DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Tuesday, February 4, 1896.

The Deseret Evening News is published daily, Sunday excepted, at corner South and East Temple streets, Salt Lake City.

Time Edition at 1:30 p. m. Regular Edition at 6 o'clock.

The Deseret Semi-Weekly News is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week.

The Deseret Weekly is published from the publication office every Saturday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily 12 Months	$10.00
Daily 6 Months	5.00
Daily 3 Months	2.50
Daily 1 Month	90
Daily by the Week	20
Saturday Edition 12 Months	2.00
Saturday Edition 6 Months	1.00
Semi-Weekly 12 Months	3.00
Semi-Weekly 6 Months	1.50
Weekly 12 Months	2.00

Payments for subscription always in advance.

Subscribers changing their place of residence should always give former as well as present address.

The News is on sale at the principal News Stands and also on passenger trains leaving the city after 9 a. m. daily.

City Subscribers will kindly notify J. E. Dooher, Superintendent, of any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

All communications should be addressed to

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 505.

A DUTY OF OFFICE-HOLDING.

Judge Howat's resignation of the high position of district judge for Utah having gone into effect, and the Governor having made a happy and satisfactory appointment to fill the vacancy thus created, the News takes the liberty of expressing a thought upon the obligations of office-holding, which it is hoped will not be considered personal in any offensive sense.

We hold that a man who has accepted nomination to public office, whose election his friends and well-wishers have given of their time and means to bring about, and for whom a majority of the voters have cast their ballots, is under a moral contract with the people to perform the duties of the position to which he has been chosen until the end of his term. Public office is not a toast to be tiffed without to be accepted today and handed back tomorrow—to be considered a makeshift or a plaything which may be rejected or abandoned the moment something else is offered. American communities have a right to expect better treatment at the hands of those whom they honor with nomination and election to places of trust and profit; and while no bond may be exacted requiring that the candidate observe all the terms of the obligation which is assumed when he accepts the nomination, there is nevertheless an implied contract or pledge, which with all honorable men is as binding as a bond. It will be a sad day for good citizenship when confidence in their intention to accept and retain the positions for which they are named shall be shaken and destroyed; for then conventions will become a farce, campaigns a mockery and elections a delusion.

We prefer to make no allusion to politics in the discussion of this question, and yet such allusion in the case in point can hardly be omitted. In addition to the discourtesy shown to his own party, Judge Howat by his resignation offers a deliberate affront to hundreds of fair-minded men of the opposition, who were so far above narrow partisanship as to work and vote for his success as against their own party's nominees. Without their aid he and his colleagues could never have been elected; and surely in Utah's political history no higher compliment was ever paid than to him in November last. With all respect to Judge Howat, we cannot but feel that the community has a just grievance against him.

But, it may be asked, shall a man be required to remain in a minor position when greater honors and advantages present themselves? Our answer would be, that no office in this free land is forced upon any man—if he doesn't expect to fill it he should not accept it at all. And this applies particularly to an elective office. Supposing there were no provision for filling vacancies in such offices except by a new election; is there any conceivable personal motive that would justify the incumbent in forcing that tremendous trouble and expense upon his constituents? That there is a provision for filling vacancies by appointment alters the case only in its minor aspect; for the people, having said by their own votes that they want a certain man in a certain office, his abandonment of the trust accepted makes it obligatory that some other man, perhaps one whom the people would not have elected or whom they do not know, receive the place at the hands of one man instead of at the hands of the majority of the whole community.

The compensation attached to the judgeship is low; but it has not been reduced any since the nominations for the various places were made last fall. If a candidate could afford to accept them, he ought to be able to accept now. To decline after election to assume a better (respect of profit makes no difference, is to the nonetheless motive of all. Every citizen-taxpayer, present and prospective, ought to have been satisfied before the acceptance of the nomination having been accepted, nothing but the most extreme necessity should be deemed a sufficient cause for relinquishing it.

The News has ever had the highest admiration of Judge Howat as a citizen and an attorney. It hailed his election as a triumph of judicial fitness over mere partisanship, and hopes for much good from his success. But a consequence of public duty has required the foregoing criticism of his recent action, which, however, is to be taken in a general and not a personal sense. Nor do we desire that Judge Howat shall feel affronted at any allusion in the manner of his selection. He is to be congratulated upon his appointment, and we sincerely believe, from all that we can hear, that no other name that had been mentioned for the place has met with as large a measure of public favor as his.

THE UNION ARMY.

Answering the question as to how many men saw actual service in the Union army during the Rebellion, how many of them were drafted and how many were substitutes for drafted men, W. E. Curtis, the Chicago Record's excellent Washington correspondent, gives a great deal of valuable information, and a table of figures that will be found interesting. According to his discoveries, the records of the adjutant-general's office show that 2,759,679 troops were called for from the several states, not including the regular army; that 2,778,304, or 14,624 more than called for, were furnished of whom 40,347 were drafted, 76,097 were substitutes for drafted men and 42,561 were substitutes for men who were not drafted—that is, those who could not go to the war themselves, but voluntarily hired others to represent them. The following statement shows the number of men furnished by each state and territory:

State	Men Furnished	State	Men Furnished
Maine	70,107	Alabama	2,592
New Hampshire	32,605	Tennessee	31,092
Vermont	35,256	Arkansas	8,289
Massachusetts	146,730	North Carolina	5,041
Rhode Island	24,929	California	15,725
Connecticut	57,307	Nevada	1,520
New York	424,967	Oregon	1,810
New Jersey	76,309	Washington Ty.	964
Pennsylvania	366,239	Dakota Ty.	2,576
Delaware	12,088	Indiana Ty.	4,000
Maryland	46,638	Utah Ty.	1,000
West Virginia	32,077	Dist. Columbia	16,872
North Carolina	4,122	U. S. Navy	5,592
Ohio	310,654	Colorado	4,904
Indiana	196,363	Dakota	2,576
Illinois	256,293	Nebraska	3,157
Michigan	87,455	Kansas	20,149
Wisconsin	91,379	Other Northern states	1,507
Minnesota	25,052	Colored troops	93,746
Iowa	76,309		
Missouri	108,773	Total	2,778,304
Kentucky	79,025		

DANCING PARTIES.

To the Editor:

As the young people among the Latter-day Saints are proverbially a dancing community, and we in Vernal, being no exception to the rule, often participate in this form of recreation, I should be glad if you would give me a little information in regard to the kinds of dances and the method of conducting social parties as approved by the First Presidency of the Church.

There appears to be a craze at the present time for masquerade balls, notices of such frequently appearing in the various newspapers, together with comments upon the opprobrium made by the participants. It seems to me that several years ago special and specific instructions were issued by the First Presidency of the Church, prohibiting the attendance of all Church members at such balls in consequence of the tendency to evil that was associated therewith and also advising that but few round dances be indulged in at any of the parties attended by the Latter-day Saints.

As we are not quite through the season of amusements and recreation, please kindly state whether such instructions have ever been given, that in the future we may govern ourselves accordingly. And greatly oblige, yours respectfully,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Our correspondent states correctly the substance of the instructions referred to, and never revoked, thereby responding himself to his request for information, made in the opening sentence of his communication. There was another and vitally important feature in those instructions—that regarding the class of persons admitted to dances under control of Latter-day Saints. We are aware that this latter instruction has been disregarded to too many cases, and those whose character could not pass muster as being in full fellowship as moral, sober, upright members of the Church have been admitted to parties attended by the youth of the Latter-day Saints, where parents had a right to expect that their children were protected from evil influences by the diligence of those in charge of such gatherings; and we are also aware of the fact that great evil has followed the disregard of counsel in this respect by those who should know and do better.

The Church discipline upon every avenue for reasonable enjoyment, hence permits dancing and other amusements in moderation and without evil tendencies. In the most harmless amusement can be made a means to wrong-doing. If unsuitable associations are allowed, and while in the "crush" for dancing which our correspondent refers to so prevalent among young people there have been some violations of the rule, commanding manyeuvres and excessive round dancing from the list of proper recreations, by far the more flagrant breaches of discipline have been on the part of older persons in whose hands the management of such affairs has been placed as a sacred trust for the preservation of the youth. A reformation on this dance question, within lines of consistency, would be most timely.

RELIGIOUS INSANITY.

The final conviction of the tramp convicted of the murder of McAfee, a case that has been enveloped in more miserable mystery—clearly proves him to have been the victim of what sometimes is called religious insanity. His statement in court was that he had received a divine command to found a new sect, and that the study of the Book of Mormon had confirmed him in this idea. Then on an irresistible impulse he shot McAfee, an honest inoffensive, without provocation and without any apparent motive. He still, according to the dispatch, maintains that he is charged with the fulfillment of a mission, but asks nevertheless for death as the just punishment of the crime of slaying the alleged divine messenger. He is clearly not in his right mind.

It is curious to note how the thoughts and sentiments of people who from some cause or other lose control over their reason follow the current of the locality where they happen to be, or center round some prominent topic that claims public attention. It has been observed during times of great so-called revivals that a majority of those whose minds become deranged turn upon religious subjects. They will preach or pray or sing to their own way. Formerly it was thought that the condition of such patients was due to the infliction itself, but that view has been given up, for it has been shown that in times of war and revolution, insane persons will announce the rules of soldiers and great generals and live through, in their imagination, all the excitement of battles on land or sea. In exceptional cases insane persons will believe themselves to be criminals, as did a poor tramp some years ago in Christiania, Norway. A mysterious murder had been committed in the vicinity of that place. It defied the skill of the best detectives. The papers were full of it, and it was for a long time the subject of conversation. Finally a poor ignorant tramp came himself up to the police as the murderer. In his confession he described all the details of the crime, as they had appeared in print, adding much that appeared plausible. Everybody was convinced that the perpetrator of the deed had been found, and sentence was about to be passed upon him, when, at the last moment, evidence was produced that the poor wretch had been hundreds of miles away from the scene of the tragedy on the day it was enacted. The evidence was conclusive to everybody except to the tramp himself, who did not succeed in shaking his diseased brain from the idea that he actually had been a participant in the gruesome deed of which he had heard so much.

The confessed murderer of McAfee imagines himself the bearer of a divine message. In his diseased imagination a sacred volume appears to him to confirm the illusion. Lower instincts predominate, however, and he cannot control his desire to destroy life. Contradictory as this seems to be, it is easily explained on the supposition that he is insane but that previous to his mental disorder, religious impressions had been formed which are now distorted owing to that diseased condition. The case is of much psychological interest.

NOW THEY are trying to saddle Uncle Sam into the notion that if he doesn't give up several million dollars for a Pacific cable somebody else will do it. The strange part of it is that such schemes always find patriotic promoters in Congress to point out how inoffensive they are to national greatness.

A FIFTY-DOLLAR fine for throwing a stale egg at Herr Ahlwardt, the Jew-baiter, was imposed upon his New York assailant. It comes high, considering that his marksmanship was poor, he missed Ab-Waidl and only spoilt the wall.

THE UNITED STATES senator who is ready for a war, even if it costs him a son, just as the last war cost him a cousin, may be deemed patriotic to the extent of yielding up as a sacrifice all his immediate relatives.

A MASSACHUSETTS board of health has a member named Monk; so there is at least one public board that cannot be said to be in bad order.

ONE FOOT speech in favor of free silver does the more harm than a dozen good speeches against it.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Calloustie, Druggist, Beaverville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the job, doctors for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and took the first dose and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at Z. C. M. I. Drug Department.

Cure for Headache.

For a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sufferers find relief. Sufferers from sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all whose health is affected to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Only Fifty cents at Z. C. M. I. drug department.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

Indigestion for Years.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Jan. 14, 1895. My mother has been troubled with indigestion for years, and a number of home physicians, but with no result. She has been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for the last year and it is doing her a great deal of good. We would not now be without it." Mrs. Williams, 26 North Ninth West Street.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache.

GOOD PLACE TO BUY Chinaware, Crockery, Glassware.

PRETTIEST PATTERNS. LOWEST PRICES.

Great American Importing Tea Co.'s

245 Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

☞ We operate 200 Stores and Agencies. Write for price list.

To retain an abundant head of hair of a natural color to a good old age, the hygiene of the scalp must be observed. Apply Hall's Hair Renewer.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is known by its works. The experience of half a century proves that no other preparation of the kind stops coughing and allays irritation of the throat and bronchial tubes so promptly and effectually as this.

Unlike most proprietary medicines, the formula of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sarsaparilla and other preparations are cheerfully sent to any physician who applies for them. Hence the special favor accorded these well-known standard remedies by the World's Fair commissioners.

You will save money by trading with the old Globe Pills Drug Co.

Salt Lake Theater.

CHAS. S. BURTON, Manager. Telephone 869. Carlisle at 8:15 p. m.

4 NIGHTS, COMMENCING Monday Evening, Feb. 3,

Engagement of the Eminent Actor

FREDERICK WARDE.

The Repertoire:

Monday—THE MOUNTEBANK, A Romantic Drama by D'Ennery.

Tuesday—THE LION'S MOUTH, Coronet's Picturesque Venetian Love story.

Wednesday—VIRGINIUS, Mr. Warde's Masterpiece.

Thursday—KING LEAR, Shakespeare's Tragedy. First appearance of Mr. Warde in the Title Role.

NOTE.—The entire scenery for each play is carried by Mr. Warde organization, and the productions are superb in every respect.

PRICES—$1, $0.75, 50, 25 cents. 25 cents. SALE OF SEATS BEGINS FRIDAY, JANUARY 31.

"Hail to You."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

WEEK OF FEBRUARY 3

NIOBE

PRICES—25c, 50c and 75c. Matinee every Saturday, 25c. Evenings at 8:15. Saturday Matinee at 2:15.

SECURE SEATS EARLY!

LYCEUM

WEEK OF FEBY 3

SCHEIBE & STARK, Managers.

The Fringe of Society,

A GREAT COMEDY DRAMA.

Prices—25c, 35c, 50c. Matinee, 25c.

2 FIVE-TON WAGON SCALES

Made by the Chicago Scale Co.

For Sale Cheap.

Inquire at This Office.

German BOOK OF MORMON JUST ISSUED. Price $1. Address DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

The People

.... Have Crowned it with Great Success.

OUR MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SALE

Is on the way to surpass any of our sales before.

It is full of VIM and BARGAINS.

We are thankful for the appreciation shown us today by the large crowds.

We will add more bargains each day. If you were not in the crowd today don't miss tomorrow.

We have lots left, but they sell quickly, and you will surely lose by procrastination.

The Sale Continues Balance of This Week.

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

Get Your SPRING SUITS from

CUTLER BROS. CO.,

AGENTS PROVO WOOLEN MILLS,

36 Main Street, Salt Lake City.

Children's, Boys' and Men's Suits, ready made or made to order, from Provo Woolen Mills Celebrated Cassimeres.

Ladies' New Styles Worsted Dress Goods, just in

REMOVED.

H. F. CLARK, THE TAILOR, has removed to No. 165, East Second South. Look him a call.

MUST BE SOLD.

A NICE 4 ROOM BRICK, 6th NINTH East, 4 rooms 4 room brick, on East Temple, and varied houses on 12th South, near Main. All these properties have every convenience and are in splendid condition. They must be sold but for a low price. Call and look at every house. Make me an offer. Try them. CHAS. E. MOORE, Room 40 Clayton Block.

FOR RENT.

ONE RUSTIC HOUSE WITH THREE rooms and a big barn. Call at 31 Apollo Place.

FOR SALE

TEN SHARES CLARK ELDRIDGE & CO. stock. W. J. MOORE, 308 M.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters bought, sold, exchanged, cleaned and repaired. H. S. Waite, Constitution Bldg.

FOR SALE.

15 HEAD THOROUGHBRED JERSEY cows and heifers. Apply to James Jackson, 104 West Third North, City.

MONEY TO LOAN

REPAYABLE IN INSTALLMENTS, ON real estate only. Pioneer Loan & Homestead Association, 61 Progress Building.

SCAVENGER No. 5.

Cheaps and Cesspools Cleaned. N. J. SANDBERG, Address: 320 East Second Avenue. Office, 341 State Street.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Salt Lake & Hot Springs Railway Co. will be held at the company's office on Tuesday, February 11th, at 10 m., for the election of officers and for the transaction of such business as may come before it.

R. RICHELSON, Secy.

February 1, 1896.

☞ WRIGLEY'S JUICY FRUIT CHEWING GUM.

Two Fine Flavors (one on each). Clark, Eldridge & Co., Salt Lake City, John Sweeney & Sons Co., Ogden, sole agents.

DISSTONS' CELEBRATED SAWS

Cross Cut, Drag, One Man, Upright, Mill, Hand, Rip, Panel, Tenon, Pruning, Compass, Butcher, Cook, Keyhole, Etc.

—ALSO—

CIRCULAR,

Both Solid and Chisel Point Teeth; and "HEXHUM," for felling trees, are selling at lower prices than ever. Also a full stock of their Rasps and Files always on hand.

Z. C. M. I.

PROFESSIONAL.

RICHARDS & RICHARDS

Attorneys-at-Law.

Rooms 301 to 305 McCornick Block.

JAS. H. MOYLE,

Attorney-at-Law,

Rooms 351 to 356 Constitution Building, opp. Z. C. M. I.

RICHARD A. SHIPP,

Attorney-at-Law.

Rooms 206-7 Constitution Building.

L. M. WADDELL & THOS. ADAMS,

Attorneys-at-Law and Land Attorneys,

317-318 McCornick Block, Salt Lake City.

I LOAN ONLY MY OWN MONEY, HENCE great special options are at my desire, as commissions to advertising your wants, so I am enabled to deal with no third party to confer with. Your entire business during the life of the loan will be with one individual. Call down on me.

RUSSEL L. TRACY,

43 and 44 Commercial Block.

DR. J. T. TAYLOR.

Residence and office, 177 south Seventh East. Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 12 to 2 and 5 to 9 p. m. Consultation free.

EYE AND EAR.

DOCTOR IRA LYONS

Has Removed to Alder Block, 26 West Second South.

DR. MINER.

Office and Residence, 153 North West Temple Street. Telephone No. 65.

CHAS. M. CANNON,

Dentist,

Rooms 236 and 238 Constitution Bldg.

DR. E. M. KEYSOR,

Dentist.

Rooms 2 and 4 Scott-Auerbach Building, 1st floor, 164 Main St.

DR. J. THOMAS,

Surgeon Dentist,

18 Main St. Anesthetic Administered.

DR. J. R. KEYSOR

Dentist.

Parlors in the new Lollin block, 289 Main Street. First door north of Walker House.

Chicago Dental Parlors

Have removed to 251 south Main street, next door to Bank of Salt Lake, where they have fitted up elegant apartments with all the latest and modern dental for their rapid and painless operations in dentistry.

TEETH MAKE FACES

And J. R. Keysor Dental Parlors make the teeth the best for the lowest prices. Remember, you are not getting a cheap set of teeth for a cheap price, but a high-class set of teeth for cheap price.

Good Set of Teeth	$5.00
Better Set	$8.00
Best Set, no better made no matter what you pay	$10.00

DR. J. R. KEYSOR

DENTAL PARLORS.

240 Main St., First Door North of Walker House.

DUNFORD'S

SHOEMAKER

Has opened a Shoe Repairing Shop in the Tribune Yard.

Shoes for deformed feet a specialty.

LEWIS' 98% LYE

Purest and Strongest. (PATENTED.)

The strongest lye ever made. Unlike other lye it being a fine granulated powder it is fully equivalent to two pounds of any other lye. Ask your grocer for it.

Make soap in 3 minutes by the Boiling Process. Hard Soap in 20 minutes with 5 lbs. Lewis' Lye. Soft Soap in proportion. Unsurpassed for softening water, making lime water for calcimine, removing paint, cleaning paint, washing bottles, removing grease, disinfecting, etc. Ask your druggist for it. Price, 25c. Ask for Lewis' 98% Lye. Take no other. Manufactured by the Lewis Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.