

EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE DESERT NEWS COMPANY.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Saturday, August 20, 1893.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Christine Nilsson, the celebrated Swedish singer, has been engaged for a season of thirty-five weeks in America to commence in New York, in October, 1892.

English influence in Afghanistan appears to be waning, and the future of the British Indian Empire is by no means so well assured. The results of all past wars have been suddenly swept away.

The toy pistol seems to be as dangerous as the bomb. Over fifty cases of serious accident have been reported in the states since the glorious Fourth, and a New York coroner's jury has at length recommended the suppression by authority of the dangerous toy.

Among the necessary sanitary arrangements of the present time is the cleaning out and renovation of poultry houses. Chickens will be healthier for a clean white-washed coop, the foul smell arising from a dirty one will be avoided, and the egg profits will more than meet the outlay.

The news from the White House continues to be favorable. Dr. Bliss issues his hopeful bulletins and if his reports are to be relied upon there is nothing serious in the way of the President's recovery. Outside surgeons and physicians, however, look at the case from a far less encouraging standpoint.

What is declared to be the largest flagging stone ever quarried in the United States now lies in the roadway of Fifth Avenue, New York, directly in front of the dwelling house that is being built for Mr. W. H. Van derbilt. It looks like a platform or reviewing stand. It measures 25 feet 2 inches by 15 feet, and is to be placed directly before the main entrance to the house.

The scarcity of laborers occasioned by the railroad and building booms in Utah is not confined to this Territory. In several States farm hands especially are at a premium. Illinois appears to be a prominent sufferer for lack of an adequate labor supply. For instance a Joliet coal company is in such straits that it has sent an agent to England to secure five hundred miners with families.

According to a correspondent of the Nation, the Germans are greatly puzzled by the term "Stalwart," but an ingenious Strasburg Journalist has hit upon a neat explanation of it. He says that "stal" is a "stale," a position, and "wart" from "warren," "persons waiting for government places." The Strasburg man seems to have got the correct definition of the word.

Paris has suffered from the heat this summer as much as any American city. The temperature exceeded in extent and intensity anything of the kind that has been known in that city during the present century. On one or two of the hottest days the thermometer reached 95° in the shade in a place that was not exposed to the rays of the sun during any part of the day. The cool nights that usually alleviate the intensity of warm weather in Paris gave place to a suffocating heat that surpassed in discomfort even that of the day.

It is said that France has now along the coast of Tunis and Algeria about 90,000 troops, and these are to be reinforced by 50,000 more Frenchmen who will take their chance in that precarious struggle for glory. The sands of Africa have absorbed a great deal of French blood, and it now looks as if much more of it will be spilled there. No doubt the French government will hold Algeria and Tunis, and it will, probably, eventually work into Tripoli. Meantime, other troubles may arise. Some of the strong powers of Europe are jealous of France, and may undertake to put a stop to her conquests.

A FANATICAL PROPOSITION.

The attitude of Mormon religionists in Northern Georgia has become the subject of a bill in the Legislature of that State. The bill provides that any person who shall, in public or private assembly, counsel or advise another to commit the crime of polygamy or bigamy shall be deemed guilty of a felony and be punished accordingly. There is to be a debate on the question. There is always some member in a legislature who thinks constitutional liberty is in danger, and needs propping up with an elaborate and "powerful" speech.

The above is from the Louisville Post. It is not surprising that a State stained with the blood of innocence, split by murderous hands which have been held guiltless of crime, should be given over to folly and left to proceed on the way to destruction. The Standing Republic is a standing reproach to Georgia, and the stain upon its soil marks it for a righteous retribution, which, in all probability, will come by its own unaided hands.

The bill in question has been introduced for the purpose of preventing the preaching of the gospel by our Elders in Georgia. It is designed as a trap. If it should become a law it will have no more legal effect upon our missionaries than the "statutes of William and Mary." "Mormon" preachers are not sent to Georgia, or any other place, to advise people to commit bigamy or practice polygamy. They go on missions to preach the gospel; to call sinners to repentance; to warn the world of impending judgments; to bear testimony of the re-establishment of Christ's Church upon the earth; to administer the ordinances of salvation; and to prepare the way for the coming of our Lord.

Although under the Constitution of the United States and the ruling of the Supreme Court, they have a perfect right to preach polygamy in any part of the Union, this is not their calling. If any one wishes to learn the views of the Latter-day Saints on marriage, they are ready to explain. But they are not required to advise any one to enter into that system, or to break any law of God or man, or of a sovereign State or of the United States. If they say nothing about plural marriage, in their ministry, their opponents accuse them of keeping it secret for sinister motives. If they openly proclaim it, they are accused of trying to gain recruits to re-enforce the ranks of polygamy; they will therefore be blamed which ever course they take. So they might as well attend quietly to their legitimate business, regardless of blame or praise.

But Georgia may take the proposed step towards the abolition of that liberty of speech which is one of the glories of our country, and yet, in a just court and with an impartial jury, find no means of condemning our missionaries. Because such advice or counsel as is contemplated in the bill, will not be offered by any "Mormon" Elder in Georgia, who has common sense and the spirit of his calling. But arguments drawn forth by leading questions may be constantly asked them by anti-"Mormon" tribunals, and some trouble be caused if the bill should become a law.

Yet the authorities of Georgia may be sure of one thing. Whatever they do will not stop the preaching of this gospel of the kingdom, nor its reception by the honest and truth-loving in that State. If "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church," a good crop of converts is sure from the State of Georgia, and all the legislation that may be enacted will not prevent it in the least, but on the contrary will prepare the way for its more speedy accomplishment. Meanwhile our missionaries should remember the counsel of the Savior to their brethren of old, "Be ye therefore wise as serpents and harmless as doves."

THE OBJECT IN VIEW.

The San Francisco Call's report of Barrows' lecture, gives some items not included in the Chronicle's account to which we recently referred. The Reverend lecturer urged that:

"Public sentiment should compel Congress to adopt measures stringent enough to restrict polygamy. A jury law should be passed disfranchising men to serve who believe in polygamy."

This is the kind of Christianity which many other professional gospel-mongers besides Barrows entertain and inculcate. The intolerant spirit of the thumb-screwing monks and heretic-roasters of medieval times, burns fiercely within their bosoms. They would impose penalties for unorthodox belief. They would "compel Congress" to pass laws for the suppression of faith in an unpopular creed. They would overturn the foundations of religious liberty and abrogate the Constitution, in their bigotry and malice. They are not satisfied with laws against overt acts that do not comport with their ideas of right, but would "compel" the enactment of statutes against opinion.

It is strange that any American newspaper could report such atrocious sentiments without a word of condemnation. If they were uttered against any other people but the "Mormons," such suggestions would be met by a storm of indignation and the speaker would be hooted from the lecture stand.

Whatever may be the feeling of the public against the "Mormon" system of marriage—so little understood and therefore so widely condemned—the right of free belief is everywhere conceded. Even the Supreme Court of the United States, in its illegal and self-refuting Opinion in the Reynolds case, admitted the right of the "Mormons" to believe in polygamy or anything else, and declared that no law could reach anything short of overt acts against peace and good order.

We showed up the motive of Barrows and persons of that ilk in fanning the flame of popular prejudice against the Latter-day Saints, namely, fat collections from the simple-minded. But the Call reports the amount which Barrows considers necessary to be raised among the pious for the suppression of "Mormonism."

The sum of \$200,000 would be needed during the coming year to carry on the work of educating the people in the truths of Christianity.

His modesty is equal to his vanity. Only a cool half million for the purpose of working to rob thousands of citizens of their inalienable rights, and the establishment of schools for the deception of the young. Why is it that the American public cannot see that all such fellows as Barrows and his crew are after, is the gathering of dollars under pretence of zeal for what they call Christianity?

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 20. — Executive Mansion, 20, 5.30 a. m. — The President has passed a quiet night, and this morning his condition does not differ materially from what it was yesterday at the same hour. The swelling of the parotid gland is unchanged since from pain. This morning his pulse is 95, temperature 98.4, respiration 18. Signed physicians.

The President continues to improve slowly, and every thing is favorable. It is worthy of notice that the condition of the patient this morning as shown by the 5.30 bulletin was better, so far as pulse, temperature and respiration are concerned, than at any corresponding hour during the past 11 days. On the 9th of August the patient's pulse, at the morning examination, was 95; temperature 98.3, respiration 18. Since that time his pulse has never

been below 100, morning or p. m. until to-day, when it was again 95, with temperature and respiration correspondingly improved. It is hoped this fall of pulse below 100 indicates a gradual return to the most favorable conditions which existed about a week before the last operation.

Executive Mansion. — Just before the morning dressing occurred Dr. Bliss came into Private Secretary Brown's room, and said, in reply to inquiries regarding the President, that he had passed a very comfortable night, he slept from half past one to an hour at a time, and the last 12 hours had shown considerable improvement. During the a. m. dressing hour, about 1 o'clock, and as was administered about 2 o'clock, the patient took two ounces of milk gruel, after which he rested quietly until he arose. Dr. Bliss was the President for the first time during the night. After daylight, the conversation with the surgeon was as follows:

Q.—How is the patient, doctor?

A.—He has had a good night.

Q.—Then I suppose he is better?

A.—Oh, yes, he shows improvement since yesterday. I yesterday saw only a few moments ago; he was lying there as quietly as could be, and I took his pulse; it was 95.

Q.—How was his respiration, doctor?

A.—It could not have been more than 16, he was breathing so easily and his skin was cool and moist, the pulse was soft and clear.

Q.—The pulse will become more frequent after the morning dressing, I suppose.

A.—Yes, possibly three or four beats.

Q.—How is the parotid gland, does it bother him much?

Dr. Bliss.—Did you ever have the mumps?

Reporter.—Yes, sir.

Dr. B.—Then you know something about how it troubles him. He cannot open his mouth wide at all times. He told me this morning that his mouth would not open but half an inch.

Q.—Is it still swollen?

A.—The swelling is not so much now, but soreness affects the muscles of the jaw.

Q.—Does it not cause a collection of phlegm in the throat, then?

A.—Yes, but he has been clearing his throat so loudly that he can be heard in the next room. He told me just now he thought if he could vomit, it would clear the phlegm away. I told him it was not necessary. On one occasion, during the early morning, one who happened to be in the hallway outside the door, heard the President's best distinctly heard the patient ask Col. Swan for his handkerchief. When it was given him, he cleared his throat, wiped his lips, and repeated the operation several times. During further conversation with Dr. Bliss, he talked in regard to a mistake which occurred in a telephone interview with him late last night, remarking about the use of the instrument in connection with the wound, he said he appears to have been understood to say that the flexible rubber tube used in cleansing the wound had not been put into the wound further than 3 1/2 inches. What I wanted to say, continued the doctor, was that no probe had penetrated the wound beyond that depth. How far the flexible rubber tube had been inserted, he could not say, but he would ascertain exactly and probably report the fact in one of to-day's bulletins. Doctor Reyburn came into the room just as Dr. Bliss concluded and said indications at present were better than they had been for a week. Dr. W. H. Hawks came to the Mansion about ten minutes ago and desiring to obtain the exact condition of the President, he conferred with Dr. Boynton, who said the patient is some better this morning and everything is favorable. The feeling of reassurance is rapidly increasing.

Official Bulletin.

12.30 p. m. — The President continues to do well. He is taking liquid food by the mouth in increased quantity and with relish. Nutrients and enemata are still successfully given, but at longer intervals. His pulse is 107, temperature 98.4, respiration 18. At the morning dressing the wound was doing well and dead tissue was healthy. After the operation of dressing, however, a small quantity of healthy pus came, as was believed, from the part of the track beyond this point, after gentle pressure over the anterior surface of right iliac region, but this part of the track was not reached by the tube until yesterday, when the separation of the small slough permitted it to pass unmolested downward and forward for a distance of 12 1/2 inches from the external surface of the last incision. This facilitated the drawing and cleaning of the deeper parts of the wound, but has not been followed by any increase in the quantity of pus discharged. The large pus cavity, which had formed in the immediate vicinity of the broken rib is filling up with healthy granulations and the original wound of entrance as far as that was healthy.

Signed by physicians.

2 o'clock p. m. — All reports indicate the President's condition about the same as yesterday—certainly no loss and no very marked gain.

The Press on the President.

New York, 20. — The Times says: Gen. Egbert L. Viele, of this city, a gentleman who enjoys an eminent reputation as a sanitary engineer, and who has had many years of practical experience in dealing with malaria, told a Times reporter to-day, that the President was suffering from mumps, superinduced by the malarial atmosphere of Washington. The inflammation of the parotid glands, which the bulletins have reported, is, he thought, another name for mumps. He believed that malaria is affecting the system of the President to-day, and is distinctly to be detected by the physicians, but it is there in his system. The Times, editorially, adds: The state of the President's wound seems to have become a secondary consideration in the treatment of the case, and the problem, which nature and physicians have to solve, is to build up again a thoroughly prostrated system.

The Tribune says: The digestive system now seems to be recovering its tone. We may as take good courage, convinced that the last danger point must have been passed. The Herald and Dr. Hammond still hold out danger flags. The latter says I have talked with a great many surgeons in this city on the subject, and I have not met a single one but believes that the President has pyæmia.

The Herald's Washington special says: The next complication in the President's case, to be feared, is a loosening of the bowels. Symptoms of which have already appeared. In a very short time, it will be developed how serious this new trouble is.

The Post's Washington special speaks appreciatively of the swollen gland of the neck in the President's case, and says the situation in short this morning is one of hope and uncertainty; the swollen glands are not yet under treatment. Until it is ascertained the surgeons apprehend some results the nature of which they do not disclose. The stomach is regaining its tone, but whether it is to perform permanently the functions of a stomach, and to restore the weakened system cannot be determined until solid food has been taken and the bowels are in normal condition. The prospect of making an experiment with solid food.

THE CASE.

The World's Editorial says: It is quite certain that if the Sandwich Islands are to be annexed from the list of independent nations, the United States neither ought to, nor will permit them to pass under any circumstances except their own. On that point it is to be hoped that President Garfield and Secretary Blaine have made themselves explicitly understood in Europe, as we learn from Gen. Noyes to-day that they have done in the matter of our relations with the United States of Colombia, and Isthmus of Panama. It is extremely gratifying to be enabled to gather from letters, guarded but sufficiently intelligible, remarks made to the reporter of the World, that Secretary Blaine has taken the true American position in this matter, with the assent, and under the instructions of President Garfield.

Gigantic Russian Conspiracy.

The World's London special states that the police have recently traced a gigantic conspiracy for tampering with the army, in which are men, high in position, including four colonels of the line, were engaged. The plan was to introduce nihilist literature and to enforce the most rigid discipline on the troops. The conspiracy was specially ordered by the Czar. The peasantry are said to be demoralized by nihilism, and as the common soldiers are drafted from peasant ranks, it is difficult to see how the loyalty and morale of the army can be preserved. Revelations of the alleged Leo Hartman, which have been published in New York, would tend to make the ludicrously inaccurate. And although Russian officials do not pretend to say that he is not in America, they do deny the truth of his story.

Said an old Washington darkey the other day, when Secretary Lincoln gave him a quarter to get rid of him and "refresh" himself, "Dis Administration ain't quite as watery as de last one."

The pretty and delicate little Crown Princess Stephanie was greatly disturbed by an unexpected occurrence in the streets of Prague the other day. As she was driving along slowly in a pony carriage, a lady of good exterior threw a parcel into the carriage. The Princess Stephanie was startled, and turned to the horses. Nothing further followed, but the incident has made a painful impression on account of the delicate health of the princess. The authorities of Prague immediately posted a request that no one would disturb the princess during her necessary drives. The parcel contained a version of the Bible which is issued by a sect having its headquarters near Prague. Not the first scare by the new version.

DIED.

In the 9th Ward of this city, August 20th, 1893, of cholera infantum, REBECCA DIANA, daughter of Joseph and Frances E. Holder.

She was only 11 months old but was the joy of her home, and her loss will be deeply felt by her bereaved family and friends.

The funeral will be held at the residence of the parents to-morrow at 3 o'clock p. m.

At Grantsville, Tooele Co., U. T., August 19th, 1893, of diphtheria, MARIONA MILLARD, daughter of Oliver E. and Kate Dunmore, born December 13th, 1872. Colorado papers please copy.

In Big Cottonwood, of inflammation of the bowels, August 15, JULIUS, son of Olive Louisa and W. H. Walker, aged 18 years; 9 months and 25 days.

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ONE NIGHT ONLY!

MONDAY, AUG. 22.

Positively Last Appearance for Years—Perhaps for Ever!

HAVERLEY'S

2nd FAMOUS 40 ORIGINAL "GEM"

Mastodon Minstrels

COMING IN ALL THEIR VAST ENTERTAINMENT WITH A FLOOD OF FRESH FEATURING.

MIGHTY! WONDERFUL! ARTISTIC! The Greatest Minstrel Organization in Existence!

Returning to New York preparatory to sailing again for Europe, to renew their Royal Triumphs!

(Interacting with the Glories of the Golden Gate, Delay a Fraction in the Dulcet Seamen!)

Giving 55 Consecutive Performances to the Largest Audiences Ever assembled at the

HUGH STREET THEATRE!

"NO STANDING ROOM"

Was Nightly Announced! Thousands besieging the doors! Hundreds turned away!

"I could never look on its like before!"

1st Sale for Reserved Seats at Box Office, Saturday, August 20th. Reserved Seats, 50c.

GRAND EXCURSION

CALIFORNIA!

State Fair at Sacramento.

San Francisco, San Jose, the Garden City, Monterey, the "Long Branch" of the Pacific Coast.

WILL LEAVE OGDEN, SEP. 17.

And return at pleasure, any time within 30 days after departure. Limited number of tickets will be sold at

\$50.00. Excursion for ROUND TRIP.

You can get Certificates of Deposit for tickets from E. H. Schenck, Cashier, Zion's Savings Bank, Salt Lake City, or from G. H. Roberts, Merchant, Ogden. Apply as soon.

O. H. RIGGS, JOHN W. SWELL, Managers.

LOST.

IN THE TITING YARD, WEDNESDAY, August 19th, a LEATHER PURSE, containing papers. The finder will be rewarded by leaving at this office. d 223 St.

WANTED.

A SITUATION AS OFFICE BOY OR IN-charge of a Printing Office. One aged 15. Address: G. A. WOODS, Post Office.

WANTED.

RUINACREMEN, FERRERS and LABOR-ers. Apply at the Germania Smelter or Office in town. d 223 St.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One black HORSE, 5 or 6 years old, right hind wheel white, with black spots on the hind legs, and a white blaze on the face. Not claimed within ten days, will be sold at the estray pound, West Fort, Friday August 26th, at 3 o'clock p. m. JOHN C. HALL, d 223 St.

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THE CASE AGITATOR THRESHER AHEAD!

The Best Thresher GRAIN SAVER IN THE WORLD!

KAYSVILLE, Davis Co., August 6th, 1891.

John W. Lowell,

Dear Sir.—This will certify that I witnessed for one whole day, on the 4th inst., the operation of the Agitator Thresher of the Case man-

ufacture, sold by John W. Lowell to Bishop Barton and others at Kay-

sville. As I have built Separators and run them in this country, I

ought to be competent to judge of their merits. The Case Agitator

threshes fast and is very easy on the horses. It cleans grain well and

absolutely WASTES NO GRAIN. I saw it work for hours in wet barley

and wet and weedy oats, and it did its work well, and threshed nearly

100 bushels an hour. The only trouble I saw with it was, that one

man with a patent thresher, could not measure the grain as fast as the

Agitator threshed it, as all who were present will testify. I recommend

the Case Agitator as the best thresher I have ever seen.

GEORGE CLAWSON.

KAYSVILLE, Davis Co., August 9th, 1891.

John W. Lowell,

Dear Sir.—In reply to your inquiry, we will state that we are running the Agitator Thresher, sold by you to Bishop Barton and others. It is doing most excellent work, very easy to feed, capacity very large, have tried it in very weedy and

lamp grain, both Wheat and Oats, and never saw a machine with easier draft on the horses, or run so smoothly and do as good work. Many have been to see it run and have expressed the same opinion. No chance for any grain to be carried off with the straw; the Elevator works like a charm—never saw any to equal it. We are satisfied it exceeds any machine we ever saw, and we feel exceedingly well pleased with it. Respectfully,

LEVI W. PAYNE, LEVI WEBSTER.

JNO. W. LOWELL,

AGENT,

SALT LAKE CITY AND OGDEN.

I carry a full assortment of

Scrapers, Tents,

Grading Plows,

AND OTHER

Contractors' Supplies.

FISH WAGONS,

ALL SIZES.

TWO CAR LOADS

Spring Wagons,

and Buggies,

Just Arrived!

THE

"Favorite" Hay Press.

Cane Mills,

Evaporators,

Cider Mills,

Plows and

Seed Drills.

Wagon Stock,

A LARGE SUPPLY.

STEEL BAR FENCE WIRE.

Send for Price Lists.

WE ARE OFFERING OUR LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF LAWN, GRASS CLOTHS, LINENS, PRINTS, AND ALL SUMMER GOODS AT PRICES THAT WILL INDUCE PURCHASERS!

WM. JENNINGS, Superintendent.

EAGLE EMPORIUM!

WM. JENNINGS & SONS,

Importers, Jobbers and Retail Dealers in

STOVES, NOTIONS,

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE.

Nos. 82, & 84 EAST TEMPLE STREET, AND 1202 TO 1218 FIRST SOUTH STREET, SALT LAKE CITY.

ORDERS BY MAIL SOLICITED & CAREFULLY FILLED.

FRENCH DYEING STORE.

LOUIS VIALLET, No. 47 First South Street. Gives cleanest and every kind of Dyeing business promptly done to order. d 188 St.

J. D. FARMER'S NEW ONE PRICE STORE!

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES

—AND—

MILLINERY.

All Goods are marked in plain figures, from which there is no deviation.

No. 98, Main St.

J. D. FARMER.

SOLOMON BROS. & GOLD.

Have just Completed their SHOE FACTORY in rear of their Salesroom, No. 75 MAIN STREET, and are now prepared to attend to the wants of their Customers and supplying them with their Celebrated Home-Made Boots and Shoes!