DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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Telegrams to

SILVER THE STANDARD.

Referring editorially to the matter of English coinage, and how the silver pound was originally the unit of value, although the effort of recent legislation and the narrow interpretation thereof has made of gold the standard by which the other metal has to be valued and used, the Cleveland *Plain-dealer* makes a few terse and telling points. It was in the reign of Charles II that the coin called the guinea came into existence, the name being taken from the fact that the gold from which the coin was made came from the Guinea coast in Africa, whence a large amount had been brought. This coin was to contain 20 shillings and be the same as the pound sterling. In 1717 gold was made the unit of value and the pound was declared to contain .33 17/ 10ths, and gold and silver were declared to be legal tender for debts to any amount. This continued to 1816, when gold was declared to be the only legal tender and the sovereign was coined to represent 20 shillings to the pound, or 240 pence.

It is accordingly evident that while it was divided into 240 coins called pence and denoted, the pound weight of silver was the original measure of value in England and all western Europe. Twelve of these pence were called a shilling or solidus, and 20 shillings weighed a pound of silver bullion. Hence the letter S stood for shilling and the character £ meant the same as lb. Thus the silver pound in England, as the silver dollar in America, was the unit of value; and the pound of silver even today makes the English coinage and virtually gives the measure to gold in English monetary language.

MORE OF FRUIT.

Senator Shoup's speech on the fruit interests of Idaho, made in the Senate, contains a suggestion that should cause reflection among the horticulturists of Utah. His talk was on the tariff bill, aside from the direct issue of which he cited the great strides made in recent years by Idaho in the fruit industry, particularly in the raising of prunes. He pointed out that Idahoans had gone into the business in earnest, and by careful attention were making of their cultivation a marked success. The purpose of Mr. Shoup's speech was to make a point for the commercial success of the industry in his state. The item that is of interest to Utah, however, is the fact that the Idaho fruit growers are raising, by intelligent and earnest effort, a desirable product both as to quality and quantity, and are not only in the condition of supplying their local demand, but of placing their fruits in the various markets of the country in competition with fruit produced elsewhere.

Fruit cultivation in the valleys to the north of us has been of very recent date, so far as any concerted efforts are concerned, but already it covers a broad field, in the two counties of Ada and Canyon, for instance, the tables published by the Producers' association show the increase in acreage of orchards made during the past seven years. Of apples there have been set out in that time 1013 acres in one county, peaches 100, which, counting 43 acres, pears 122 acres, and prunes 3,248 acres—a total increase aggregate of 4,531 acres. Of this 1013 acres was planted in 1887 and 1,011 acres in 1892, in two counties. These figures are proof of Senator Shoup's assertion regarding the enterprise of those engaged in the business.

In Utah the advantages for fruit raising are vastly greater than in Idaho, yet in comparison to our opportunities the figures given show that we are being outstripped, by our own neighbors, in this, with the way things have been made to do so, we have no excuse, very date. Under these conditions, at the best demand, when in fact, Utah should not only have no wheat, fruit should be the home supplying, but should receive attention of those skilled in horticulture, and careful attention, for marketing purposes. It is commendable work that is being done by Idaho, but equally there are those who do not wish our adjoining commonwealth outstripped, the example should spur Utah to greater activity and a more thorough appreciation of her natural advantages.

The fruit interests in this notice are steadily increasing, and statistics show that as an article of food fruit is gaining ground at the expense of meat. The tendency is a healthy one, not only so far as the physical structure of the people is concerned, but for the financial outlook in the West, which is destined to be the great fruit producing section of the country. Experiments have been made in horticulture the past twenty years, largely owing to western development. In 1876, for instance, almost the whole orange supply of the country was from foreign nations. Florida enterprise put seriously into the Mediterranean trade in the article; lately California came to the front, and last year sold two and a half million cases of oranges in the eastern markets. Now less than one-twentieth of the kind of fruit consumed in the United States is brought from foreign shores. The same general progress has been made in other lines. Utah should do her share of production and secure a fair proportion of the trade. Already the year and season shows an improvement in the local fruit market over previous years, probably through the business depression leading people to pay closer attention to sources of revenue. Yet there is good opportunity in the industry cited for the investment of individual capital, or for a well-conducted system of co-operative fruit farms. Earnest work here would surely be quite as profitable of secondary reward as is the earnest work in Idaho, referred to by Senator Shoup.

A MENACE NOT THOUGHT OF.

The telegraphic cable recently completed between Singapore and Labuan, an island off the coast of Borneo, and which is to be extended to Hongkong, is now giving the British government some worry where before it was believed to afford a decided advantage. It is an independent line, touching only British territory, and this was regarded as sufficient to secure its use to that government in case of war. Lately the critics have begun to point out that between Labuan and Singapore much of the cable is in water only 40 fathoms deep, while for nearly 200 miles from Hongkong it will run in water only 100 fathoms deep. As in such shallow water a hostile nation could gather in the cable and use it for its own purposes, the Englishmen are uneasy at the likelihood that their work may be made available to furnish aid and comfort to the enemy.

ELDERS ARRESTED IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The *Daily Register* and the *State*, both published in Columbia, South Carolina, contain in their issue of the 5th inst. an account of the arrest, the day before, of two Utah Elders labouring in that vicinity, G. L. Braley and Alvin Smith. The charge against them was vagrancy, the warrant being sworn out by one W. H. Caughman, and the arrest was made at the house of Wm. Sloan, who is understood to belong to the Church, and who lives seventeen miles below Columbia. He wanted to resist the arrest, but was advised to yield to the officer's mandate; and the two Elders were taken with halter before Justice Taylor, who found them guilty of the charge and sentenced them each to pay a fine of $10 or be imprisoned for twenty days. They were taken the same day to Columbia by Constable J. T. Neely and lodged in jail. The foregoing particulars are gleaned from the accounts of the incident given by both the papers named, which supply also the usual sensational remarks on the "pernicious doctrines" taught by the Elders, etc., etc., and which add the information that an excited crowd surrounded the officer and his prisoners after the trial and made the threats of whipping-posts and "worse fate" if they ever returned to the county again. The *State* asserts that the original arrest included a third Elder; this was Elder W. O. Patrick, president of the conference, who was there on a visit to his fellow-laborers; but he was discharged on the ground that he had only been in the neighborhood two days.

Editorially the *Register* makes no allusion to the incident. The *State*, however, opens up heavily for American freedom. In the same issue with the brief account referred to, appears the following editorial paragraph:

> Mormon missionaries may be, and undoubtedly are very miserable creatures in South Carolina; they may even have made some pernicious sentiments for the glory of this country to be utterly forgotten, and such like. But they have not been driven out of South Carolina yet, and we hope they never will be. We want no Russian methods here, no Star Chamber proceedings, no suppression of free speech and the rights of liberty, as well as the massacre of Christians.

And in the issue of the 9th, the same paper, editorially referring to a lengthy communication from the Elders thereon, which it persists in, full as we shall page, to characterize follows:

> We commend the letter of the Mormon missionaries to the people of Boston. It is a pity that South Carolinians should not put themselves in a position to receive such communications. The mission of these people is to spread the gospel of love and humanity, which is the opposite of the spirit of mob violence and lawlessness.

The communication thus referred to makes three columns of a column, is signed by Elders W. H. Patrick, G. L. Braley and Alvin Smith, and appears under the heading, "The Mormons Speak—What They Say in Defense of Themselves and Their Religion." We make a few extracts:

> All honorable and fair-minded people will agree with us that when any man is whipped, robbed, and brought to a better understanding, it necessarily leaves some sides of the question. * * * We have been and are preaching the Gospel in Richland county, as well as in a great many more counties of the state. But we most emphatically deny the charge of preaching a pernicious doctrine and we venture to say that those who make such statements are either ignorant in regard to our teachings. We seek a direction that is infallible and that will follow forever and ever. We were arrested on Monday last, as stated in your columns, on the charge of vagrancy. But we fail to see in this question Trial Justice Taylor sentenced two of us. If we understand the term vagrancy correctly, it is one who has no visible means of support. When we were arrested we had over $25, and we also proved this before the court. We also proved that we were hundred miles of the Gospel. We also proved the witnesses, with one exception, were men we had never seen before and were just as foreign to us as some men in China. Elder Braley had spoken but with one of the witnesses two nights, but he never went to his house without an invitation. If they call this vagrancy it is something new to us. In the face of all this evidence, two of us were overhauled. We were not brought to Columbia because we could not pay the fine, but because we took an appeal to the higher court. * * * We commenced preaching my religion here, however disgusted it however unpopular, on account of conditions only we know and know some of the sins of omission that may be rightly or the guilty of New England for written to again preached. It is a matter that freedom American citizens are deprived of their privileges freely in this our boasted land of freedom and equal rights to all men. Our persecutors seem to forget, or else they never knew, that it was for their ancestors (some of them) that our forefathers left the homelands of the old world and seized the mighty deep to come to this free land, where they might worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience. We claim the same privilege today, and we now believe in allowing all men the same privilege—let them worship how, where or what they may.

> Moreover, while the Gospel of salvation is free to all mankind there is neither inclination nor had intention to force it upon any who do not want it.

By way of remarks on the episode, the News tells only to say, briefly, that there is little doubt that Chancellor Winner Caughman and Trial Justice Taylor will see and regret the error of their course, if they have not already done so; that our brethren will be blessed and have strong friends multiplied unto them because of the injustice and contumely heaped upon them; that the incident will be amicably and manly handled by the most favorable terms. Time and time over this thing, while the growing sense and clear understanding of humanity of the age and the quality of the attitude, if you wish to make an investment that will never think of cause with a selfish motive, or to secure a name which will be the delight of yourself and family, don't do this or a family can be injured. This is not the veritable Garden of Eden, but it is one of the best regions to be found in the best country on the world. For further information, call on or address H. V. Simmons, Land and Immigration Agent, B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Maryland.

The Colles Hotel open, on the European plan, rate $2.00 and $2.50 per day. George Colles, Assignee.

A Good Appetite

Always accompanies good health, and an absence of appetite is an indication of something wrong. The loss of a rational desire for food is soon followed by lack of strength, for when the supply of fuel is cut off the fire burns low. The system gets into a low state, and is liable to severe attacks of disease. The universal testimony given by those who have used Hood's Sarsaparilla, as to its great merits in restoring and sharpening the appetite, in producing healthy action of the digestive organs, and as a purifier of the blood, constitutes the strongest recommendation that can be urged for any medicine. Those who have never used Hood's Sarsaparilla should do so this season.

GARFIELD BEACH TRAINS.

Commencing May 21st, trains between Salt Lake and Garfield will run as follows:

Leave Salt Lake * 7:00, 10:30 a. m., 2:00, 5:00 and * 6:30 p. m.

Arrive Salt Lake 12:45, * 4:00, 6:45, 8:15 and * 10:10 p. m.

* Daily except Sunday. Daily except Monday.

Olson's orchestra to attendance every afternoon and evening. Fare round trip 50 cents.

D. E. BURNY,
Gen'l Agt. Pass. Dept.

AN OPINION GIVEN.

Recently Mr. J. D. Thomas, of North Dakota, visited the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and after carefully examining the country located in Winchester, he writes to Mr. V. Rosteris, Land and Immigration Agent, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Maryland, as follows: "I have been in nearly every state and territory of the United States, and am frank in my opinion that the valley surpasses all other sections in the Union. The lands are low in price, and produce profitable crops. I thank you for directing me here, and submit those seeking pleasant and profitable homes to locate in this country."

A Great Tribute

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is that while it purifies the blood and sends it coursing through the veins full of richness and health, it also imparts new life and vigor to every function of the body. Hence the expression so often heard: "Hood's Sarsaparilla made a new person of me." It overcomes that tired feeling so common now.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

AT SALT LAKE CITY, JUNE 12TH.

The Rio Grande Western Railway is in the field with its usual low excursion rate of one single fare for the round trip.

For other particulars inquire of Ticket Agent, R. G. W. Ry., in your city.

The to all striking feature of the age is best shown in the new White wearing machines. Superior to all others, they are sold at lowest prices and on easiest terms by L. E. Hall, 20 West First South street. Call and examine or write for circular and prices.

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Formerly Woodmansee. T. R. O'Malley Mgr. Will Begin to a Family Theatre.

MONDAY, JUNE 4th, 1894, with the laughable comedy

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A Dollar Show for Fifty Cents. Coming in all of its Entirety

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Enormous Railroad Shows, Triple Circus, Great Elevated Stages, Five-Continent Menagerie, Spectacular Pageant and grand aggregation of new sensational features.

Salt Lake City, Friday and Saturday, June 15 and 16. Two days only. Four performances. Afternoon at 2, evening at 8.

Four Big Shows combined. 500 Sensational and Startling Acts. The best performing Elephants, Sea Lions, Leopards and Fiery Camel. Forty great Circus Acts. A dozen of monster Camels, Zebras, Bears and baby Monkeys. Forty great Leopards. The only Book of Great African Celebrities, the largest herds on earth and the only show possessing such a menage. See Wm. Sells, the Great Equestrian rider. See 300 other startling and sensational foreign features. Two Menageries of Wild Beasts.

Choice Reserved Seats. Every railroad seat is a box seat in this big show.

At 10 o'clock a glorious grand holiday Free Street Parade. Two days only. Afternoon and night. Doors open at 1 and 7 p. m. By arrangement with the people of the leading shows of America both A Sells-Rentfrow shows are the only exhibitions that will visit this section this year.

ADMISSION 50c. Children under nine years 25c.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

AN EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES to teach in the Public Schools of Salt Lake City will be held in the High School building, commencing Tuesday, June 26th, 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m. All teachers who intend applying for certificates to teachers are requested to be present on the above date, and bring pencils with them.

J. T. MILLIGAN, Supt. Public Schools.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

ONE BAY MARE FOUR OR SEVEN YEARS OLD, white hind feet, branded CO on left shoulder, strayed or stolen. Address, Box 1, Salt Lake City.

LOST.

ON LIGHT BAY HORSE, BLACK mane and tail, white spot on left side, saddle mark. Inquire in the East Fork Saloon, Park City.

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To our seasonable stock of Ladies' Duck Suits, Tea Gowns, Wrappers, Capes and Jackets, all assorted.

To our beautiful Summer Wash Goods in Challies, Zephyrs and Crepons.

To our stock of New Parasols. See prices.

To our full line of Hammocks.

To our supply of Ladies' Waists. All grades and colors.

To our late arrival of Ladies' Chemisettes. All the latest Styles.

To an immense lot of Children's Ginghams and Percale Dresses. From age 4 to 11 years.

To a great importation of Point De Venise Laces and Insertions.

To our Summer Gloves and Ladies' Mitts, and to ten thousand other Goods in full supply.

Z. C. M. I. WEBBER, Superintendent.

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Fresh and salt meats in season. Poultry, Game, Vegetables. Highest prices paid for poultry and produce.

STALL 10.
JOHN DAVIS.
Dealer in Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds.

CUT THIS OUT!

UPPER, SOFT, PLIABLE, PLAIN, COMMON-SENSE TOE. IF YOU DON'T BRING THIS AD., THESE SHOES WILL COST YOU $2.00.

LOT 1:
400 PAIRS LADIES' FINE KID TURNED BUTTON SHOES, PLAIN TOE, C, D, E AND EE WIDTHS, AT $1.75. THIS IS A GENUINE $3.00 LADIES' SHOE. LIGHT OR HEAVY TURNED SOLE.

LOT 2:
600 PAIRS MEN'S $2.00 SHOES FOR $1.35. THESE SHOES ARE WARRANTED SOLID LEATHER, NO SHODDY. FINE SATIN CALF.

LOT 3:
1,000 PAIRS LADIES' DONGOLA SHOES FOR 95c, WORTH $1.50.

Remember!! IT WILL BE ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY FOR YOU TO BRING THIS AD. IN ORDER TO PROCURE THESE BARGAINS.

DAVIS SHOE HOUSE,

Out of town patrons can return these offers if values are not as represented. - - 110 MAIN STREET.

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Both Solid and Inserted Tooth "TRIUMPH," for felling trees, are selling at lower prices than ever. Also a full stock of other Saws and Files always on hand.

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