# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, - EDITOR

Monday, - May 12, 1890.


## AN "ESCAPED NUN" EPISODE.

A number of good, pious people at Pittsburg are clothed in sorrow and covered with ashes of bitter disappointment over the doings of Miss Frances Cusack, an "escaped nun." Her labor of love in uncovering alleged Catholic corruption was sweet to Protestant females, who, being willing to believe anything, no matter how lail or how untrue, in regard to the vileness of a church to which they are opposed, obtained money and credit for the female exhibitor of the sins perpetrated under cover of Romanism.

Some of Miss Cusack's victims obtained subscriptions paid in advance, for a book which this alleged female heroine asserted she was about to publish. Now she is non est, having probably gone to a new field to work the nun role under another name. Doubtless she will readily find plenty of gullible people to victimize. Indeed there are lots of human beings not only willing but anxious to be deceived, so long as the deception feeds their prejudices.

We never had any faith in the escaped nun business any more than we have entertained a belief in thimble-riggers and confidence men. The respective businesses are different in some respects but similar in others—they are deceptions practiced to procure money.

It is probable that Miss Cusack never was a nun at any time, and even if she had been, it is a parody on justice to accept the *exparte* statements of the enemies of a religious community as true without the consideration of evidence from those against whom the charges are preferred. To do this is wrong in principle, and none but narrow-minded, selfish and bigoted people pursue such an unwarrantable course.

It may be said that this one-sided conduct is so common as to include the majority of the human family. If so, that does not make it right, and renders it all the more deplorable.

Escaped nuns and apostate priests are on the same list as renegade "Mormons," who travel about exhibiting anti-"Mormon" blood, thunder and blue smoke. As a rule they end in smoke, as did young Stodfard. They flare up, attract popular attention for a moment, so to speak, the flame subsides and they disappear in the gloom of their own perfidy.

Down at the bottom of the heart of humanity there is a feeling of repugnance toward men and women who have been connected with a system—especially a religious one—leave it and then, in a spirit of bitterness and enmity, seek to tear it down and malign its adherents. Even those who, in the bigoted vastness of their souls, gloat over the falsehoods uttered by the renegades, do not in reality place confidence in those who utter them, their position and conduct being intrinsically inconsistent and unmitigatedly ungenerous.

No word of condolence should be expressed for the Pittsburg dupes made by Miss Cusack. It is only, according to her own showing, another of her escapades, of which there has doubtless been a series. The first she claims to have been from a nunnery, the balance have been from her creditors and dupes. If the Pennsylvania incident shall decrease the sum of confidence ordinarily reposed in her class by this bigoted Protestant, the affair will not be devoid of profitable result.

## THE LOCAL POLITICAL FIELD.

Efforts on account of a confidence that the "Mormons" of Utah will shortly be disfranchised, or because of the fact that long continued harmony among the incongenial and contentious elements that were amalgamated beneath the carpet bag emblem during the last city campaign, warring factions are fast forming in the "Liberal" camp. Of course if the "Mormons" are all to be excluded from participation in the political privileges that, under the Constitution, belong to American citizens, the motive which procured temporary unity of action among the mak and fik of their foes, will be wholly lacking.

A glance over the local political field reveals a remarkable scene. With what they believe to be good prospects of success, some of the minority are working for the disfranchisement of the members of the party which is in the overwhelming majority. This minority comprises one of the most extraordinary conglomerations of disjointed and incongruous parts that were ever seen engaged in united action in the politics of this country. Republican political hacks, who tried to gain a living by their wits where they formerly resided, but failed for lack of capital to start with; Democratic schemers who became aliens to the communities that cause to know them last, and showed their respect for public opinion by running away from it; prohibitionists and preachers who posed at their former homes as opponents of the rum traffic, but who, in Utah, engage in a Saturday night political jollification in company with saloon-keepers until they forget that Sunday follows the last day of the week; greenbackers, goldites and silver money men; free traders and protectionists; Catholics, Protestants, Infidels and Jews; Sunday school workers and gambling den proprietors; close hunkers and bunko stearers; colporteurs and libertines, all these with many other elements between and among whom an equally striking contrast exists, including a sporadic sprinkling of honest men, were gathered into the fold of the "Liberal" party for the purposes of the late city election.

If the disaster of disfranchisement shall actually be precipitated upon the "Mormon" people by the efforts of their enemies, it will be a consolation which will go far towards offsetting the deprivation, for the former to realize that one result of it is to relieve them of the necessity of mingling in political contests with such uncleanness. This is, indeed, a world of compensations.

Now that its common opponent may possibly be placed *hors de combat*, a commotion is agitating this mass of warring materials, until it presents something of the aspect of a menagerie, which, in a moment of common terror, has huddled together in the same retreat, but engages in the uproar natural to the animals included in it, as soon as the danger is past. There were very few lions embraced in the aggregation which went to the polls under the carpet-bag emblem, and what few there were seem to have retired out of sight into the woods of private pursuits. But in the local arena of public life and political strife there are a few tigers, more hyenas, with wolves and jackals in sufficient abundance to take care of such offal as may fall within their reach in the way of municipal patronage.

As was to have been expected, mutual confidence is an impossibility among the members of the "Liberal" party. The crimes by which its leaders won the election are notorious, and the extent to which candidates and party workers participated in and endorsed these offenses would, exclusive of all other causes, spread distrust and demoralization among them. Therefore it is the common practice among the prominent members of the party, in and out of office, for each to speak of the other in terms that correspond with the knowledge which each has of the other's campaign methods, and general moral qualities.

In proof of the light in which prominent "Liberals" think and speak of each other, it is only necessary to read the city papers for a short time back, and listen to the talk on the street. If present indications presage correctly the immediate future, it will not be long before factions of the party now in power will rise up against each other with more hatred and bitterness than they have displayed towards the People's Party, reiterating against each other charges of corruption, a suspicion of which never existed against officeholders of the latter.

If a fraction of what "Liberal" leaders say of each other, or of what the chief "Liberal" organ says of office holders of its party is true, the political speakers who warned the people of what would follow "Liberal" success, are abundantly justified in saying, before ninety days of that party's rule have expired, "I told you so." This being the case so soon, what may we expect before the two years' term ends for which the city must remain under the control of a municipal government, some of the members of which are denounced by their own organ and constituents as dishonest? It may even happen that honesty-loving "Liberals" will work to oust the contesting People's Party members, that at least one element of probity may be injected into the control of municipal affairs.

## A DAMP SUBJECT.

During the campaign that preceded the election, by means of which the present City Council was installed by fraud, one of the leading "Liberal" battle-cries was, "Salt Lake work for Salt Lake workmen."

This deluded promise is being fulfilled in a manner that does not seem to overwhelm some members of the opposition with unqualified satisfaction. It appears that the Mayor has been unable to discover a man in the "Liberal" ranks possessing sufficient ability to sprinkle the streets of this City, and has consequently awarded the contract to keep down the dust to an Omaha firm, at $2000 a month.

It will now be in order to place this inscription on "Liberal" campaign banners, in place of the one quoted in the beginning of this article: "Salt Lake contracts and work for Omaha contractors and workmen."

One of the gentlemen who placed a bid for the sprinkling, is a pronounced "Liberal"—Mr. A. L. Williams. That gentleman took a lively and active interest in the campaign that preceded the February election, being clamorous about the merits of his party candidate for Mayor. In the ranks of the parade he was in the habit of shouting, with an enthusiasm worthy of a better cause: "Scott, Scott, George M. Scott."

Would it not be appropriate now for Mr. Williams, in view of recent developments connected with the political shrine at which he worshipped, to extemporize a procession, head it himself, pass over the old marching ground, and keep step to the tune of "Scott, Scott, Great, Great Scott?"

## SYMPTOMS OF SURRENDER.

A leading "Liberal" journal has the temerity to criticise the City Council for some of its recent transactions which have the appearance of jobbery. It showed a good deal of backbone, in charging alleged corruption against officials of its own party. Now there are symptoms, in the shape of sickly jokes, of a weakening of the journalistic spinal column. The latest allusion in point appeared in the paper referred to this morning. With a humor so sickly as to almost render it pathetic, it announced, not altogther hilariously, that in future criticisms of the City Council it would probably use the Russian language. The objects of the animadversions would, in that case, remain in ignorance of the fact that their conduct was being called in question.

The London *Speaker* calls Mr. Stanley not only the greatest traveler of the age, but also its shortest tempered man. It likens him to an American in his readiness to pick a quarrel, and accuses him of behaving more like a bumptious boy than like a well-balanced person; and, worst of all, it charges the defect of Stanley's temper upon his training as an American reporter. This character, in its estimation, "ever fighting fiercely for his own hand, has the savage quality in the quickness of his emotions, of joy and of sorrow, of love and of hate." This is bad for the American reporter, and it tells badly on Mr. Stanley, but the *Speaker* is kind enough to take back all this depreciation, so far as it concerns Mr. Stanley, by declaring that "he is really a great man, and perhaps he is endeared to us all the more because of those features of his character which show that he is not altogether exempt from the infirmities of common humanity."

Showers will now descend from Omaha to Salt Lake.

## PALESTINE.

### Observations of Elder Hintze During His Mission to the Holy Land.

Salt Lake City, May 12th, 1890. [Correspondence of the Deseret News.]—As many persons have questioned me respecting the climate and fruitfulness of the land of Palestine, I have thought it well to reply through the columns of the News, seeing that we, as a people, are very much interested in the future of that land, knowing more about its destiny than any other people. Those who will be favored to live in Palestine will be called "the people of the Lord" and be "the bride of the Lamb of God." Hence it is no wonder that we concern ourselves so much about the changes that are soon to take place there.

As for the climate, it is of the finest. The very air seems filled with fertility. A heavy coat of dew falling upon the ground every night, in that way the necessary moisture is provided for the maturing of the crops. It seldom snows in Palestine, and if it does frost is very rare. This is, however, not the case with Lebanon, which is high and covered with snow almost every winter. The climate of Judea and Samaria is semi-tropical, and these places are most agreeable and pleasant for winter residence.

Along the coasts of the Mediterranean garden produce grows all the winter, so that in March and April the new crops are realized. Oranges are ripe in December, and continue good for five or six months. In order to preserve them they are allowed to remain on the trees until required, when they are gathered and shipped. Those gathered late have generally a thick peel, but they are otherwise good. The orange orchards along the coast furnish a most delightful sight, as the trees bloom in March, while the ungathered fruit yet remains on other trees. Thus, the air being filled with a sweet perfume, and the orchards speckled with the yellow oranges, the beholder has before him a picture not soon to be forgotten. Orange trees flourish all over Palestine, but they are chiefly cultivated on the sea coast, as the Arabs do but little for their own benefit. Oranges are the winter fruit of the country.

The climate in the summer is hot and dry. After the latter rains in March no rain is expected until about October, when the early rains begin to fall. The atmospheric changes are much like our own here in Utah, windy, wet in winter and dry and hot in summer. On the River Jordan, which is several hundred feet below the level of the sea, the weather is extremely warm in the summer, but as the valley is well watered by the Jordan, the oppressive heat is considerably tempered. The river Jordan has a fall of about six hundred feet from the Sea of Galilee to the Dead Sea, a distance of about sixty-four miles, and if settled by a people who properly understood irrigation it could be made one of the most delightful spots on earth. The country is full of fevers in the summer time, that is, the low lands, and particularly the swamps, but on the hills it is, as a rule, healthy; hence the people usually seek the high lands as a place of residence during the summer months. The summer fruits consist principally of figs, grapes, bananas, olives and locusts, and sometimes St. John's bread. Some say that this is what John ate with his honey while in the wilderness. Small grain also grows well, such as wheat, oats, barley and corn; potatoes do not do so well, except when the seed is brought from foreign countries.

Along the eastern part of Mount Carmel the country is lovely. When we passed through it it had just been raining, and the fields being covered with a promising yield of grain, left a striking impression on our minds of the richness of the land, and the blessing of heaven upon it. Besides the green and well-laden fields, the hills were spangled with low oaks and olives, and (if I remember rightly) with wild apple trees. This is the country where King David sought refuge from Saul's revengeful pursuits; here he lived in exile and herded the sheep and cattle of the rich Nabal. Here also the Prophets Elijah and Elisha performed many of their mighty works and often lived in exile and hiding from the wicked kings of Israel.

Round about Samaria the country is hilly. In the days of prosperity this country was noted for its plentitude of wine and oil. The Prophet Jeremiah says: "Thou shalt yet plant vines upon the hills of Samaria: the planters shall plant, and shall eat them as common things. For watchmen upon the mount Ephraim shall cry: Arise ye, and let us go up to Zion unto the Lord, our God." (Jer. 31: 5, 6.) Around Samaria one can still see marks of a once high state of cultivation as the country is still much terraced off.

The country of Jerusalem does not look so inviting. The hills are more rugged and barren, though there are spots where grapes and olives do well. The country west of the Holy City, that is toward the Mediterranean, is better than that which is found toward the east, and in the direction of the Dead Sea and Jericho the country appears forsaken. It is very much broken, cut up with deep ravines, like the Castle Valley country in Utah, and is the very ideal for a home of the thieves and robbers who infest the land.

I do not know that there is a very marked change in the fruitfulness of the Holy Land, but some efforts have been made to better cultivate the country by Europeans, and as they become more familiar with our modern ways of tilling the soil, they realize better returns. When the fruitfulness of Palestine returns, it will be something astonishing, and of a magnitude which will not be mistaken. Let us remember the report of the twelve spies sent out by moses to find the wealth and strength of the land of Canaan. They returned with a most glowing account of its fertility, and in proof brought a bunch of grapes which was carried on a pole "between two." This fruitfulness will, perhaps, not return at once, but when God's Saints shall receive their long-looked-for inheritance in that land, the Lord will bless it as promised through His servants.

F. F. Hintze.

The Kansas City Woolhouse is a gem in its way. Two guards have charge of seventy-five prisoners who are constantly shackled and manacled. Their cells are filthy. The Siberias of Siberian prisons are not much worse, it is said. There is a loud demand for cleanliness and reform, but, singular to relate, nobody suggests that the inmates of the workhouse be assigned the task of cleaning it.

That the negro has made but little more social advancement in the North than in the South is evidenced by the fact that the hotel and boarding-house keepers of New Brunswick, N. J., were averse to receiving under their roofs the delegates to the conference of the New Jersey African Methodist church, lately in session there. These delegates are educated, respectable negroes, many of them college graduates, and yet no boniface seeks their patronage. That there should be prejudice in the South is quite natural, but why should it exist in New Jersey?

### Presumption and Pride.

Put away presumption and pride. If they assail thy pride, think of the beginning and end of life. Narrow, indeed, are the cradle and the coffin; in both we slumber alike helpless, to-day a germinating dust, to-morrow a crumbling germ.—*Exchange.*

## SHIPWRECKED.

### Fifty-one Lives Lost During a Great Storm at the New Hebrides.

### MURDER OF THE SENEGALESE KING.

### Emin Pasha Has Something to Say About Stanley.—What Stanley Thinks.

By Telegraph to the News.

#### Fearful Loss of Life.

San Francisco, May 12.—News has been received by the steamer *Zealandia* that in the great storm on the 8th the schooner *Emma Mary* was driven on the reefs at Malicolo, New Hebrides. There were on board at the time a crew of eighteen, two passengers, forty-four recruits and fifteen returning laborers. A boat was lowered, manned by four whites and several blacks. Four whites were drowned. Several of the recruits swam for the shore, and were either drowned or killed by the natives after landing. In all four whites and forty-seven blacks were lost.

#### Wired from Paris.

Paris, May 12.—Ferry has published a book dealing with Tonquin, in which he seeks to vindicate the policy acquiring so valuable a colony.

Advices have been received from Senegal to the effect that the Senegalese king has been murdered by his subjects. He tried to impose upon them European ideas which he imbibed at the Paris exhibition.

#### Indemnity Postponed.

Washington, May 12.—A meeting of the executive committee of the republican national committee has been held today and postponed indefinitely, owing to the absence of First Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson.

#### Emin Pasha and Stanley.

Cairo, May 12.—Dr. Zuchinetti has received a letter from Emin Pasha, dated Bagamoyo, March 31st. Emin says: "When I left the hospital I found myself between the English and the Germans. My decision to return to the heart of Africa in the interest of the Germans was taken when I saw the English were endeavoring to derive advantage from the prestige of their name. With reference to Stanley and Tippoo Tib, I have information in my possession which, if published, would create a great sensation. Stanley will be the first to stir up the people against me."

#### One Minute Only.

Washington, May 12.—McKinley of Ohio moved that the debate on the tariff bill be limited to one minute. Agreed to. The House went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill.

#### Temperature.

Chicago, May 12.—New York 54; New Orleans 72; St. Louis 60; Cincinnati 54; Chicago 52; Winnipeg 28.

#### From Poverty to Wealth.

Baroda, Mich., May 12.—Thos. Nester died here this morning, aged 55. He was worth four millions, made in pine lands. He started as a poor lumber chopper.

#### Nominated by the Democrats.

Philadelphia, May 12.—Richard Vaux was nominated for Congress by the democrats this morning, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Randall.

#### The Methodist Conference.

St. Louis, May 12.—In the Methodist general conference this morning, the Sunday school committee reported that the past four years had been the most prosperous in the history of the church. It showed 12,480 Sunday schools, with 88829 teachers and 693,834 scholars, an increase during the four years 1,1957 schools, with 18,808 teachers and 132,694 scholars.

#### Senator Beck's Successor.

Washington, May 12.—A caucus of senators was held today to elect a successor to Senator Beck, as chairman. Senator Gorman was chosen without opposition.

#### Ogden's Public Building Bill.

Washington, May 12.—The Senate bill appropriating $250,000 for a public building at Ogden, Utah, was reported and placed on the calendar.

#### Influence.

Men should influence one another in their business and their homes, in the intercourse of chance acquaintance and the close ties of friendship. This it is that keeps them from growing narrow and bigoted in their own opinion, and drags them together in love, in friendship, in a common patriotism and a human brotherhood. But this constant influence needs to be balanced by a firm individuality, a manly self-respect, and a steady adherence to the principles that appeal to each man's sense of right. Therefore, unless there are times when the man retires voluntarily from human sight, where no public or private pressure can sway him, and where his own thoughts, his own feelings, his own conscience may assert themselves, unabashed and unsolicited, he can never preserve that personality which is or should be the core of his being.

Three cash prizes of fifty, thirty and twenty dollars respectively, are offered by *Public Opinion*, the eclectic weekly magazine of Washington, D. C., for the three best essays, not exceeding two thousand words, on the subject: "The Study of Current Topics as a Feature of School, Academic and College Education." The papers must reach *Public Opinion* prior to June 15, and the award will be made by a committee of three well known educators, to be selected and announced before the close of the competition. The prize essays will be published over the signatures of the writers July 5. Particulars of the contest may be had by addressing the editor of *Public Opinion*.

#### The Vagaries of Pronunciation.

Fair Bostonian—Notice that lovely vawse?

Fair New Yorker—A sweet vaase.

Fair Philadelphian—Really, an exquisite vayse?

Fair Chicagoan—It would be a first-class vace if it didn't happen to be an umbrella holder. I wonder why they put it on the mantel?—*Pittsburgh Bulletin.*

People who fret and fume over every petty grievance, who take harmless jokes for insults and are continually groaning and worrying over fancied wrongs or trifling disappointments, are great nuisances. There is but one cure for them and that is real calamity. —*Ex.*

### MARKETS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK STOCKS

New York, May 12, Noon.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bar Silver | | Navigation | 6 |
| Money | 5 @ 6 | Transcontinental | 14½ |
| 4 coupons | 22 | Pacific Mail | 47¾ |
| 4½ coupons | | Hocking | 19¾ |
| Pacific 6's | 16 | Iowa Central | 9½ |
| Central Pacific | 34½ | St. Louis & San Fr. | 20½ |
| Denver | 8¾ | 1st Pref. | 70 |
| Rio Grande | 19 | St. Paul | 75¾ |
| Northern Pacific | 36½ | Texas Pacific | 23¾ |
| Preferred | 67½ | Union Pacific | 63¾ |
| Western Union | 85 | Adams Express | 140 |
| York Central | 107½ | Western Union | 86½ |

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, May 12. 1:30 p. m., close.

Wheat—Firm; cash, 86¾; July, 84¾.
Corn—Firm; cash, 34¾; July, 37¾ @ 37¾.
Oats—Firm; cash, 27½; July, 29.
Rye—Steady; cash, 52.
Barley—Steady.
No. 1 Flax Seed—Steady; cash 144.
Prime Timothy—Quiet; cash, $36 @ 37.
Butter—Easier.
Eggs—Firm.
Whisky—10c.

### Shell Mounds of Florida.

Colonel Joseph Wilcox, one of the managers of the archæological museum of the university of Pennsylvania, recently gave a short account of his explorations in the Florida shell heaps. He said he had never traveled in any part of the United States that presented so many remains of the former race as Florida. The mounds were of two classes. Along the coast and the banks of the rivers they were composed of shells, while those away from the rivers and the sea are made of sand. These mounds are of prodigious size, some of the largest being twenty to thirty acres in extent, and twenty to forty feet in height. The shell mounds are composed almost exclusively of oyster shells, a large conch, which was evidently eaten, being the most plentiful. Many of the latter have a hole broken in the top, through which it is probable the animal was drawn. The shells in one of the mounds he examined varies from those of the present day, partaking of the character of those of the pliocene fossils, and indicate that the mound was made a very long time ago. He exhibited a collection of objects from Florida, including two gold beads, and a superb fragment of pottery that was thought to be of Georgia manufacture. In commenting upon this piece, which he presented to the museum, he said that the Greek fret, the scroll work and many forms of classical decoration are to be discovered on the American pottery, and if we want to study the beginning of classic art we should study the aboriginal art of America, an art that was nipped in the bud by the terrible Spanish invasion.

The museum, although only organized last year, is so well cared for by its friends that its collection is now second to none in the country.

### Iceberg Dust.

One of the most interesting contributions of Prof. Nordenskjold to popular science is his examination—when about 80 degrees north latitude, before reaching Parry's Islands, to the northwest of Spitsbergen—of the snow which covered the icebergs and which had come from still higher latitudes. He found it strewn with a multitude of minute black particles, spread over the surface or situated at the bottom of little pits, a great number of which were to be seen on the outer layer of snow; many of such particles were also lodged in the lower strata. The dust, which became gray on drying, the professor found to contain a large proportion of metallic particles attracted by the magnet and capable of decomposing sulphate of copper. An observation made a little later on other icebergs proved the presence of similar dust in a layer of granular crystalline snow situated beneath a stratum of light fresh snow and another of hardened snow. Upon analysis Prof. Nordenskjold found this matter to be composed in varying proportions of metallic iron, phosphorus, cobalt and fragments of diahmagnes.—*Ex.*

### Novelties for Little Folk.

There are the tiny kid shoes of all colors, with silk tops, plain or open worked, to match. There are bronze shoes and tans, tan suede shoes, with corresponding hued socks or stockings, cream and pale colors; open ribbed silk, with double heels and toes, embroidered up the instep and leg, and ordinary, every-day stockings of every size, fitting children from one year upwards. Then there are the small, hemstitched pocket handkerchiefs, with an initial letter in one corner; dainty white and cream lettice parasols for rough hot days, with frilled edges, and delightful lobles' en-tout-cas, with a bird or an animal on the handle, which may assuredly be counted among the novelties.—*Ex.*

### The Function of the Sneak.

The sneak occupies the same relation to the human race that the snake does to the animal kingdom. He was created just to show how low down we might have all been had the Creator so willed it.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

### True Resignation.

True resignation, which always brings with it the confidence that unchangable goodness will make even the disappointment of our hopes and the contradictions of life conducive to some benefit, casts a grave but tranquil light over the prospect of even a toilsome and troubled life.—*Ex.*

### A White Crow.

Two and a half miles from Louisville, in a southwesterly direction and in the neighborhood of the Louisville almshouse, there is to be seen a rare object in the shape of a pure white crow. It is with a flock of black crows. The crow is not subject to varying in color, and to vary suddenly from a pure black to a pure white color is remarkable.—*Louisville Letter.*

### International Journalism.

Hip Lung (of Chinese newspaper at Peking)—Here's a report of a most awful storm in the United States. Hundreds were killed.

Fin Wing (managing editor)—Give it five lines on an inside page; that's they way the treat our disasters.—*Puck.*

Almost all the paper exported from Sweden is made of wood pulp. A recently compiled list comprises a total of ninety-five works, some of which may not yet be quite completed, and, of course, a few more have to be added, but this will not materially influence the total.

### A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life.

It was just an ordinary scrap wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read of Dr. King's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another and grew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing about 140 pounds. For further particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, Druggist, Fort Smith. Trial bottles of this wonderful Discovery Free at A. C. Smith & Co.'s Drug Store. 4


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THE HEALTHIEST AND THE BEST.
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BRANCH HOUSE, UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.
FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH, DINNER, AND ALL TIMES.


### DIED.

Oakley.—At Snowflake, Arizona, May 4th, of general debility, John Oakley (born on Long Island, New York, November 12th, 1812. With his father's family he emigrated to Nauvoo in the early day, and there became acquainted with the Prophet Joseph and the leading Elders of the Church. From that time the deceased shared the fortunes of the Latter-day Saints. He had been for several years prior to his death, totally blind for several months previous to his decease.—[Com.

Pierce.—At Neola, Juab County, May 5, 1890, of inflammation of the bowels, James Pierce, born June 30th, 1824, at Whitecliff, Buckinghamshire, England.

He joined the Church in 1850, emigrated to Utah in 1859, and was ordained to the office of a Seventy in the Forty-ninth Quorum in 1877. He leaves a wife, four daughters and seventeen grandchildren to mourn his loss. He lived and died in full fellowship, and was a faithful Latter-day Saint.

Funeral services were held at the family residence. The speakers were President Sperry, Thomas Wright, Jacob G. Bigler, L. R. Bailey, President Wm. Farnes, John Kunzler and Bishop Udall.—Com.

*Millennial Star*, please copy.

### What Makes You Miss?

A book is missing among the inmates, and you cannot help missing. Go and get one just as, and then you will cease to keep the book at night. You should have done this years ago, but it is better now than never.

### Report of the Condition of the Utah Commercial and Savings Bank

*At the close of business May 1st, 1890.*

RESOURCES

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | $310,311.82 |
| Overdrafts | 83,484.77 |
| U. S. Bonds | 200,000.00 |
| Real Estate and Bank Building | 50,813.29 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 4,000.31 |
| Due from N. Y. and other banks | 71,724.96 |
| Cash on hand | 80,218.14 |
| | $812,053.12 |

LIABILITIES

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $200,000.00 |
| Undivided Profits | 31,247.06 |
| Individual Deposits | 580,797.31 |
| Savings Deposits | 57,248.75 |
| | $812,093.12 |

Territory of Utah, } ss.
County of Salt Lake, }

I, M. E. Cummings, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

M. E. CUMMINGS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of May, 1890.

Ben. W. Dilton, Notary Public.

Correct, Attest:
Thos. W. Jennings,
Bolivar Roberts,
Francis Armstrong. 6tf

### GUARDIANS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Utah Territory of Utah, made on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1890, in the matter of the Estate and Guardianship of George W. Riter, a minor, the undersigned, the guardian of the person and estate of said minor, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on or after Wednesday, the 18th day of May, A. D. 1890, at the office of said guardian, 119 South Main street, in Salt Lake City, Utah, all the right, interest and estate of the said minor, in and to those certain pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

1st.—A part of lot two (2), in Block Thirty-one (31), Plat "B," Salt Lake City Survey, particularly described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the Northwest corner of said Lot Two (2), and running thence East seventy (70) rods, thence South one (1) rods, thence West one hundred and fifty-six (156) feet and nine (9) inches, thence South forty-eight (48) feet, thence West one hundred and seventy-three (173) feet and three (3) inches, thence North one seven hundred and seventeen (117) feet to the place of beginning.

2nd.—All of Lots twelve (12) and twenty-seven (27), in Block fourteen (14), Five Acre Plat "A," Big Field survey, Salt Lake County.

Said minor's interest in the above described real estate consists of an undivided one-eighth part of the entire estate of Moroni W. Riter, to one-fourth of the same.

Terms of sale, cash; lawful money of the United States. Deed at expense of purchaser.

Bids or offers may be made at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of the sale.

All bids or offers must be in writing, and left at the Office of Utah and Nevada Railway, No. 671 West First South Street, Salt Lake City, directed to the undersigned.

SAMUEL W. RITER,
Guardian of the person and estate of George W. Riter, a Minor.

Dated April 26th, 1890. 4tsd


$75.00 to $250.00 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Some vacancies may be profitably occupied also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. I. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009, Main St., Richmond, Va.

N. B.—Ladies employed also. Never mind about sending stamp for reply. Come. I mean for biz. I. F. J. & Co. 6 6

St. JACOBS OIL
CURES PERMANENTLY
BRUISES and WOUNDS.

Fell From a Telegraph Pole.
Gary, Dak., Sept. 26, 1888.
I was badly bruised and cranked by a fall from telegraph pole, could get no help. St. Jacobs Oil helped me so good. Tried St. Jacobs Oil; it cured me.
W. H. SCANNELL.

The Kicker Outwitted.
Merced, Cal., Sept. 28, 1888.
I was kicked by a mule on right knee and could not walk for three days; suffered two weeks, but St. Jacobs Oil cured me completely.
L. LANGDON.

At Druggists and Dealers.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

WM. N. ANDERSON & CO.,
IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS
Castings of All Kinds.
Locomotive and Car Work a Specialty
FOUNDRY—Nos. 146 and 148 West Fifth South Street, Salt Lake City

HENRY WAGNER,
SALT LAKE CITY,
CALIFORNIA BREWERY.
LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER,
Wholesale and Retail.
SECOND SOUTH STREET, THREE DOORS EAST FROM MAIN STREET.

QUONG CHONG WING.
Goods Cheaper than at Auction
AT
No. 20 WEST, FIRST SOUTH ST.
Japanese and Chinese Merchandise
OF ALL KINDS.

Silk Handkerchiefs, Shawls, ...ETC....
China and Japan Ware.
JUST RECEIVED.
CALL AND EXAMINE.

CHEAP COAL!

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| Rock Springs, - - | $5.50 |
| Pleasant Valley, - | 5.25 |
| Weber, - - - - | 5.25 |
| Red Canyon, - - | 4.50 |
| Rock Springs Nut - | 4.50 |
| Wire Stack, - - | 3.50 |

Delivered to Any Part of the City.
J. C. & H. WATSON,
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Commercial and Savings Bank
22 & 24 E. First South St.,
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F. Armstrong, Prest.
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CAPITAL, $200,000.00.
General Banking Business.
Five per cent Interest Paid on Savings Deposits.
Loans on Real Estate.

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DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Pays 5 Per Cent. Interest on Savings Deposits.
MONEY TO LOAN
On Approved Securities, at Low Rates of Interest.

Deseret National Bank,
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Paid Up Capital ..... $250,000
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Receives Deposits Payable on Demand.
Buys and Sells Exchange on New York, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, London, and all the Principal Continental Cities.
Safe Deposit Vaults, Absolutely burglar and fire proof. Rents $1 to $25 per an.

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COMPLETE IN FOUR VOLUMES:
In Leather Binding ..... $5.00
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For Sale at the Deseret News Office.

DR. C. A. VANDERSLUIS,
DENTIST,
21 W. First South Street.

Guarantees Satisfaction to all those in need of Good and Honest Dental Work.
Prices and Terms Reasonable.
Best Set Teeth, $10 | After Fillings, $1.50 & up
Silver Fillings, $1 | Gold Fillings, $1.50
Call and have your teeth examined. Examination Free. Office open Evenings and Sundays. 41y

ALWAYS DRINK with ICE WATER
LEMONADES, SHERBETS, AND ALL COLD DRINKS.
It will correct the damaging influence of tea on the Stomach. Is a Specific for Dysentery, for Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, and all Disorders of the Bowels.
Nashville, Tenn., June 8, '87.
Messrs. Leonard Bros.—
Gentlemen:—I have used the Mihalovitch's Blackberry Juice for the past year, and consider it the best remedy for Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, and all Disorders of the Bowels.
Yours truly,
T. A. ARMSTRONG, M. D.
For sale by Druggists, Liquor Dealers and Grocers.
T. A. ARMSTRONG CO., Agents, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Kentucky Liquor Co., Agents, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Z. C. M. I.

We are too busy to write up a new advertisement, but we have an Immense Stock of all the Latest Goods and at Lowest Prices in the city.
T. G. Webber, Supt.

SPECIALTY SALE
Of Hurd's Celebrated Fine Stationery, for One Week Only. Five Quire Box of Superfine Note for 75 cents. Handsome Papeterie. 24 Sheets and Envelopes, 25 cents. Latest Styles Society Stationery.
Duncan M. McAllister & Co.,
Booksellers, Newsdealers, Etc.,
72 Main Street, Salt Lake City.

Said a critical tramp, "I would say
Crusts of bread often come in my way
But they're tough now no more
Where the Wire Gauze Door
Gives the air in the oven full play."
IF YOU WANT THE BEST
Buy the CHARTER OAK,
With the WIRE GAUZE Oven Door.
FOR SALE BY
Z. C. M. I., Sole Agents in Salt Lake City.

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—One Block East of U. C. R. R. Depot.—

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15 & 35 Main Street, & Branch House Corner State Road & 2d South St.
THE FINEST CARRIAGE DISPLAY in the TERRITORIES!
LIGHT AND HEAVY WAGONS IN EVERY STYLE THAT IS MADE.
Vehicles for Public and Private Use in All Varieties and Prices.
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