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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

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THE ORPHANS' HOME.

On Saturday evening we published a report signed by three ladies of the committee of finance of the Orphans' Home. This is a worthy institution, well conducted and kept up through the indefatigable labors of a number of ladies of this city of different faiths and creeds. The institution has received much encouragement but needs more help, which we hope it will receive from the benevolent.

There are some remarks in this report, however, which is not signed by all of the committee, and which we think would much better have been omitted. The complaint is made that Utah has never appropriated one cent to the support of the Home, and the following language is used:

"We recommend that this committee go before the next legislature and demand as a right some recognition for the sheet of children. We read in the daily press of marchmont schemes contrived to ask for enormous sums to be appropriated the coming winter. While Utah is getting ready to 'make herself at the World's Fair,' to attract the eyes of the world' to her fair form, her sympathies, her fatting and her every quibble, let us ask for a tenth of this year, to buy bread for her destitute and orphaned children."

The zeal of the ladies engaged in the good cause of fostering this institution is worthy of all praise. But we think that in this instance it has run a little beyond the reins. They demand as a right something that can only be obtained as a privilege, and it is questionable whether public funds can be appropriated at all for a private establishment. By this we mean that the Orphans' Home is not a territorial or county or city institution. It was started and has been sustained by voluntary efforts and contributions. It is not like the Reform School or the Asylum for the Insane, in this respect. Reference is made to them in the report but the Home stands on an entirely different footing. A "demand" on the Legislature for aid to the Home would therefore be entirely out of place.

The "magnificent schemes" in view spoken of in the report for which legislative appropriations are to be asked, are all of a public character. The expression about Utah "getting ready to dazzle herself at the World's Fair," and the associated remarks, savor more of pettishness and a desire to belittle the representation which the Territory expects to make at that great international exposition, than of an earnest appeal for help in a benevolent cause. We do not think it will have the effect desired, if that is merely to advance the interests of the Home.

There is another thing which should be said in this connection. The report in this particular is likely to convey the impression that Utah is afflicted with a host of "destitute and orphaned children," and that they are neglected and forlorn. We do not believe there is any part of the United States that is more deserving of censure on this ground than Utah. Destitute orphans are comparatively few in number here. And the bona fide residents of the Territory do not cast their children on the mercy of the public. Most of these orphans are children of transients.

Now we do not wish to say one word in disparagement of the Home. The ladies have done astonishingly well and their work has truly been a labor of love. They need help. They ought to have it. If the Legislature can lawfully and consistently make an appropriation for this purpose we will not oppose it. But making "a demand upon it as a right" is another thing, and casting reflects upon Utah's proper appearance at the World's Fair is a poor way of reaching the territorial treasury.

There are other worthy charitable institutions in this city and Territory which might with as much reason make the same "demand," but which do not feel justified in even presenting a request for public money for a private institution.

We hope this kindly criticism will not offend, but have the effect of drawing such attention to the Orphans' Home as will prove a benefit to the institution, which is worthy of the donations and support of the public.

OUGHT TO KNOW BETTER.

THE Boston *Journal* is unusually fair in its comments on "Mormon" affairs, although, like other papers, it is not fully informed concerning them. But sometimes it falls into error through that very common lack of information. For instance it recently had this paragraph, under the head of Political Jottings:

"All the Mormons have really abandoned the practice of polygamy, as is assumed by those who are agitating for the admission of Utah as a State, it is singular that in Arizona they are holding with all their might a proposition for a test case similar to that selected in Utah."

Why is there anything "singular" in resistance by any people against iniquitous legislation that not only discriminates against their religion, but seeks to impose upon them tests that are un-American and designed to deprive them of all political rights and privileges? And what has all that to do with the abandonment of polygamy?

Does not the Boston *Journal* know that acts of Congress provide all the test oaths necessary to disfranchise persons who practice polygamy? Is it not aware that the test oath of Idaho, and that which a few fanatics want to drive in Arizona, was designed to disfranchise monogamic "Mormons"? If not, the *Journal* does not know of what it is talking about.

A people who would not resist with all their might such an attempt to rob them of the common privileges of citizens, solely on account of their religious association with others who are disfranchised, are not worthy of political liberty. It would be "singular" if they made no resistance. And this has no connection with the question of abandoning polygamy, for the test oath in either case does not affect practical polygamy at all.

But will the *Journal* kindly inform us who those persons are that are "agitating for the admission of Utah?" We have not met with any nor have we seen evidences of their agitation in print. We are afraid the Boston *Journal* is only making of itself an echo of silly anti-"Mormon" sayings.

"GREEN GOODS" MEN AGAIN.

THE reading public will be glad to learn that the New York "green goods" fiends have been trapped, and that their affairs and correspondence are in the hands of the detectives of the Central Office. No less than 300,000 circulars were seized which had been prepared to send out for the purpose of entrapping the gullible.

A great many of these circulars have been mailed to people in different parts of this Territory. We have several times exposed the swindle. We have not heard of any one in Utah having been victimized, but if there has been such a case the swindled person deserved his fate. Any one who dabbles in the dirty work of passing counterfeit money is worthy of the disappointment and loss that follow biting at the bait offered by the "green goods" deception.

That many foolish and dishonest persons are induced to send money to the scoundrels who prey upon human credulity and cupidity, is evident from the continuance of the business and from the letters which the detectives have secured. We hope a good case will be made out this time, and that the scoundrels will be sent up for a long term.

PROBABLE RESULT OF VICTORIA'S DEATH.

THE sensational dispatch, published a few days ago, to the effect that Queen Victoria, Empress of India, was dangerously ill and could not survive more than a few hours, incited a good deal of speculation as to the consequences of such an event as the demise of that good lady. Some asked the question, would the British Empire become a republic or remain a constitutional monarchy? This interrogatory is doubtless based on the modern growth of democratic sentiment. Views in that line have been recently expanding in Great Britain, but their development is gradual and by no means revolutionary. The British people are slow to walk and are not prepared to change their system of government, under which they enjoy a large degree of freedom.

There is one condition that strengthens the democratic leaning—the unpopularity of the heir-apparent. The respect for the present occupant of the throne is almost universal, but there is a wide aversion to the Prince of Wales. This feeling grows out of the fact that his moral status is low and that his capacity in any respect scarcely reaches mediocrity. But the government is so thoroughly organized and minutely operated that a revolution at the death of the Queen is by no means probable. The heir-apparent is aware that his hold upon the affections of his prospective subjects is not deep, and this knowledge has caused him a great deal of apprehension of late. He has been much affected with temporary spells of melancholia and is subject to look forward with a feeling akin to dread to the death of his mother, which, in the natural order of things, cannot be far distant.

A revolutionary condition in Great Britain from any cause, would be a tremendous calamity to her. It would endanger the very existence of her empire. Some of her dependencies would deem it the appropriate opportunity for revolt, and the distraction of her empire would be Russia's opportunity to pounce upon her eastern possessions.

DELIGHTED WITH HIS VISIT.

A FRIEND has sent us a copy of the Manchester (England) City News, containing a lengthy correspondence from one of Mr. Thomas Taggs, a member of the late Irrigation Congress held in this city. The gentleman seemed was formerly a resident of Manchester, but is now located at Denver, Colorado. He appears to have been delighted by his visit to Salt Lake and with the treatment he received. This being the case, he promises to come again and to stay longer than he did while here as a representative from Colorado to the Irrigation Congress.

The nature of the impressions made upon the mind of Mr. Taggs can be ascertained by a perusal of a few extracts from his letter. He says:

"One of our various expeditions to Salt Lake City was to take the electric street car to Fort Douglas to march with a reservation of four square miles of land and a garrison of one full regiment about three miles out of and several hundred feet above the city level. From this point a fine view presents itself to view of the city and valley, with the blue waters of the Great Salt Lake to the west, the further shore of which cannot be seen.

"The city is a monument to the genius of the men who planned it and the industry of the men who made it. Standing at Fort Douglas and surveying the present city of over 30,000 inhabitants, embowered in trees, with all its beautiful houses and fine buildings, and its many miles of electric street car railroad, it is difficult to realize that in July, 1847, the first white settlers came a weary journey of four months with ox teams from the Missouri River; defiled from the pass in the Wasatch Mountains, which overshadow the city to the west, and decided to found a city in the then barren, arid, desolate valley with its scanty growth of sage brush. Those pioneers of 1847 builded better than they knew,' and laid out their city on a unique plan and scale.

* * *

"On the Wednesday evening we had a great musical treat, which took our minds back to Haydn's oratorio. A great concert was given in honor of the visiting delegates, with a chorus of four hundred trained voices, some very fine instrumental music, and exceptionally good soloists. Sitting in the top seat in the back of the gallery in the middle of the building, I could, with a pair of glasses removed from the organ and chair, see but a wonderful collection of the phenomenal scenities of the room, and when the closing tunes sang 'Then you'll remember me,' it seemed only the other day that we listened to Edward Lloyd in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, and the Winter Gardens at Blackpool. An encore resulted in 'Is Banks and Braes,' another persistent demand resulted in 'Annie Laurie,' and the presence of a very large British element in the audience was revealed in the applause. That concert alone was worth the journey from Denver. * * *

"Among other places we visited the Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, that took my mind back to the Wholesale Co-operative Society's establishment in Balloon street, Manchester, and the Manchester and Salford Co-operative store in Downing street, where I was a member years ago. We went through a boot and shoe factory, a shirt and overall factory, and investigated local woolen mills and other industries. We visited the Temple, the Tithing house, the grave of Brigham Young, the Beehive, his former residence, the Lion House, the residence of some of his wives, the tomb, the office of the Mormon newspapers, the Deseret News and the Woman's Exponent, and finished up with dining at his house with Mr. Lorenzo Young, now eighty-five years old, a brother of Brigham Young, and one of the pioneers of 1847; everywhere receiving the greatest courtesy and kindness."

Speaking of the Irrigation Congress, Mr. Tongs says:

"The three days' proceedings were of a most interesting and practical character, and the Convention will mark the beginning of a movement which will result in the addition to the United States of a vast further agricultural empire in the arid or semi-arid regions west of the Missouri River."

ON THE DOWNWARD ROAD.

It is gratifying to see that Mr. Sam Small, the peripatetic religious mountebank, is becoming known for what he is. Some of the eastern papers are describing him in his true character, and while he retaliates with all the vim and coarseness of which he is capable, he is exhibiting the unchristian characteristics of his calling and exposing his lamals vulgarity and mendacity. It only requires time and opportunity to show what such unprincipled defamers of the "Mormon" people really are. We can afford to be patient in view of the fate of so many of them, and Sam Small's downward career is but one more evidence of the fact that all who fight against Zion with the weapons of falsehood will perish.

CHILEAN AFFAIRS STILL COMPLICATED.

THE situation in Chile is not by any means reassuring so far as the United States government is concerned. The London *Times* says the outrage on American sailors was entirely unprovoked and unjustifiable. From the report of Captain Schley, of the "Baltimore," it appears that one sailor was killed, six were wounded, and thirty-five others arrested by the Chilean authorities. The latter were examined, but no proof was shown that they had misconducted themselves, therefore they were discharged.

Dispatches from Washington state that Secretary Tracy regards the cowardly attack on United States seamen as a deliberate insult to the flag of this country. And for this insult the President will insist, it is said, on a proper redress. If it be not given, the United States Minister to Chile will be recalled, and diplomatic relations suspended.

Evidence from another quarter seems also forthcoming to show that the Chileans do not like Americans. W. P. Burns, an ex-secret service man of Balmaceda's government is now in Chicago, and has been telling a little of what he knows. Burns is a native of San Francisco, but was for a time Chile about fourteen months ago had letters of introduction to Balmaceda. After his arrival there, the revolution commenced. He was given a position in the secret service. Subsequently he was sent to Germany to purchase arms for the Balmacedans. He was in Berlin when the government had $20,000 on deposit in a Berlin bank. Burns drew this and placed it to his own credit. The Jesuits influenced the Berlin authorities to attach him, but no case could be made, because Burns was an American. However, he thinks that the Chileans and Germans have something like a secret understanding.

Burns says the Chileans are so conceited they really think they could beat the United States in a short time. He heard a prominent Chilean remark once, that Germany had a great army, and England a great navy, but that Chile had both. Burns has business with the authorities at Washington, and showed a letter from Mr. Wharton of the State Department letting him to be relieved about international matters for the present. Burns is reported to have said that Balmaceda is still alive, but he would not give any reasons for saying so.

COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS' REPORT.

THE report of the Commissioner of Pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, is just published. It shows that there were on the roll at that date 676,160 pensioners, being 108,270 more than on June 30, 1890.

During this last fiscal year payments to the amount of $81,30,559 were made on 131,199 original claims. The aggregate annual value of the 676,160 pensions on the roll June 30, 1891, was $88,347,234. The total amount of money disbursed on account of pensions, expenses, etc., during the fiscal year was $118,348,959, as compared with $103,100,000 disbursed during the preceding fiscal year.

There were on June 30, 1891, twenty widows and three daughters of soldiers of the Revolution on the roll. In 1870 there were 727 widows and daughters on the roll, so that in a few years these Revolution landmarks will be entirely obliterated.

Of the war of 1812, 334 survivors were on the roll, and 7307 widows of soldiers of that war. Survivors of the Mexican war numbered 16,528, and the widows of Mexican war soldiers 6976.

There were 413,507 army invalid pensioners, and 108,537 army widows, minor children, etc., on the pension roll, June 30, 1891. The navy invalid pensioners numbered 5,443, and widows, minor children, etc., numbered 2,506.

There are about 1,200,707 soldiers of the Union now living, 326,152 of whom are on the pension rolls. It is estimated that 1,034,859 soldiers were killed in battle or died during or since the war. This leaves 638,548 survivors of the war who are not pensioned and 879,908 deceased soldiers not represented at all on the pension rolls. During the last fiscal year 19,229 pensioners died.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

The Truckee basin, Nevada, sent out 41,000,000 feet of lumber this year.

A Colonel Newberry of Chicago proposes to start an elephant farm in California.

It is said that the Rio Grande is about to put on a fast mail similar to that of the U. P.

San Diego sends out weekly $3000 in coin for lottery tickets. There is no report of winnings.

An electric railroad is talked of from Reno to Virginia City, Nev. Mackay is at the head of the scheme.

Malaria is epidemic in Washington City. The clerical forces in the departments are suffering severely.

Governor Toole of Montana is said to be the handsomest man in the State. His wife is daughter of General W. H. Rosecrans.

The final sale of real estate in Washington City was made October 17, 1791. Lots 42 feet front by 130 deep brought $100 each.

There is a report that the coming Mining Congress in Denver is to be manipulated so as to oppose the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

W. H. Crane has produced a new play at Milwaukee, written by Clinton Stuart. It is called "Newport" and deals with certain phases of American life.

The London *Times* says that the United States has a good case against Chili. The outrage on American sailors was both unprovoked and unjustifiable.

The Duchess of Portland has organized a society for the protection of birds. It now numbers 900 women, all pledged not to wear bird plumage of any kind.

Miss Phoebe Couzins says Mrs. Gen. Logan and Mrs. Potter Palmer forced her out of the World's Fair business. Chicago was not big enough for three such wonderful women.

Judge Foster is conducting an investigation into the cause of the rioting in Valparaiso, where American sailors were maltreated. He is now in Washington but will not say anything relating to his business.

At Windsor, in England, floods are doing immense damage. Windsor's residence is flooded. The Windsor race course looks like a lake. Bedford is overflowing the worst flood in twenty years. All riverside houses are damaged.

Three sons-in-law of the Clark family have been arrested in Newcastle, Del., on a charge of causing the explosion in Dupont's powder mill, one year ago, by which Eleanor Rowe was lost, thirty persons wounded, and sixty houses wrecked.

British Guiana has appropriated $20,000 for representation at the World's Fair. The Queen government suggested to Canada the propriety of having a building for all the British American exhibits, including the West Indies and South America.

The Prince of Wales will celebrate his 50th birthday November 9th next, at Sandringham. The Emperor of Germany will send a present worth 100,000 marks. Other presents will be equally valuable. Since the baccarat scandal the Prince is leading a model life, attending Sunday schools and so on.

The sect of Economites at Economy, Pa., now numbering fifty souls. There are millions of dollars, all in the hands of two trustees, one aged 93. Dr. Cyrus Ted of Chicago, a kind of Christian scientist, is at present in Germany, and it is thought he anticipates becoming trustee of the funds.

Eric Seals of Mokogon, Mich., has invented a typewriting machine that will do the work of twenty men. One part is a typewriter operated by the compositor who works from the copy. There is a second machine which takes up the type written part and by several processes turns out perfectly printed matter.

Mary Wolles and Julia Roberts, two Arkansas girls, encountered a bear while hunting in the woods. Mary fired at the bear and wounded him, he then attacked her and had her in his grasp, when Julia came close and pointing the muzzle of her gun close to the animal, fired. The gun was loaded with turkey shot and it tore a hole clear through him. Mary was saved.

While walking in the woods near Springfield, Ohio, Joseph Gaines had a dreadful experience. A huge black snake dropped from a tree on his shoulder. The reptile coiled around his neck, and was near choking him. He had a corn cutter in his hand and with it he chopped part of the snake off. The remainder uncoiled itself and dropped to the ground. His neck still bears evidence of close hugging.

The body of a well-dressed man was found floating in the canal near Indianapolis a few days ago. A young lady identified the body as that of E. A. Jones of Philadelphia. She ordered a coffin and directed funeral arrangements saying she was Jones' granddaughter, and then disappeared. The affair was published far and wide. E. A. Jones was supposed to be drowned, and in the margin to note his own body. There is considerable mystery about the matter.

To Pulpit and the Stage.

Rev. F. M. Schenck, pastor United Brethren Church, Blue Mound, Kans., says: "I feel it my duty to tell what wonders Dr. King's New Discovery has done for me. My lungs were badly diseased, and my parishioners thought I could live only a few weeks. I took five bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and am now well, gaining 25 pounds in weight." Mr. Hur Love, Manager Lotte's Funny Folks' Combination, writes: "After a thorough trial and convincing evidence, I am confident Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption beats 'em all, and cures when everything else fails. The greatest kindness I can do my many thousand friends is to urge them to try it." Free trial bottles at A. G. Smith & Co's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and $1.00.

HISTORY OF THE BANNOCK STAKE

The History of the Bannock Stake, compiled by Andrew Jenson, and lately published in the DESERET WEEKLY, has now been issued in pamphlet form, and can now be had at the DESERET NEWS office at 25 cents per copy. 6&8

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READY REFERENCES.

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K—The Lowest price for Feather BOAS ARE NOW IN STOCK.

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1,000 yards of Fancy Weave Novelty Brocade Silk, best qualities and choicest designs, at 50c., $1.00, $1.15 and $1.25; positively worth from $1.50 to $2.00 per yard.

Faille Francaise, extra quality, 25 inches wide, at 97½c., worth $1.50.

5,000 Children's and Misses' Coats, at $1.25, $1.50, $2.25, $2.75, $3.50, $4.25 and $5.00. A saving of 50 per cent.

Ladies admit it is a waste of time shopping for lower prices or more beautiful styles, after looking at F. Auerbach & Bro's.

Fur Trimmed Camels Hair Jackets, valued at $20.00, for $12.00.

The Latest! 24 Inch Bengalines, at 87½c., worth $1.25.

$25.00 all Silk Mandalay Jackets for $14.50.

Black Armure Silk, 100 yards, at 87½c., worth $1.25.

1,000 yards of Black Surah Silk, at 65c., reduced from 90c.

All Silk Crepe de Chine, in lovely evening shades, at 97½c., valued at $1.50.

20 pieces 36 inch Colored Serges, former price 60c., now only 40c., all wool.

Satin Lorenz, 500 yards, at 97½c., reduced from $1.40.

Satin Lorenz, 250 yards, at $1.35, valued at $2.00.

Camels Hair Fillet Novelties, 40 in. wide, at 62½c., would be cheap at $1.00.

$100 Novelty Capes, Paris made, at $65.00. A rare bargain.

Black Gros Grain Silk, 300 yards, 19 inches, at 50c., regular price 85c.

Satin Rhadame, 500 yards, 20 inches, at 87½c., real value 90c.

Bengalies, Ottoman effect, 150 yards, at 97½c., valued at $1.40.

Faille Francaise extra quality, 20 inches wide, at 97½c., worth $1.50.

500 yards Black Brocade Silk, at 75c., reduced from $1.25.

$22.50 Black Thibet Cloth Coats for $16.50.

$22.50 Ladies' Fleeds Cloth, elegantly Braid, for $16.00.

$15.00 Plush Jackets, Satin Lined, $9.50.

Magnificent $20.00 Silk Down Quilts, at $15.00. They'll go quick.

Our $7.50 Fur-Trimmed Reefers are cheap at $10.00.

$10.00 Challie Tea Gowns, slightly soiled, for $5.00.

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