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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

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PROSPECTIVE TAXATION.

The City Council on Tuesday night voted for further large expenditures of the people's money. In addition to the payment of bills amounting to close upon $10,000, it was decided to issue new bonds which, in the aggregate, will amount to the easy sum of $150,000. Of this $35,000 is to be for paving and guttering in districts one to five, and the remaining—$100,000—for general improvements.

The Council also created three new offices, namely, two inspectors of cement work, and one inspector of brick work, on Parley's Canyon conduit. Each of these is to draw a salary of $125 a month, thus increasing the pay roll $375 a month.

It is evident that the "Liberal" Council is entitled to the name, if liberality is meaning the reverse of its dictionary and spelling book. The limit of legal indebtedness of this city will soon be reached, and the benefit of the congressional bar to municipal extravagance will be strikingly apparent. The taxes of the future promise to be a pressing reminder of the glories of "Liberal" rule.

THEIR USUAL WAY.

In another part of this paper we insert a letter received on Tuesday from "A Stranger." He is much surprised at the inconsistency and self-contradiction of the "Liberal" organ. That is evidence that he is indeed "a stranger" to the ways of the persons whose course he deprecates. It is a common thing to find in one part of their sheet, narratives of facts which give the direct lie to their editorial utterances. The trouble is they write for a purpose, without regard to the truth or to the public knowledge of the situation. They are as rash as they are mendacious. And the wonder is that any decent and reflecting men remain under their tutelage and submit to their dictation. However, they are rapidly losing their hold upon any but the tag-rag-and-bobtail elements, and as their utter lack of reliability becomes more and more apparent, their ravings will gradually cease to have any effect upon the public but a sense of deep disgust.

A PERPLEXING QUESTION.

The press of the country is now more commenting on the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the subject of "Mormon" Church property. The leading papers seem to sense the situation pretty clearly, while others exhibit a woful lack of information and intelligence. But most of them regard the case as forming a precedent which is likely to become baneful and the means of introducing great evils into the jurisprudence of the country.

Any one who has watched closely the proceedings designed to deprive the Latter-day Saints of their Church property, under the specious plea that part of it had been used some of it might be used for an unlawful purpose, to wit, the support of the practice of polygamy, must have been impressed with the confusion and inconsistency manifested therein. It has been a muddle from the beginning. Many things had to be assumed, patent facts ignored and property rights invaded, in order to give a color of legality, to say nothing of a pretense of justice, to the diversion of the property of a Church to other uses than those for which it was donated, and for the benefit of people who never contributed a cent to its sum.

It is a new thing in the United States. Therefore many legal and judicial precedents in this country had to be set aside. And the court, in reaching the conclusion at which it was determined to arrive, had to transcend its legitimate powers and encroach upon the domain of legislative authority.

Among other influential papers, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat gives a fair account of the leading points of the case and makes the following remarks, which we copy without endorsement or comment:

"This implies a doubt as to the authority of the court to apply the money in its own discretion, as seems to be the intention of the law, and four of the Justices dissent as to the existence of the power to order any disposition thereof. It is urged that the purposes for which the property was originally dedicated were perverted, because the corporation authorized polygamy, and therefore it is impossible to find charitable purposes of a lawful order.

"It has been much easier to dispose of property in the war, even if it be conceded that there are charitable objects to which it might be devoted without any impropriety. It is undoubtedly within the province of the tribunal to appoint and confirm the confiscation of property, but the disposition of confiscated property is another thing, and possibly a thing that can be done only by legislation, and not by a judicial order. The question presents a grave difficulty, and it is possible that the court may yet conclude to forego such action, and let Congress provide in United terms what shall be done with the money. In any event, however, the holdings will hold, and that is the main thing. The fund will eventually be used in such a manner as to carry out the theory of the law and give the people of Utah the benefit of this large sum. There are schools, hospitals and other public institutions which certainly come within the meaning of the act of 1887, and means will be found to employ the money in these branches. The report of the Master in Chancery will show all the facts in that relation. It is to be supposed that the receiver is entirely trustworthy, and nothing will be lost by waiting until the money shall be thoroughly investigated, and the best method was considered for employing the law in a practical and beneficent way."

The New York Sun thus closes a long and ably written editorial on this perplexing question:

"Chief Justice Fuller and his Democratic associates who dissented from the opinion of the majority of the Supreme Court, were right when they said that if the purpose for which the Mormon property was dedicated were such as had been represented, it would not be brought within the rule which required that property devoted for charitable uses which have failed shall be applied to a purpose as nearly as possible resembling the object which the donors had in mind. Nor is there any counterpart in Congressional power, they said, 'to the exercise of the royal prerogative in the disposition of a charity. If this property was accumulated for purposes declared illegal, that does not justify an arbitrary disposition by judicial legislation.'

"The correctness of the view thus expressed is emphasized by the fact in which the court has now put the course of affirmation for that decree shows that the United States Government having taken possession of a vast amount of property formerly held by the council of the Mormon Church is at a loss to know what to do with it, and that the Federal courts must devise some method by which it can be utilized for purposes of public charity. This is nothing less than judicial legislation in the most pronounced form."

THE SUGAR BOUNTY.

The McKinley law provides for the payment of a bounty to American sugar producers, under certain stated conditions. Two cents per pound will be paid by the government to the producer of an article which shows a test of 90 degrees by the polariscope, and for the article which tests between 80 and 90 degrees, a bounty of 1½ cents per pound will be paid.

The opening of the sugar bounty season takes place about July the 1st, consequently the Internal Revenue Bureau is making preparations to carry the law into effect. Weights and graduated glass flasks are being prepared by the chemist of the bureau to be used for making the required tests.

It is estimated that within one year from July 1st the Treasury Department will pay to citizens of the United States between $12,000,000 and $15,000,000 as bounty for sugar raising. Most of this sum will go to Louisiana, where cane sugar is produced. Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, California and Utah will receive a proportion of the bounty, though the sugar in these places is produced from beets and sorghum cane. The New England States and a few of the Northwestern States where sugar is produced from maple sap, will also receive a due portion of the bounty.

The work of testing and inspecting the sugar crop in the United States will prove an expensive and a difficult performance. Every ounce must be subjected to a test, or else frauds will be perpetrated on the government. It will require a large number of inspectors to carry out the provisions of the law, but then if it brings cheap sugar and a sufficiency in home production, the expense will not be entirely lost.

The bounty system was long since adopted in France and in other European countries and it seems to have worked well over there. There is no reason why it should not succeed in the United States, if properly and honestly applied.

ANOTHER "TRUST."

It is estimated that there are produced daily in the United States about 10,000,000 toothpicks. There are several factories specially engaged in the production of these pointed splinters. Maine has three, Indiana one, New York one, and Iowa two. The same question might be asked about toothpicks, as is often asked about pins, what becomes of them?

Pins, however, have engaged the attention of the wisest philosophers, and learned lucubrations have been written on them. It is true, the toothpick, also, to a limited extent, has a place in general literature, but it has never achieved any particular distinction. It is questionable whether it even figures in the industrial statistics of the country, and it has never been mentioned in connection with the McKinley bill.

Suppose the profitless discussion on this pin be dropped for a moment, and the toothpick now be taken up. Very recently a trust for the manufacture of this article has been formed, with its headquarters in Chicago. The price has already risen from $1.75 per case of 250,000 to $2.75. The most ardent free traders have not charged this trust to the protective tariff, nor the rise to the McKinley bill.

There are 20,000 cords of wood used annually to supply the toothpick market. Maple, poplar and orange tree make the best woods for the purpose. In Iowa, cottonwood is used, because it is easily worked. The timber is first cut into blocks about twelve inches square and two and a half inches thick. Each piece is then placed beneath a compound kind of knife, or rather of interlaced knives, in one piece of machinery, and it comes out in 10,000 picks. These magic chips go everywhere. They are handled by the taper fingers of the belles of Delmonico's, as well as by the grimy hands of the mining camps.

It is becoming unfashionable in the Eastern cities to use toothpicks, in fact their use is decried, and one writer who is considered an authority on matters of fashion calls the pick a vulgar, disgusting, American institution, though he is supposed to be a thorough American himself. But it is a futile task to attempt the suppression of this institution, for such it has become. The archives of the patent office shows 1 with models of this little article in a variety of forms. Jewelers make a specialty of it in gold, and sell it therefore for as much as $500. It is also manufactured from quill, whalebone, steel, ebony and very often the free born American enough uses his clasp knife to ease his molars and give them ventilation.

Bill Jonson mentions the toothpick, so does Shakespeare, even the Latin poets, Martial and Horace, speak of it delightfully. Martial was democratic enough to say that a piece of common lentisk wood was the best for use. It was one of the marks by which a gentleman was known some two centuries ago in Europe, for Massinger says:

"I have all that's requisite to the making up of a Signior. My spices roll my beaded cloak, long stocking, and patent boss, my case of toothpicks and my silver fork to convey an olive neatly to my mouth."

There were no trusts in those days and many other modern "improvements" were unknown. Very soon every article in common use will be hampered by a trust to raise its price and thus the public will be mulcted and the manufacturers pile up wealth while the laborers, who produce the article, derive no benefit from the combination. The "trust" monopoly is one of the social monsters of the age.

ROYALTY AND BACCARAT.

Lord Coleridge was in a tight place yesterday. His sidesteps, we will venture to say, was as justly perplexing as any that ever befuddled the brain of a British Lord Chief Justice.

If the case upon which he was to instruct the jury had been the simple one of deciding whether Sir William Gordon Cumming had forfeited his claim to England's respect and confidence through being caught cheating at baccarat an ordinary magistrate could have presided at the trial with all the dignity and solemnity and legal discretion required. In that case the average English jury would have dismissed the business without retiring from their seats, leaving with the Justice the pleasing duty of reading to the English public over Sir William Gordon Cumming's shoulder, a moral lecture on gambling.

The people of England have cause to regret that such a duty was not left at this critical moment to such a judge. A few simple words, properly chosen—such words as an honest country squire would be most likely to use—would have been the shape of a revolution. There being no Prince of Wales in the question, he would have spoken the sentiments of the people and his words instead of being hissed, as were Lord Coleridge's, would have gone "ringing down the ages."

The difficulty in Lord Coleridge's situation was not the justice but the dilemma of the case. There was a prince in the transaction. On the one side was the prestige of royalty, and on the other was the sentiments of the English masses against the gambling shame in general and royal gambling in particular. Before him, in an assembly of his countrymen, was the index of English character and reputation, and in it he could read a universal cry of shame upon the gambler.

At his elbow was the gambler himself, presented by the heir to the English throne, and surrounded by a group of the leading aristocracy of the realm. Himself an aristocrat and a member of a succession of judicial whitewashers of the throne, which had withstood the rebuke of centuries of progression, what was my Lord Justice to do? He was truly in a tight place. He pleaded his duty to the tribunal of the people, as usual, and after practically instructing the jury to find against Sir William Gordon Cumming, he proceeded to apologize for the Prince of Wales, and thereupon the audience hissed.

While the result of the trial upon Cumming will be disastrous, the effect upon the gambling degrees, which so far as the public were concerned was the main question at issue, will be fully as paralyzing as though the whole gambling outfit who took part in the Tranby Croft scandal had been published for slandering Cumming.

In the public mind the question whether Cumming cheated or did not cheat will cut but a small figure. The fact is too thoroughly appreciated, that gambling is a shame for the general public to make any nice distinctions as to details. The sound, when interpolation of Lord Coleridge, that he "could not imagine how any harm could be done to the community, to the Prince, or to anyone else" by this affair at Wilson's resort, will not count. On that neither public opinion is irrevocably fixed.

The sympathy shown for Cumming should not be mistaken for any conversion of his conduct. The views in court were unanimously expressive of disgust, that he probably the robber of Englishmen of them all, should be the scapegoat for the whole disreputable crowd. The London Times is clear and emphatic on this point. Speaking of Cumming's signing the agreement to cease card playing, that paper says:

"We almost wish, for the sake of English society, that the Prince of Wales had also signed a declaration that he would never touch a card again."

The Chronicle's indignation at the verdict is so incomprehensible that in speaking of the effort to whitewash the Prince it falls almost into raving. It says of Cumming:

"There is nothing incredible in his signing the document on the strength of the statement that Wales 'intriguing minister' desiring him to a life worse than death in order to save what Wales is pleased to call his honor."

The paper flatly accuses the Prince of Wales of violating the pledge of secrecy and rather upon the authorities to forbid Sir William Gordon Cumming for the criminal offense of cheating. It declares:

"If they do so, the public will know what to think and conclusions of Cambridge statesmen from his duty in regard to the military officers is to be helped parliament will not pass questionings."

The Chronicle finally asks what steps will be taken to vindicate justice in a crime which the Prince of Wales encouraged by signing a compact, or whether the infamous scandal will be hushed up forever.

The Standard, though a little less "earnest" in its mode of telling it, is quite as severe. It says:

"The defendants and their friends have furnished their reputations even if the plaintiff did come off worse. It is not to be lightly forgotten that the Prince of Wales instigated the game and carried the negotiations which led to it."

The entire affair is disgraceful to the British aristocracy and exceedingly damaging to the prospects of the heir to the British throne. As to Sir William Gordon Cumming he may be subjected to much greater indignities than he has yet suffered from his billing. But before he can be condemned his case must be fully investigated, and he will have ample opportunity to defend himself from the charge brought against him.

If the latest dispatches are correct he has not lost either his brain or the good feelings of the British public. He was married to his fiancee and retains a host of friends.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

The first consciousness of Nice opened June 10, 512.

On June 10, 1513, was fought the battle of Big Bubbet.

The Rock of Gibraltar was taken by the combined English and Dutch fleet, under Sir George Rooke, on June 10, 1704.

Among philosophers and men of science who lived long, were Fonderelle, who died at 100, Hobbs at 92, Moragni at 89, Hale at 85, Sir Heberden 83, Sir J. Watson at 180, Sir William Harvey at 84, Boyer Collard at 92, William Lawrence at 85, Schellling at 79, Cousin at 76, the greatest of all, Plato, 82. M. Chevreul, the French philosopher and chemist, recently celebrated his 100th birthday, accepted the President's box at the opera.

The novel spectacle of a United States man-of-war in connection with a crew composed of only ten men is that presented by the "Yankee" now lying at the Brooklyn navy yard. On the 6th inst. all the men composing the "Yankee" crew save the ten referred to, were sent from the navy yard to the United States naval academy at Annapolis, Md., where they will be attached to the frigate "Constellation" for a summer cruise along the coast with the naval cadets.

Sir Morrell Mackenzie, in a striking article upon "Exercise and Training," in the New York Truth, says: "If by the frequent contraction of the muscles even more than the force employed, that produces such remarkable effects the minutest constitutions always are developed by the right use be visible so certainly as the blacksmith's by his business, and the late Sir Michael Costa had a right arm which many a brawny son of Vulcan might have envied."

Dr. Arthur Cleaves of Boston has returned from a year's mission labor among the Indians. He writes to the "The Indian can only be an Indian. All the teaching in the world could make no difference. The best way to solve the Indian problem is not to bother with it at all. Leave them all to the Western people and they will treat the red man fairly and keep him in his place at the same time. Eastern philanthropists, who meddle with affairs of which they have no accurate knowledge, do more harm than good."

Policemen, mail carriers and others whose occupation keeps them on their feet a great deal are often troubled with chafed, sore and blistered feet, especially in the summer hot weather. A powder is used in the German army for sifting into the shoes and stockings of the foot soldiers, consisting of three parts salicylic acid, ten parts starch, and eighty-seven parts powdered soapstone. It keeps the feet dry, prevents chafing, and rapidly heals sore spots. Finely powdered soapstone alone is very good.

On the 9th inst. four fine St. Bernard dogs arrived from Europe on the steamer "Arizona." Three were the aristocrats, who, last year, were born little than any other St. Bernards. Albrecht, the queenly daughter of the late Alton and Scottish Lady; Hector, the youngest member of the party, a puppy two weeks old and thirty-eight pounds in weight, and most royal of them all, Scotch Prince, 19 months, Hector's blue-blooded grandson. Poor Scotch Prince had had a hard time of it aboard the steamer and was not yet over his sea sickness. The Prince is a magnificent dog and the very ideal of perfection to which a St. Bernard has been bred. He has a good length of muzzle and a massive and beautifully shaped head. He is but little over two years old. He now stands thirty-five inches at the shoulder but the most of the Parliament stock will not reach maturity for another year. He is probably the largest dog in the world, his weight being 230 pounds. Scotch Prince is to Prince Bismarck out of Mont Blanc. He has taken everything he has won and is probably the finest St. Bernard yet produced.

Gen. Weaver is now nominated for the Presidency by the Illinois Labor Convention June 18, 1893.

Secretary Blaine is at present in New York City on rather peculiar business. He is trying to run down some rather sensational reports which have come to him regarding a peculiar business done in that city. He has been informed that one or more firms is engaged in the slaughter of horses for food purposes. The meat is exported for food. According to the information given to the secretary, it goes to European countries—to France, chiefly—and in considerable quantities. Such horses are used as may be had at prices which make their export for food profitable. After the shoulder and hind quarter these parts which may be used without detection are landed in some foreign market and disposed of as prime beef for table use.

John W. Noble will return to St. Louis from Hot Springs during the present week, and it is stated by his friends in St. Louis that his resignation as secretary of the interior will go forward to President Harrison at that time. It is further stated that Gen. Noble will at once resume the practice of law in St. Louis. That his return to St. Louis this week will, however, be practically a return for good is stated by a lady who ought to know, and is informed people. Mrs. Dewees, Mrs. Noble's "companion," a St. Louis lady, who was invited to Washington to become one of Secretary Noble's household shortly after the Noble family moved to the national capital, has returned to resume her life in St. Louis, and it is stated by Mrs. Noble's friends that this is proof positive that the Noble household in Washington has been broken up permanently, the secretary having finally decided beyond all question to resign from the cabinet.

In Cambridge, Mass., the Prohibitionists are joyous. A few days ago the police of that town raided and shut the class attached to Harvard college, and found lots of whisky, gin and brandy. Since they have been raiding everybody and every place. On the 9th inst they stopped an Irish funeral procession, and searched every carriage for whisky. The long line of carriages had barely proceeded a quarter of a mile, when the horses which drew the first vehicle were suddenly halted by the hand by several policemen, and the whole line was suddenly brought to a halt. "Have you got any liquor in here?" rudely asked one of the officers of the "Celtic Cadets." In a prohibition town, and on Sunday can you blame the Celtic Cadets for lying? We have it on good authority that you've got something with whisky that you've got concealed in your carriage, and we shall out." In vain did the mourners protest and call the officers attention to the fact that it was a funeral. It made no difference with these puritanical constables. They had been told to search the carriages, and search they did. They found no whisky.

Paris has found something that would tickle the heart of Mr. Barnum if he were still in the flesh. This curiosity was exhibited in the Figaro office on the 6th inst., to a number of scientific men and prominent authors. The phenomenon consists of twin sisters joined together at the lower part of their bodies. They are not united by a mere ligature, as were the Siamese brothers, but resemble rather in their formation Millie Christine, who some years ago was exhibited all over Europe. Millie Christine, however, had only one stomach, so that the twin sisters experienced feelings no longer not blind at the same time. It is not so with Rosa and Josepha, who having two stomachs, have not the tastes in the matter of food and drink. Maurice Lefevre, a member of the Figaro staff, who introduced the young twins, told an amusing story of how they had tasted champagne for the first time. Rosa were it, Josepha made up her mind she would not touch the dangerous beverage, and she kept her word, whereas Rosa still indulgies in the beverage she prefers. When one was ill the other was angry at being made to go to bed, and indeed on dining in her usual way. They are thus quite different beings so far as sensations, inclinations, mind and heart are concerned.

GARFIELD BEACH.

Commencing May 30th, 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
10:00 a.m.	10:45 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	12:15 p.m.
1:00 p.m.	1:45 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	3:15 p.m.
3:00 p.m.	3:45 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	5:15 p.m.
5:00 p.m.	5:45 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	7:15 p.m.
7:00 p.m.	7:45 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	9:15 p.m.

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In FISH:	Salmon—cans, Mackerel " White Fish " Brook Trout,	Oysters—cans, Clams " " Chowder " Lobster,	Herring—cans, Sardines " Anchovies " Anchovy "	Mustard herring, Herring roes " French " American "
In SOUPS:	Green Turtle, Mock "	Green Terrapin, Consommé,	Julienne, Oxtail,	Chicken, Bouillon, etc.
In RELISHES, Extras, etc.:	Worcestershire, Horseradish, Tarragon Vinegar, Imperial Sauce, Business Pigs Feet, Ox Tongues,	Russian Caviar tins, Caviar, Imported Olives, Chutney, Chutney Sauce, Pickled and Spiced Fruits in bottles,	Capers, Pickles and Mustard, French Peas, " Mushrooms, Worcester Sauce,	Cod Roe in Brine, Red Cabbage, Pickled Onions, Pepper sauce, Cranberry Sauce.
In CRACKERS:	Kennedy's: Arch Sugar Wafers, Cinnamon Monogram, Afternoon Tea, Cambridge Relish, Graham Crackers—all varieties.	Albert Biscuit: Cracked Wheat, Oatmeal " Graham " Tea Wafers "	New England: Lemon Vanilla, Ginger Snaps, Fancy Wafers, Sweet Mark, Water Crackers, Soda Ginger Snaps.	
In DRINKS:	Lime Juice, Raspberry Vinegar, Lemon Sugar,	Lemon Syrup, Raspberry Syrup, Strawberry Syrup,	Extract Lemon, Tartaric Acid, Cream Tartar.	
In FRUITS (Table), etc.:	Pineapples—cans, Peaches " Pears " Cherries, " Grapes, "	Figs, Raspberries, Strawberries, Figs (preserved)	Honey, Marmalade, Jams and Jellies, Grapes (preserved)	
In CHEESE:	Roquefort, Brick Lake,	New York Cream, Roquefort,	Edam, Pine Apple.	

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T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

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