DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

JOHN T. DERRY. - - - - - - JULY 25, 1893.

THE DESERET EVENING NEWS is published every Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at Deseret News Building, Salt Lake City.

TERMS: Eleven cents a week.

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

THE DESERET WEEKLY is published every Wednesday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily 12 Months	$10.00
Daily 6 Months	5.00
Daily 3 Months	2.50
Daily 1 Month	1.00
Daily by the Week	25
Semi-Weekly 12 Months	3.00
Semi-Weekly Edition 6 Months	1.50
Semi-Weekly 3 Months	1.00
Semi-Weekly 1 Month	50
Weekly 12 Months	2.00

Payments for Subscriptions always in advance.

Our subscribers will kindly notify J. T. Derry, Jr., immediately of any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

Subscribers changing their present residence should always give Postoffice as well as present address.

The News stands at the principal Hotels, News Stands and on all passenger trains leaving the city every night.

For the bonds of this company and bonds and stocks in the capacity of news agents of Deseret, the News will be sold at Room 7, "The Knight Block" and Keith Block, at the city office in the room.

Subscriptions for the News may be left with Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, Z. C. M. I. and Co-op. Stores.

All communications should be addressed to DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 25.

OFFICIAL "DOG'S."

For one or two large-headed city officials who bristle up with red indignation and envelop themselves in an atmosphere of blue probability whenever this paper is mentioned or one of its representatives calls upon them for official information, we have just a word or two of advice:

First—Do not forget that whether or not we helped elect or appoint you, our money at least helps to pay you.

Second—Do not neglect to remember that you are servants, not masters, of the people.

Third—Do not imagine that any reputable newspaper is beyond its rights in demanding official information, or that it can be scared or bought away from criticising your official acts.

Fourth—Do not make the mistake of thinking any reporter sees a straw for the threats of a bully, or is deterred from the line of his duty by snarling profanity in blue clothes and brass buttons.

Fifth—Do not blame the paper's young man who writes up you and your doings, whatever claim you may have to your job, he has more to his acts as he does the work demanded of him.

Sixth—Do not omit the thanks you ought to feel for the charity the papers show you from time to time. Heaven knows you need it—but be grateful.

Seventh—Do not try to monkey with a cross-saw; there is hardly ever enough to a martinet to make a decent pile of shavings of.

HILL'S TALE O'CRIPPER.

In the Boston *Traveler* which came to hand yesterday there appeared a short article in the form of a letter from this city, ruled forth by that paper's rotundity of the statement made by Rev. J. Wesley Hill with reference to the Mormon fund of $1,000,000 to buy Utah's admission into the Union. The writer does not say that Hill's story is true, in fact he admits that since Mr. Hill has been very reckless in his denunciation of the Mormon people, he has probably in this matter taken a rumor for the truth. But, adds the latter discoverer of Mormon wealth and extravagance, "Had he [Hill] been better informed, he might have said truthfully that two years ago a syndicate was formed by the leaders of the Mormon Church and others not Mormons for the purpose of procuring statehood for Utah." This was during the Republican regime, and the syndicate "was backed by from $9,000,000 to $6,000,000." This, of course, was before the hard times came; but how Mr. Hill should have overlooked it, even though it is two years old, is a mystery which his most intimate friends will be puzzled to explain.

The writer now more review very maladroitly hints that the sum ruled and the effort put forth at that time might be evident in the changed tone of the public press on the Mormon question, a rather grandiose fling at the *Traveler*, we think, which by its change of sentiment seems to have aroused his criticism. He begs to give the assurance that polygamy has not been given up, and that it cannot and will not be given up the Mormons merely promising to extend plural marriages in Utah until the laws should permit a resumption, while even now "polygamic sealing out of Utah is no violation of this promise." Of all of which, and all else the writer says or hints at or thinks or knows, he boldly says to the *Traveler*, "If you want proof you can have it."

The letter bears the date of "Capitol Hill, Salt Lake City, Utah, July 15," and is signed, "Respectfully yours, Charles Ellis." The articles which will follow in the disclosures themselves will be highlighted by the discovery of the author of them. His course in this territory has not been such as to warrant placing him in the same lists with Hill and others of that ilk, who glory in misrepresentation and bring prejudice to the aid of their guilty to their anti-Mormon chef, but this does not render the sincerity of his charges less basis to the criticism they deserve. False news from an enemy and ignorance from an upstart may be expected and excused with pity, if not with contempt. But they play a sorry part as apology for the vagaries of one who has had every opportunity of hearing the truth and who has all the time posed as a friend if not indeed as something of a champion. We hope the *Traveler* will dispose from Mr. Ellis the proof he is so prompt to promise.

COME INTO THE LIGHT!

A gentleman engaged in mercantile pursuits in this city is in receipt of a circular letter from a prominent business house in New York, that tells the own story. We reverse the country has been flooded with it and some accompanying newspaper slips of the same tenor. Passing over the latter, we embrace our quotations from the letter itself to one sentence, which contains the kernel of the whole document:

Will you use your influence with your senators and representatives in Congress, personally or by letter, in favor of prompt repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act?

It is not to be expected that dealers holding to different systems of practice will diagnose the same case alike. In fact, those who belong in the same class do not always do so, and as a natural result the remedies suggested are at variance with each other and sometimes utterly incompatible. This, in such homely phrase, is about the way we look at the financial situation; we agree that there is a disease affecting the body politic, but we cannot or do not make the same diagnosis as some others do, and therefore the methods of treatment essentially conflict. One must be right and therefore all others are wrong; or perhaps it would be better to say that some one plan is better than any of the others. Now, which is that one? Not, as we are given to see things, the one set forth in the circular.

The statement that the great majority of the business men of the country believe that the silver purchasing clause in the Sherman act is responsible for the mischief is one that we respectfully traverse for two reasons: 1—It is not true; 2—it is not reasonable. The great majority of the business men of this country are not centralized in New York city nor in New York state, nor in all the eastern states combined. There are a great many of them there, nearly as many, perhaps, as in all the rest of the country, but all of them do not believe as suggested and an overwhelming majority of the others believe the other way. It seems utterly impossible to those who act merely as suppliers by wholesale in the great marts for jobbers and small dealers further west, at present to estimate the consequences which a curtailment of the currency imposes upon the two classes last named. Their profits, distinguishably from the other class, come from small transactions and immediate payments. It is not a thousand dollars' worth, or even a hundred as a rule, but a dollar's worth, a quarter's worth or a dime's worth and it is almost universally the case that silver pays it all. Of course when silver money is gradually declared, then dishonored and the proposition is finally made to demonetize it altogether, it is no longer desirable to say sealed while the larger ones will have a thing to do with it. The orders from the East have to be curtailed as the available currency is curtailed and the preceding continued leads to inevitable collapse. Now if the people of the West and the South can maintain their business with silver in free circulation—not only this but can grow and prosper with it and without it will sooner or later have to retire from the field—in what possible manner can the calling away of the last prop which sustains silver as money be beneficial to them? Arguments which do not meet and satisfy this question are set down as so many subterfuges, so much sophistry, with recorded and demonstrated facts the other way. They (not we) are willing for the Sherman law to go, but not without something better taking its place.

Another proposition that we are unable to admit is one in the letter concerning a treasury plethoric with gold as an early result of the demonetization of silver by the Sherman law repeal vote. It is easy to make statements but those which carry conviction along with them are the only kind that will pass current at this stage of the proceedings. In what way would silver's destruction bring that desirable result? The circular jumps from the proposition to dispense with silver and bring in gold with a flippancy suggesting that the latter of these things is the natural sequence of the other; but, little further on it gives itself away in some badly away by showing to its contrary—that the results relied upon to bring the money to flow to our vaults is not impossibilities but the use of our great credit alone! Why, good sirs, or Messrs. rather, we can do that now, can we? Is we will with the Sherman law as without it and in fact never as you more adamantine, even though you hold silver to be of no use as money, it still possesses some sort of value in the commercial world. Surely it is as valuable as iron, and what is current in our supply of rip iron injure our credit abroad? Not, you will say, that is not it; it we monetized iron and used it as currency we would destroy the credit and thereby impair our credit among the nations. Why so, if what we borrow is payable in gold only, principal and interest, and our ability to meet such payments is unimpaired—as it must be, for the money paid the sources at home and abroad in gold coin when it was doing business with something not even as valuable as iron—printed paper. So it plainly appears that it matters not what we use among ourselves so long as we act up to the terms of "the bond" and satisfy Shylock at the time as well as in the manner promised.

There is much more that might be said on this line, but perhaps this will do for now. We feel justified in saying that the request emanating in the circular must be declined—not that we at the West would be disinclined or disobliging, but because we are constrained to observe that familiar decree which has been in use by mankind nearly as long as silver for money has—self-preservation is the first law of nature; and when any proposition threatens our neighbors as well as ourselves and the whole country too—when an accomplishment of how such a thing works is seen in the "strain" through which the great supply depot of the nation is passing—the observation becomes something more than mere inclination, it is a duty.

Lastly, we have no senators nor representatives, principally because men of the class spoken of have decreed that no more "silver men" need apply. Very well.

THEN AND NOW.

In view of the Atlantic trouble, present and threatened, the grand naval review at New York may have had less which we thought not at at the time. Great as it was and splendid as it was, it probably excited no more enthusiasm and it may be not so much as the celebration which occurred in that city sixty-eight years ago. It was in November, 1825, and the occasion was the arrival of the first canal boat via the just completed Erie canal. It had among its passengers Governor DeWitt Clinton and several other state officers, and what was regarded as its most precious cargo were two kegs of water from Lake Erie. The boat left Buffalo October 26, and though there was no railroads, telegraphs or telephones then, the fact of its departure was made known to the city one hour and a half later. This was done by means of cannon placed at regular intervals along the entire route of the canal and the Hudson river. The firing of cannon in Buffalo announced the starting of the boat, and one cannon after another repeated the salute, until the last one was heard in New York, ninety minutes after the first one was fired in Buffalo. There was great rejoicing. The boat was towed out to Sandy Hook, and the water from Lake Erie was solemnly poured into the Atlantic Ocean, together with water from the Ganges, the Indus, the Nile, the Seine, the Rhine, the Danube, the Orinoco, the La Plata, and other great waterways. Naval vessels of the United States and England took part in the demonstration. The "Salmagundi" club, says the *Albany Express*, is now arranging to take relics of that patriotic canal boat to the Chicago Fair, and proposes that water from the Atlantic be, in the fashion, poured into Lake Michigan.

HIGH-PRICED SIGNATURES.

The autographs of illustrious men who have gone before are nearly always marketable articles at good figures. They have no "intrinsic value" and are representatives of nothing but a memory, which to the patriotic or sentimental soul is sometimes of more consequence than anything else. The signature of Thomas Lynch jr. of South Carolina is bought up with more avidity than any other, for two reasons—it is very rare and he was the youngest of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. It is related in this connection that a few years ago, at a sale of odds and ends of letters found among Washington's effects, Dr. Williams R. Sprague of Albany got hold of a letter from Thomas Lynch jr. to Washington, recommending the appointment of a friend of his to a place in the Continental army. He sold this letter to Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet for $750. A autograph dealer offered Dr. Emmet $400 for it and got it. He sold it to Augustus Daly for $4500, and then Dr. Emmet, repenting of what he had done, bought it back for $2500.

A story is not regarding Russell Sage which shows how wealth monopolizes sometimes republish their own coinage when current. It is alleged that a silver nugget went to him the other day and sold that he understood that a silver dollar was worth only fifty cents now in intrinsic value. Mr. Sage said that it was so. The nugget asked the money king for a dollar, and produced a half. "Why no, my good man," said Mr. Sage, "I am never caught in the money market. When times are bad or silver or anything else, they are good for Russell Sage. Your fifty cents may be good for one hundred cents at the government's money, but not of mine."

It is the very summit of journalistic audacity to assume without any claim a certain condition of things as prevailing in a community, and proceed upon such assumption as though it were an acknowledged and accepted fact. A less can claim a sentiment forced by sole sage and by means of unofficial ex by ex-officio. The actually creating the existence of it without extraneous assistance—but it subsequently a while. Its with the paper that manufactures the conditions upon which it predicates and feeds its prejudices.

The "size of the universe" is not so slow-moving a metropolis as some people suppose. The whole number of names in the new Boston directory this year is 210,422, while last year the number was 205,254, giving a net gain of 5,070. Forty-five thousand seven hundred and seventy-five names were added this year and 40,705 erased.

The circulars have arrived at their destination at last and their reception appears to have thrown the office of 1892 quite into the shade.—*Boston Herald.*

Definition of that word "caravels" by newspapers are strictly tabooed.

The Woman's Face is now complete. Dr. Talmage is there.—*Memphis Appeal.*

Not quite complete. Rev. J. Wesley Hill has not yet arrived.

If things go on as they have been going for a while, it might be proper to quit calling it the "gravity sewer" and say instead "a-vity sewer."

Deseret to Bear Testimony.

Henry Tanner, Traveling Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., writes from Exeter Hall, Strand, London, February 2nd, 1893:

"I desire to bear my testimony to the value of Allcock's Porous Plasters. I have used them for pains in the back and side arising from rheumatic and other causes, never without derriving benefit from their application. They are easily applied and very comforting. Those engaged as I am in public work which involves exposure to sudden changes of temperature, will do well to keep a supply of Allcock's Porous Plasters in their portmanteaus."

Tonight

The Oriental Beer commences a series of illustrated lectures in the Old Federal Court Room, Wasatch Building, for one week, every night at 8 o'clock including Sunday. Saturday afternoon special lecture to ladies only, and Saturday evening special to gentlemen only. It is well worth your time to see and hear the Oriental Beer. Admission free for adults.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding these organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c, at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store.

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All work guaranteed. Prices moderate.

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Hours: 9 to 12 m. 2 to 5 p. m. Sundays excepted.

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Chas. S. Burton, Manager.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS,
July 28-29.
First production here of the new Comedy Drama,
ARISTOCRACY
by Bronson Howard,
Author of "The Banker's Daughter," "The Henrietta," "Shenandoah," &c.
Interpreted by a
Representative Cast of Players.
Directors of Ai. Bowman and Chas. Frohman.
Complete Palmer's (New York) production.
Complete Scenery, Music and Effects.
Prices: 25, 50 and 75c. Box Seats, $1.
Sale of Seats begins Wednesday, July 26.

LOST.
LOST, ON LAKE SIDE OR BOAT, A GOLD WATCH. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder if the watch is returned to the Deseret Evening News Office, or if the whereabouts of said Watch be reported to the Deseret Evening News Office.

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.

A BOMBSHELL EXPLODED!

$1.50 Shoes for Men and Ladies now 95c.
$2.00 " " " " " " $1.35.
$3.00 " " " " " " $1.95.
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Greatest Slaughtering of Prices Ever Known in Utah.

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A Carload of Fireworks, Flags, Etc.

Finest Assortment and Lowest Prices. Send for Catalogue.

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Office in Deseret National Bank Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. Telephone, 942.
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Manufacturers of
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65 E. 2nd South Street.

TEASDEL & SONS

Apologize for not changing advertisement oftener, but have been so busy with customers and order trade. We again let you know that we are doing.

Black and Colored Cashmere 36 in. wide:
25c, reduced from 35c.
47½c, reduced from 65c.
62½c, reduced from 85c.
75c, reduced from $1.00.
95c, reduced from $1.25.

Black and Colored Henrietta, 36 in. wide:
75c, reduced from 95c.
95c, reduced from $1.25.

Black and Colored Serge, 36 in. wide:
67½c, reduced from 85c.
95c, reduced from $1.25.

Brocade and Fancy Delaines, 36 in. reduced from 50c.
12½c, reduced from 17½.

Surah and China Silks at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Fancy Braid Trimmings in Great Variety Regardless of Cost.

Royal Velveteens:
50c, reduced from 65c.
65c, reduced from 85c.

Ladies' Princess Dresses:
$1.75, reduced from $2.25.
$2.25, reduced from $2.75.

Ladies' Satteen Waists:
50c, reduced from 75c.
75c, reduced from 95c.
85c, reduced from $1.25.

Ladies' Outcloth Waists:
$1.00, reduced from $1.25.
$1.50, reduced from $2.00.
$2.25, reduced from $2.75.

Novelties in Ladies' and Children's Hats in all the Latest Styles and New Designs. Prices, 25c. to $1.75.

Flowers! Flowers! Large Assortments from 10c. to $1.25 per spray.

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