DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

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ABSURD CITY ORDINANCES.

The City Council passed a sanitary ordinance last night the provisions of which are difficult to comprehend. We doubt very much if the members themselves can explain fully its meaning and intent. As it stands, it is a mass of absurdities and if carried out according to its language it will increase the evil which we suppose it is designed to remedy.

We hope the Mayor will carefully examine this ordinance before he gives it his official sanction. We need an ordinance regulating the disposition of waste matter in the city, but it should be one which every one person can understand and with which every decent citizen can comply. We are of the opinion that it will need some modifications and corrections at least before he can consistently append to it his signature.

It is an improvement in some respects on the ridiculous thing for which it is a substitute, to which we drew attention some time ago. The city attorney is not a signal success in drafting ordinances, and either needs some assistance or a vacation.

We are informed that he privately pronounced illegal the detective ordinance, which was killed last night and which he framed for the Council. He heard it discussed but, it is said, never uttered a word officially against its legality. Another vote in its favor last night would have secured its passage. And yet, believing it to be illegal he framed it and allowed it to go upon its passage, and we are told offers as an excuse that he would draft any ordinance the Council wants whether illegal or not.

It is the duty of the City Attorney not only to frame ordinances but to act as the legal adviser of the Council, and one of the chief objects in employing him to draft bills for ordinances is to have them sound in law and consistent in language. An attorney who will frame an ordinance that is illegal, no matter by whose orders, without expressing officially his opinion as to its illegality, is a poor legal adviser and in our opinion is unfit to be a public officer.

REFUTES ITSELF ONCE MORE.

The inconsistent and befuddled organ of the "Liberal" faction accused the DESERET NEWS of being "particularly vicious on certain clergy in this city because they actively interfered in behalf of what they considered the morals of the city." To this we made a brief response showing that the charge was utterly untrue. The organ now comes back with a quotation from the DESERET NEWS and asks "which is the liar."

There is no need for us to reply; the charge and the quotation on which it was based answer the question, and show how dense as well as false the *Tribune* is. For once it has quoted this paper almost correctly, and in doing so has destroyed its own case.

The DESERET NEWS has supported every movement to purify the morals of the city, whether it has been made by the officers, the clergy or the public. What we have opposed is the hypocrisy which shouts against the party of immorality on the stump, and votes for it at the polls.

The *Tribune* writer knew this, as is evident from his quotation of our words, and knowing it, deliberately falsified and misrepresented our endeavors, as is his almost daily custom. And in quoting from our columns he has proven his depravity and answered his own question to his own discredit.

"OUT OF ITS OWN MOUTH" AGAIN.

The subject of free silver was thus referred to in the *Tribune* on Wednesday:

"We have never treated the silver question as a partisan question."

This whopper was told to evade the question of a correspondent as to the vote in the House on the Stewart bill, which, when correctly given, shows that members of each party voted against it, the greater proportion of its opponents, according to relative numbers, being Republicans. Let us put against this claim of the *Tribune* some of the utterances of the *Tribune*. In the same issue of the paper in which is the claim of nonpartisanship this appears:

"The party in the majority always is, and it is right that it should be, held responsible for the passage or failure of any measure that comes up."

"With President Harrison restricted there is possibility of having something effective done with silver."

"With Mr. Cleveland as President, we do not see the slightest hope for silver for the next four years."

On Tuesday last it said:

"We have the plighted word of Grover Cleveland that if elected he will use his almost influence to cause the taking off of the tariff from all raw material."

"We have further his repeated assurance that silver should be maintained as money slaughter."

"What has any man to hope for—we mean any man in the West—in case he shall be elected?"

"What man in the West expects any trip in case a Democratic President shall be elected?"

On Monday, speaking of the Stewart bill it remarked:

"We do not think the effect of it would have been good had it become a law, but no matter about that. It was killed in the House of Representatives, although it has nearly a two-thirds Democratic majority, nearly every one of whom was pledged to free silver, but they voted against it."

"In the meantime President Harrison has retained the consent of all the prominent European powers to meet in a silver conference to try to make such an adjustment of the question as shall restore silver, and just now a Democratic House is withholding the necessary appropriation for such a conference. That might be another inducement to cause them to vote a Republican ticket."

On Sunday it said:

"It added to that free silver conference should back a basis of settlement whereby silver as money would be restored into Harrison's election would be sure."

On Saturday, June 30, it gave some quotations from the Philadelphia *Ledger* and endorsing the denial of the bill and added:

"The *Ledger* and papers of the same kind represent nine-tenths of the Democratic party in the Eastern states."

On Friday, June 29, it charged

"But one kindly word regarding silver has been spoken by Mr. Cleveland in eight years."

"There has never been a word spoken by President Harrison looking to the rehabilitation of silver."

Now if these statements—which are only samples out of score and scores which we could reproduce if necessary—do not treat the silver question as a partisan question, what do they signify? It is true that the paper that uttered them has stated that "the silver question is not a partisan question." But in the very next breath it has endeavored to show that one party and its candidates are the enemies of silver, and that the other party and its candidates are the friends of silver.

We do not care to follow up the question of the correctness of the statements of fact contained in the above quotations. We do not want to defend one party or attack the other. But we quote these direct sayings to show that the *Tribune* will say one thing today and deny it tomorrow, and that it is unreliable and reckless, and unpossessed of that good memory which the class to which it belongs ought certainly to have and cultivate.

FULFILMENT OF PROPHECY.

The condition of affairs on our earth is becoming more and more critical. The times are perilous. The Saints should observe the signs, according to the admonitions of the revelations given to the Church. To do this they must keep themselves informed regarding current events, and compare the record of them with the predictions of the prophets relating to the conditions that were to be precursors of the coming of Christ.

Those who become absorbed in the things of the world, the pursuit of riches and abundant cares, are not likely to be fully alive to the importance of the times in which we live. Those who treat life as a perpetual joke by devoting themselves to earthly pleasures are still less likely to view the realities of our present day from the standpoint of what has been revealed from the Almighty concerning them.

If the shortcut course recommended be pursued, those who take it will readily see how powerfully the claims of Joseph Smith to having been raised up and inspired of God for a divine purpose are sustained by the present situation of human affairs. Through him came light into the world concerning the future. His prophecies are more or less verified by every existing end time, whether it be moral, social, terrestrial or atmospheric.

He gave to the world the Book of Mormon, a history of God's dealings with the ancient peoples who inhabited the American Continent. It not only contains a record of the past, but many predictions of prophets relating to our day. Although these prophecies are not the direct utterances of Joseph Smith, they were brought to light through his agency, and therefore prove the genuine character of his mission. One of the most prominent of the Book of Mormon prophets was Nephi, son of Lehi, the head of the colony of people who left Jerusalem six years before Christ, came to this continent and established themselves upon this favored land. Nephi was a great man, having strong characteristics, one of which was the plainness of his speech. He made many prophecies in relation to our times, knowing that the record would come both in the latter days for the benefit of all who should receive it. He depicted the present situation of the world in the following excited and unmistakable language, as recorded on page 113:

"Yea, behold, in the last days, or in the days of your children, yea, behold all the nations of the Gentiles, and also the house of Israel; those who shall come upon this land, and those who shall be upon other lands, yea, even upon all the lands of the earth; behold they will be drunken with iniquity, and all manner of abominations."

"And when that day shall come, they shall be visited of the Lord of Hosts, with thunder, and with earthquake, and with great noise, and with storm, and with tempest, and with the flame of devouring fire."

No one will deny the correctness of Nephi's delineation of the moral situation of the inhabitants of the world, without respect to nationality. Such a moral world is useless, because the daily record of crimes of the most horrible character, and outrages every known place of it, prove the faithfulness of the appalling picture. That the most abominable offenses against the laws of God and man are increasing alarmingly is a fact that can be easily demonstrated by the process of comparison. If the house now for wealth, pleasure and power be thrown in, it will be also now clearly see the words of the prophet fulfilled—"They will be drunken with iniquity and all manner of abominations."

The prophecy embodied in the quotation is endless in purpose, being a striking illustration of condensation. A number of elemental disturbances are named. They were to be, in our times, conspicuous for frequency and intensity. If not there would have been no special point in naming them in connection with the peculiar conditions of the latter days. Thunder is first on Nephi's list of visitations in this particular prophecy. Accounts come daily from all parts of the earth giving descriptions of thunderstorms unprecedented in the regions where they occur. The reverberations are described as deafening and terrifying, while the accompanying lightning is not only intensely vivid, but frequently destructive of human life and property, it being the means of setting buildings on fire, and performing many eccentric operations.

Earthquakes accompanied by great noises, as if the earth were groaning, are more or less frequent and exceedingly destructive, the latest being that recorded in the dispatches as having destroyed a town in Mexico.

The frequency and destructive character of storms and tempests is a matter of remark in the public journals. The situation is such that in some places, where they are specially common, the people are held to some extent in a condition of dread. It is nonsense to say carelessly that such things have always been and are therefore but a continuation of what has occurred in the past. Where is there the information that would justify an assertion to the effect that such atmospheric disturbances have ever been so prevalent as now? Take our own loved country as an example. In some parts of it, so often have tempests and storms of great violence and destructive force appeared—almost annihilating towns and villages—that storm-cellars have become a part of residential architecture. The provision of means of refuge in connection with dwelling houses has been almost unknown until within the last few years. In connection with this subject it may not be amiss to mention a fact of which we have been informed. When the Elders of the Church go out into the world, a part of their proclamation is to warn the people of coming calamities. In some parts of the Southern States, where districts have been visited by terrifying storms, numbers of the people, not connected with the Church, have sought out the Elders so they could be sent them at such times, believing that they would thus be safe from injury during the elemental war. As an subject lesson in relation to the prevalence of storms in the present period, we need only refer no further back than to the tempestuous condition of the oceans—notably the Atlantic—during last winter.

The last of the visitations named by Nephi in the prophecy quoted in this article is that of "the flame of devouring fire." It is only needful in this branch of the subject to direct attention to the daily record, which is appalling. Numbers of towns and cities are being practically swept out of existence by the devouring element in the various countries of our globe. As stated some time since in the press dispatches, the question was recently raised, in a meeting of insurance people held in Liverpool, whether it was advisable for European companies to operate in the United States, where fires increased with such phenomenal rapidity during the last few years that the American business had been conducted at a loss.

There are many predictions of the Prophets, especially those of Joseph Smith, which relate to the present time that are receiving a literal verification in the present condition of the world, but this article has extended already to greater length than was intended. Consequently, further treatment of this subject must be deferred. There is enough to show to the Saints, at least, that the days in which we live are momentous.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

The first session of the Fifty-Second Congress came to a close at 11 o'clock last evening. After a long fight an appropriation of $2,500,000 was made for the World's Fair at Chicago. The session will not figure in history as one remarkable for any large and important legislation. Perhaps the bill which attracted most attention was the Chinese Exclusion measure, the bill text of which was published in these columns at the time of its passage. The other bills of note passed during the session just closed are the Lodge Registry bill, the Blackbaugh and Seminole Wars Pension bill, the Eight Hour bill, the Army Nurse bill, the Intermediate Pension bill, the bill to increase the pay of members of the life-saving service, and the bill enabling the President to enforce reciprocity canal arrangements with Canada.

The great topics of the time were free silver coinage, the tariff, and dealing in options. Nothing has been done in either. Measures relating to all three were killed. Next to those in importance were entertainment in appropriations and the World's Fair bill. As to refreshment there does not seem to have been any reduce effected in that line. And as to the World's Fair bill, Congress can hardly be censured for its reluctance to pass that measure. When Chicago was selected, a distinct and emphatic assurance was given by the people of Illinois that Congress would not be asked for any aid beyond the funds necessary for the exhibits.

The total number of bills and joint resolutions introduced in the House was nearly 10,000 and in the Senate 3034. The House passed 475 bills, 284 of which passed the Senate and went to the President. The Senate passed 691 bills, 115 of which passed the House and went to the President, who vetoed two of them, namely the McGarrahan claim bill and the bill to amend the Court of Appeals Act. The President permitted three bills to become law without his signature.

Of the measures passed by the House 151 were private pension bills, 35 to remove charges of desertion, and 41 private bills of a miscellaneous character. Only about 221 measures of a really public nature were passed, and a number of these related to the District of Columbia, so that out of the 10,000 bills and joint resolutions introduced in the House only about 200 measures relating to the Nation at large were passed.

MARS, AT HIS NEAREST POINT TO THE EARTH TODAY.

E. M. Gherzzi, in the Boston *Herald*, has the following in relation to Mars, now the prevailing topic both for astronomers and newspapers:

"Mars is morning star until Aug. 4, and then evening star. He stands foremost on the August list, for his great opposition with the sun occurs on the 6th at 1h. 23m. A. M. The ruddy planet then rises in the south and gold as the sun sets in the northwest. He looks down from the meridian at midnight, and continues to be visible until his light is quenched in the glare of the approaching sun. Nothing more can be said in close attention to the favorable conditions for observers our celestial neighbor when circumstances bring it so conspicuously near to the terrestrial domain, so to the importance of making the most of the opportunity for the closest examination of his surface.

"Southern astronomers are him to better advantage, but northern astronomers have larger telescopes. Time will decide which the greater success will be won. Every one will earnestly wish that the sky may be free from clouds and the atmosphere pure and pure when Mars, marvelous in size and brilliant in color, holds low in the heavens and invites a closer view of his features, that diversify his surface, and bring our across the Highest physical and mental powers of observers who long to know more of this interesting planet, and some of whom are imaginative enough even to hope for proof of the existence of conscious life.

"Mars at opposition on the 6th is 35,000,000 miles from the earth. He comes nearer on the 10th, when he is 35,000,000 miles away. The distance between the two planets increases after the 6th. As in July, he was approaching the earth and growing larger and more brilliant, so in August he will be receding and decreasing in size and luster.

"He only reaches perihelion in the present month, which explains Amateur observers an advantage. Mars is recognizing or passing westward, as those who carefully note his path in the heavens may easily see.

"The right ascension of Mars on the 1st is 23h. 3m.; declination is 3 deg. 3m. south, his diameter is 13.2sec. and he is in the constellation Capricornus.

"Mars rises on the 1st at 7h. 18m. p.m. On the 31st he sets at 2h. 19m. a.m."

A VALUABLE TRAIN.

A DISPATCH from San Francisco states that $2,000,000 in gold is on the way across the continent, loaded in five cars and guarded by 50 express messengers with Winchester rifles. At first sight it seems rather a foolish idea to publish to the world that so much wealth is now in transit through the Rocky Mountain region. It is a bid to the lawless and desperate. Trains are wrecked nowadays because they are supposed to contain treasures.

This transfer of the precious metal from the Pacific to the Atlantic means something in the financial world. The steamships which sailed between from New York carried away $4,000,000 in gold. And yet the balance of trade in favor of the United States is enormous. Eastern banks tried to prevent the draw, but they failed. The guardies claim that the agitation relating to free silver has a demoralizing effect on American securities held in Europe, and that they are being sold by nervous holders. The free silver men, on the other hand, attribute it to the mono-metallic standard in this country. It seems strange that gold should be leaving this country in such vast quantities with a balance of trade of over $200,000,000 in our favor for the past ten months.

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Why use other brands of Rolled Oats when you can buy cracker case, which you know are always reliable and are cheaper in the long run?

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BEAUTIFUL, SCREENING, CLEANSING.

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is a rule of very little service. That is a rule that don't hold good with our ordinances CLOTHING. Little money will make you look well dressed and will make you feel comfortable these warm days.

You are positively guaranteed in our house the following facts: That you get the best goods, the best make, the best fit, and that we have but ONE PRICE, and that the VERY LOWEST.

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Just as Lovely as any Mother can desire.

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LACE DRESS and SKIRT GOODS.

PATTERNS RICH, PRICES LOW.

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WE HAVE MADE ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS TO DO IT.

Our 60c. Colored Pongees for 42c.
Our 50c. Surahs in Colors for 35c.
Our $1.00 Changeable Surahs for 50c.
Our $1.20 Japanese Silks, 24 in. wide, for 60c.
Our $1.25 Colored Pongees, 27 in. wide, for 75c.
Our 85c. Printed Chinas cut to 25c.
Our 75c. Printed Pongees down to 25c.
Our 50c. Gros Grain Silks, sale price 62½c.
Our $1.10 Black Gros Grain Silks for 75c.
Our $1.25 Black Gros Grain Silks, now 85c.
Our $1.00 Satin Merveileux, 22 in. wide, for 75c.
Our $1.25 Satin Luxor, now 87½c.

PARASOLS and PARASOLS.

Every Parasol must be Closed Out. Parasols sold up to $1.50 for 50c.; Parasols sold up to $2.00 for $1.00. Parasols sold up to $4.00 for $1.50. Fancy Lace Trimmed Parasols for half-price.

PROFIT—IGNORED—COST

In this Great Sale of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S

READY-MADE GOODS.

At 35c. each—2400 Ladies' Fancy Striped Percale Waists, plaited front and back; would be good value at 75c.

At $1.25 each—422 Ladies' Extra Fine Victoria Lawn Waists with Embroidery, worth $1.50.

At $2.00 each—213 Ladies' Plain Silk and Dotted Silk Waists, reduced from $4.25.

At 75c. each—671 Ladies' Indigo Blue, Pin Stripe, French Percale and Satin Waists, fast colors, regular price $1.40.

At $1.00 each—231 Ladies' Extra Fine Victoria Lawn Waists with Embroidery, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Cardinal, Black and Green Stripes; was $3.

At $1.00 each—351 Ladies' Fine Victoria Lawn Plaited Waists, worth $1.45.

Children's Summer Dresses at Cost. Bathing Suits, $2.75, $4, $5, $7.50 & $8.

WRAPPERS.

We have Cut Prices Lower than the Cost of the Materials. Some finds are in popular prices.

At 45c. each—Wrappers, Calico, in Ladies' Sizes. One to each customer. Worth $1.25.

At 50c. each—Wrappers, Seersuckers, Ladies' sizes. The Latest Styles. Was sold at $1.50.

At 75c. each—323 Fine Black Sateen Skirts, worth $1.35.
At $1.25 each—201 Fine Black Sateen Skirts, Lace Trimmed, was $2.
BELL OTTOMAN SKIRTS, in all Wool Flannel, with ruffle; all sizes, at $4.00 each.
At 75c. each—120 Children's Silk Hats, in colors and black, that are worth $1.25.
At 15c. each—400 Hoods, Children's, Embroidered, Striped and Checked; sold from 25c. to 50c.
At 25c. each—275 Children's Sun Hats, in all Colors and White; also Fine Bonnets, in Silk, worth from 35c. to 75c.
At $7.50 each—one Leader—Ladies' Fancy Trimmed BLAZER SUITS, in Flannel; all sizes, well worth $10.50.
At $12.00 each—a Beauty—Ladies. Extra Fine Storm Serge BLAZER SUITS, half silk lined; tailor made. Sold elsewhere at $19.00.

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