IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC THOROUGHFARES.

Editor Deseret News:

The average and lofty-minded American is proud to point to his country's rapid advancement and congratulate himself upon the fact that the world itself has progressed, to a surprising degree, since the discovery of the new continent. Every department of science has received a wonderful impetus; every invention to make comfort and amusement has been fostered and fostered and Experience would not be corrected for money. Liberty, learning and progress have gone hand in hand and we believe that the world will generally make an upward movement in religion and morality. We shall then be surprised to discover that even the atheism and infidelity of our time were preventable by the Gentile serving and gross ignorance of the middle ages, inasmuch as they gave scope and impetus to independent thought upon those lines, outside of superstition and opened the channels to high thought and broad issues.

We boast of our advancement and in many ways we have reason to do so. The middle ages have but little to attract us, though the leaven that has worked the bread of the present was formulated and began to ferment in that period. But let us step behind those ages in the vista of time. The old Roman has substitutes that commonly air adulteration, in spite of his boasts. A little farther back we could almost envy the ancient Greek. Farther still, the old Egyptian. Where shall we find a greater hero than Rameses, or a people who spoke so clearly and strongly to coming generations with the ruins of cities as those old Egyptians, hard working, art-loving Egyptians? Our best-hid residences, why we but ape even the "Green Gable House" of our Vanderbilts and Astors are mere imitations here with those we contrast them with the architectural monuments of those dead generations. We know not how the pyramids were built or how the obelisks were raised. We ponder and are lost as we see which upon the temples of Karnac and Heliopolis, and, well yes, we almost sigh for that beautiful, but civilization. Then we think of those ancient Romans, splendid roads which were made and adopted by the ancient people, Egyptians, Romans, Greeks and Assyrians, and say, we almost envy them. The Goths and Vandals, while yet barbarous consoles, may have "traveled in their war-like expeditions over such roads as cuts, but the civilized Romans, Greeks and Egyptians, never! Even the descendants of the Goth and Vandal were not slow in selecting and correcting that course of discipline had made, but the American politicians, shall we say that he is too busy with politics and the seeking and securing of his office to think much of public improvements? Or is it that he prefer travels enough in a Pullman palace car and is not therefore aware of the terrors of travel on railroad lines. Would that he might have occasion to take a trip over the wagon roads of Southern Utah. He would perhaps think it privation to live without a railroad, but to behold the painful pace of weight animals as they drag their heavy burdens of freight over the rough, uneven, cut-up, rocky roads beneath the cruel lash of the impatient, weary driver, would alone awake a desire for a better condition. We will not mention women and children who must endure agonies in traveling or else remain at home. But want is the use of calling attention to the sufferings of animals or of human beings, the inconvenience of dragging to church, school, lecture or theatre (much theatre as we can have in a country where troops will never venture more of the road) through mud and dust, over rocks and holes? What is the use of saying that our civilization is retarded by the slow progress of roads as we good our teams, our vehicles prematurely worn out and broken down, the price of our goods increased—our produce sold at a discount, scarcely be transported with safety—the burdens of our whole lives increased by the condition of the roads when we are weighted in travel by with every day? Only one value will be heard in our day, the cry of the merchant, "Can he get his goods he ordered? For the goods to sell have to often to be dragged over a heavy roads by the animals for whom these roads will be another cause of the goods made to cost so much that they cannot easily be disposed of; our ready, creative, resourceful business, and business is today the good of Americans.

Thus, our country is extensive and it would distribute regular much better, and we would be able to compete with those of Europe, but they can at least be improved, and that greatly, without a great deal of expense to the government.

The improved facilities for traffic and general convenience would soon be found to repay the expense. Another, more and more important consideration, the railroad was a Godsent to dumb animals. The present condition of public roads, we extremely mildly, is a cruelty to those poor creatures who serve us so faithfully and well and without, we use no family to return. Not that our teams are necessarily wicked, but conditions compel them to be unkindness. Here above, in good grounds and wide can go for the efforts of the society for prevention of cruelty to stop it and we earnestly invite its attention to this subject.

It is doubtless a fact that in proportion as people are made generally comfortable and happy and relieved from the necessities of toil, they have time for the study and contemplation of higher things and are thereby enabled to cultivate their higher nature. This is not to be well accomplished by personal effort (which is duty to children in exception of personal) but comes and is a result of progress in the general advancement of social conditions. While electricity and telegraphy provide the legs and deliver the individual, we cannot deny that these qualities say not in an extreme and solution in great and labor-saving. The benefits to a general improvement we can be also demonstrated by mental deformity. Not to the advancement of a nation but think this is different. Make a people or a community wealthy and comfortable and in individual member will find improved opportunities for the development of their best of genius. The benefits of some system of public effort and interest where be incalculable. The high development of a community wherein each member might pursue a congenial calling is to dig inconceivable. We both retrograde and march with advance toward this point by greatness and that in Utah the high level of mental effort and united interest will be realized. With no quibbling in the struggle for life there will be less strife and a kinder feeling heard. Shall we not make a united cause for public improvement?

A worthy object for consideration and great representation at the coming Exposition would be the great condition and the more improvement of our roads. Southern Utah has a cause tired of them. Our cannot motives cannot be developed in the present condition. We are fifty or more miles from a railroad. Our children have not the advantages of modern culture, the struggle for existence is continual and life all our gross fantastic institution and cause would look upon us as deprived of the conveniences of life and we do not feel, we know that the roads are which we must contemplate with the outside world are largely to blame.

JOHN TAYLOR.

CHICKASAW, Piute County, Utah, August, 1892.

A Sad Death.

There are a number of stories about the loss of horses on the battlefield and occasionally they seem to go mad. One instance of this was an Arabian horse of Saladin, which rushed at an English soldier who happened to be drawing water, seized him in his mouth and threw him down, and then, kneeling upon him, tore out his breast and actually bit off his hand. Before the terrified crowd he satisfied he bit off another soldier's finger and seriously injured the veterinary surgeon of the regiment. There was no battle in progress on the occasion, but it is highly probable that a military life and the accustomed excitement had driven the horse crazy.—Washington Star.

An Appeal for Consideration.

A lady officer, who based prudery, had been listening to a story by a chipper lieutenant concerning a fight he had with another person. Immediately afterward he was called to account for saying, "I differ with you." Quoth the lieutenant, "You should have said, 'I differ from you.'" The lady officer called for value when he responded, "Then, Boston and, if that be correct, why in the hell didn't you say that you had fight from Ice Parker, not a fit with Joe Parker?"—Cor. Chicago News.

Glycerin for Glass Stoppers.

If glycerin is poured around a glass stopper there is no necessity for either profanity or a run to a drug store. The glycerin not only softens any adhesive matter, but also appears to penetrate thoroughly and make it both easy and safe to have out a glass stopper without the recourse to the application of heat.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

APPEAL FOR COUNTY BONDS

The County Court Issues an Address to the Taxpayers.

IT URGES THAT BONDS BE VOTED,

Necessary Public Improvements Depending on Them.—Exhibit of the County's Financial Condition.—Estimates of the Expenditure to Be Made for the County Institutions.

The county court yesterday issued an address to the taxpayers of the county, giving a statement of the facts that led them to order a vote on the question of bonding the county for $100,000 on August 15. Its members thinly said yesterday that they would of the people of this county to throw off the shackles of the present condition. The reason why the court thought such action advisable. They were a unit on the subject, and felt confident that when the case were laid before the people of the county they would be of the same mind. That sum (100,000) is, in the face of the present extraordinary expenditures for the county's share of the new city-county building, etc., seemed much to the way of other personal improvements that were urgent as badly needed. The address is as follows:

TO THE TAXPAYERS OF SALT LAKE COUNTY:

The county court having decided that it be the best action for the county to issue bonds to the amount of $100,000, submits the following statement of facts, together with estimates of certain expenses for permanent improvement which should be made, and with their careful consideration that be adopted, action may be had in the bond election to be held August 15th, 1892.

Steps were first taken in September, 1891, to procure the services of a bridge and county bridge.

The amount of cash on hand Sept. 1st, 1891 ..... $[illegible]
Receipts to Sept. 1st, 1892 ..... [illegible]
Total ..... [illegible]

Provision must be made for the support of the county. The Poorhouse when erected was adequate and well located. The great growth of this city and county have rendered it inadequate and the location bad.

The Court proposes to get into the money market as soon as practicable to clear and purchase a farm large enough to meet the wants of the county for all time.

There will be no loss to the county by this change. The present Poor Farm can be sold for more than it cost the county including the buildings thereon.

It is estimated that this change will cost the

Farm	$[illegible]
Buildings	[illegible]
Expenses	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

The support of indigents in this county costs more than it would for the following reasons:

The cramped quarters at the Poor House necessitate the sale of many paupers by city hospitals, who would be in the infirmary was would be if there were proper accommodations for them there.

Much outside aid is given by the County Court at present, which would be cut off if the wants of the Poor House were sufficient to meet the demands of our population.

The Territory makes no provision for the care of indigent and idiotic persons. There are many such in this county who are a charge upon the public. As we are now situated they must be kept in the same wards with those who are in possession of their faculties. Separate wards ought to be provided for the former classes.

To build upon the present poor farm, consisting of only ten acres, buildings suitable to meet the necessities of the present and future wants in this county of the county court be very unwise, and entail great loss upon the county in the near future, when the growth of the city will compel removal from the present site.

The county has expended upon roads during the past three years the following amounts of money:

From September 1st, 1889, to September 1st, 1890, inclusive	$ [illegible]
From September 1st, 1890, to September 1st, 1891, inclusive	$ 19,208 78
From September 1st, 1891, to September 1st, 1892, inclusive	29,861 67
From September 1st, 1892, to July 4th, 1893	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

The following has been appropriated during the same time and to the paupers and insane asylum and expended in the care of indigent persons, in the infirmary, hospitals, and for outside relief, and in boarding in family cases and conveying those committed to the asylum:

From September 1st, 1889, to September 1st, 1890, inclusive	$ [illegible]
From September 1st, 1890, to September 1st, 1891, inclusive	$ 18,000 70
From September 1st, 1891, to July 4th, 1893	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

The county court believes that no more has been expended upon roads than must be expended for each year for several years to come. Much of the western and southwestern part of the county needs work upon the highways. All the old wooden bridges should be replaced by iron structures as they wear out. This will be much more easily at first, but will be economy in the end.

The cost of caring for the poor will decrease per capita with the establishment of the new poor house and infirmary, but will probably increase with the population.

The net income of the county from taxes for the past three years has been about $100,000 per year. If the necessary roads and bridges building is to be done, the poor and insane cared for, either the valuation and tax levy must be raised or the county must provide for the extraordinary expenses by issuing bonds for permanent improvements by bonding itself.

It certainly seems advisable to some here that the permanent or these improvements should be thus extended over a period of years, and that those who come after us should bear their share of the burden.

The Court is of the opinion that taxes should not be raised and they have taken the way provided by law to ascertain whether the people take the same view.

The present poor farm and buildings should be sold, if bonds are voted, whenever the market will justify and the proceeds should be used to meet a portion of the debt, or for permanent improvements as shall be built.

G. W. BARTON,
Chairman County Court.
HARRY HEALEY,
JOHN DEVINE,
JOHN P. CANON,
Commissioners.

ATTEST:
C. E. ALLEN,
County Clerk.
By CALVIN BROWN, Jr., Deputy.

SALT LAKE
STEAM DYE WORKS
THOS. McKELVIE, Proprietor.
Ladies' Clothes Cleaned and Dyed.
Gents' Clothes Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired.
FEATHERS CLEANED, DYED & CURLED.
Office & Works: 42 S. West Temple S.
Opposite Grand Central Dining Rooms, Salt Lake City.

BIDS WANTED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the residence of a school trustee, in the school house in the Ward school building, Salt Lake City, Utah, for making, furnishing and delivering, in the building, and for the erection of a school house, on the south side of Second South, between Second and Third West streets, Salt Lake City, Utah, in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file in the office of the undersigned, at the residence of a school trustee, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Bids will be considered in sixty days from date of opening proposals.

Bids will be opened on August 20th, 1892, at 7:30 p.m., at school trustee's house.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the residence of a school trustee, Salt Lake City, Utah, on and after August 10th, 1892.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JOB MCMILLAN,
JOHN S. WHITAKER,
JOHN M. WHITAKER,
Board of Trustees Twenty-ninth Ward.

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 19, 1892.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of Jonathan Wadsworth, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned administrator of the estate of Jonathan Wadsworth, deceased, has filed his final account of his administration of said estate, and the same has been duly examined by the undersigned and found correct, and that the undersigned administrator has fully complied with the orders of the court in the premises, and has paid all the debts of said deceased, so far as the same have been presented for payment, and that he has also paid the legal costs of said administration, and that he has also delivered to the persons entitled thereto, all the property of said deceased, remaining in his hands, and that he has also filed his petition for his discharge as such administrator, and that the 20th day of August, A.D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Court House and Court in the County of Salt Lake, Salt Lake City, and County, Utah Territory, has been duly appointed by the judge of said court for the hearing of said account and petition for discharge, at which time and place any person interested may appear and show cause, if any exists, why said account should not be allowed and petition for discharge of the undersigned administrator should not be granted and he be discharged as such administrator.

Dated July 18, 1892.

C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By CALVIN BROWN, Jr., Deputy.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of Charles F. Middleton, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JANE Middleton, administratrix of the estate of Charles F. Middleton, deceased, has rendered her account of her administration of said estate, and the same has been duly examined by the undersigned and found correct, and that the undersigned administrator has fully complied with the orders of the court in the premises, and has paid all the debts of said deceased, so far as the same have been presented for payment, and that he has also paid the legal costs of said administration, and that he has also delivered to the persons entitled thereto, all the property of said deceased, remaining in his hands, and that he has also filed his petition for his discharge as such administrator, and that the 20th day of August, A.D. 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Court House and Court in the County of Salt Lake, Salt Lake City and County, Utah Territory, has been duly appointed by the judge of said court for the hearing of said account and petition for discharge, at which time and place any person interested may appear and show cause, if any exists, why said account should not be allowed and petition for discharge of the undersigned administrator should not be granted and he be discharged as such administrator.

Dated July 18, 1892.

C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By CALVIN BROWN, Jr., Deputy.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of John Ross, Deceased.

Order to Show Cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made.

ELIZABETH A. ROSS, THE ADMINISTRATRIX of the estate of John Ross, deceased, having filed her petition herein, fully setting forth that it is for the best interest of said estate that a sale of the real estate of said deceased be made, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, and the expenses of administration, and that the personal property of said estate is insufficient to pay said debts and expenses, and that the heirs and devisees of said deceased are all residents of the United States, and that the whole of said estate is situated in Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, and that the value of said real estate is $[illegible], and that the value of said personal property is $[illegible],