DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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SYNDICATE LABOR LOST.

The announcement of the dissolution of the Bond Syndicate after the negotiations that have taken place, will be received with satisfaction throughout the country, as a demonstration that their services are not needed, the people being perfectly able as well as patriotic enough to rally to the support of the government when given an opportunity to do so.

It looks very much from the dispatches as if Mr. Morgan himself, the head of the syndicate, was more anxious even than the administration to compel a bond issue. He evidently invited himself to Washington for a conference, and although President Cleveland refused to see him, he, according to his own statement, came to the conclusion that it was absolutely necessary for the government to secure $200,000,000 in gold. Consequently, he took steps to ascertain where he could obtain this amount. This done, he addressed a letter to President Cleveland, stating that a crisis had been reached and that the only way to avert it was to issue bonds. Mr. Morgan knew that Congress had under consideration measures for the relief of the treasury, but he did not hesitate to say that he had become convinced "that any legislative action to improve the methods at the disposal of the executive was unlikely, in fact impossible;" nor did he neglect to intimate that the only alternative left was to buy the gold of him, at his own figures.

While the efforts of Mr. Morgan were thus strained to secure the deal, popular opinion demanded an appeal to the people, and it seems the administration, when acting on this suggestion, immediately received assurances from all parts of the country, removing every doubt as to the success of the popular loan. There was then nothing left for Mr. Morgan to do than to release the members of the syndicate from their agreement to furnish the gold required. As the representative of the syndicate, Mr. Morgan offered to take the whole issue or nothing; with the syndicate dissolved, he and the other members are, of course, at liberty to secure such part of it as shall be agreed upon, on equal terms with other bidders for the government bonds.

DANGER AHEAD!

When the Constitutional Convention placed in the State charter an article providing that "all State, district, city, county, town and school officers, excepting notaries public, boards of arbitration, court commissioners, justices of the peace and constables, shall be paid fixed and definite salaries," it was with a view to prevent abuses by which private as well as public treasuries have been virtually looted by greedy office holders, in the way of fees, etc. The salary grabbing business had not reached to all parts of the Territory, but was spreading, and in some parts had attained such alarming proportions that the system under which it was being operated was regarded as a menace in the new State; hence the Constitutional provision seeking to abolish it and substituting one more directly within immediate control of the Legislature.

Under the new condition a serious danger now presents itself. There have been but few indications of its presence—an almost sphinx-like silence having been preserved—but in so few are significant. Officials who have been well fed at the public crib, and those elected with a vision of fattening in their mind's eye, do not relish the economical policy outlined and made possible by the Constitution, hence they are moving to secure such legislative enactments as will gratify their desires at the public expense. In furtherance of this, there are schemes to be worked through the Legislature which are backed by powerful political influences not wholly outside of legislators themselves, and which, if not circumvented, will deeply involve the financial welfare of the State. This planning with respect to official emoluments is over and above what may be termed efforts for a reasonable salary, against which no man should raise his voice; for the capable employe of State, county or city is entitled to fair remuneration, and those who seek only that are not included in the reference here made to schemers.

One result of the success of the salary-schemes and others in process of incubation will be to materially increase taxation in the State—a procedure which is wholly unnecessary and for which legislators who engage in it will be held to severe account. Taxes were sufficiently burdensome in the Territory, and with a wise manipulation of the lands that come to the State, and other revenues, there is no occasion for heavier taxation. There is grave danger, however, of a pronounced increase, unless the wiser and more conservative legislators block the way, and these in turn are backed and supported by the heavy property holders upon whom much of the financial burden will fall.

Among the worst calamities that could befall the State would be a rise in taxation; while, on the other hand, a policy that would be fraught with great good would be to keep taxes down to the Territorial limit at least. What Utah now needs is a good record to start out with in respect to property taxation. If her business were to be conducted without an increased demand upon the people in this regard, four or five years would establish the reputation of the State as a conservator of the interests of its landholders so firmly that this would be an attractive place for outside investors; while the people themselves would not be anxious to dispose of their lands because of its being too expensive to hold—they could afford to keep and utilize it.

The danger now ahead is that an economical policy in the State with respect to taxation will be rendered impossible by the work of schemers. The situation is so threatening that heavy property owners ought to make their influence felt for their own safety and the safety of those whose smaller holdings do not give them such power. Those legislators who desire to be conservative in this regard should be given strong moral support in striking an effective blow at the impending evil. The people do not want any doubling up of taxes in the State. The load is sufficiently heavy now for the next few years at least.

THE STATE SALOON'S PROFITS.

Notwithstanding its expenses for licenses, fines, etc., and the lesser disbursements for the commodities which are retailed out over the bar, there appears to be considerable money in the liquor business. The report of the state liquor commissioner of South Carolina shows that the dispensary's profits up to October 31 were $210,000; the assets being $294,000 and the liabilities about $74,000. There are 75 retail dispensaries in the state and applications for the establishment of others are pending. The sales show a steady increase; in August $44,000, in September $93,000, and in October $111,000. The increase continues, and though a night force has been put to work it is scarcely able to supply the demand. The new constitution, which went into effect December 31, provides that the profits not now going to the municipalities and counties are to be placed to the credit of the common school fund.

Of course the business in South Carolina is more or less of a monopoly, hence the profits would be correspondingly larger. On the other hand, the profits of the business itself, being regulated by law and under constant state supervision, are placed at a minimum, and as compared with any private institution, are materially less. It is therefore evident that liquor-selling pays; and the fact itself is no great credit to the people who render it possible.

SULTAN AND RED CROSS.

The dispatches have given the declaration of the Sultan of Turkey that he would not tolerate the ministrations of the Red Cross society among the Armenians, and the statement of Miss Clara Barton, head of the society, that the appeal for assistance came from the missionary boards in Constantinople. As the matter stands now, the society will not be permitted to assist the suffering Christians in Turkey, the government there claiming that it will give all the relief necessary.

The way in which the Red Cross society would aid the Armenians may be suggested by brief reference to its work and that of its famous president. Miss Barton is a Massachusetts woman, 57 years of age. She started as a school teacher, and in 1861 was engaged as a clerk in the patent office at Washington. The breaking out of the war gave her the great opportunity of her life, which she embraced by resigning her clerkship and devoting herself to hospital work among the wounded soldiers of both Union and Confederate armies. She was present at the battlefields of Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Falmouth, the siege of Charleston, and other scenes of carnage, where the prompt ministrations of herself and her band of trained nurses saved many lives. Later, her noble services were continued in the Franco-Prussian war, and the society of which she is the head did beneficent work in such calamities as the Ohio floods, the Michigan fire, the Charleston earthquake, and the Johnstown flood.

Similar ministrations of love and kindness were intended for the Armenians. That they will not go so, and that nothing of similar character will take their place, may now be accepted as an assured fact. The government which has allowed the Armenian outrages could consistently refuse to permit the Red Cross society to give that sorely afflicted people any relief; but to expect that the Turkish government will do anything itself in the way of alleviating Armenian sufferings is to look for something so inharmonious with Turkish policy as to be out of the question. Evidently the Sultan's ultimatum to the Armenians is Islamism or death; and if Russia does not interfere in their behalf, it does not seem likely that any other nation will dare do so.

THE Los Angeles Express says that the white population of Arizona "are far more likely to prove good citizens and desirable factors of the Republic than the citizens of Utah," as they "came from those states which have always been true to the nation and to the flag." Since Utah has been always true to the nation and to the flag, furnished a very large proportion of Arizona's population, and instituted the chief system by which our southern neighbor's agriculturists were able to make a home there, it would seem that only a fanatical Utah-hater would attempt to make such a distinction as the Express attempts to figure out. But perhaps our Los Angeles contemporary has been getting a wrong view of history again, and may not remember that it was some of Utah's people who performed a vital part in keeping California "true to the nation and to the flag" less than half a century ago.

The Kansas City Star thinks "it will be great fun for Utah to be the youngest of forty-five states." Perhaps. But it depends largely on how the youngest behaves.

The above is from the esteemed Pioneer Press of St. Paul, which for some unaccountable reason appears to have a fear that Utah is not going to behave properly. A day or two ago the same paper lashed itself into a tardy fury over the fake and long-exploded story of a "Bishop Hart interview in Kansas." The Pioneer Press ought to acquire a little more fairness, lay aside some prejudice, and wipe the dust of bigotry off its spectacles. Utah is and will be all right!

IT is rather hard to be made the butt of ridicule by a Republic which, while cherished as a close friend, is still regarded as holding a second place to our own, but a recent issue of the Mexican Herald does it effectually in this language:

Bond syndicates in the United States and only a 50-cent silver dollar in Mexico, and yet this country is solvent while Uncle Sam is running to his bankers every few months. If our gold standard friends in American editorial sanctums will ponder on this fact it may be the means of enlightening them.

FOLLOWING THE gallant example of Mr. Pulitzer of the New York World, several hundred editors of the American newspapers announce themselves as ready to take a million each in the "popular loan" U. S. bonds. Very few of them, however, have any idea where the money is coming from if the bonds have to be paid for.

INGERSOLL as an adviser of a professed Christian church may be all right in Chicago, but ordinary people will fancy that clergymen there are seeking inspiration from a source the reverse of that which revealed Christianity.

DR. JAMESON may be able to give President Krueger hints on health, but the doughty Dutchman has knowledge to spare on death and sharpshooting.

THE UTAH Senators probably will get into Congress in time to vote for the admission of New Mexico.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price 50 cents per bottle at Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. C. M. I. drug department.

If you desire pure lard, go to the Palace Market, 260 S. Main. J. M. Marriott, Prop. Only 10 cents per lb.

For prime meats, pure pork sausage and lard, go to the Palace Market, 260 S. Main. J. M. Marriott, Prop.

GOOD PLACE TO BUY
Chinaware, Crockery, Glassware.
PRETTIEST PATTERNS. LOWEST PRICES.
Great American Importing Tea Co.'s
245 Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah.
We operate 100 Stores and Agencies. Write for price list.

An Old Soldier's Recommendation.

In the late war I was a soldier in the First Maryland Volunteers, Company G. During my term of service I contracted chronic diarrhoea. Since then I have used a great amount of medicine, but when I found any that would give me relief it would injure my stomach, until Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was brought to my notice. I used it and will say it is the only remedy that gave me permanent relief and no bad results followed. I take pleasure in recommending this preparation to all of my old comrades, who, while giving their services to their country, contracted this dreadful disease as I did, from eating unwholesome and uncooked food. Yours truly, A. E. Bending, Halsey, Oregon. For sale by druggists.

Some time ago Mr. Simon Goldbaum of San Luis Rey, Cal., was troubled with a lame back and rheumatism. He used Chamberlain's Pain Balm and a prompt cure was effected. He says he has since advised many of his friends to try it and all who have done so have spoken highly of it. It is for sale by druggists.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is famous for its cures of bad colds. It opens the secretions, relieves the lungs and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. If freely used as soon as the cold has been contracted, and before it has become settled in the system, it greatly lessens the severity of the attack and has often cured in a single day what would have been a severe cold. For sale by druggists.

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The season's record breaker. Strongest farcical organization yet seen. New comedy, new songs, new dances, new bright comedies, new specialties.
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WEEK OF JANUARY 13.
OUR STOCK COMPANY
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Uncle Tom's Cabin.
Prices—10c, 20c, 30c. Saturday Matinee, 10c.

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We are Selling out at COST, Over Twenty Varieties of

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Our Irreproachable MILLER STEEL RANGE

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Suits Made to Order and Men's, Boys,' and Children's Ready-made Suits, made from Provo Mills all Wool Cloths, for sale by

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EVERY ONE TO KNOW THAT WE ARE buying and selling more new and second-hand goods than any other house in the West. M. Webber, 207-209-211 State Street.

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Typewriters bought, sold, exchanged, cleaned and repaired. H. N. Winter, Constitution bldg.

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TEN SHARES CLARK ELDREDGE & CO. stock. W. J. MOORE, box 86.

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OUR CLOSING-OUT PRICES. OREGON [illegible] M.; good fair boards, [illegible] M.; lath, [illegible] M.; "A" shingles, [illegible] M.; [illegible] siding, flooring and rustic, [illegible] M.; No. 1 fir fencing, [illegible] M.; No. 1 [illegible] sash, doors, windows and mouldings, [illegible]. Fall stock to select from. These prices are for cash only.
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NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE [illegible] are hereby notified that there will be a special stockholders' meeting, at No. 7 and 9 South Main Street, at 1:30 p.m., on Monday, the 20th of January, to transact business of importance. A prompt and full attendance is desirable.
G. H. JONES,
President and Acting Secy.

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Attorney-at-Law.
Rooms 300-2 Constitution Building.

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DR. J. B. KEYSOR,
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Can extract teeth without pain—new method, harmless as water. Set of teeth, $8.00. Bridge work, per tooth, $5.00. Twenty-two k. gold crown, $5.00. Logan crown, $3.00. Gold filling, $1 up. Silver, 50c. Cement 50c. All work at eastern prices. Come and be convinced. 178 State street, Salt Lake City.

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Good Set of Teeth	$5.00
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