DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Thursday, September 28, 1893.

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Any Subscriber will kindly notify J. W. Taylor, Manager, of any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

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

The News is on sale at the principal Hotels, News Stands and on all passenger trains leaving the city after 6 a.m. daily.

For the benefit of Elders, patrons and friends who do not find the papers at their agents in Chicago, the NEWS will hereafter be kept at the principal Hotels and Book Stores of that city during the Fair season.

Headquarters for the NEWS in all Wards in Utah, Idaho and Arizona Stake, at Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank and Commercial Stores, 20 Main Street.

All communications should be addressed to DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO., Telephone 25.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-fourth Semi-annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, October 6th, 1893.

The officers and members of the Church generally are cordially invited to attend the meetings of the Conference.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

OUR VIEWS IN BRIEF.

Let the News say for itself, here and now, that it is opposed to the attempt of any party or combination of parties to urge a man to accept an office which his vacillation has caused his friends to believe he would not accept, or which his expressed declination has caused to be given to another.

Let the News further say it can see neither wisdom nor policy in attempting to overturn a program that has been virtually agreed upon by the various elements in the community that have announced with a great flourish their desire to institute an era of municipal reform.

Let the News further say that it can see neither sense nor success in the sentimentalism that insists on an exactly equal or pro rata distribution of the offices among existing parties or religions; it thought the present movement was to secure the adherence of good men and the inauguration of good government, not the multiplication of division and partition of the republic.

And finally, in the light of the foregoing, let the News say that it cannot be, and is not, "pledged" to any ticket or policy that is incomplete or unfinished; that those who have authority to pledge its support and endorsement are not those who go around talking about it. The latter explanation is for the benefit of those correspondents and others who are so premature as to assume in this paper the endorsement of proceedings of which it is yet in only partially informed. When the News has any pledges to make, its editorial columns will make them.

CREDIT AND DEAL.

The difference between a cash trade and the trade of a frontier country would be almost incredible save to those who have observed or had experience in both methods. The one is simple, easy, substantial; the other risky, vexed and partly speculative at best. With the first, accounts are created, credit is given, cash paid and the transaction is at an end; in the other, produce is the currency, credit is lengthy and settlement is sometimes deferred for years. The farmer gets credit until his crop matures, the sheep must wait until his wool is marketed, the merchant is told pays in orders or due bills by arrangement with his creditors, and not infrequently these orders or due bills cannot many debts before they are presented at the counters. This sort of exchange has its basis in general confidence that redemption is certain when pressed.

It is commonly said, in fact it has been made a university maxim, that there are some merchants upon the purchasing power of their points or their lots in any country, where the maintaining of a stock is not quite easy. So in the early days, a man with a twenty-dollar coat in our Territory was looked at as to the capacity of barley, milk, eggs or other commodity for which the merchant had put in the coat and upon which person has determined his creditworthiness or lack of credit. Where the subject of corn or wool goes back for redemption, it has occasional with the storekeeper doubted he should receive it at all, or when the merchandise given in exchange and if there hence were no agreeable, the one presenting the order had the treasure against the one from whom he received it. If the store was even using the latter, the limit of responsibility and character of the goods to be supplied was universally enough said. To demand this, or that, or the other, on an order would have been treasons as to interference with the business of the dealer. Even a due bill issued by the store itself, no matter how made, was subject to the same custom; it was meant to be redeemed in general merchandise. Here and there a difficulty might arise, but this was the rule, and to insist on other than this would have affected such a man in his general trade, and to have suggested suit on an order, by way of compelling a storekeeper to accept that, and pay in any special article, would have been the height of absurdity.

This class of orders are the nearest (at) currency of the Territory, particularly in the south, where money is not yet a drug; and for the sake of good feeling, men giving or accepting them, and storekeepers paying them, should have consideration of all the surrounding circumstances, avoiding wilfulness and controversy as far as common nature will admit. Most dealers are zealous enough for trade, sometimes too much so for their own trade. They accommodate beyond their ability, for they, too, have to pay for what they buy. As to sugar, for instance, cash is now the rule. The storekeeper cannot be said to carry it for profit, but as a help and necessarily for his general trade; and for a holder of a ten or twenty dollar order to demand the whole in sugar assumes almost the character of an outrage and injury to the store, which at best may be limited as to capital, but which now under present circumstances may be cramped almost beyond endurance. In a word, the thoughtfulness, patience and accommodation which have been so frequently urged in these columns and elsewhere, should be exercised in fairness, fulness, and justice in this matter of credit and deal.

THE TEMPERANCE PROBLEM.

The fifth special report of the United States commissioner of labor is now published. It treats on the Gothenburg system of regulating the liquor traffic and seems to be a carefully prepared document, valuable for the detailed and reliable information it contains on the subject. The report briefly sketches the history of the liquor legislation in Sweden and sets forth the conditions of the people leading to the various liquor laws and finally to the celebrated Gothenburg system; it then follows the adoption of this system by the Norwegian people and investigates the results as seen in the principal localities of the two countries.

The Gothenburg system of regulating the liquor traffic has on previous occasions been explained in these columns. Its promoters take it for granted that the evil with which they deal cannot be entirely eradicated, at least not at once. Their efforts are therefore directed towards the minimizing of it in every possible way. By depriving the sellers of intoxicating drinks of every pecuniary interest in the sale, and by restricting the saloons to certain hours of the day and otherwise, as well as by donating the profits to public benevolent institutions, the object is sought to be obtained.

One merit of the system is that under it the saloons have no political power whatever. The stockholders in the company are as a rule eminent men of all parties and the saloon keepers are but paid servants, whose position is not dependent on the political vicissitudes. This feature alone is one of great importance.

A noticeable fact is that no community that has tried the system has afterwards abandoned it. It seems to give perfect satisfaction. This is all the more significant, because Sweden in particular was once a country drenched in liquor and cursed with all the concomitant evils. Only fifty years ago a deluge of brandy was flowing over the country. About forty million gallons were annually consumed by a population of about four millions. The very marrow of the nation was poisoned, and degradation, physical and moral, was the result. Philanthropists woke up to the enormous of the situation and set to work to stem the awful tide. Today they can look back upon a successful work, if the general results are considered. The society of temperance in Sweden is encouraging to the workers in that cause in every country and should prove that the means employed are worth a wide testing in other places.

The commissioner fairly says: "That the system is perfect no one will venture enough to maintain, but that it represents the best means which have yet been devised for the control of the liquor traffic whose licensing is permitted in all few who understand its true character and have studied its operation will hesitate to endorse it."

TRAIN ROBBERIES.

History is ever repeating itself, thus showing we have incredible as the human instinct despite concerted solicitous and advanced methods of life. Only less than a century ago, in fact one of the early years of many who are yet alive, there were certain sections of land which were given up to acts of highwaymen and pirates. They ventured to some cases and they are, if the matter be not merely fight in the open air in the will, to rob the forest to plug upon the traveller, there that, that time has it occurred well to let where it would come, the one good as to be destroyed and no no good at all. While some few sentiment what remained of their conscience by some time and spasmodic reasoning, there were others who plundered and ravaged in defiance to a organized and unremitting method; and others still who, through some special malformation, pursued their fellows because of the daring, adventure and deed of romance endowed in the business, the very fighting made so an incident then otherwise. Of these were the Classic Dacals, Dick Turpins and Sixteen-String Jacks of Hounslow Heath, England; the Robbers of the Black Forest, Germany, and numerous "Knights-errants" who for a while made the French gendarmes a thing to be waited around over when empty and standing still—a journey to it, however short, usually resulting in being overhauled. On this side of the water we had the Harps, the Hares and numerous other blood-thirsty villains who possessed neither the bearing, the dignity, the gallantry nor, we may say, the magnificence of their foreign prototypes. They were the worst lines of character in the vocation, utterly with or without redeeming equally satisfactory and all forms of cruelty being practiced by them.

That was in the slower and more sentimental days of the stage-coach and the flintlock, when there was no telegraph wires to carry news along and thus keep the jackies constantly on the alert. A great robbery or other crime would be committed and the perpetrators disguised and get out of harm's way before a posse could be put on their track. But is it any different in a practical sense now? It is impossible for criminals to travel as fast as a railway train, and the details of their crime are often read in every city and town of any size before it is an hour old. But what does it? These aids to detection and apprehension increase the risk and enlarge the dangers, but the freebooter pays no more attention to consequences now than he did two generations ago. Those who have lived in them to rob are not responsers of the flint-locked stolen, the searching agency of the electric light, nor the time and space annihilator which routes the communities far and near against them all at once; neither do they fear these or other of them. Given a train with considerable treasure on board, a more or less unfinished stretch of track and the information in possession, the chances are a dozen to one that that train will be overhauled and robbed; nor is the robbers always wait for a consignment of valuables known to be large—they are very much given to taking chances now and then. An obstruction on the track and a danger signal will bring any train to a halt; after that it is a question of nerve, alertness and rapidity of action. Two or three determined plunderers will hypnotize as many hundreds sometimes; but the work must be performed before the spell subsides.

Train-robbing is now well nigh a regular business. We don't know where the blow will fall next, because if we did it would not fall very hard at all. The thieving gentry understand their business quite well, and if it were not the unexpected that happens at their hands the profits would dwindle so greatly that it would lose much if not all of its attractiveness. Each additional robbery instead of sharpening the wits and bringing new safeguards to bear upon the situation does but seem to plunge the people generally into more and more stupefaction. The work goes lightly on and will go on until something more effective is done than has yet been applied.

OUR AMATEUR STATESMEN.

The long-drawn-out debate in the United States Senate on the silver question nominally, but really on everything the grave and reverend seignior whose allotted task it is to kill time can think of to hold the floor—and an audience—is not without its uses. We now hear less—very much less—of the philosophy of finance discussed in public but unofficial places than formerly, by which relief much thanks. Whether it is because the cuckoos Sunders have exercised that their efforts in behalf of the white metal are no longer needed, or that there will be no war after all, or that a free exchange is ever established it will be not because they dared to but more likely on account of their staying on, lest at home; the communication that was the thing devoutly wished and it has come, for a while anyway.

There have been a good many comments and excerpts culled purposely by the press of the expense of those who work "more on money?" Without reference to the quality, and who are not now so anxious about the ratio as formerly. Of these we have seen none more expressive than are incidents related in a recent number of the Cleveland Plain Dealer. It concerns a street car. A ready caller had come to the conclusion that he was an auctioneer enlarged and was better upon getting up a list of pocketing and selling the stock of politics. He was advised by the narrator of the story to keep out, but he wouldn't listen to it, so he's just that kind of man. The rest of the conversation was as follows:

"Gentlemen for the legislature, sir! Who really is responsible? Who said?"

"Democratic!" I suggested.

"Democrat! Yes, sir!"

"Democrat!"

"Yes, I say it! Yes, by a jug full, fairly sized!"

"Democrat?"

"Democrat! Democrat!"

"Democrat!"

"Democrat! Democrat! Democrat!"

"Well, say about to-to?"

"Now, my friend, what do you understand by it to-to?"

Looking at me with a composite expression of pity, contempt and impatience, he explained:

"Why, makin' one gold dollar with 16 silver dollars, of course. I thought everybody knew that that."

My friend would be quite popular on Wall street. And, strange to say, there are many such amateurs who find their way into public life—particularly into state legislatures.

J. S. ANDERSON of this city, who would with the Tabernacle choir on their recent trip to the World's Fair, and who, with three of the singers, took the dummy car from Kansas City to Independence, to enjoy a few hours' longer visit to that historic spot, has just received a copy of Zion's Ensign, containing an account of the ceremonies on the occasion of the choir's visit, and an heretofore published in our columns. With the paper have come two photos also, one from J. A. Robinson, who took a prominent part in the exercises, filled with cordial greetings and kind remembrances, and the other of similar tenor from A. L. Newton, with whom Mr. Anderson and associates took dinner during their second visit.

AN EASTERN paper declares that an Arizona bank cashier sailed to the door the legend: "This bank has not busted; it owes the people $20,000; the people owe it $50,000; it is the people who are busted; when they pay, we'll pay."

THE NEXT prize, and it ought to be the biggest, that is offered for bogus nostrums, ought to be awarded the man or woman who in a half-mile's run can manage to look the least like a Banana dromedary.

JUDGE FOWLER, assuming a heroic attitude—"The old guard dies, it never surrenders."

The next thing history records of the "old guard" is that it——died.

RUSSELL SAGE.

The well-known financier, writes:

"566 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, Dec. 24, 1890.

"For the last twenty years I have been using Allcock's Porous Plasters. They have repeatedly cured me of rheumatic pains and pains in my side and back. Whenever I have a cold, one on my chest and one on my back speedily relieve me.

"My family are never without them."

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Ask your grocer for Gold Band Coffee. It is a winner and is deservedly popular.

Your breakfast table will not be complete without Gold Band Coffee.

The largest one in the World's fair exhibition at the Great World's Fair. You ought to see it. This is the month of months to visit the fair, pleasant days, cool nights, delightful traveling weather.

Maximum comfort enroute to Chicago on the Vestibuled Limited trains of the Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line. See your nearest Union Pacific Agent for rates or other information.

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Hear Miss Emmett's Songs. Hear Andrew Mack's Ballads.

See the Great Leap For Life.

Prices—$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c. Sale of seats begins Wednesday, Sept. 27.

NEW ATTRACTION.

"The Sphinx Mystery." Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 3 and 4. Thomas Hall, Jr., Manager.

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SEAT IN COOLER HOUSE.

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First-Class Performances Hourly. New and attractive features in Curio Hall.

Ladies.—ADMISSION—10c.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the joint holders of Zion's Co-op. Mercantile Institution will be held at the institution office, Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 2nd day of October, 1893, for the purpose of electing trustees, the election of officers and directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 26, 1893.

E. L. T. HARRISON, Secretary.

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64 S. Main Street.

Have just received a fine lot of Poultry Game and Vegetables. Highest Price paid for Poultry and Pheasants. Write for Prices. Money returned on Receipt of Goods.

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IS HEREBY EXTENDED.

Every visitor can feel at home in inspecting our new and complete stock of JACKETS, CAPES, AND WRAPS, for Ladies Misses and Children, in assorted colors. We are showing a full line of FUR GOODS. You surely want to see them. Ladies' TEA GOWNS, latest style in goods and design. Our MILLINERY line is all new, choice and the fashion. SAMPLE HATS and Fall styles, both shape and trimmings; Ladies you will be interested. DRESS FABRICS. Of course you want to see all the novelties. We have them at prices to suit. KID GLOVES a specialty; all styles and colors and good fitters.

Z. C. M. I. Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

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Men's Nailed or Sewed Heavy Creedmoor Shoes, worth $2.00, now $1.25.
Men's Sewed Fine Shoes, worth $2.00, now $1.75.
Ladies' Fine Kid, Patent Tip Shoes, now $1.15.
Solid Leather School Shoes, 65c.
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All Departments will be found replete with what is Novel and Attractive, at from 10 to 33 per cent cheaper than any other house. . . . . .

—SILKS—

Richest Importations.

We have received last week a large invoice of foreign novelties to arrive, these goods represent the latest designs of the most celebrated French Makers. Secures.

In addition to the above we will offer the following

SPECIALS.

70 pd. 21 shades of 36 inch Colored Satins, wor $ for yd.

$1.00 yd. Satin Francaise, 21 shades, 20 inches wide, worth $1.25.

75c yd. Black Gros Grain, 20 inches wide, wor $ $1.00.

$1.00 yd. Black Satin Duchesse, 22 inches wide, wor $ $1.25.

$1.25 yd. Handsome low toned Brocade Silks, worth $2.00.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

Grand Stock of Cloaks

Comprising everything that is new and indispensable. As to price, we shall hold our repute for giving the best values that ever held sway over.

New Jackets with the Worth Collar Cape.

New Jackets with the Butterfly Cape.

New capes in Loose Designs, either for trimming or not plain, in black, black and white, all tone shades.

Suits great bargains in

LADIES' AND MISSES' JACKETS

$3.95, Jackets in dark colors, worth in $8.00.

$5.95, Jackets in all colors, worth in $7.

$7.95, Elegant Jackets, latest styles, worth $12.

$10.95, very fine lines of Jackets, excellent quality, worth $15.

...DRESS GOODS...

10 Cases of Novelty Dress Fabrics.

The latest and newest designs produced by European Manufacturers, comprising Tweeds, Mixtures, Armures, Cordurelles, Brilliantes, Cheviots, Bouclettes, Cloths, Brilliantes, and Imperials, at prices ranging from 25 to 75 per yard less than elsewhere.

As the leading bargain of the season we will place on sale next week:

50c yd. Homespun, 36 inches wide, strictly all wool, in mixture and plain weaves and heavy Norse Serges, worth 75c to 90c yard.

50c yd. Fine Cheviots in solid colors, 38 inches wide, worth 75c.

$1.00 yd. Fine French Homespun in fancy weaves, worth $1.50 to $1.75 yd.

$1.25 yd. Paris Dot Popelin, 42 inches wide, worth $1.50 yd.

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Now is Your Chance

To buy a cloak for $5.00, $7.50, $12.50 and $15.00 with military collar or butterfly collar, in latest styles, in all colors, reduced

FROM $21 TO $10.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Just opened an even more of exquisite novelties in this department.

Fine Cut Jet Passementerie, newest designs, mixed trimmings in large varieties. Imported Jet Fringe, Beads, Black Silk Fringes, Feather Boas, Sweet Grass, etc.

$1.75, $2.00, $2.75, $3.75,

3 yards long.

Worth $3.00 to $9.00.

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