham, " Tongue, " Turkey, Pig's Feet.
In FISH:	Salmon—cans, Mackerel " White Fish " Fresh Trout,	Oysters—cans, Clams " " Chowder " Lobster,	Herring—cans, Sardines " Herring " Sardines "	Russian Sardines, Norwegian " French " Anchovies "
In SOUPS:	Green Turtle, Mock "	Green Terrapin, Consommé,	Julienne, Ox Tail,	Chicken, Bouillon, etc.
In RELISHES, Entrees, etc.:	Worcestershire, Worcestershire Pickles, Peppercorn Salad, Boneless Pig's Feet, Ox Tongue,	Russian Caviare, Curried Oysters, Chicken Curry, French and German Fruits in Bottles,	Olives, Pickles and Sauces, French Peas, " Mushrooms, Worcester Sauce	Egg Relish, Potted Game, Chutney, Pepper Sauce, Cranberry Sauce.
In CRACKERS:	BENNETT'S Assd. Sugar Wafers, Coconut Macaroons, Afternoon Tea, Cambridge Sticks, Dessert Crackers—all varieties.	ALBERT BISCUITS: Cream Wafers, Oatmeal " Graham " Tea Water "	NEW ENGLAND: Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger Snaps, Fizzy Wafers, Social Tea, Water Crackers, Butter Ginger Snaps.	
In DRINKS:	Lime Juice, Raspberry Vinegar, Lemon Sugar,	Lemon Syrup, Raspberry Syrup, Strawberry Syrup,	Extract Lemon, Tartaric Acid, Cream Tartar.	
In FRUITS (Table), etc.:	Peaches—cans, Pears " Cherries, " Grapes, "	Figs, Raspberries, Strawberry, Figs (preserved)	Dates, Marmalade, Jams and Jellies, Ginger (preserved)	
In CHEESE:	Camera, Rose Lake,	New York Cream, Sapsiefed,	Edam, Pine Apple,	

This is but a glimpse at our immense Stock of Food Preparations, its consumption of which is steadily increasing.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

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WE GUARANTEED TO OUR PURchasers, one year ago, that we would give them Rapid Transit Electric Car service. The experience of the past winter has demonstrated that we have the

BEST CAR SERVICE

IN SALT LAKE CITY.

Alike undisturbed by summer's heat and winter's storms. We have

SOLD MORE LOTS

Than any other addition Southeast of Liberty Park contains, and still have some of our Choicest Building Spots left.

HOMES TO SUIT ANY PURSE.

We will not knowingly sell to anyone, rich or poor, liable to make undesirable neighbors.

CALL AND SEE OUR PROPERTY.

We have plenty of conveyances as well as the Electric Car, and shall be pleased to show intending purchasers what we have at any time.

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Under Zion's Savings Bank, - - - - Main Street