

# EVENING NEWS.

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## FORBIDDEN RECREATIONS.

AMUSEMENT of some kind is a necessity to human nature. The young especially require it and will have it in some form. It is the policy of wisdom to provide recreation of a harmless character, so that harmful diversions may not be improvised. It was to meet this want among the Latter-day Saints and keep it under judicious control that the Social Hall was built, that in the evening hours, when dancing has been permitted in the various wards and settlements and that countless and similar amusements have been promoted and encouraged by the leaders of the people.

The necessity of judicious supervision over all entertainments of a public character must be obvious to every reflecting mind. Dancing, especially, has been so far from the proper degree as to make it a source of danger to morality and decency. For this cause regulations have been instituted to make dancing parties respectable, round dancing and promenade dancing, and other forms of amusement, for the same reason, have been prohibited, and also balls for the purpose of raising funds, because they would throw down the bars and admit every person who chooses to pay the price of a ticket. All this has been so often explained to the Saints by the body of the people that everyone who is open to instruction.

Yet, occasionally these wholesome rules are broken, and some, who ought to know better, exhibit a thoughtlessness and an indifference to good counsel that are to be strongly reprehended. Public dances in which "Tom, Dick, Harry and the Devil" may join are no better at the Social Hall than in a hall of the same name. There is no harm in a good dance dance properly conducted, but there are opportunities for harm when strangers and persons who could not gain admission to a ward party find their way in and an excursion. There is no harm in getting up a company for a trip on the railroad or a bath in the brackish water. But there are openings for harm in after dark revels and midnight returns. It is no secret that some of the day Salts or any one possessing common sense.

Shady excursions have been alluded to upon repeatedly, and yet we hear these people who are so ready as if they were not under the ban. After the fatherly counsel that have been given on these subjects by the highest authorities of the Church, it is little less than criminal for men and women calling themselves Saints to engage in or countenance them. Such persons cannot be fellow-shipped by the faithful. Sabbath breaking is in violation of divine and human laws, and should be avoided and discouraged by every one who has at heart the welfare of the community. There is no bondage in the law of the Lord on the Sabbath, but those who keep it will have rest and pleasure and peace, while those who break it will find the blessings and risk their standing and salvation.

There is no desire or intention on the part of those who enforce the laws to put down the amusements and spread a wet blanket over the recreations of the people. They only want these things conducted with propriety and within the limits of the rules that have been instituted for the benefit of all. The wise will consider and conform to the rules and the vicious will despise counsel and rush on to evil and disgrace.

Let those who are faithful in all the words that God has given to them, bear the responsibility of the times, the proprieties of the hour, and the necessity for enforcing proper regulations. And while they are not harsh and unkind, but prompt measures to secure the happiness and pleasure of both young and old, care that the people, and especially the young under their watchcare, do not run into byways of dissipation, and that they are not led by the love of money, which is the root of all evil, to error and indulgence in recreations that when had to excess, or at improper hours, are both dangerous and unlawful.

## WHO WILL BACK DOWN?

This action of President Cleveland in regard to the imprisonment in Mexico of A. K. Cutting, a citizen of the United States, has been sustained by the Senate. The likely to grow into serious trouble. It may provoke a war, and that would mean, most likely, the absorption of some of its territory by the United States.

Cutting is an editor, and was successfully publishing a paper at El Paso, Texas. To increase its circulation he opened a branch office and published an edition in Spanish on the other side of the Rio Grande, at Rio Paso del Norte, a Mexican town. This aroused the hostility and ambition of Emilio Medina, a Mexican Spaniard, who thought the Americans should not have a monopoly of the business, so he announced his intention of starting a paper at that place. Cutting, a small man in his Texas sheet, calling the latter a fraud and a dead beat, and warning the people against his proposed publication as a veritable public. Cutting went across the river in the interest of his paper, was caught by Medina and compelled to sign a retraction. As soon as the editor returned to Texas he retraced his steps, and threatened that he would do Medina by way of retaliation. The next time he went over the line Medina had him arrested for libel and he was taken to the Rio Grande.

His paper at that place, the Mexican Colon, who communicated with the U. S. Minister at the city of Mexico, and an application was made to the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs for Cutting's release. Word was sent to the Governor of Chihuahua to see that justice was done promptly, but the prisoner being retained, Secretary Bayard sent word to Minister Jackson to demand his instant release. This demand was declined by the Mexican Government, and meanwhile the case was taken up in Chihuahua, but Cutting would not recognize the proceedings.

The claim of the Mexican Government is that, under the laws of Mexico, no office committed to a Mexican citizen in another country. The United States Government declines this, and takes the position that the case is solely within the jurisdiction of this

country, and that Cutting cannot be tried and punished in Mexico. The President has demanded Cutting's release, and this demand has not been complied with. Either the Mexican Government will have to give in, or the United States Government must back down, or there will be war, with the probable result we have mentioned.

Of course, the conflict is one of principle. But it appears that the person whose liberty is in question is not a very worthy object of a dispute between two nations. His reputation in Toledo, Ohio, where he hailed from before his appearance in Texas, is not of the best, and in Denver, where he was known as a "rat" printer, it was still more unsavory. Whatever the man may be the issue is an important one, and it is to be hoped that an amicable settlement of the controversy will avoid the necessity of a resort to arms.

## DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR TILDEN

The sage of Gramercy Park expired peacefully at 4:06 o'clock this morning. The heart that had been so frequently fired with high human ambition suddenly collapsed, and the spirit of Samuel J. Tilden, or, as he was familiarly called—"Uncle Sam," was wafted to the other shore. Mr. Tilden's life has, on account of his great age and consequent physical feebleness, been hanging by a slender thread for several years; therefore his demise will cause no astonishment. He was a notable character, however, among the foremost politicians of the world. During his long and eventful career he displayed no small degree of statesmanship, and but few men in his particular line ever attained such a degree of popularity based upon the solid confidence of the people, which there is no ground, that we know of, for believing unmerited.

The culminating portion of Mr. Tilden's career as a public man was in 1876 and 1878. On the last of January of the former year he assumed office as Governor of New York State, and in a short time displayed executive ability and unswerving determination that have seldom been excelled. Shortly after his installation he began the gigantic task of unearthing the mammoth frauds perpetrated in the city of New York by the notorious "Boss" Tweed and his corrupt confederates. The exposure was complete, terror seized the camp of the conspirators, whose chiefs were brought to justice. The death history of Tweed in connection with the dramatic affair, his capture, capture, and subsequent death are still fresh in the public mind. The circumstances of that time contributed as much as anything else to throw Mr. Tilden into stronger national prominence, resulting in his being nominated by the Democratic National Convention of 1876, candidate for President of the United States.

It is now a nationally conceded fact that Mr. Tilden was elected to the Presidency, but was with the party to which he was the candidate, defeated by the notorious R. T. High Commission process. The members of that august body were strictly in accordance with party lines, without reference to justice, and the highest office in the gift of the people of the Republic was given to a comparatively insignificant person who was at that time a candidate for Governor of New York. The office was not given to him, however, by the people, whose voice, expressed through the ballot box, was still fresh in the memory of those who broke his last tie morning.

In 1884 there was a strong inclination to unfurl the Democratic presidential banner in his name, but this idea did not prevail, however. It is well for the country probably that it did not. This view is not expressed because of any doubt regarding what would have been the result of the election. It is more than likely that it would have swept the country and carried by a much larger majority than any other. Many honest Republicans would have voted for it, being disgusted with the manner in which the successful candidates were cheated out of their rights in 1876. But had the old ticket been placed in the field and carried, the happiness and pleasure of both young and old, care that the people, and especially the young under their watchcare, do not run into byways of dissipation, and that they are not led by the love of money, which is the root of all evil, to error and indulgence in recreations that when had to excess, or at improper hours, are both dangerous and unlawful.

Mr. Tilden leaves a cleaner record than most public men of modern times do. Indeed his one great failing has been his inability to find anything tangible of the scandalous kind to fasten upon his skirts. Had there been a hook on which to hang anything of that sort they would doubtless have found it. The political mud-thrower is a remarkably cunning and industrious animal. The greatest crime heaped against him by his enemies in 1876 was that he had been indicted for perjury, but this was a result of a subsequent physical weakness and mental incapacity. He was a man of large intellectual powers, which were polished by liberal education and extensive culture. Unfortunately he was a bachelor, and he lived in all in a bachelor's house, and he was a man among men. The country could stand a good many such. It is sadly in need of them now.

## AN UNSATISFACTORY SPECULATION.

SPECIAL dispatches to the morning papers bring word that the funds for which certain parties have been figuring at the seat of Government will not be appropriated. Other amounts that were fondly hoped for are to be cut down so as to diminish considerably the claims for fat pickings. Mr. Stakin has not accomplished much, after all. The legislation for which he had labored and for which he had passed either House; the money he has tried to get appropriated is not forthcoming; he has lived high, had a good time at the expense of those "Lads" who have been bled for his pleasure and comfort, and he is in a dubious condition ready to be turned if enough cash can be raised for him by next December.

The plum of \$100,000 which Mrs. Newman thought she had secured for the visionary speculation promoted in this city, has dwindled down to the straggled dimensions of \$60,000. But this will not be sneezed at by those who expect to have the handling of it, and that portion of the money which is to be paid here will be circulated in the territory and be of some benefit. How long it will be remains to be seen. The appropriation expected for extra expenses in the case of President George Q. Cannon—\$200 to reimburse W. H. Dickson and \$2,000 for additional expenses connected with that shameful business, half of which it is supposed was to reimburse the Marshal, and the whole half was to be known for what it was, and the amount required to pay the extra help of Assistant attorneys employed by Mr. Dickson in the prosecution of certain cases. An attempt to raise the \$2,000 appropriated for court expenses is \$20,000

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A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT. A CHILD RAN OVER THE WHEELS OF A TRAIN. HONOLULU, UTAH. August 3rd, 1886. On Friday last, July 31st, a sad and fatal accident occurred at this place on the U. S. R. R. to the little four-year-old son of a Mr. J. H. H. and his wife, a young girl named Emma. It appears that the little fellow had wandered to the track and while playing with a ball between the rails, was struck and killed by a freight train. The little fellow was so badly injured that he died within a few moments, although loving hands did all that could be done, while it was realized from the first that he was doomed.

Blame seems to attach to the engineer for carelessly driving so near the track, but he says he thought was a roll of clothing and he attempted to stop. The affair has cast a gloom over the entire community. The mother is almost frantic with grief, and her poor heart is breaking with grief. Not only the mother, but the father, who is a brokenhearted man, has lost his only child. The funeral took place yesterday (Sunday) and was largely attended. Consoling remarks were made by J. A. Graham, James May, Jas. Orme and J. A. Graham. Harvest is over, and the bulk of the thrasher has been passed for a week. The weather has been very dry, and the crops are suffering. The health of the people is good, and they feel generally in the work of the season. The proposition of cutting down the appropriation for extra expenses in the case of President George Q. Cannon is \$200 to reimburse W. H. Dickson and \$2,000 for additional expenses connected with that shameful business, half of which it is supposed was to reimburse the Marshal, and the whole half was to be known for what it was, and the amount required to pay the extra help of Assistant attorneys employed by Mr. Dickson in the prosecution of certain cases. An attempt to raise the \$2,000 appropriated for court expenses is \$20,000

## BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, 4.—(Special Telegram.)

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WASHINGTON, 4.—(Special Telegram.)

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## PUTNAM'S

HOT FORGED NAIL

Every Putnam Nail is drawn down to a point from the rod, thus receiving over sixty successive blows, and is then annealed by the water process.

THE PUTNAM NAIL IS THE ONLY Hot Forged and Hammer Pointed HORSE SHOE NAIL Made by Machinery in the World.

Stick a Pin Here! And in doing so, remember the FORESTERS' EXCURSION LAKE PARK, Thursday, Aug. 5th.

SEVEN TRAINS EACH WAY. TICKETS, 50c.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

REX. PITTS BROTHERS IMPORTED JERSEY HULL "REX."

HENRY WAGNER CALIFORNIA BREWERY

PAN HANDLE CARPET WARP

CITY TAXES!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

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BANKS.

PAID UP CAPITAL. \$200,000

RECEIVES DEPOSITS PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

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Men's, Boys' and Children's.

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WAR ON HIGH PRICES HAS COME.

## Z. C. M. I.

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COMPLETE LINE IN THE CITY

Staple Dry Goods,

Dress Goods, Silks, Satins and Surahs, GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods;

LADES' & MISSES' STRAW HATS, TRIMMED & UNTRIMMED.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES.

Shelf and Heavy Hardware. Queensware, China & Glassware.

WANTED!

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