DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

JOHN T. DERRY, . . . EDITOR.

JULY 13, 1893

THE DESERET EVENING NEWS is published daily, Sunday excepted, at Deseret News Building, Salt Lake City.

Times Room at Chicago: Rookery Building, Jas. H. Wilson, Manager.

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

THE DESERET WEEKLY is magazine form, published every Saturday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily 12 Months	$10.00
Daily 6 Months	5.00
Daily 3 Months	2.50
Daily 1 Month	0.90
Daily by the Week	.20
Semi-Weekly Edition 12 Months	5.00
Semi-Weekly Edition 6 Months	2.50
Semi-Weekly 3 Months	1.50
Semi-Weekly 1 Month	0.50
Weekly 6 Months	1.00
Weekly 3 Months	0.50

Payment for subscription always in advance.

The subscribers will kindly notify J. T. Dougherty, of any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

Subscribers changing their place of residence should always give former as well as present address.

The NEWS may be met at the principal Hotels, News Stands and on all passenger trains leaving the city after 5 p.m. daily.

For the benefit of THE patrons and friends and to meet the demands of home agents at Chicago, the NEWS will be on sale at most of the principal hotels and news stands of that city during the Fair season.

Headquarters for the NEWS in at Wells R. Sherry's Book and Periodical Store, 90 Sixth Street.

All communications should be addressed to

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 30.

LAST NIGHT'S MEETING.

That was a great meeting that took place in the Theater last evening; the auditorium was jammed, but this is not the kind of greatness to which we have special reference. It was great in that it was a full, fair and free expression of public sentiment as it is in the Territory—a sentiment which is echoed from every nook and corner of the broad and fruitful empire bordered on the east by the Missouri river and on the west by the Pacific ocean, and which finds a responsive and sympathetic greeting from the Ice-Belts of the north to the Torrid zone of the south—well-nigh from pole to pole. The entire western half of the United States and British Columbia with every Central and South American state arrayed against all the rest of the New World and some of the Old in upholding the rights of the laborer and producer by keeping in its designated place the money of the masses! It is gratifying to know that our part of this vast domain is in its place, and more gratifying that it is not afraid to give expression to its principles, to place such expression on record and send it to the opposition's headquarters. Surely when all such are received those who first employ all means to crush, and failing in these all means to deceive, must be convinced, even as the longer-headed among the British government were 117 years ago, that "those rebellious (western) fellows are slipping beyond our control."

The speeches were all squarely to the point and in most excellent taste. There were no such disgraceful vaporings as found expression in the Denver meeting on Tuesday last, but everything was dignified in tone, manly, and breathed a spirit of fairness and self-reliance which went to show how big we are when we get together and take a survey of ourselves. Staying apart and engaging in random generalities weaken the latent energies, while commingling with freedom of expression strengthens them; even so was it last evening, and it is but fair to say that the ball was set rolling with the proper impetus and in the right direction.

The resolutions as originally reported were as nearly perfect in their expression of the sense of the meeting and the demands of our region as words could make them, and reflected great credit upon the gentlemen of the committee. An unfortunate amendment was made changing the reading so as to make the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 demanded, instead of leaving the ratio open as in the original draft. We say unfortunate not because the proportion suggested is not a just one; indeed, we are not sure but that it is too much and that the original and all-along scale of 15 to one would not be proper all things considered; but unfortunate because asking for very much more than we can get, as is quite apparent to even the casual observer. As between the demands of the goldites for complete demonetization of silver and the demands of the laiter's champions for adherence to the old system in all respects, things are likely to go on just as they have been going for some time past, ranging universally and correspondingly unsettling values and creating losses. It should be remembered that they have the vantage ground and we can likely get nothing but what they concede to unless we resort to revolution, which we must not think of. Then there is not one sensible and practicable course to take. Concede as much as possible and still have nerves in a condition of moderate prosperity, thus showing a willingness to meet the enemy half way; if he does not come to us then we shall have in our favor the important fact that we did our whole duty and made every concession which judgment suggested and justice permitted. We can then talk of separate commercial arrangement with solid ground to stand on, for the world will be able to see and all will be able to realize that the gold bonus would consist in nothing but our complete subjugation through financial ruin.

By asking for the upper limit we fear we will not be heard at all. Our supplications to that end will be spurned with contempt and time and effort will be wasted and ourselves humiliated once more. There are some things we may know without trying, and that is as surely one of them as is the knowledge that trying to overcome a cyclone with a hand-bellows would be a failure. In dire straits and desperate emergencies, those who are fighting up-hill and against odds should not demand as a means of conciliating hostilities more than they could get even if they were to win by fighting; if the desire is to compromise at all, they should offer to take as little as they can get along with; then there is some chance, otherwise but little.

It seems likely that the "enemy" will control a majority in the present Congress when it organizes. We think it will be very small, however, and on some features of the case may disappear altogether. There is a way to make this majority solid and unyielding, that is, for us to demand a complete restoration of old-time conditions regarding silver. By showing a spirit of conciliation and a disposition to concede something to those who claim that conditions have changed, we may be able to change the majority to a minority and hold it that way. It would be very pleasing to us to get free coinage at the ratio of 16 or even 18 to 1, but it does not seem possible. If we offer to give an ounce of pure silver to the dollar we would be almost sure to get it and unrestricted coinage and circulation along with it; also would the strife between the sections cease and we would all work together once more on the new lines.

MGR. SATOLLI.

Monsignor Satolli, the papal legate in the United States, reached this city early this morning and proceeded to the residence of Bishop Scanlan, where he and his retinue are guests. They came here direct from San Francisco. It is understood that the trip is a vacation tour, but something in the line of ecclesiastical business will doubtless be attended to as they progress. It is announced that the Monsignor is making a close study of the country as he goes along and the condition of the church at all his stopping places. He is said to gather information wherever he goes, and his studious, observant mind is on the alert to receive knowledge of every sort affecting the interests of the church he represents. His reflective temperament, as we are told, cannot rest satisfied with mere jottings, and he is continually occupied with making himself informed in regard to all public matters, and especially with respect to the welfare and progress of the Catholic church in the regions which he traverses.

One of the matters which it is said chiefly occupies his attention is the education of Catholics. He is known to be a man of profound research and is deeply interested in extending and improving the facilities for educating the masses. In his opinion it is the duty of the Catholic church to be a foremost agency in reconciling philosophic and scientific truth, and it is his aim to broaden the scope of the parochial school system and combine the most liberal system of secular education with religious instruction. He will doubtless find much to interest and entertain him in our city, where he and his party are heartily welcome.

THE BALLOT A COMMODITY.

Ex-Governor Bulkeley of Connecticut is quoted as having said to a legislative committee: "I think it's right for you as candidate to secure that man's vote, if he is a man without principle and ignorant, by any means you can use." If the ex-governor had been as direct in his speech as he was candid in his expression, the words employed would have been more like this: "I think it entirely right to buy the vote of any man wherever it is to go to that way."

Any doubt as to whether Governor Bulkeley did or did not say this, or whether he entertained such a view, need not be discussed, although as that official is on record as holding on to an office for two years after the term expired and that too an office that he was not elected to in the first place, it would be convenient and opportune in this connection to point out that the words and acts of some prominent men sometimes match each other with wonderful nicety.

But that was not our purpose in quoting the remark. The idea was to emphasize a tendency of modern politics and to its passing attention upon a practice which is fast coming to be regarded not only as excessive but as actually heathenish and praiseworthy. Few practical politicians of this day deem it improper to angle for and catch the floating and purchasable vote. They may not simply ready money as the bait, and aid in baiting it so much per citizen. There are other and various ways of accomplishing the same result. Perquisites and promises to pay are frequently as potent as any other form of legal persuasion "influence" in getting an office to attitude more acceptable than cash. But whatever the consideration, the principle is the same; and he who bargains for and receives the vote which is hinged behind the unique license that whatever crime there is is on the part of the seller, the brow-beater—the buyer, the bribe giver, has done nothing wrong.

For if legislation, financial measures, foreign diplomacy and internal improvement—all these are important and necessary matters of governmental interest. Yet when we think of the glory of the heritage we enjoy in constitutional government, and the dangers that menace the perpetuity of our system, no problem wears a graver face than that the purity of the ballot and the swift and sure punishment of all who would tamper with it.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Hon. Joseph E. Washington, chairman of the committee on territories in the national House of Representatives, is in our midst. The gentleman has all along been an undisguised friend to Utah, as indeed he has been to all the other Federal dependencies, which are such against their will, and it is not assuming too much to say that his welcome here is one of the genuine and unaffected kind. Mr. Washington has represented the Sixth Tennessee district for three terms, this being his fourth, and has distinguished himself throughout by great ability and strict attention to business; he is a lawyer of high standing and is quite young, being (we believe) in his forty-second year. We hope he will see, hear and enjoy to the fullest extent and that the present visit may not be his last.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' COLLEGE

We have received, fresh from the press, the annual circular of the Latter-day Saints' College in this city for the eighth academic year, 1893-94, and take pleasure in laying before our readers some of its salient features.

In the brief but interesting historical sketch with which the pamphlet begins, attention is called to the fact that the Church university having been called into being, its work will be conducted temporarily on the grounds of the college, in a building erected for that purpose, the college being for the time under the general supervision of the president of the university; an arrangement offering great advantages to the students of the college, who will be admitted without additional expense to any studies in the university for which they may be qualified.

The courses of study provided are as follows: 1—A two years' preparatory course; 2—A three years' literary course; 3—A year's business course; 4—A two years' mathematical course; 5—A three years' scientific course; 6—A three years' normal course. Courses 2, 3, 4 and 5 can be taken up by those students only who have passed in the branches of the two years' preparatory course; course 6 by those who have completed the first year of the preparatory course. Stress is laid upon the point that in the entire normal course attention is given to the fact that four to teach is of greater importance than what to teach, the training of the mind than the imparting of instruction. Ample work is accordingly provided in studies dealing with the nature of the mind and its operations, and the teachers best fitted for the cultivation of its several faculties. Realizing at the same time that the elevation of the teacher's calling depends upon the scholarship of its adherents, the college authorities require of graduating teachers not only a knowledge of subjects most likely to be taught by them, but also an acquaintance with related branches, which will tend to give breadth, scope and dignity to their intellectual acquirements. The scientific, literary and business courses are presented with equal thought and thoroughness, and provided with equal facilities. A novel feature of the latter course is the attention paid to phonography and typewriting, in which there are to be daily recitations and drill in finger exercises. Prominent among the special studies enumerated are: (1) Instrumental music, under a system which aims to develop musical as well as technical ability; (2) physical culture, embracing the best features of the Delsarte, the Swedish and the German systems of gymnastics, comprising gymnastic exercises, military drill, and exercises with dumb bells, Indian clubs, etc.—this work, for which no extra charge is made, being required of all students of the first year of the normal, and the second year of the preparatory course; and (3) orthoepy, a ten weeks' course, blending the study of phonetics, principles of pronunciation with their application, and the use of the dictionary—a study which forms an excellent introduction to elocution and higher work in English.

As to graduation, the circular gives notice that although certificates will be issued to students completing either the first or second year's work, no one will be considered in reality a graduate from the normal department of the college until he has completed the full course. All persons desiring to enter this department must make written application to the principal at least a week before the opening of the second year, and they must present themselves at the college on Monday, September 11, 1893, at 9 a.m., to pass the entrance examination. As a tuition fee of $15 will be charged those who are permitted to take up the normal course. This will entitle the student to attendance for as long a time as may be necessary to complete the course. For each year of attendance an expense fee of $5 will be charged.

Other charges, which are payable in advance, with reducing and allowed and no reduction for less than half a semester, are as follows:

Full semester: Half semester.
Intermediate dept. $ 8.00 $ 4.00
Academic dept. 10.00 5.00
Commercial dept. 12.00 6.00

Through the courtesy of the railway companies whose lines approach the city, students from other places receive the benefit of greatly reduced rates in traveling between their homes and Salt Lake City. All students can secure half rate tickets for transportation over the city street railway lines. Applications for permits must be made to the principal.

The year will be divided into two semesters, the first opening on Monday, September 11, 1893, and closing on Friday, January 26, 1894, winter vacation begins on Saturday, December 23, 1893, and ends on Monday, January 1, 1894; and the second semester opening on Monday, January 29, 1894, and ending on Friday, June 8, 1894. All formal exercises will be suspended on legal holidays and during general conferences of the Church.

The faculty includes the following regular instructors: Willard Done, D.D., principal; theology, pedagogy; Liberty, phonography; Joseph Nelson, assistant treasurer; mathematics and business courses; W. H. Chamberlin, secretary; general science; John T. Woodbury, librarian; domestic science, physiology, political science, logic; Philip S. Maycock, methods of teaching, psychology; G. W. Ingram, registrar; Latin, English, elocution, physical culture; and Dorothy Smith, lady superintendent. Also the following special instructors and lecturers: Richard T. Haag, German, drawing, penmanship; Thomas McIntyre, vocal music; Gwendolin Lewis, instrumental music; Dr. Romanzo B. Pratt, advisory physician; J. M. Sjodahl, Arabic; David McCreary, "Bible evidences;" John Nicholson, "lesson in theology;" George Reynolds, "Book of Mormon;" B. H. Roberts, "Church history;" C. F. Wilcox, M. D., "sanitary science;" Hon. H. W. Young, "commercial law."

It is hardly necessary for the NEWS to add a word by way of commendation of the excellent institution above named. Its record is before the people and its admirable work during its short career constitutes a monument to its honor more enduring and more effective than any compliments we could utter. The Latter-day Saints know the purpose of the Church authorities in establishing this school and others similar to it in various stakes of Zion; they also know the obligations resting upon them with reference to the instruction and mental nurture of their children. They will scarcely need a reminder from us, therefore, of the duty devolving upon them to place within reach of their offspring opportunities not only for the education which comes from books, lectures, experiments and observation, but also for that higher moral, spiritual and religious training which renders them steadfast in the truths of the Gospel and strong to resist the delusions of the adversary.

THE HOTEL TEMPLETON.

The Hotel Templeton is opposite Temple Square, Tithing Offices, Eagle Gate, DESERET NEWS Building and all points of interest in Salt Lake City.

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

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

ELECTRIC BITTERS.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial Fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion, try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price, 50c. and $1.00 per bottle at A. G. Smith & Co's Drug Store. See

SUNOL!

ROBERT BONNER

Superintending the shoeing of Sunol with the Putnam Nail.

PROSPECT HILL STOCK FARM,
MILLER & SIBLEY,
PROPRIETORS TUXEDO CR. P.O., N.Y., Feb. 16, 1893.
PUTNAM NAIL CO., Neponset, Mass.
Gentlemen: Regarding your favor of the 10th inst., relative to the shoeing of our famous trotter Sunol, we beg to state that the time of the shoe that we put on her last year, and which we put on last week, lasted the full time of the Putnam Nail, and we had then the Putnam Nail pressed to the front. When there is a good nail to be had, we want to have sent us, and remain, Very respectfully yours,
Chas. Marvin

The Putnam Nail is the only exclusively Hot-Forged and Hammer-Pointed nail.

Look in your smith's shoeing box, if the nails have smooth edges for the whole length they are the PUTNAM, for they are Hammer-Pointed and are not sheared.

The above shoeing from a photo accurately taken from life, showing the Sunol shoe, with the Putnam Nail in place, ready for the driver, will be sent to any address on receipt of 4 cent stamp for postage.

PUTNAM NAIL CO.,
Neponset, Boston, Mass.

Congress Meets

ON THE POTOMAC IN AUGUST.

UTAH'S GATHERINGS ARE IN THE CANYONS, BY THE LAKE, AT THE PARKS, FOR PIC-NICS AND HOME, WHERE THE AIR IS TEMPERED AND THE NIGHTS ARE COOL.

PEOPLE SLEEP WELL AND HAVE A GOOD APPETITE IF THEY GET THEIR SUPPLIES OF

FANCY GROCERIES

FROM THE IMMENSE ASSORTMENT CARRIED BY

Z. C. M. I.

AT PRICES REACHABLE BY A POOR MAN

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

J. W. CURRIE,
Assayer,
159 Main Street, Salt Lake City

Prompt attention given to all orders by mail or express. Charges uniform and reasonable.

HENRY WAGNER
SALT LAKE CITY.

CALIFORNIA BREWERY.

LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER.
Wholesale and Retail.
S. W. LAST, FIRST SOUTH STREET.

F. S. RICHARDS, President. THOS. G. WEBBER, Vice-President.
G. H. SCHRAM, Sec'y and Treas.

THE
SECURITY ABSTRACT CO.

Office in Deseret National Bank Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. Telephone, 142.

DIRECTORS: F. S. Richards, Thos. G. Webber, S. W. Clayton, Elias A. Smith, H. S. Ophir, George H. Hayes, Chas. C. Richards, A. W. Carlson, J. E. Clark.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS and Trade Names secured and Patents for Inventions procured in all countries. Patents obtained in less time than those remote from Washington.

Full, broad, strong opinions on patents, with drawings, free. We examine U. S. Patents of any date to ascertain if they are valid or invalid. Expenses of any trial or suit, moderate. Our charge, no matter if it cost ninety days or ninety years, is one fee, $25.

A Pamphlet, containing Patent Office Rules, with Rules and Laws of Interest to Inventors, sent free. Address,

O. A. SNOW & CO.
Opp. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

False Hopes!

False Hopes!

By building up False Hopes, or by Misrepresentation is not the way we make sales. But by offering Well Improved Property (cement walks to car line, streets graded, shade trees set out, and surrounded by fine houses), closer in, and for less money than Unimproved Addition Lots are selling for.

See "NORWOOD," 11th East, and Compare Prices.
See "EAST WATERLOO," and Compare Prices.

W. E. Hubbard,
41 West, 2nd South Street.

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 Men's 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 our $1 Vici Kid Shoes we invite inspection. They are beauties, and every pair is warranted. DO YOU WANT CHEAP SLIPPERS? We are about giving them away. Buy them at your own price. Ladies' Kid Slippers, Opera Toe, 35c. Men's and Boys' Shoes too and upwards. Ladies' Patent Tip Shoes $1.15.

We have J. B. Lewis' Boston $4 School Shoe, best in the world.

Prices and goods warranted or money refunded.

Prompt Attention given to Mail Orders.

Davis

110 Main Street.