WANTS MORE MONEY.

A Minnesota Farmer Tells How a Gold Standard Editorial "Takes" With Him.

"How does it take?" I should think that more like curiosity would suggest the above inquiry, though you really had no interest or did not care. I have reference to your financial editorials. Well, they do not take with me. You presume too much on the ignorance of the people. I know, for instance, that I know very little, but when a man tries to ride over and trample down all of the obvious truths which are stimulant to a theory, there is a remote possibility that some one will bring him to the realizing sense that there is not always a monopoly in sense. Your reply to the query concerning the price of gold shows clearly a desire to "beat" the science of truth. What would a person think of me if in reply to "What is the price of potatoes?" I should say, "You might as well ask me how much does a quart measure hold?" and should further say that in reality the price of potatoes is the amount of wheat, pork, tools or machinery they will purchase. I would run contrary for such treatment, as well I should deserve.

This reply is exactly parallelled by yours. Something must be done, in your estimation, to make men believe that gold is the universe in whom there is no variableness or shadow of turning. You are determined to have a "standard of value," a thing which neither time, nor law, nor use, nor any constitution of men, can ever materialize. How can there be a standard when all the factors which are involved in products and values—viz.: want, labor and supply—are perpetually on the shift and flow?

Every day of our lives we are brought face to face with the fact that the standards are as numerous as the individuals of the race. No matter what we buy or who buys or sells, we shall run across some one who will remark of our purchase, "You paid too much," while another will say, "You got that cheap." But you insist that gold is a standard of value and is the standard of our currency. I suppose, then, that that accounts for the fact that potatoes were worth fifteen cents a year ago and are now worth seventy cents a bushel, or that butter was worth fifteen cents in June and is now worth twenty-five. Perhaps your gold is of uniform value, but I can get a number of dollars more of them with 100 bushels of oats than I could a year ago. I can get less of them with hay than three years ago. In what sense is anything a standard that can never be valued twice alike any day or age?

Your idea that there is a body of "people clamoring for an "inferior" money is not a supposable case, has no right to be classed as a supposition or hypothesis. The attitude of a person toward the greenback shows the attachment in the country, measures the patriotism. Those who are the most ardent in the country, as it is the personification of the ideal currency, is the only honest money we ever had, the only money that stands by us in all emergencies, the money which came forth in our peril after gold had vanished.

I am totally opposed to the "multinomy" scheme; am a farmer.—E. H. Lambert in St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

What Concerns Him.

What concerns the farmer is:

First—He has to pay too high a rate of interest.

Second—He is receiving too low prices for his products to have a profit on the cost of production.

Third—The money value of his farm has been steadily depreciating, even though he has all the time been increasing its fertility.

Fourth—As a result no one wants to buy farms.

Fifth—Men are seeking more profitable investments. Bright boys and intelligent men are leaving the farms.

Now, I am not a croaker, nor indeed am I willing to believe completely all the above propositions, for I believe that there are some wide awake business farmers who even in these dull times for farming are making a fair per cent. on their investments. But they are exercising a business talent which in my opinion would stand even a better chance of producing profitable returns in other channels of business.—Farmer in New York Tribune.

Governor Francis' Position.

In his recent message Governor Francis, of Missouri, and concerning the farmers' political movement:

The widespread discontent which pervades the agricultural of the country is a natural result of the class legislation which has been enacted at Washington during the past thirty years. The limited supply of money by which the commerce of the country has been moved and the value of its products regulated is to be attributed to the policy of the national government, and the state legislatures are powerless to provide a remedy. The farmers of the country, who have suffered most in consequence of these unjust discriminations, seem to have become thoroughly aroused to a realization of their burdens, and are making concerted and intelligent efforts to correct the evils from which they suffer.

Their endeavors so long as they lie within the limitations of the organic law of the commonwealth and the nation, merit the encouragement and assistance of all fair minded men to the extent that the state can aid without violating the rights of those in bettering the condition of those who contribute so materially toward her wealth and importance. All wise measures will meet my approval.

Noisy Workingmen.

The idea that workingmen cannot be trusted to aid in a philosophical adjustment is so erroneous as to excite the sorrow of all thoughtful men. The science of political economy was born among the toilers. Adam Smith, whose "Origin of the Wealth of Nations," was our emancipation proclamation to labor, was reared in the lap of a South Ireland weaver, and accustomed to toil. And no subsequent writer on that subject has been able to lay down any new principles, or to successfully controvert the views of the poor Scotchman. Our more modern works on political economy are but little more than the "Origin of the Wealth of Nations" in a new dress.—Grange Advance.

We might do without our statesmen and hold up our heads as high as any nation. The loss of some of them, indeed, would be a clear gain. We could not do without our farmers. We could not spare a single one.—Illustrated American.

Hot Water for the Million.

It was in America that the nickel-in-the-slot machine was invented, but the Parisians have brought it to a degree of usefulness that surpasses anything yet attempted in this country. The device is made to supply hot water in cold weather to all who will pay a fee one-time piece, which is of the value of one American copper cent, for nine quarts of hot water.

At short intervals in the streets are stands or boxes from which project long metal faucets. Under the faucet is a place to set a water pail. Above is a slot, large enough to admit the fee one-time piece. When the man or woman who wants a pail of hot water puts the copper coin in the slot, a stream of hot water gushes forth. When nine quarts have run out it stops, and only another fee one-time piece can set the flow going. The beauty of the machine is that nobody is obliged to tend it. Inside the stand is a coil of pipe connected with the city water works. A gas jet heats the water rapidly. But even the gas jet does not burn constantly. Its automatic action it is extinguished when the water is heated. Here is an inanimate servant more faithful than any human servant.

Women of the poorer classes who cannot afford fee to heat all the water they need are constant patrons of the stands. So are the cab drivers who are accustomed to keep one of hot water in their carriages in cold weather to warm the feet of their patrons. Why can we not have the hot water stand in American cities?

Railway Tracks in Cities.

For many years the most beautiful part of the lake front at Chicago has been a thorn in the flesh of both inhabitants and strangers on account of the vast expanse of railway tracks that cover it. If stranger visiting Chicago wished to get a view of the lake just at the most attractive point they did it at the risk of their lives and in face of the plainly posted warning that it was dangerous. There are acres and acres of these railway tracks, and there is not a moment day or night that they are not occupied more or less by screaming, smoke belching monsters of engines, with or without trains attached.

It is now proposed to sink all these tracks and gather them into a great tunnel, whose top shall be level with Michigan avenue. A park will cover the spot now filled by the tracks. The tunnel can be perfectly ventilated and lighted by electricity. If this can be done a great eyesore, as well as danger, will drop off the lovely lake front at Chicago. And if it can be done in time for the World's fair then the western city will have won a fine feather for her cap.

Indications are that in the future all railway tracks entering cities will have to do so through underground tunnels. Provision ought to be made for this whenever railroads are built through large towns. It will be the solution of the difficult problem of rapid transit. The tunnels can be constructed far down in the earth, below interfering gas pipes or sewers. They can be reached by elevator shafts, and lighted and ventilated so perfectly that it will be a pleasure to travel through them. The tunnels may be built as solidly as that of the ancient aqueduct at Rome, to stand for ages.

The difficulty with smoke from engines in the tunnel can probably be avoided by having powerful electric engines convey trains through its length, even though steam be the motor outside. The electrical industry is yet "only a baby," as we are reminded in cities, and even now for short distances the electrical engine is equal to much more than has yet been demanded of it. Underground railway tracks for cities is the right thing, and the street of the future will be constructed with a spacious cellar its whole length.

The people who should erect a splendid monument to the memory of Hon. Spinner are the working women of the United States. Spinner it was who, single handed, did more to open varied employments to the sex than anybody else in America has done so far. The numerical, whatever shape it may take, should be erected in Washington. The women clerks in the departments will be glad to contribute liberally to it, and the suggestion has been made that they alone build it. But it will be better to let working women all over the land express their gratitude to Francis E. Spinner. A much more monument can be erected in that way too.

Indian Schools.

The money spent on Indian schools for the year ending June 30 is $2,207,398. Of this sum the government appropriated $1,842,776. The rest was paid by the churches, the Roman Catholics contributing the largest amount, $247,866. There are now 246 schools for Indian children, 149 of them being boarding schools. The remainder are day schools. Part of these are maintained by the government directly. The rest are called contract schools, and are maintained by the religious organizations, assisted by government appropriations.

The best education to be got by Indian youth, however, is that obtained at the training schools. The United States has seven of them—at Carlisle, Pa.; at Salem, Ore.; Albuquerque, N. M.; Chilocco, Oklahoma; Grand Junction, Colo.; Haskell, Kan., and Genoa, Neb. The Hampton, Lincoln and St. Ignatius schools are three private institutions conducted on the training system, and near year there will be started four more of these annual schools by the government.

The special feature of the training system of education is that it teaches young Indians trades like the white man's. They learn farm labor and other work, and the girls learn housekeeping and sewing. These are the schools that will count for good. The average attendance of pupils in all the Indian schools is 12,122.

Mind Cures.

Much attention has been paid to the sudden cure of a hopeless paralytic, Miss McPherson, of Beaver Falls, Pa., the cure being wrought by the information that the house was on fire. For a long time she had not walked or left her bed, but when the terrible cry of "Fire" rang through the house she sprang up, put on her dress and slippers and fled safely out upon her own feet to safety. Her paralysis is permanently cured.

There, too, is another case, that of Miss Clifton of Constantine, Mich. Miss Clifton had paralysis of the vocal organs, and had not spoken above a whisper for seven years. She never expected to speak aloud again. But Miss Clifton caught cold. She was attacked with a violent fit of sneezing. It continued for three hours, till it seemed as if Miss Clifton would sneeze her head off and her teeth out, but when it ceased the young lady found, to the astonishment of everybody, and herself most of all, that she was talking out loud, and she has kept it up ever since.

One more case is perfectly authenticated, that of the aged negro in Cincinnati. He had rheumatism till he was drawn nearly double, and he had not walked for ten years. On a Fourth of July morning he caused himself to be helped down stairs into the humble hallway, that he might sit near the door and hear and see the jollification. As such he still sat there, when suddenly a fight began in the house. Shots were fired freely—a dozen of them—and several persons were wounded. At the sound of the first one the aged cripple rolled his eyes to heaven, and with the wild cry "Glory!" bounded like a deer from his chair, and did not pause till he was several squares away.

Here are instances of mind cure pure and simple. A tremendous impression is made on the mind and brain. Now and powerful nervous currents are set in motion, and these currents are sent by the brain to the diseased parts. They are currents that carry strong, bounding life. Under their impulse the long unused parts react in the old time healthy way. A confusion is to be drawn from these cases in the shape of a question: If a sufficiently powerful impression could be made on the mind of any patient afflicted with a chronic disease of a character like those named, could not the patient be instantly cured, just as the two women and the old rheumatic were?

Catholic Statistics.

The Roman Catholic church has in the United States 1 cardinal, 14 archbishops, 73 bishops and 9,532 priests. The Catholic directories for the year 1891 give some interesting facts in regard to the communicants of that church here. The lowest estimate of the Roman Catholic population of the country is 8,500,000. Some dioceses could not be ascertained exactly, and these had to be estimated from the best facts at command. Sadlier's directory declares in a note that the real number of Catholics in the country must exceed 10,000,000, which would embrace nearly one-sixth of the whole people.

The most populous archdiocese in the Union is that of New York, with its 1,972,000 Catholics. Next comes the archdiocese of Boston, with 1,156,008. Philadelphia is third, with a Catholic population of 776,430, according to Hoffman's directory, while Sadlier's directory puts it at 808,505.

The parochial schools throughout the country are 5,104, a smaller number than one would naturally expect. There are, however, nearly half as many schools as churches, the churches numbering 7,523. There are 455,326 pupils attending the parochial schools, which is a little less than forty-seven to the thousand of the Roman Catholic population.

A gentleman writes to iron that a change may be impending in our mode of propelling ocean steamers through the water. Screws may be abandoned, he says, and the water jet propeller adopted in its place. He reminds us that some of the oldest forms of marine creatures, the octopus and the cuttlefish, drive themselves through the water by means of a jet of water forcibly discharged. In the same manner an ocean steamer can be driven by a water jet propeller, which is a continuous jet of water discharged in the opposite direction to that in which the ship travels. Many considerations of safety, comfort and economy will make the water jet propeller preferable to the steam driven screw, he thinks.

Poets of Practice.

Small Boy—Pop wants to know if you'd like to buy some layin' hens!

Hotel House Keeper—Are they good layers!

"Yes, indeed. They know all about layin'. They've been layin' for years an' years."—Good News.

An advertisement for a wife in a Japanese newspaper proves conclusively that this gentle oriental people are not far behind the most progressive western nations in advanced thought and civilization. The Jap who advertises for a wife says that if the girl he wants to prefer she need not be talented intellectually, and if she is rich she need not be either pretty or intellectual.

The class of men who live longest seem to be, as a rule, scientific men. What is more, they do their best work in their last years, and their powers rarely fail them in any degree. A majority of the leading scientific men of America, the few we have, have been at work half a century, and are yet in their prime. Herbert, Cherrel, Agassiz and Ben Franklin lived long. Science is a noble mistress. Her servants know none of the infirm maladies that pierce the soul like a knife, the cares that eat away the nerves and destroy slumber and digestion. The pursuit of science is its own reward.

DO YOU KNOW WHAT AILS YOU? You feel tired—do you know what it means? You are nervous—Why? You cough in the morning—Do you realize the cause? Your appetite is poor—What makes it so? You sweat like a charged person in your friends—Do you know what is the matter, or has the change been so gradual it has escaped your notice? You have Consumption! We do not say this to frighten you, but it is true. These are the sure symptoms of this terrible disease. There is one thing which will check it and that is

Dr. ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY

It is recommended by the best physicians in Europe and America. 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.00 per Bottle.

W. H. HOOKER & CO., 46 West Broadway, New York.

For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Department.

H. DINWOODEY FURN. CO.

HENRY DINWOODEY, HAVING INCORPORATED UNDER the above name, and completed his Large SIX-STORY BUILDING, and having received a LARGER ASSORTMENT THAN EVER BEFORE of

FURNITURE

CARPETS

AND

WALL PAPER

—FOR THE—

SPRING TRADE!

He is better prepared to take care of his customers, and solicits a continuance of their patronage at his USUAL

LOW PRICES for the BEST GOODS IN THE MARKET.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Orders by Mail and Express Prompt Attention.

H. DINWOODEY FURN. CO.,

37 to 43 W. First South Street, Salt Lake City.

H. M. DINWOODEY, Manager.

ECLIPSE GROCERY & FRUIT CO.

Are Now Open for Business at their New Store, at

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GREEN | STAPLE | AND | FANCY | GROCERIES.

We Invite the General Public to call & See Us — JAS. SAVILLE, D. S. EMERY — A. H. Woolley, Manager.

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35 WEST FIRST SOUTH STREET.

ONE PAIR RUBBERS GIVEN AWAY WITH EVERY PAIR SHOES SOLD.

Favorite Store for Everybody!

Utah Cracker Factory,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE—

Silver Brand of Snowflake Sodas

AND

FINE CAKES.

Packed in 1 and 2 Pound Boxes for Pic-Nic Parties, Travelers and Families.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

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Cooks, Pastry Cooks and Refreshment Contractors.

Suppers, Ice Creams, Candies, Cakes, and every description of Confectionery Furnished on the Shortest Notice.

ORNAMENTED WEDDING CAKES Shipped All Over the Territory.

EXCELSIOR BAKERY

No 10, East Temple St.

FRESH BREAD, BUNS, CAKES, AND CRACKERS.

PURE CANDIES, GROCERIES, ETC.

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Are the Best. Catalogue free. Mention this paper. Sold by all music dealers. Or we will send any instrument, carefully packed, on receipt of price, or C.O.D. subject to examination. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE. LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.

$500 Reward!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Wright's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes containing 40 Pills, 25 cents. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine bear the signature of W. H. WRIGHT on the wrapper. Ask your druggist for them. Take no other. Sold by Jenkins, Pratt & Co., Druggists, Salt Lake City.

Graefenberg PILLS.

They cure Headache, Biliousness, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. No griping or nausea. These

PILLS

Tone up the system and restore health to those suffering from general debility and nervousness. Sold by all druggists. 25c. per box.

Best for Women.

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON

Cures all forms of Female complaints, weakness, nervousness and general debility. Sold by all druggists.

Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. Wholesale Agt.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, made on the 16th day of November, 1890, in the matter of the estate of Andrew N. Mortensen, deceased, the undersigned executrix of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder in lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on Tuesday, the 24th day of February, 1891, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the residence of said executrix, No. 41 I Street, in the City and County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, all the right, title, interest, and estate of the said Andrew N. Mortensen at the time of the said decedent's death, and all the right, title and interest that said estate has, in, upon or to the following described real estate, to wit: Commencing at the southeast corner of Lot Four (4), Block 19, Plat "D," Salt Lake City Survey, and running thence South four rods (4); thence West five (5) rods; thence North four rods (4); thence East five (5) rods to the place of beginning.

Terms and conditions of sale—Cash; ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale; balance on confirmation of sale by said Probate Court.

Deed at expense of purchaser.

ELIZABETH J. MACFARLANE, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Andrew N. Mortensen, deceased.

Salt Lake City, Utah, January 26th, 1891.

CHEAP HOMES IN MEXICO.

FOR VERY DESIRABLE LANDS, BOTH Agricultural and Grazing, in Northern Chihuahua, and Colony Plan.

For full particulars, apply to Deseret News Office, or W. Henry Johnson, or, Colony Line Canon Guisaro, Chihuahua, Mexico.

A Warning To Horse-Owners.

The Split Nail in this Shoe, mentioned the horse from which it was removed, by taken to Worcester, Mass. One point of the nail came out in the process of the shoe, and so deceived the blacksmith who fitted the horse. The other point stuck in the direction shown in the illustration, piercing the tender part of the foot called the "quick," from which the horse was made lame for one hundred days.

DANGEROUS

The Putnam Nail

CANNOT SPLIT, SLIVER OR BREAK.

It looks only Hot-Pressed and Hammer-Pointed Horseshoe Nail in the World made by machinery in precisely the same manner as the old-fashioned hand-made nail.

The United States Government bought the patent right of the Putnam Machine Company, and, at the time when the makers advertise a Horseshoe Nail as here described, are guilty of defrauding and deceiving the Public.

AS YOU VALUE YOUR HORSE insist on your Blacksmith using the PUTNAM. It is absolutely safe.

For sale by all dealers in Horseshoe Nails. Sample free on application. Mention this paper.

Putnam Nail Co., Neponset, Boston, Mass.

JACKSON SPICE CO., Jackson, Mich.

THE CRY OF MILLIONS

OIL, MY BACK!

STOP IT NOW.

SOON IT WILL BE TOO LATE.

I have been troubled more than with disease of the kidneys and my back ached so I could not stand upright. Sometimes I could not turn in bed without assistance. The doctor said I was taking the disease down with me. It was almost impossible for me to get up or down. My sister-in-law, Mrs. Dr. Priestnall, sent Dr. Hamlin's Wizard Oil. I commenced using the oil. It did the almost unexpected effect, and to the astonishment of all the friends at the house, in a few days, I was almost well. I feel like a new man. I cannot recommend the oil too highly.

G. A. TUPPER, Proprietor Commercial Hotel, Santa Rosa, Cal.

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