DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.
Gomer Room, Temple St.
Salt Lake City, Utah.

A CONTENSED EVIL.

Those who attended the Tabernacle services last evening to listen to the address of General William Booth, the leader of the Salvation Army, must have felt that there was much occasion for the speaker's stinging rebuke as to the restlessness of the audience and the disorder which resulted from it. That the meeting should have been characterized by an unusual amount of noise caused by people moving about from place to place and continually coming to and going out of the building altogether, was doubtless due to two causes. One is, that the congregation was made up of various heterogeneous elements—much more so than is customary with religious services in the Tabernacle ordinarily—and that quite a considerable portion of it went purely out of curiosity, which was soon satisfied. The other, and we believe the principal cause, was that the speaker was unable to make himself heard in all parts of the vast building, and that people in unfavorable places, despairing of receiving the edification or even entertainment expected, felt that the only remaining course was to retire. We trust that in the impressions which the distinguished visitor may carry away concerning us, he will take into consideration these explanations of an incident which could not have been more annoying to him than it was mortifying to the great majority of his audience.

But we are far from excusing or justifying any such conduct on the part of those who committed the offense complained of. On the contrary, we regard it as one of the plainest evidences of ill-breeding, and as one of the most contemptuous insults to speaker, church and congregation, that people who attend a religious service should thus disturb and distract attention by moving about or leaving before the close of the meeting. It is a practice too common in our Tabernacle, and is committed most frequently, we are bound to say, by strangers and visitors not of our faith. No matter, however, as to who or what the offenders may be, the impropriety and even indecency of the habit deserves to be criticised. Persons who feel that they cannot remain during the entire service should, we think, except in extreme and very rare cases, stay away altogether or at least get as near the door as possible so that they may be able to retire without disturbing others or the speaker. Least of all is there excuse for irreverence and contempt of this character on the part of young persons of either sex; and we sincerely trust General Booth's rebuke of last evening, somewhat pedant and finally unnecessary though it was, will reach and effect a reformation in those who are most in need of it.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

In the Senate this week the debate on the subject of the Nicaragua canal has been of a preliminary character, and suggestive of an early attempt to bring the matter directly before the legislators for some definite action. The promoters of the scheme for the United States government to guarantee bonds, and thus enable the construction of the canal to be pushed forward to completion, are performing herculean labors in behalf of the measure, and are sanguine of favorable results. Their opponents are no less vigorous in resisting the suggested action, and are equally confident of success.

There is no question that the Nicaragua canal is the greatest project of the kind known to engineering or engineering in modern times. It is so far ahead of the Suez canal as that enterprise was to anything of any other artificial waterway at the time it was undertaking, and it thinks assert that its advantages to international commerce will be of proportionately greater importance. Some of those who oppose the United States government giving aid to the Nicaragua canal urge that it is not a necessity to the world's commerce at present or in the near future, and that even constructed its value, financial and otherwise, will be by no means commensurate with the expenditure necessary to bring it into existence. Arguments of a similar nature were brought against the Suez scheme, but their fallacy having been shown by experience, they are not accorded much weight in the later case; therefore it appears to be generally conceded that the canal would be beneficial to the world at large in its commercial relations, by greatly shortening the time of water transit between the North Atlantic and North Pacific oceans, avoiding the long and perilous journey around Cape Horn, and at the same time, by direct competition, reducing transcontinental railway freights.

A specific inquiry with this country is whether the United States would the canal bid enough to guarantee bonds to the amount of $70,000,000 or more. If this were answered in the affirmative, as the friends of the canal insist that it should be, there still remains the question of how they generally stand to trade to operate. Vigorous opponents of the measure point out that the present proposed plan is merely "a job," by which the present promoters of the practically bankrupt canal company's property hope to secure $7,000,000 to $10,000,000 out of the transaction. In that view of the case, if the charge be well founded, there will be little sentiment among the general public in favor of doing anything that will give opportunity for such robbery.

An illustration of subsidies that is cited as a warning against giving assistance to the canal project is quoted in the experience of the government regarding the Pacific railways. The United States guaranteed the bonds, but the railways have not paid the money according to agreement. It is freely asserted, and with good show of reason, that on the contrary they have been made the victims of great pecuniary profit to certain stockholders, thus virtually robbing the government for private interest. So far as that accusation is concerned, however, it is hardly a logical argument against subsidies, except in so far that when giving them the government should secure itself and in the case of the railways it did proceed to collect the debt it was said it be deemed proper. But granting all that has been charged against the Pacific roads in this respect, there can be no question among intelligent, well-informed people that the United States as a nation has profited by the building of the Pacific lines to an amount vastly in excess of the financial cost to the government. If was these roads that made possible the rapid development the West has experienced the past quarter of a century, and without which much of the Rocky Mountain region which is now the location of prosperous cities and towns still would have been an uncultivated waste. If government had not guaranteed the railway bonds, a transcontinental road might still have been an accomplishment of the future.

In urging upon Congress the necessity of favorable action in the canal matter, frequent use is made of the argument that if the United States does not step in at once, Great Britain will be sure to do so at the earliest opportunity, to the prejudice of American interests. This, of course, is merely to catch a passing popular sentiment of patriotism, and not because there is any fact on which to base the assertion. Its use as an argument is, because of its disputable character, calculated to confirm the suspicion of "a job" than otherwise. But Saunders, like politicians, rates at every house to help their scale along, as the English domination scarecrow is being worked to its utmost.

Should the United States decide to guarantee the canal bonds, it is reasonably certain that a consideration therefor will be that this government will insist on naming the majority of the directors. It would be unwise to require less than this, in view of the vast responsibility assumed. This done, and the administration of the canal is practically in the hands of the United States, as against all other powers. It was to the question of the effect of existing treaties on this branch of the subject that Senator Morgan directed a great portion of his speech of Wednesday.

This brings the matter to an important phase of the situation. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, between the United States and Great Britain has special reference to transcontinental canals, both the Panama and Nicaragua propositions then being under discussion. In that treaty both powers agree that the projected canal shall be a neutral highway, and pledge themselves to maintain this neutrality. The United States promises that it will not "obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal" nor require "any rights or advantages in regard to commerce or navigation through the said canal" which the citizens of Great Britain do not possess, and Great Britain makes the same promises of abstention on her part. In addition, both parties promise that neither will fortify the canal in time of war against the other and neither will capture it. Both powers promise conjointly to protect the lands of the canal builders and the canal itself, and to keep it open as an unobstructed waterway for the commerce of the world.

Notwithstanding the attempts to explain away the United states can secure and maintain control of the canal and still be in accord with the terms of this treaty, the stubborn fact remains that the plain intent of the treaty is against such control, and cannot be generally disregarded by the United States. And in the matter it would seem that the first step to be taken in the way to the American national support of the canal scheme is to modify or abrogate that treaty. Action by Congress without this would be futile and inadvisable so far as regards the treaty stipulations is concerned, for the country would not be likely to approve riding roughshod over such an agreement.

What will or will not be done with the canal, as may be seen by these statements, is a matter of great uncertainty. There are many arguments on both sides of the proposition, and the most ardent friends of the project must confess that there is yet a vast work to do to clear the way for constructing the proposed great waterway between the Atlantic and Pacific. It is likely, therefore, that the country will hear a great deal of discussion relative thereto before government either rejects or adopts the suggested plan.

A THRILLING SIGHT.

A chill of horror not infrequently attends the suggestion of a volcanic eruption in an inhabited locality, and people do not wonder at the populace becoming terror-stricken when, as in the case of the late volcanic disturbance in the New Hebrides, they can behold within a couple of miles at them flame flames shooting skyward, cliffs falling into the vast furnace, and streams of molten lava coursing down the mountain side; while at the same time they are shaken up by earthquake shocks and feel the dust and debris from the great fire falling continuously. Such a condition is not calculated to inspire man with a feeling of his own vastness or power, or even of his importance except so far as it relates to his getting as far as possible from the place of danger.

It is not often, however, that persons are permitted to view in calmness and safety, and at the same time from a near point of observation, one of the most terrific and awe-inspiring of natural phenomena, as was done by the crew of the ship Dart, as it lay off Dip Point, Ambrym Island, one of the New Hebrides, on the occasion referred to, as noted in our dispatches. Shortly after the eruption began, e. ys the commander of the vessel, it became evident that a lava stream, moved by a dense volume of smoke, was making its way through the islands to the sea. The ship was stopped some three hundred yards off shore, where it was seen that the stream would emerge, and soon afterwards tongues of flame were seen among the trees, and presently the head of the stream appeared, a red hot mass, with lumps of sing tossing about on the surface. When it reached the water a most magnificent sight ensued. A dense pillar of steam rose rapidly in a perpendicular direction to a height which was afterwards found to be 4,500 feet. A few seconds later, violent submarine explosions of steam took place, the water rising in huge bubbles, some 100 feet high, and then hurtling in all directions in radiating tongues of water mixed with black masses, presumably of lava. A considerable swell was set outwards, and as the area of explosions appeared to be extending rapidly the ship was moved to a safer distance.

That the scene was a thrilling one none will question; and so far as dwellers in this land are concerned, it is probable that most of them are content with reading the description, being at the same time thankful that ours is not a country favored by nature with similar illustrations of her capabilities.

The "Rainbow" dance in the Trades Karnival next Tuesday evening consists of thirteen of the most popular young ladies in Salt Lake City, and will be one of the many beautiful drills of the evening.

The opening exercise "America" in the Trades Karnival will be rendered by 100 misses and children from two up to sixteen. Remember the date.

The Latest Sensation.

The Union Pacific and Chicago & Alton Railways offer superior accommodations to St. Louis and Chicago and all points east via Denver and Kansas City. Most delicious meals served in dining or buffet cars on all trains. No tedious stops at local stations. Through Pullman and Colonist sleepers, elegant day coaches and free reclining chair cars. City Ticket Office, 201 Main Street.

Visit the Folks.

For the holiday season the Union Pacific will sell tickets to points on the western von December 24th, 25th and 31st, 1894, and January 1st, 1895, at greatly reduced rates. For full information, call at City Ticket Office, 201 Main Street.

M. Kojo, wholesale and retail candies, 257 Main Street.

Taken Up.

A pig. Owner, by calling on S. C. Christiansen, at Electrolyte, Third Ward, between Eleventh and Twelfth South, can receive the stray animal.

Big stock of World's Fairgoods just arrived, at 211 Main St.
M. WEBBER.
WARREN PAUL.

Poor Digestion

Leads to nervousness, loneliness, pessimism, chronic Dyspepsia and great misery. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy. It tones the stomach, creates an appetite, and gives a relish to food. It makes pure blood and gives healthy action to all the organs of the body. Take Hood's for Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures.

HOOD'S PILLS become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c.

The Price of Japan (Tea Tea) is the cheapest tea on the market, because it is the best and healthiest. Best is always cheapest. Take no substitute.

Water Coal Coke and Lump Coal at $5.00. Stove, $4.50. Nut, $4.00. Clean coal and full weight. Tel 411.

Notice to Water Rate Payers.

The Board of Equalization appointed to hear grievances from water rate payers as to alleged excessive or wrongful assessments will sit in the council chamber, Wednesday evening, December 26th, 1894, at 7:30 p. m., and continue in session each evening until further notice, by order of the City Council.

H. T. DUKE,
City Treasurer.

About Croup.

Croup is a terror to young mothers. To protect them against it the first symptoms and treatment is the object of this item. The first indication of croup is hoarseness. In a child who is subject to croup it may be taken as a sure sign of the approach of an attack. Following the hoarseness is a peculiar rough cough. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse or even after the rough cough has appeared it will prevent the attack. It has never been known to fail.

Gen. W. Jenkins, editor of the Santa Marie Times, Cal., in speaking of the various ailments of children said: "When my children have croup there is only one patent medicine that I ever use, and that is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It possesses some medical properties that relieve the little sufferers immediately. It is, in my opinion, the best cough medicine in the market." If this remedy is freely given as soon as the croupy cough appears it will prevent the attack. It is also an ideal remedy for whooping cough. There is no danger in giving it to children, as it contains nothing injurious.

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Applications for one-half fare Clerical Permits for 1895 should be made to the undersigned, not later than December 31st, 1894.

W. F. MCMILLAN,
General Agent.

Room 11, over No. 10 W. Second South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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Are the good qualities possessed by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Above all it purifies the blood, thus strengthening the nervous system, regulates the digestive organs, invigorates the kidneys and liver, tones and builds up the entire system, cures scrofula, dyspepsia, catarrh and rheumatism. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache. 25c.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Contains no Ammonia or Alum.

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All kinds of ball room dances taught. Lessons, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. 40 Main Street.

Have your watch repaired at Sorbaugh's, 10 Meberson Block.

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CHAS. S. BURTON, Mgr.
Curtain at 8:15 p. m.

Trades Karnival.

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 18.

Spectacular Entertainment.

100 Children.
50 Young Ladies.
20 Leading Merchants.
25 Utah National Guards.

Prices: 75c, 50c, 25c. Box office opens Monday, Dec. 17th.

WANTED.

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN TO assist in office. No canvassing. Write Manager, 325 Dearborn St., Chicago.

A MAN IN EVERY SECTION TO SELL stove polish to dealers, experience unnecessary; best side line. Other a month. Address, stating expense, or may commence work, for sample particulars address Chicago Stove and Manufacturing Co., Box 781, Chicago, Ills.

FOR SALE

ALL KINDS OF COAL. T. R. ELLERBECK & CO., 111 Main St. Tel. No. 64.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

3 NEW ROOM FIVE ROOM BRICK HOUSE, with city water and cellar. Fine trees and vine on place. Apply to premises, 55 E. Fifth South.

FOR SALE.

ELEVEN HORSES AND FOUR HEAD of young horses. Terms easy. Inquire Lewis Brothers, 7 N. Main St.

FOR SALE.

HOME AND LOT, 1361 SOUTH FIRST East Street, Salt Lake City, with good cellar and water on lot. Inquire on premises, or address owner, 1361 South First East Street, Salt Lake City.

COAL.

"COAL THAT SATISFIES" ALL KINDS. Miller & Sims, 39 West Second South Street. Phone 40.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE AT low rates on any security. 30 W. 1st S.

WILL TRADE GOODS FOR PROPERTY. Have a large stock of goods to trade for real estate, mines and stock. 3 E. 1st South.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE ON CITY OR Salt Lake and Davis County farms. Apply to Rich & Lee, 111 Commercial Block.

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E. F. FENTON, Manager.

House Wiring, Contracting and Electric Fixtures. Electric Bells, Incandescent Lamps.

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Infallibility rite and see Weight shoes. Road work a specialty.

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Best Quality Beef, Mutton, Veal and Pork.
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WE

Have the Largest Stock and Finest Assortment of Fishing Tackle, Lawn Tennis, Base Ball and Cricket Supplies, Tents, Hammocks, Pocket Cutlery, Scissors, Guns, Rifles, Ammunition, Bicycles and General Sporting Goods.

Ride a Copper Rim Rambler, it was the Best Wheel Made. Send for Catalogue of Sporting Goods.

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2464 Washington Ave., Ogden.

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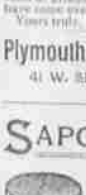
Pie Cakes, Candies, Bread, etc. Tourists' Lunches and Sandwiches. Hot Lunch 11 till 3.



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OUR STUDENTS.

TAMMANY,

Hall and the Tuscaroras Defeated in Their own Strongholds.

Greater has Grown to His Devoted Root

Millions and Rockefellers are Coming to England.

[Not into the Queen.]

In the presidential election of two years ago and this one just passed, should much the men who are chosen to represent the people in their national affairs, that the people are keeping tabs on them very closely, and will stand no more monkeying.

In times of general prosperity, people become very lax in keeping themselves posted as what their public representatives are doing; but when it becomes hard for them to make both Saunders ends meet, a pretty thorough investigation is sure to follow, and the unfaithful senators are pretty effectually weeded out, and the process continues until an honest administration is obtained and general prosperity again resumed.

We are now of the opinion that the radical change in the congress will precede any further radical tariff legislation, which fact will alone restore confidence in the manufacturing, commercial and financial circles and is a great measure restore prosperity and value in property. To be sure.

Almost all commodities will advance in price. Wages will advance, work will be more plentiful and the advanced prices will not be so much to bind.

We could, however, continue for a time at least, our hard times prices and continue to make clothing at twenty five per cent lower than most of our competitors, but how long we shall be able to give the splendid suits we are now offering that the Deseret is a question not answerable at the present time. But anyone who will call and examine the quality of our $13.75, $10.50 and $10.00 suits, will be convinced that such bargains can't continue long. Our Overcoats at $15.00 are beauties, though we have some even lower priced.

Yours truly,

Plymouth Rock Pants Co

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SAPONIFIER

Is the Old Reliable Curtis Brand. Ask for FAMILY SOAP MAKING Directions accompanying each can. For washing hard soft, hard or soft water, cold or hot water and strength, use real genuine lye.

SAPONIFIER

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A Free Sample of Dr. Whitehall's MEG-GRIM-INE (Regular size 25 cents) will be sent free to any person, prepaid, who shall write for it. Send Druggists name for it. Regular size for sale by all Druggists. Six Pkg. $1.00.

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Dr. Whitehall Meg. Co., So. Bend, Ind.

Z. C. M. I.

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Ladies' Fleeced Vests from 25c up.
We are Sole Agents for the Famous
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Fine Black Sateen Corsets only 50c.
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Damask Table Nappery in all Styles.
Towels and Tray Cloths Assorted.
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New Coats and Capes.
Fur Capes, all prices.
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Children's Coats, Assorted.
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Bonnets.

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Your Choice of any Suit or Overcoat in the Store.

$15.

Reduced from

$30, $25, $20 and $18

This sale includes our
Prince Alberts and
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Cutaways;
In fact, everything
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Your choice of any Pants in the store

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