DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Thursday, June 13, 1895.

The Deseret Evening News is published every evening, except Sunday, at the Deseret News Building, Nos. 30 and 32 Richards street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Business Office of the Deseret Evening News is open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily.

The Deseret News Weekly News is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week.

The Deseret Weekly is published every Saturday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily 12 Months	$10.00
Daily 6 Months	5.00
Daily 3 Months	2.50
Daily 1 Month	90
Daily per week	20
Evening Edition 12 Months	5.00
Evening Edition 6 Months	2.50
Evening Edition 3 Months	1.25
Evening Edition 1 Month	50
Weekly 12 Months	2.00

Postmasters are authorized to act as agents for the Deseret Evening News and Deseret Weekly.

Subscribers changing their place of residence should always give the Post Office to which the paper has been sent, as well as the Post Office to which it is to be changed.

The News is on sale at the principal News Stands in Salt Lake City, and at all passenger depots leaving the city after 6 p. m. daily.

The Editor does not make himself responsible for the return of any manuscript sent him for publication, unless it is accompanied by a sufficient amount of postage to pay for its return.

All communications should be addressed to the Deseret News Publishing Co.

Telephone 526.

JEW AND GENTILE.

Two features of the eloquent lecture given on Wednesday, June 12, in the handsome synagogue, Salt Lake City, by Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf, deserve a few words of comment. One is the argument made to prove that the Romans and not the Jews were responsible for the crucifixion of Jesus of Nazareth; the other is the prediction in terms of brilliant eloquence of a time when Jew and Gentile shall become merged into one, both writing on the blank leaf between the Old and New Testaments their fundamental principles and then wondering how it ever came to happen that they were separated so long.

With regard to the claim that the Jews did not cause the death of the Messiah, it was argued that the Jewish tribunal did not at that time have the power to condemn anybody to death, and that the offense of which the great Nazarene was accused was not a capital one. Neither of these statements, however, are conclusive, against the claim made by the Christians that Pilate, the Roman governor, pronounced the death sentence at the instigation of influential members of the people.

At the time of Christ the Jewish nation existed in a state of political commotion, aggravated by the cruelty of the Roman rulers. The people lived in the hope that at this time a descendant of David would arise and liberate them from foreign oppression. It is evident that in the early career of Jesus many fondly hoped that He would be this deliverer, and it has been asserted that at one time He was summoned to a secret meeting of conspirators and offered the title of king of Judea, which proposition He indignantly refused. The statement is not without corroboration in the Gospels. From this hour He was closely watched by the leaders, who knew that if He would discuss their plans, a fate would be theirs similar to that of Theudas and Judas of Galilee, evidently concerned in the political conspiracy. On this account also the sentiment expressed by Annas, that it would be better to let one man die than bring destruction on the whole people, is easily explained. But how could Jesus of Nazareth be condemned to death without giving His execution the appearance of cold-blooded murder?

At the time, Caiaphas was high priest. He was an appointee of the Roman procurator Valerius Gratus. His father-in-law, Annas, however, was the high priest de facto, in the estimation of patriotic Jews, since these did not recognize the powers of the Romans to interfere in their ecclesiastical affairs. This family were Sadducees, that is in fact infidels. They are described even by Josephus as a proud, cruel and blood-thirsty race. In order to satisfy their greed they had made of the sacred precincts of the temple a market place where devout pilgrims were robbed in every possible way by money exchangers, who shared their profits with the priests. When Christ twice cleansed the temple, expounded by the apostles, His words were sealed, and although the Resurrection was much detailed in the Sanhedrin, the leaders gathered and bribed to perjury the charge of treason against Jesus and to urge it on Pilate with all possible force. His supposed blasphemy, when claiming Divine attributes, was the slight excuse for the proceedings; the clamor of the people hailing Him as a king furnished the needed political color.

Pilate, from the few facts known of his life, was a reckless, unscrupulous ruler, who delighted in acts of cruelty. Several complaints had already been lodged against him, and which it was intended that if he refused to interfere in behalf of Jesus, or pleaded against his own conscience. And there is no doubt about that the gentleness and mildness of this, the Son of God, led to Calvary by the order of a Roman, but as a result of the most malignant intrigues on the part of the leaders of the Jews. To Annas chiefly, and to Caiaphas, the chief priest, clings the innocent blood of Jesus of Nazareth, and fear for their own safety and rage kindled by the attempt on their wicked souls are the underlying motives of enkindling themselves were their moral motives.

In stating these historical facts it will be remembered, however, that the Christian view is that in this way the eternal counsels of the Almighty were carried out, and through the rejection of Messiah on the part of the chosen people was followed by the destruction of the national capital with the temple and altar and Mosaic cult, yet this was a blessing to all mankind. On this point Jews and Christians agree. The Pastors view that this has not cost Israel people, but that their fall has been the salvation of the world, is proven by all history, and we may well exclaim: "If their fall is the riches of the world, and their loss the riches of the Gentiles, how much more their fulness?" For there is a glorious restoration in store for the faithful of Israel, and that restoration means indeed the salvation of the world.

Rabbi Krauskopf truly predicts the obliteration of artificial boundaries between the children of men, when all will unite in one happy brotherhood. This will come, however, not as a result of scoffing from the truth and a melting together of various religious political principles. It will come when Judaism is lifted up to the exalted plane of ancient days when the people believed in the inspired words of Prophets and Revelators; it will come when Christianity is freed from the errors of centuries and restored to the light of revelation that gilded its first steps in the world, and then Jew and Gentile will unite, reconciled, towards the same, commanding Him who there died in their common Messiah. The Spirit of Christ as revealed through Joseph the Prophet will finally be found to be the common platform on which all can stand and worship the Eternal Father in spirit and in truth.

SPRINKLING THE STREETS.

The street sprinkling in Salt Lake City is now paid for out of the general fund, all tax-payers being entitled to a share of the benefits so far as they are available. The equitable of the case demand that some streets be more liberally sprinkled than others because of the greater amount of dust thereon—those of the outlying streets—close to the railway stations for instance—require more attention than those within the paved districts; while there are many streets in the outskirts of town that are almost overgrown with grass, and therefore do not need frequent visits from the sprinklers. The varying needs of different localities have to be considered, in order that an equitable distribution may be effected.

There is considerable dissatisfaction, however, in various sections, at what is claimed to be a manifestly unfair apportionment of sprinkling benefits. Districts are named here and there which receive no attention, while others needing less are amply supplied. As an illustration of this, one of these districts lies between Third and Sixth South streets, west of Second West street. It is asserted that a sprinkling cart is an entire stranger to the district named, notwithstanding the necessity which exists there. For instance, Third West, within the limits noted, is an exceedingly dusty street. It is occupied by a railway, has three coal yards within a distance of about sixty rods, and consequently has a heavy traffic of a character which raises large quantities of dust. If there is any part that needs sprinkling it is that and a joining streets over which this traffic is distributed to various parts of town; yet no sprinkling is done there. Even when the city permitted the street to remain the closest of dust on the west side of Pioneer Square, not a water cart put in its appearance to allay the increased discomfort of the residents.

This is but one instance out of a number that may be named. Loving given cause for complaint and cause are suggestive of injunction suits to prevent the payment of the cost of sprinkling, because its benefits are not fairly distributed. Now is the time, we think, for the City Council to take up the real cause of complaint that may exist. It is a mistake to wait till the people are caused to petition before attending a manifest injustice; rather, people are being improved with the impotency of petitions under such circumstances, hence the thought of appealing to the courts for relief.

MUSICAL COURIER.

The article by W. E. Garrett Fisher, which recently appeared in the Musical Courier, on the city of Glasgow, Scotland, is being received as a strong argument in their behalf by those who advocate government control of railways, etc. Mr. Fisher shows how that, under municipal control, the Glasgow waterworks is a model in supply and cheapness; that under similar means equal the business of lighting has been a magnificent success, the cost being materially decreased and the service improved; by this policy playgrounds and gymnasiums are provided in the crowded districts, as are also free public baths and free washhouses; that the municipal lodging houses on railway grounds house the poor at 2½ d. (5 cents) a night, and yet the tax rate has decreased annually and the city's financial condition is extremely satisfactory.

A big saving is made on the assumption of control, by the municipality, of all street car lines in the city. For twenty-three years prior to June 30, 1894, these had been worked by a private company. Six years ago the council requested a reduction in the fares of the company's omnibus, but it was refused. Then it was claimed that at the expiration of the franchise, on the date named, the city could take the lines and operate them. For some time this proposal was treated as rank socialism, but finally prevailed when the opportunity to carry it into effect came. The tramway company stood out, believing it could beat the corporation, and put buses on all the street car routes. The undertaking of the city was a vast one, for it involved the purchase, by compulsory measurement, of nearly 300 cars, 3,000 horses, and 1,700 men. But when the company's cars ceased running at midnight on the night of June 30, the municipal cars were ready for the start at five the next morning.

At first the people were violent in spite of the invisible fellow, and the people proved wonderfully free to patronize, and cars were overcrowded. The new city work a vast improvement on the old, for expensive introduced the halfpenny fare, followed shortly by extended the penny stage, and drove twopence the maximum fare to any part. The municipalization of the tram company was declared by those who opposed reduction of fares, to be working defeat to the corporation, but the managers went on, and gave employees a six-day week, making sixty hours the maximum which could be required of a man. Recently a report of the first six months was made, the gist of which is as follows, as stated by the chief engineer:

The result is that, after providing for all charges for working, maintenance of plant, improving permanent ways, interest, and also paid to the Common Good, as brought in the sum of £3,000 per annum, the accounts still show a credit balance on the six months' working of £6,000, perhaps in round numbers, the revenue has met all working charges, income on capital, the half-year's payment to the Common Good, upkeep of cars, hiring of plant and buildings, making of permanent way, across the of horses by death and horses found unmatable and sold under cost, and still leaves a credit balance, and further, owing to large sums paid to capital beyond what expenses incurred prior to 1st July last. It must be kept in mind that the result has been achieved when the busy months of a full year of horses, but as there is the July days soft and not for heavy work, the service was begun with only 270 cars, gradually increasing until now about 300 are in daily use. All fares have been reduced, on some routes to the extent of 33 per cent, while, to the great benefit of the people, halfpenny fares have been introduced.

In round numbers 100,000 passengers paid 1½, 600,000 paid 1d., 95,000 paid 1½d., and only 20,000 paid the maximum fare of 2d. Politics is unknown in the council, which is composed of representative business men, whose interest as heavy property owners and taxpayers was also the municipal interest. The system of municipal control of a quasi-public business was on trial for its existence in the great city, and the result thus far certainly has been most encouraging.

THE LOUISVILLE, Ky., police say that one of twin sisters named Berger is guilty of theft. The person from whom the property was stolen said she could identify the thief by a corn on the instep of the left foot. The Berger girls were attired, and resembled each other so closely that to their general appearance the accuser could not distinguish the sinner, so their left feet were examined, when it was found that both had corns in the same place on the side of the foot. The police are sure they have the thief, but are at a loss to determine which of the sisters is the guilty person, as corns do not seem to be a safe means of identification, especially in the case of twin girls.

"THE rascals of pork packers and sausage would disappear if all the bogs dressed with trichinoids were sent to the rendering vat." Such, at least, is a statement attributed to the chief of the bureau of animal industry in the department of agriculture. That official is mistaken, however, in Dr. Salmon, and it may be that he is trying to ridicule a learned man.

CLAY DAVIS promises to become popular among Chicago policemen. On Saturday Patrolman Theodore Miller took them, and took from his both for said goods. Then he tried another, and got a hard substance about half an inch long, which proved to be a carpet tack. Worth not $200.

IT IS a great tribute to his Eminence and sincerity when a pronounced sinner man can continuously pass upon the world through gold-trimmed spectacles.

Agreeably Surprised.

"I had a very severe cold on my lungs that caused every muscle and give me considerable uneasiness in regard to the result," says Mr. T. J. Smith, of Fitchburg, Mass. "A friend brought a copy of your advertisement to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and on his recommendation I gave the remedy a trial. The result surprised me. I improved entirely in three days." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by druggists.

A cup of Parks' Tea at night moves the bowels in the morning. For sale by F. J. Hill & Co., and Nelden Judson Drug Co.

CLEVELAND AND RETURN.

Only $15.00, on June 11th, via the Atlantic Western Railway.

Two through fast trains daily, at 8:00 a.m. and 7:40 p.m., carrying Pullman palace and tourist sleeping cars and free reclining chair cars.

For further information, etc., address

M. J. Ryan, Traveling Passenger Agent, 1 Mariner Block, Salt Lake City.

Mr. J. H. Gray, proprietor of the Metropolitan, of Brooklyn, N.Y., says: "Recently I was prostrated by a severe cold. Never has he been prevailing the advertisements of Chamberlain's Remedies. A few days after the writer was suffering from a cold, friends and I tried Chamberlain's Cough, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and we drove off the bronchial effects completely. For sale by druggists.

THE ANIMAL EXTRACTS:

Cerebrine, extract of the brain of the ox, for Nervous Prostration, Insomnia, etc.

Cardine, extract of the Heart, for functional weakness of the heart.

Medulline, extract of the Spinal Cord, for Locomotor Ataxia.

Testine, for Premature decay.

Ovarine, for diseases of women.

Thyroidine, for Eczema and impurities of the blood.

50CE & DROPS. PRICE $1.00.

COLUMBIA CHEMICAL CO.

Sold for Sale. Washington, D. C.

C. C. M. I. Drug Dept., Agents for Utah.

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. Richards, 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 this 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 assure those seeking pleasant and profitable homes to locate in this country."

GARFIELD BEACH TRAINS.

Effective May 26, 1895.

Leave Salt Lake	Arrive Garfield	Leave Garfield	Arrive Salt Lake
7:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	9:00 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
10:00 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	12:00 m.	1:30 p.m.
2:00 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
6:00 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	9:30 p.m.

* Daily except Sunday.

Music by Olsen's orchestra every afternoon and evening. Depot, corner First South and Fourth West. Fare for round trip 50 cents. City ticket office, 201 Main Street.

D. E. BURLEY,
Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept.

Mrs. W. J. Falvey, of La Roy, N. Y., says: "Have tried fifty cough cures, Parks' Cough Syrup is the only one that helps me. I know it is the best Cough remedy." For sale by F. J. Hill & Co., and Nelden Judson Drug Co.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS EAST.

Via the Union Pacific.

June 17th the Union Pacific will sell excursion tickets as follows:

Omaha, Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Sioux City	$15.00
St. Louis	17.50
Chicago	18.50

Tickets will be good for return until September 6th.

City Ticket Office, 201 Main St.

The direct line to Kansas City, St. Louis and Atlantic seaboard, is via the Missouri Pacific Railway, from Pueblo. Through sleeping and chair cars, and all connections made in Union depots in the day time. If you are going East and care for a daylight ride through the grandest scenery of the Rocky Mountains en route, see that your ticket reads via Missouri Pacific Railway. Elegant chair cars positively free to holders of regular train tickets.

R. V. DONAN, C. F. & P. A.,
21 Morlan Block, Salt Lake City.

Children Laxoreen always cure best files. Prepared at Godbe Pitts Drug Store.

Excursion to Provo, June 14th, 15th, 16th, via Union Pacific.

On above dates, Union Pacific will sell round trip tickets to Provo at $1.00, good for return until June 22nd.

RETTUB.

Best butter 20 cents pound, six for $1.00 at Barnes-Hardy Co.

Buy all your medicines at Godbe Pitts Drug Co.

BARNEY'S BEACH TRAINS.

Effective May 26, 1895.

Leave Salt Lake	Arrive Garfield	Leave Garfield	Arrive Salt Lake
7:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	9:00 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
10:00 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	12:00 m.	1:30 p.m.
2:00 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
6:00 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	9:30 p.m.

* Daily except Sunday.

Music by Olsen's orchestra every afternoon and evening. Depot, corner First South and Fourth West. Fare for round trip 50 cents. City ticket office, 201 Main Street.

D. E. BURLEY,
Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept.

Parks' Tea cleans the skin. For sale by F. J. Hill & Co., and Nelden Judson Drug Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Monday, June 10.

J. H. BURGESS, Manager

THE PYKE OPERA CO.

In a magnificent production of

TAR AND TARTAR.

Special Scenery.
Gorgeous Costumes.
Prices 25c and 50c.
Matinee every Saturday, admission 25c.
Evenings 25c. Matinee 25c.

WONDERLAND THEATER.

Week of JUNE 10.

Rastus Hardhead's Courtship.

Now Scenery, Music and Specialties.

Mr. Gottschalk's famed Concerts to be heard without extra charge in addition, including vocal selections of the latest popularities.

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Summer Warmth, Outings, Travel, Pic Nics, Park, Canyon, Lake and Home Cooking.

Assorted Portable Foods are the Rage, Being First-class, Economical and Always Ready.

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Carries an Immense Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

And everything that a family needs for the table Or for out-door enjoyment.

Call and see the stock.

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Make Your Wants Known

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IT WILL PAY YOU TO DO IT.

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EVERY ONE TO KNOW THAT WE ARE selling and selling cows as low and strong as any house this or other house in the west. R. Walker, 47 300 Rio, 2000 St.

LADIES, DO WELL, MADAM TELL YOU how the one-cent sale is. Its weekly, monthly or yearly. Inside patent medicines. Sold with stamped envelope. Women's Remedy Co., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN TO assist in office. Salary $100, with chance to increase, and position permanent, if suited. Six months paid in advance if required. Address references and self addressed stamped envelope. Manager, Lock Drawer P, Chicago.

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A FINE, LARGE BUILDING SPOT, STUCCO, one in Twenty ninth and Second West streets, for sale cheap. Apply to G. E. Sacks Office.

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WILL PAY CASH FOR RAGS, MONEY, Iron, Iron, Metals, Rubbers and all kinds of Rubber. 45, 46, 48 East Eighth South St.

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BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE, STOCKS and Bonds bought and sold. Money to loan on approved notes. Taylor Bros., 75 Main Street.

LOANS ONLY ON OWN MONEY, HENCE quick decisions and no delay, as our business is adapted to your wants, so that we can accommodate you with ready money. Your entire business with the office you will be with our individual attention. Call and see us. RUSSELL L. TRACY. Rooms 1 Commercial Block.

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Perfectly Harmless. Unequaled for the cleanse and all purposes for which soap is used. Ask your grocer for it.

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TEMPLE CAFE, 16 MAIN STREET.
For Cakes, Candies, Bread, etc.
Tourists' Lunches and Sandwiches.
Hot Lunch 11 till 3.

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Has opened a Meat Market, at No. 3 East, First South Street, and will be pleased to welcome his friends and the general public with a choice selection of prime meats at Bottom Prices. Free Delivery.

NEW EDITION OF THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' HYMN BOOK

FOR SALE AT THE Deseret News Pub. Co.

PRICES: 35c. TO $1.85.

SUMMER TIME

Brings hot weather, and its advent is the call to straw. A straw hat is for the head what ice is for meat—a ruler. Our new roller brims are the easiest and handsomest proficiency ever seen in straw. The beauty of our hats is their shape and the material. There's a big difference in hats, and the difference is all in favor of ours, which are made from fine goods. One of our hats will look as new at the end of the season as at the beginning and that makes it cheap.

ONE PRICE.

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A BICYCLE ABSOLUTELY FREE OF COST OR A SUIT OF CLOTHES GIVEN AWAY.

Or Half the Purchase Price of Your Suit Refunded.

Or a Discount of Ten per cent. on Purchase Price.

BEGINNING MAY 1st, every fifth customer will be given ten per cent. discount on his purchase. Every tenth customer will get a discount of 25 per cent. Every one hundredth customer will have the entire amount of his purchase refunded. Every two hundredth customer will get a fine bicycle free.

Count is made from the payment of order. Our goods and prices are absolutely correct.

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