DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

TUESDAY, - - JUNE 27 1893.

THE DESERET EVENING NEWS is published daily, Sundays excepted, at Deseret News Building, Nos. 30 and 32 Exchange Place, Salt Lake City.

TIME OF PRESS—4:30 p.m. REGULAR EDITION AT 6 O'CLOCK.

THE DESERET NEWS WEEKLY NEWS is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week.

THE DESERET WEEKLY is magazine form in pamphlet every Saturday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily 12 Months	$10.00
Daily 6 Months	5.00
Daily 3 Months	2.50
Daily 1 Month	90
Daily by the Week	20
Semi-Weekly 12 Months	5.00
Semi-Weekly 6 Months	2.50
Semi-Weekly 3 Months	1.50
Semi-Weekly 1 Month	50
Weekly 12 Months	2.00
Weekly 6 Months	1.00

PAYMENTS FOR SUBSCRIPTION ARE ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

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THE NEWS can be had at the principal Hotels, News stands and on all passenger trains near the city after 6 p.m. each day.

TO THE TRADE.—Office patrons and friends and to avoid the vexatious delays incident to errors in the mailing of THE NEWS will please, and as most of the principal hotels and news stores of this city receive THE NEWS early, advertisements for THE NEWS is at Wells R. Fargo's Bank and Universal Store, 169 Main Street.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 30.

THE METHODIST REPORT.

For much notice of the report adopted at the Methodist conference yesterday, with reference to the work in Utah, we have neither taste nor time. Some of the statements, such as that "extreme illiteracy prevails in rural places, which is being overcome by our schools," are absolutely false. Mendacity and impudence, sacrilege if might well be called, in dragging the name of the Holy One into the flippant and conceited phrases coined by a couple of upstarts, constitute the whole claim of the secret to the publicity we give it. The regeneration to which the document alludes so unctuously, the self-sacrifice, the patriotism, the loyalty to duty and to the good cause—all this might be more readily conceded if less boastfully claimed. The M. E. brother apparently does not know what it is to "do good by stealth and blush to find it fame;" he believes in getting his pay as he goes along, and blowing his own tin trumpet till his cheeks crack, lest none one should forget that he lives. So far as Utah is concerned, jeering of this sort causes no ripple save possibly one of half-amused pity. But having delivered themselves of a tremendous burden, Billings will doubtless go back with a happier smirk to Beaver and Jones will spread himself with still more eleaginous piety over the fortunate fold that has him for its shepherd. At the risk of disturbing their peace of mind, however, we tender them this parting greeting: That union they call the Mormonism of today is not different from the Mormonism of Brigham Young; if by the term, they mean the Gospel of Jesus Christ as the Latter-day Saints believe it, it will not change in the future any more than in the past; it is everlasting and eternal, and will be living and flourishing when puny opponents posing as report-writers and plate-passers have long since gone to their account.

THE GREAT DECLINE.

Yesterday silver went to the lowest point it has ever reached since it was made use of for money by civilized people. It touched 77 cents per ounce with a falling tendency, indicating that bedrock has not yet been reached. So great a decline is so short a time was not so startling as it would have been but for the prevailing condition of things in the financial world; as when a building begins to crack and drop a brick now and then, we are not so disconcerted when the structure tumbles with a crash to the ground, leaving only a part of a wall standing for other agencies to demolish, as we would have been had it come unawares. If the stroke can only be continued—if everything that holds silver in circulation at all, the Sherman act included, shall now be withdrawn and let the original foundation be reached so that we can begin a better building in the same place—it will be a splendid thing for the country and everybody in and of it. Things cannot, in the natural arrangement of events, continue so uncertain and fluctuating as they have been regarding silver; a solution by some means has to come; so it is better that the crisis be reached in order that, if possible, it may be passed. And the sooner the worst comes the sooner will the honest family be made to realize what it has to do in order to maintain business and fiscal relations at home and abroad, provided such relations are to be continued at all.

The immediate cause of the drop from nearly of three and one-fourth cents is ascribed to the action of the British government in closing down the imperial mints of India to the free coinage of silver and the determination to place a seigniorage upon coinage hereafter. The natural effect of such action was to cause silver bullion (or "big silver" as the demonetizers prefer to call it) to drop a figure representing the difference between coinage for nothing and coinage with the bullion thereto taken out, the latter amount being about the amount above stated—55.25 cents. As Lombard street, London (where the drop was promulgated) is the refining point from which all quotations of a financial character proceed, as Wall street is but the echo of the other—meaning when it takes stand to put it less elegantly—the decline had not been registered many minutes in the British headquarters before it was posted at our self-constituted headquarters, and the result is before us.

The cause of England's determination to take the action spoken of is beyond doubt a desire to have all parts of the empire in harmony with the financial book. India has all along been not only a silver standard country but extensively so as relates to its general circulation, while all the rest of the queen's dominions maintained a gold standard. According to British systems of financering it may involve some confusion and even loss to individual cases to have such a state of affairs prevail; but what about 225,000,000 people being deprived of their preferred system at the behest of one-fourth of that number or less? Have the people who constitute so vast a multitude, who people a realm whose wealth has been the theme of poets, statesmen and economists for ages; who have no more sufficient reason for being subject to Great Britain than have the inhabitants of the democratic Algiers whose customs, habits, traditions, religion, hopes and destiny are as separate and distinct as is the one of any other two races on earth; and who are separated from those who hold them in bondage and tribute by more than a third of the globe's span—have these people no rights of their own which in their helplessness the world will aid them to maintain? And if they must give up their monetary system at the caprice of England now, may not hereafter have to give up everything else and all the remainder of the world's people be treated to the spectacle of a mighty race more caught, denationalized and emasculated by another under the blasphemous pretense of Christianity and signated by the black flag of piratical greed?

But if it is so much as the world can stand for the candid apologists to assume the antarctic itself, as in the case of the actual dependency becoming the master of the whole situation, why should we of the freer and more favored West be compelled to pay tribute to? We can get along very well within ourselves if an emergency requiring such a condition of things were to arise—something that is altogether unlikely and undesirable. But when British statesmen go to the extent of neutralizing one-half of the world's money, why follow in the English wake to that extent? We have too much gold, too many resources, too grand a system of agriculture, too many building and railroad interests and are altogether too widespread in our characteristics to admit of our getting along with a financial policy which excludes electricity and promotes condriction. With a gold standard—what we have now practically reached through following the British lead—maintained, our methods, our practices, our plans, our natures themselves would have to change, because neither can freedom out and maintain breath while environed by cramping circumstances. As between a condition of inflation represented by paper money and meaning uncertainty and instability with the volume increasing by what it feeds on, and contraction, represented by the destruction or withdrawal of one of the metallic moneys recognized and upheld by the practices and precepts of ages of civilization as well as our own charter, let us choose neither. The safe middle ground is—all the real money a nation can produce from itself in the form of the two recognized precious metals at a fixed, unvarying ratio. We believe the extreme measure just precipitated upon us will eventuate that very thing; in the meantime we must be patient and wait.

THE ANARCHISTS PARDONED.

Governor Altgeld of Illinois did a wise, just and humane thing when he pardoned from the penitentiary the men confined there because of their assumed connection with the Haymarket riot of Chicago a few years ago. Neebe, Fielden and Schwabe may not be the ideal of good citizenship; may in fact in some respects be subjects for surveillance by the authorities, but that does not matter. The governor decided the case upon the proper grounds that they did not have a fair trial and were thus improperly convicted, which is a fact, though it seems terrible to be of service to Spies, and Parsons, who were hanged although not participating in the riot at all.

There is no question but the authorities of Chicago at the time of the trial of the anarchists were charged with dangerous sentiment, few very few if any were free from its influence. As a consequence those who listened closely and were impartial could see that the defendants were actually being tried for anarchy and that the impelling reason for their conviction was that they were murderers but that they were nevertheless being which the law does not admit, but is hoodwinked and even circumscribing, but nothing more. The burning rage high, and the condition of society was such that it was not safe to life a person at such time upon any kind of charge. Man is only one remove from a wild beast and when inflamed and he is a public enemy that is exceptionable strength is wholly thrown off, a tiger in the jungle is less to be dreaded.

The NEWS believed at the time and said so that not the possible exception of two of the eight men prosecuted, Linegg and Engel—and the former of those committed suicide in his cell—imprisonment for various terms should be the limit of the punishment imposed; but the reign of terror which reached even to the court and held the jury firmly, went out as far as the executive office, so that Governor Oglesby, who admitted that all should not be punished capitally and commuted the sentences of two to life imprisonment, would go no further in the direction of mercy—a mercy which the sequel shows would only have been justice. It is not the time to adjudicate or determine as to right or wrong when the people are all hot-blooded.

QUESTIONS OF FINANCE.

A correspondent asks the following questions:

I. What does the postal system cost the United States per year?

II. What was the national debt of the United States at the close of 1892?

III. How much interest is paid yearly on the debt?

IV. What per cent is paid (average)?

The answer to the first question cannot be given with accuracy because our correspondent does not mark any particular year. It will sometimes serve his purpose, however, to be informed, from figures kindly furnished by Postmaster Nash, that the cost of the service is constantly increasing, though at a rate that is almost equaled by the increase in the postal revenue; and that the total expense and liabilities for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, amounted to about 204 million of dollars; for 1892, 62½ millions; for 1890, nearly 60 millions; for 1889, 77½ millions; against a revenue from the service for the same period ranging from three to six millions per annum less than the sums named.

The second, third and fourth questions can be answered all at once from figures supplied by the Deseret National Bank. The public debt was reduced $104,096,298 during 1892, and at the close of business on December 31 of that year the outstanding bonds, not including those of the Pacific railroads, were as follows:

Bonds on which 4½ per cent interest is paid, $25,364,500; bonds on which 4 per cent is paid, $559,032,850; there are also certificates outstanding which can be changed to bonds, aggregating $64,165, making the total, $584,397,350. It will be seen from the foregoing that on the great bulk at this date only 4 per cent interest is paid, the 4½ per cent bonds having been nearly all redeemed.

BUSY, OR CONFUSED?

Senator Dolph of Oregon wishes it understood that his way of thinking September is quite early enough for the proposed special session of Congress. This view he takes too with a regard to statesmanship and the country's good than to personal comfort, his declaration on the subject being to the effect that if the date of the session be prior to September 25 he will not attend, as he does not propose to subject himself to the dangers of the Washington climate in midsummer.

This recalls the constantly prominent fact that members of Congress have come to look upon the high office they hold as a sinecure or one of honor and profit rather than of trust and responsibility. The list of those who attend the sessions irregularly and in some cases scarcely at all would by its length astonish the public. Formal leaves of absence are as common as blackberries, and actual absence without the formal asking for permission is quite as much the rule as the exception. There is usually a quorum present, of course; but on the call of either house there will be found few names that have been responded to at every roll call and have been registered as voting on every measure. Senator Dolph's presence or absence may not make much difference to the success and effectiveness of the senate system; neither may the presence or absence of a great many who are supposed to make up the full quota of the national legislature. The work of law-making is admirably performed by a comparatively few men, and perhaps it is better and more expeditious that it is so. But that is not now the question we are arguing as to the improvement that might be made in the existing laws or practice, but rather as to the notorious disregard and violation of those laws. How do the people of Oregon feel about their senator's refusal to represent them in July, August or early September? Did they intend to be represented when they elected him the privilege of staying his and attendance before his duty to his state and the nation ceased? Were they so proud of him as to have not enough of him as a representative? Were they tired upon him too heavily and consequently of the relationship, and were quite indifferent whether they retained representation in and Senator Dolph may be put in every emphatic manner where other representatives manifestly indifferent to the responsibilities and are doubtful if they will be given. Some say it may be necessary to do this and that in order to secure a quorum, so as to come with some certainty defend pay for absence, if need be at the cost for inclusion, and for repeated offenses of this kind it may be time to pull and give her job to some one else.

THE DEBTOR COUNTRY. Utah is a debtor and we are exceptionally so in the matter of public credit that is contractable to itself, whether the application thereof shall be found impracticable or not. That money and samples are the only ones that have called themselves of the revenue provided by law to be derived from school lands, whereby the Territorial revenue has been reduced below the amount. It ought to have; and the county attorney is instructed to bring suits against the others to compel them to live up to their privilege! In this patriotic purpose the co-operation of the other wherever county is involved, and if between them they don't wake us all up and make us realize where we are at, it will be singular indeed.

A CERTAIN leading continuing statistics of Baptist churches gives the information that the denomination is represented in this country by regular, primitive and "Old-Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian" Baptists. Exclusive of the members of the colored churches in the South, they number in all 2,176,440 souls, of which about 400 live in this Territory.

THE MAN who was cut down as the state winner in the Omaha race to Chicago—Die Bindelaten—has given it up and will make the rest of the trip by train. Perhaps some of the others will wish they had done so when it is all over.

INTEREST on the government bonds which is not due till July 1, is now, and for some days has been, ready for payment. Clip off your coupons and go to the bank and get your gold!

GLADSTONE was another seat in an election for the house of commons yesterday. The grandeur of the Grand Old Man does not pale perceptibly.

WE HAVE SOME MONEY.—Exports (Gold Coin).

Here I have—Elsewhere everywhere.

The Glorious Fourth.

Tickets will be sold between any two stations on the Rio Grande Western Railway, July 2nd, 3rd and 4th, at one single fare for the round trip. Tickets limited to July 5th. Remember you can go from one station on the R. G. W. Ry. to any other station on that line and back again for one fare on above dates.

IT WORKS ON THE EVERY BODY.

J. B. Wood, 311 Gay street, Scottsburg, Va., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds; that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," which various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barbee, of Cockeysville, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at A. G. Rapp & Co's Drug Store. Large bottles, 50c and $1.00.

See the handsome pictures combined in each package of Gold Dust Coffee.

THE HOTEL TEMPLETON.

The Hotel Templeton is opposite Temple Square, Tribune Office, Eagle Gate, Deseret News Building and all points of interest in Salt Lake City.

TED CRILLEY, S. C. FORD, Proprietors. Half block from Post Office, 4 doors from Pullman Ticket office, Main St. Rates $2.00 per day. Special Local Rates.

WHITE HOUSE, Holt and Gerrie, Proprietors. $1.50 to $2.00 per day. New management, most centrally located, refitted, and best kept for the price in the city. M. P. Gerrie, manager, Salt Lake City.

Salt Lake's big, new hotel is The Knutsford. Beautiful, elegant, central and reasonable.

Gold Bond Coffee is a quick seller this is evidence that it is popular with the consumers.

The Gold Bond Coffee is always uniform in strength and flavor and full weight.

Garfield Beach Trains.

Effective June 21st and until further notice trains between Salt Lake and Garfield Beach will run as follows:

Leave Salt Lake.	Arrive Garfield.	Leave Garfield.	Arrive Salt Lake.
7:00 a.m.	8:15 a.m.	8:45 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
11:00 a.m.	12:15 p.m.	12:45 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
2:00 p.m.	3:15 p.m.	3:45 p.m.	5:00 p.m.
5:00 p.m.	6:15 p.m.	7:15 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
8:00 p.m.	9:15 p.m.	10:00 p.m.	11:15 p.m.
10:00 p.m.	11:15 p.m.	12:00 a.m.	1:15 a.m.
12:00 a.m.	1:15 a.m.	2:00 a.m.	3:15 a.m.
2:00 a.m.	3:15 a.m.	7:00 a.m.	8:15 a.m.

Dancing, Boating, Bathing. Olsen's orchestra in attendance every afternoon and evening. Fare for round trip only 25 cents.

D. S. SPENCER, General Agent Passenger Department.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy.

Every family should be provided with a bottle of this remedy during the summer months. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. In many cases, by having it at hand, life may be saved before a physician could be summoned or medicine procured. No other remedy is so reliable or so universally used. No other so certain to cure bowel pain, dysentery, diarrhœa and cholera morbus in their worst forms. It is equally valuable for children and adults. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. do

Whooping Cough is not dangerous when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is freely given. It makes expectoration easy and prevents the violent fits of coughing. There is no danger in giving it to small children as it contains no injurious opiates. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. do

A Palace for Uncle Sidney.

Tyson W. Lawrence, general director of Y. M. C. A., Des Moines, Ia., says he can conscientiously recommend Uncle Sidney's Pain Balm to athletics, gymnasium members, foot ball players and the various sports of the athletic field, sports and interesting also for sunburn and stiffness in the muscles. Mr. Lawrence has used one bottle of the Pain Balm and "wouldn't take its value in exchange for it." When applied for it the druggist assured it will cure a sore in special the time usually required. It elevates circulation. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

EVERYTHING COMES TO THOSE WHO WAIT,

Z. C. M. I. APPRECIATES THE TRADE RECEIVED SINCE ITS PROMISED REDUCTION, AND PURPOSES WORKING ON THAT LINE

IF IT TAKES ALL SUMMER.

Z C M I

It is now warm enough for Light Fabric Dress Goods, Blouse Waists, Tea Gowns, Wrappers, Parasols, Gloves, Laces, White Underclothing, Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Etc., Etc.

We can accommodate a multitude, and will make prices to suit those who place but little reliance on any kind of a sale.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

SALT LAKE THEATER

CHAS. S. CURTIS, MANAGER

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JUNE 26-27.

A Feast of Fun.

Mark Murphy

GRAND OPERATIC COMEDY!

O'Dowd's Neighbors.

Latest Songs! New Dances! Pretty Girls!

PRICES—25, 75, 50 and 100. Sale of seats begins Friday, June 23.

AT WONDERLAND 2nd South, Next Colisum Hotel THIS WEEK

WEEK OF THURSDAY, JUNE 22.

The Blue Grass Company in the popular opera, THE BOURBON GIRL.

Fresh Comedy Continuously from 10 to Close. Hall.

10c.—ADMISSION—10c

The Temple Spoon.

Sold by business to be among the handsomest of all souvenir spoons. It is of coin silver, full weight, made from Utah Silver, Sterling Fine. The Angel Moroni, as represented by Dallin's magnificent statue on the home of the Mormon Temple, is on front handle. The words Salt Lake City cut the beautiful spot of the river home, with the great seal of Utah on the reverse, where the Temple is artistically represented in the bowl.

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J. H. LEYDON COMPANY.

100 MAIN ST. SALT LAKE CITY.

PRICE, $2. WITH GILT BOWL, $2.50.

Extraordinary.

How Can it Be Done!

WE DO IT

$4.50 Buys Men's Strictly Hand Sewed Shoes in all the latest styles, including such makes as STRONG & CARROLL, STACY ADAMS, E. T. HARVELL.

A chance for you to wear fine shoes at prices you pay for cheap shoes elsewhere.

$3.00 Buys Hand Welt Shoes, made of Calf, Cordovan, Patent Leather or Kangaroo.

These Shoes are sold in this city elsewhere at $4 and $5 a pair.

$2.35 Buys Men's and Ladies' Shoes of leading makes and styles, sold elsewhere at $3.

$1.15 A surprise at the price and goods. Ladies' and Men's Shoes and Oxfords, 25 styles.

To the Ladies who have not bought one $1 Vici Kid Shoes we invite the opening. They are beauties, and every pair is warranted. DO YOU WANT CHEAP SHOES? We are almost giving them away. Buy them at your own price. Ladies' Kid Slippers, Opera Toes, Etc. Men's and Boys' Shoes on and upwards. Ladies' Patent Vici Shoes $1.15. We have J. H. Lewis' Boston $1 School Shoe, best in the world. Prices and goods warranted or money refunded.

Prompt Attention given to Mail Orders.

Davis 110 Main Street.

Extraordinary Inducements.

We have just made another big reduction in the prices of our Justly Famous Home Made Shoes.

Besides this heroic sacrifice we offer to all cash purchasers THREE VALUABLE PREMIUMS—FREE: "Wild Beasts, Birds and Reptiles of the World," by F. T. Barnum; "Dictionary of the Book of Mormon," and "Wood Farm," a Monthly Magazine. Ask to see our premiums and inspect our lines of Footwear.

Shoe Dressings for Ladies' "Glossine," "Gilt Edge" and "Alma" For Gents, "Acme."

Solomon Bros. 70 Main Street. Wholesale and Retail.

47 W. Second South. THE PROGRESS Patronize Home Industry.

JULIUS GAUER, Manufacturer.

BECK'S HOT SPRINGS.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

A PLEASURE and HEALTH RESORT

Water suitable for Bathing, Boat, Crutch, Lead Poisoning, and all Skin and Blood diseases. Temperature 117°.

Swimming Pool 250 feet long. Plunge Bath 70 feet long. Private Plunge Baths for Ladies.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT ATTACHED.

E. Y. TAYLOR, Manager.