Have you a home? If not, buy in Forest Dale. You can obtain land of any size. Call at Cannon's, room 332 Constitution Building.

Cash paid for water scrip at Cannon's real estate office, 332 Constitution Building.

Cash paid for city warrants.

Have you paid your city taxes? We don't pay city taxes in Forest Dale, and shall be pleased to have you join us if you are a good neighbor.

Water scrip wanted at 332 Constitution Building.

Cash paid for city warrants.

Cash paid for county warrants.

Have you water scrip for sale? If so, you can get cash for it at room 332 Constitution Building.

Cash paid for water scrip.

Cash paid for county warrants.

Cash paid for city warrants.

If you have water taxes to pay, save money by calling at room 332 Constitution Building.

Cash paid for water scrip.

Cash paid for city warrants.

Cash paid for county warrants.

Have you visited Forest Dale? If you desire to build a house you can have long time and low rate of interest on purchase price. Call at room 332 Constitution Building for particulars.

If you have not paid your water rates you can save money by calling at 332 Constitution Building.

Cash paid for water scrip.

Cash paid for city warrants.

Cash paid for county warrants at Cannon's, room 332 Constitution Building.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THURSDAY, - - OCTOBER 26, 1893.

FRAGMENTS.

Some criminal business will be taken up in the Third district court next week.

PROBATE JUDGE HIGBY had nothing of consequence to engage his attention in court this morning.

CHIEF JUSTICE ZANE has disposed of the law and motion calendar. He could consequently start work at 2.

THE Twenty-one quorum of Elders will meet in the Nineteenth ward meeting house on Sunday, commencing at 10 o'clock, instead of 2:30, as previously announced.

Students' Society.

At the session of the Students' society to be held in the Latter-day Saints' College building Friday evening next, the following program will be rendered:

1. Recitation ..... Miss Rhea Quinn
2. Lecture, "The Survival of the Fittest" ..... Instructor Joseph Nelson
3. Song ..... Mrs. Beatrice Moore

The public are cordially invited to attend. J. T. WOODBURY, Chairman.

Relief Society Works.

A special meeting of the Relief society of East Mill Creek ward was held yesterday afternoon. Addresses were made by Mesdames E. R. Walk and E. S. Taylor. On Tuesday the same ladies assisted in the reorganization of the Relief society of the Eighth ward, this city, caused by the death of the president. Mrs. Catherine E. Palmer was chosen to fill the vacancy.

A ROMAN CITIZEN.

"Under the republic, the Roman citizen, even of humble origin, who possessed ability and industry, might hope to rise to positions of the highest honor, the command of armies, the consulship, the control of a great province," writes A. P. Montague, in the November *New Princeton*. "But the proud civilization of Rome and her constitution could not in the times super protect her citizens. Did they strive for added liberty, for the alleviation of misery among the masses, for a more enlightened appreciation of the privileges guaranteed by the constitution? Then too often, like the Gracchi, those patriots fell before the fury of those whose selfishness and pride their wholesome endeavors thwarted. When personal ambition and the lust for absolute sway stirred the heart, the safeguards of citizenship and the rights of person and property were swept away before the unreasoning rage of a Marius or the cold calculating cunning of a Sulla."

BOUNTY OR BONUS?

A Definition That is Acceptable to Mr. Blaine,

AS HERE APPLIED TO SUGAR.

He Pleads for Statesmanship, not Politics, in the Settlement of Economic Questions.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 23, 1893.

Editor Deseret News.

It seems that the Logan *Journal* makes the following definition of the difference between "bonus and bounty":

A man owns a hundred acres of land on the outskirts of Logan city. He offers to give every fifty acres of it to twenty of the men who will come and build homes upon it. He pledges that by doing the remaining fifty acres will be worth more than the whole hundred acres would have been without settlers. His action is perfectly proper, and may turn out to be profitable to him. This is bonus.

Another man owns a hundred acres similarly situated. He likewise desires money circulated upon it. But he goes into the legislature and gets a law passed authorizing any county, county money from the public treasury to buy five acres of land and he has for sale. He then gives these five acres for land without getting the bonus. The public gives the money to the man and the gift is then called a bounty. Very few of the public masses see any difference. To the man who receives the bounty right to pay the bonus. It never should be paid from the public treasury.

A bonus is all right, a bounty is all wrong.

While I do not question the truthfulness of this definition, I am somewhat interested in the application of either term of practical things and really see how the application of the wrong term may do great injury to the education of the people. I am present that the definition has been made, and have to insist that it will be generally received by politicians, because I clearly see that the word "bounty" as applied to the sugar industry is a misnomer. The useful and prominent industry has been stamped by a "bonus." The statement of our Territory complained the advantages and is just the necessity of the development of our resources and the furnishing of employment and wealth to the people of the Territory—We will give a "bonus" of one cent a pound on the first three million pounds of sugar made in this Territory to any "corporation, firm or person who shall first have erected a plant for its manufacture, costing not less than two hundred thousand dollars and having a capacity of one thousand tons of sugar a day." The wisdom and statesmanship of this proposition are now clearly seen. The payment of this "bonus" has assisted the corporation in taking over the immense difficulty of commencing an enterprise of this magnitude, breaking new ground in educating farmers and coaxing and encouraging them along, until this, the third years' labors, are at last successful. The saving of the amount of money saved by the factory from going out of the Territory, about $900,000, is worth all of the $50,000 paid as a bonus by the Territory. This amount will have been literally earned by the people of the Territory in this year and employment has been furnished (contracts have been made this year with eight hundred farmers) and the income of the Territory has been increased by that amount, and in this year of hard times when money has commanded extraordinary interest how many times that amount will it pay in money?

There was no private interest at stake in this matter; the opportunity was thrown open to the whole Territory to join in the undertaking and even at this present time stock could be bought of the company at the original figure. Neither was the location of the present factory a private undertaking. Opportunity was offered to all outside neighborhoods to compete for the location. Mr. Beck's offer to the people of Lehi that he would subscribe $50,000 provided the citizens of Lehi would subscribe a like amount and the proposal of the remainder of Utah county to make up $50,000 more, if located in Utah county, attracted attention to the advantages of that neighborhood in water and land and finally drew the factory there, but Ogden also offered inducements, a subscription of $100,000 being the most prominent. Cache Valley people also offered their inducements, so that the whole thing was thrown open to the public in competition.

The amount of bonus offered was defined and limited, and the terms specified; a large amount of money had to be first expended and a large and certain capacity demonstrated, and the first ton of sugar that drew the first dollar from the Territory cost the company $900,000.

There are other things claiming attention. At this present time not a pound of leather is being made in this Territory. Supposing the statesmen of the Territory should offer a "bonus" of any amount and in any shape to any "corporation, firm or person who would manufacture leather with the use of any tanning material growing or produced in this Territory." I ask if such an offer would not be generally commended as in right, and none but politicians would raise any reasonable objection that the people's money should be used to a limited extent in endeavoring to save a million dollars a year from going away and to furnish employment to 2000 men.

And if the statesmen of the Territory should offer a bonus of another $50,000 to induce the erection of another sugar factory of equal or greater capacity than that of the present one in another part of the Territory no reasonable person would or ought to object.

If these arguments apply to the Territory as to they apply to the United States. Let the people be educated in statesmanship and let politics be a secondary consideration.

ARTHUR STAYNER.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23, 1893.—Well, the hare has been caught and caged which is to occupy the place of honor on the menu of the festival feast. Dr. Cleveland having at last become convinced that it would be dangerous to keep the corpse of unconditional repeal lying around much longer. And now the sectional relief cooks are debating how the hare shall be served at the aforesaid feast, from which all "baked meats" are to be barred. The preparations will all have to be made by the Democrats as the Republican cooks are not enthusiastic by reason of hate, no matter how it is served, and the Populists think the best way to serve hare is to draw a bow across it. Some suggestions should be done with silver cartridges—throw it out of the window. There are some Democratic cooks who are not fond of hare, which they think lacks sufficiently flavor, but remembering the bargain made by certain cooks once upon a time as to what should be done with the man who found fault with the cooking they are announcing their tastes for hare with a remarkable unanimity.

The deal, or rather the compromise, which is expected to be put through at once—if spectators are not always mistaken—is not much of a compromise after all. It provides for the conditional purchase of silver under the Sherman law until October 1894, when they are to cease, for the coinage from time to time of the silver so purchased and of the seigniorage in the treasury, and for the retirement of all treasury notes and greenbacks below $10 and the issuing in place of them of silver certificates or silver dollars. The recognition of silver is very slight, still it is a recognition and it comes from President Cleveland who notified the steering committee through Secretary Carlisle just how far he would go in making a compromise.

The Republican senators are saying little, but it is not probable that any number of them will vote for the compromise. The Populists have announced their intention to fight it. Nearly every Democratic senator has pledged himself to support the compromise, so far as there is to be any filibustering against it, it will probably go through after the senators have been little talking so as to put their opinions on record.

The vote by which Van Alen's confirmation as ambassador of Italy was secured, after some very plain talk against the nomination in the Senate, is worth studying. Of the thirty-nine votes in favor of confirmation ten were Republicans—Aldrich of R. I.; Cassidy of Pa.; Davis of Minn.; Dixon of R. I.; Frye of Me.; Higgins of Del.; Jones of Nev.; McMillan of Minn.; Quay of Pa. and Wolcott of Colo., and one, Stewart of Nev., an independent. Of the twenty-two votes against confirmation fourteen were cast by Republicans, four by Populists—Allen of Neb.; Dolph of R. I.; Kyle of S. D. and Peffer of Kans., and twenty Democrats—Berry of Miss.; Martin of Kans., and Vance of N. C.

Representative Jerry Simpson charged Representative Curtis, of Kans., during the debate on the bill requiring railroads in the Cherokee strip to locate stations at the town sites designated by the interior department, with being on the floor of the House in the capacity of attorney for the Santa Fe and Rock Island railroad. In a moment the House was thrilled with expectancy and members began to crowd around Mr. Simpson. Mr. Curtis succeeded at last in getting himself heard, and said "If the gentleman says that the gentleman took a fee—"

Everybody was put in a good humor and quiet was restored without calling on the sergeant-at-arms by ex-Speaker Reed remarking in an aside whisper, "Just see what the member's example is doing for House pulchritude."

"What would you think of a combination that would result in making senator Hill the administration candidate for the Democratic nomination in '94?" asked a senator who is known as one of the shrewdest men and closest observers of political movements now in cloth. Of course your correspondent said he thought such a combination very improbable. "On the contrary," replied the senator, "it is very probable, and unless certain plans now under way shall miscarry or death shall in some way intervene I regard it as not only probable but almost certain. Hill and Cleveland have been getting closer together of some time and it is on the program for him to become the administration leader in the Senate. Within a week Mr. Cleveland has taken occasion to say that Senator Hill had all the necessary qualifications to make a powerful leader of his party in the Senate and to intimate that he expected to see him fill that role. Perhaps you may have noticed that Hill has not only taken sides against those senators who tried the patience of Democrats with him in 1892, in the silver matter, but has actually quarrelled with two of them—Morgan, of Ala., and Daniel, of Va. These and other Hills charge which he did not feel at liberty to mention make it very plain to me that the morning hour of Dan Lamont is working to bring about a combination effective and cohesive between the administration and Senator Hill, and it looks to me as if he was making rapid progress, too. You just keep your eye on Hill and his position towards legislation desired by the administration."

We have had and have permanently in America national Russian artists. We are now to have permanently also a famous Russian novelist, Vladimir Korolenko, who has declared his intention to live hereafter in the United States. Korolenko in his own land is second only in reputation to Tolstoi himself. He writes along the same lines in many respects and is an ardent enthusiast for

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Coal. All Kinds. J. S. Morse & Sons. 30 S. MAIN. Telephone 251.

When Toby was sick, he gave her Cannon.
When she was a child, she cried for Cannon.
When she became Miss, she clung to Cannon.
When she had Children, she gave them Cannon.

Get your Abstracts of Title at the County Recorder's office. They are made directly from the original records.

$119,070 90
Kept At Home In Insurance Premiums Since the Organization of the
HOME OF UTAH
Capital $250,000
Assets 310,000
Surplus 59,000
Heber J. Grant & Co., Gen'l Agents, 60 Main Street.

BATHE AND BE HEALTHFUL
IN THE SWIMMING POOLS OF THE
Sanitarium.
52 WEST, THIRD SOUTH STREET.
The universal opinion of the thousands who have looked in the Sanitarium Hot Sulphur Baths is "It is the finest bath I ever had."
The elegance, convenience, and splendid arrangement must be seen to be appreciated.
Strangers entertained and special attention put toward making the hours pent pleasant and attractive to women patrons, whether alone or accompanied by escorts. This post is growing in popularity every day. No business of undersigning number permitted.
The large pool in the rear is particularly attractive for men.
All baths 25c, except for men with suits, which are 35c each. Towels and suits washed by Troy Laundry.

Retrenchment
ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.
It is demanded of officials, of citizens and of purchasers. In nothing left more essential than in economizing our
HOME INDUSTRIES.
Don't forget that we manufacture Footwear for all. Best School Shoes made, and greatest variety of goods at cheapest. Only the best of material used and all work warranted.
Silver, Though Humbled, is Welcomed by Us.
SOLOMON BROS., No 70 S. Main Street.

Browning Bros.
250 Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.
2031 Washington Ave., Ogden, Utah.
Wholesale and Retail
Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, Fishing Tackle, Tents, Hammocks, Etc. Base Ball, Lawn Tennis, Cricket Supplies, Athletic Goods, Etc., Etc. Agents for Sporting, Hunting and Nitro Powders. Send for new Illustrated Catalogue.

CO-OP FURNITURE CO.,
No. 11 & 13 MAIN STREET.
During the stringency of the money market, we are selling our goods at a big discount.
We are closing out our Refrigerators and Baby Carriages at cost.
We have a large line of Carpets which we are offering at a bargain.
Call and examine our goods; our low prices will surprise you.

MOVING in the Interest of HOME-MADE SHOES.
We have moved Lamont Shoe Co. to new store, First South, one door east of Herald's, to move about the 15th, three doors east of Old Stand.
HAND-MADE SHOES
At the same price you pay for shoddy ones.
ROBINSON BROS., 49 west, First South Street.

THE OLD RELIABLE
Godbe-Pitts Drug Co.
Are still at the Old Stand, Corner Main and First South Streets. The Largest and Best Stock of Drugs, Chemicals and Patent MEDICINES in the Territory. Prices Very Moderate. Everybody call and see us.

LIVE GEESE FEATHERS, DOWN QUILTS AND PILLOWS, DOOR MATS, RUGS, LINOLEUM. H. DINWOODEY FURNITURE CO.

Freed Furniture AND Carpet Company
30, 32, 34, 36, 38 E. THIRD SOUTH.
Cash or Easy Payment.
We have just received a carload of Office Desks and Tables
—Especial Sale of—
Mantle and Folding Beds from $12 up.
Bedroom Suites $15 up.
Carpets from 20c per yard up.
Parlor Goods.
Summer Stoves from $1.25 up.
Portiers and Lace Curtains.
Baby Carriages.
Crockery Stoves and Lamps.
Gasoline Stoves at Cost.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard