DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

FRIDAY, - - JANUARY 26, 1894.

THE DESERET EVENING NEWS is published every evening except Sundays and Monday at 10 Regent Street, Salt Lake City.

THE EVENING NEWS is on sale at 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 every Saturday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (7 Months)	$3.50
Daily (6 Months)	3.00
Daily (3 Months)	1.50
Daily (1 Month)	50
Daily by the Week	15
Semi-Weekly (6 Months)	1.50
Semi-Weekly Edition (3 Months)	1.00
Semi-Weekly (1 Month)	50
Semi-Weekly (3 Months)	1.50
Semi-Weekly (6 Months)	2.50
Weekly (6 Months)	1.00

TERMS for subscription in advance.

THE DESERET NEWS is under A. T. Ellis for "Deseret" of any responsibility on the money of their papers.

Subscribers should write their name of postoffice should always give Postoffice as well as Stream address.

THE NEWS can be found on the principal Hotels, News Stands and on all railroad trains leaving the city after 6 a.m. each.

All communications should be addressed to DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone No.

OH, HE WISH!

The News wishes every member of the Legislative Assembly, before voting on the bills now pending affecting financial matters, such as the taking of mortgages, trust deeds, etc., could glance over a paper that came to the table of the editor this morning. It contains a mighty powerful sermon on this particular subject, and if there is anything in logic, analogy and experience, it ought to warn to as a Territory from the brink of the chasm into which some of the proposed legislation would surely plunge us.

We refer to the *Daily Mountain Herald* of Denver, for Saturday, January 20. It is a large twelve page issue, and of these twelve large pages, fully nine and a half are *filled with solid advertisements to the exclusion of non-mortgaging trades or mineral property.* In actual count this one paper alone contains two hundred and forty notices of such sales!

Does any one want to know what has caused this deadly rush of money-lenders to realize their cash, regardless of its effect on the borrowers and on the credit of the community? The answer is easy: Colorado's legislature is also in session, specially convened by a governor hotting fulminous and extreme views of national and local finance, and there has been much talk of crazy legislation on money matters—just such legislation, in fact, as the News has deprecated here in the Utah Legislature. Is there any need to multiply words, in the presence of such an example as this?

The gentleman who brings the above-named paper to our attention, says: "Your position is sound; stick to it!" Indeed we will stick to it; and we appeal to the members of the Legislature who may be on the opposing side, or still in doubt, to come over to the right; refuse to pass or favor the various legislations, and brush away from the credit of our unsullied commonwealth any cloud or cloud which, strengthened, could not fail to bring wholesale ruin.

A STATE'S DISGRACE.

Two men by the name of Mitchell, at present in the state of Florida, are fair recipients this morning of all the sympathy that is deserved by those who think they can do things which they quickly find they cannot do, and of all the contempt that goes to those who make loud claims as to what they intend to demand when up without giving any real evidence that their talk was anything more than an impudent play for effect. If the persons named are entitled to a certain measure of pity, therefore, they are also objects at which to hurl a long, long laugh of derision. One of them has been soundly pummelled by a bigger and shorter healer, and the other has been shamefully beaten by two pine bullies backed up by a gang banded together and pledged to compass his defeat. It's a sweet spectacle, truly, view it from whatever standpoint we may!

The one deserving of most attention is of course the governor of the state. During many weeks he has kept the public press full of romantic promises that the fair and flowery land name of Florida should not be soiled by a prize ring bloc. In a weak and dotty sort of fashion he has announced first one scheme, then another, for preventing the encounter. The club managing the details of the fight were thus kept fully advised of his intentions—who knows but this was his chief desire?—and managed to circumvent him at every turn. At last he committed the inescapable blunder of gathering troops in Jacksonville and inaugurated dire threats of martial law. Now, if there is any one thing that more than another disgusts and angers an American community, it is the meddling of soldiers and the promise of military rule. This is not the country for that sort of thing—it might do in Russia or Germany, but hardly for the greatest Republic under the sun; and there is no doubt that in this his last resort, the governor estranged more friends and alienated the ardor of more civil officers for the enforcement of the law, than if he had been an open and willing foe of the Duval club all the way through. It is a fine commentary on the strength of American institutions, is it so, that in order to prevent two human brutes meeting into conflict and thumping each other into gory unconsciousness for the delectation of an audience barely less brutal, a sovereign state of the American Union must be placed under martial law and the armed tread of Gross Wahs the echoes of its chief city's streets?

Nay, if the governor had really meant all that his dramatic utterances seemed to imply, there would have been no fight in Jacksonville or in Florida yesterday. He could have had the two ruffians taken into custody and locked up in jail for threatening to defy the law of the state. If there had been in need of more summary, he could have sent to them the officers of the Duval club for the same reason. No requirement of law can be construed to demand that officers, knowing of an intended crime, must doubtfully wait until the crime is actually committed or is in progress. A little resolution and extemporaneous would have knocked the whole program of the fighters and their abettors sky-high, and the moral sentiment and common sense of the entire nation would have applauded the act.

As to the brawny principals in the disgusting affair, no more conspicuous display of their physical strength and perfection, and no more appropriate ending to their long weeks of preparation, could be desired than the exercise of their assumed muscles in breaking such a few months for the improvement of the public streets of the Florida capital. But of course, that need not be expected. The words of the dispatch announcing their arrest, will be easily believed. In view of all that has already transpired "it is understood that the arrest was merely formal and that further proceedings will be of like character."

NAPOLEON III. POISONED.

It has always been supposed that the death of Louis Napoleon, the last emperor of France, which occurred at Chislehurst in January, 1873, was due to the operation of lithotomy performed on him. This was the cause assigned by the attending physicians. There seems, however, to be room for doubt as to the correctness of this story, and the true particulars may yet be given to the public.

A writer in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* claims to have obtained the facts from Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the American dentist who assisted Empress Eugenie to escape from Paris during the war and who was familiar with many details connected with the ill-fated emperor. According to this authority the real cause of death was a dose of chloral administered two days after the operation.

The removal of the calculus was successfully accomplished, it is claimed, by Sir Henry Thompson with the assistance of several physicians. Napoleon endured the operation well and everything looked favorable to the patient's recovery, and to the great joy of the family. On the day following the operation the patient's temperature was normal and he enjoyed the food offered to him. The surgeon regarded him as being out of danger, sir William Gull, the emperor's physician, had charge of the prescriptions, and on the evening of the second day after the operation, he ordered a dose of chloral. The emperor objected and continately refused to take it at first, but finally yielded to the combined entreaties of the eminent doctor and the empress. He swallowed the dose. Its effect was at first great surprise and then sleep, but it was the sleep from which the efforts of man could not arouse him. Notwithstanding all efforts to revive him, he soon expired. Dr. Gull, who is said to have ordered the fatal dose, is now dead, and it is thought the full particulars will soon be published.

Recently, it will be remembered, the death of Professor Tyndall was charged to the same deadly drug given by mistake. Many more "mistakes" of the same kind, that do actually occur, will perhaps never be known. But from all reports, rare enough is not unusual to the handling of the narcotics so extensively used by certain schools of the medical fraternity.

DISEASES AMONG LIVE STOCK.

Mr. Hubbard, of Box Elder county, has introduced in the Territorial House of Representatives a bill the design of which is to prevent diseases among sheep. Early in the session there was introduced into the House a bill to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases through domesticated animals, and to prevent the exposure for sale of unwholesome and diseased meats within the Territory of Utah. Several members of the Assembly have expressed themselves in favor of legislation upon this subject.

Both of the above bills are in the hands of the committee on public health, and a member of that committee has given out that it would probably prepare and report a substitute, covering the subject of live stock diseases and the sale for food of diseased or unwholesome meat. Time has not yet been had for consideration of Mr. Hubbard's bill, which relates to sheep only; but the other bill, the title of which is quoted above, has been earnestly discussed, both in committee and among members informally. It creates a Territorial board of three members, appointed by the Governor, one of whom must be a veterinary surgeon, and vests it with extensive powers relating to the inspection and seizure of live stock, unwholesome meats, etc. The board is authorized to appoint agents or assistants, as may be in its discretion necessary, who may exercise like powers. The inspection of animals to be slaughtered for food, within twenty-four hours of their being killed, is required and provided for.

Without passing upon the merits of either of the above bills, or modifying the position we have heretofore taken in favor of deferring, for the present, all legislation on sanitary matters, we take occasion here to observe that there seems to be a necessity for a law that will lead to prevent the introduction into our Territory, and the spread thereto, of diseases among live stock, and the sale for food of unwholesome meat. Among surrounding states Utah stands alone without a law of this kind, and great harm might at any time be done by driving into the Territory live stock infected with pleuro-pneumonia, glanders, etc. In his message to Congress, President Cleveland directed attention to the favorable results that had been accomplished by legislation upon this subject, which has come to be regarded in all the states of the Union as one of great importance, relating as it does to the protection of vast investments in live stock, and what is of even more consequence, the health of the people.

Veterinary inspection of live stock, entering the Territory in herds or in single animals for breeding or other purposes, and of all suspected cows or disease among stock in the Territory, ought to be provided for by law. Voluntary measures have progressed so far that it may be made of great benefit to man, and it is proper that it should be employed for the protection of the property and health of the people. Particularly should an epidemic be thrown around the slaughtering of animals for human food, with a view to preventing diseased meats from being sold for that purpose.

Any law that will provide for all this will necessarily entail expense, but this need not be excessive, nor need the multiplication of offices to make a special feature of such a statute. A good sensible bill, embodying the results of experience elsewhere, in relation to these matters, ought to be prepared and passed.

A TEXT FOR TALMAGE.

The resignation of Dr. Talmage, the celebrated Brooklyn divine, from the position he has filled for twenty-five years, at latest accounts reduces itself to a question merely of dollars and cents. The trustees of the tabernacle have decided to appeal to the public for the modest sum of $200,000, and it is hoped by the faithful sheep that as soon as their wool has increased that much to hard cash value, the equally faithful pastor and shepherd may be induced to stay and take care of the flock. Should the financial managers succeed in raising the sum mentioned and thereby induce Mr. Talmage to remain, it is humbly suggested by the News that the great preacher take as his first text, after the treasury has been swelled with the $200,000, and in full view of the fact, the following words: "Behold, we have forsaken all, and followed Thee; what shall we have therefore?" A sermon from that text ought to be particularly edifying under the circumstances—to those at least who hold that modern Christianity so it is preached for hire is all talk or mockery.

MOVING SIDEWALK TRAVEL.

If the new system for street traffic which it is sought to introduce into Chicago, should prove a success, a revolution will soon be effected in street railway service in the larger cities of the country. The scheme suggested is that of a movable sidewalk. The plan is an enlargement of the movable walk which received practical and successful demonstration at the World's Fair, and is being taken hold of by the Central Construction company, for operation in the chief business district of the Windy city. This district is bounded on the north by the river front on South Water street and on the south by Fifth street, and lies between Wabash and Fifth avenues.

The company began operations about six months ago to give improved transportation facilities to this district. There was a full inquiry into the various methods of transportation to vogue. An underground railway forty to fifty feet below the street level was canvassed, as was also a like system immediately below the sidewalk pavements, an elevated railway system received consideration, and finally the moving sidewalk, operated by electricity, came in for investigation. It was a new idea, and therefore had to encounter strong prejudice. But the latter the longer wear the more recommends the moving sidewalk project gained, until this week the committee having the matter in hand decided by unanimous vote that it was the most perfect and satisfactory method in point of utility and cost that had been suggested.

The elevation of the moving sidewalk is to be on a level with the second story floors, and thus it will not interfere with pedestrians in the street. There is a single track on each side of the street, one constituting a loop line around the entire district to be traversed; the other includes cross cross connecting the interior of the various sections of the district. The travel on opposite sides of the streets is to be in opposite directions, and passengers would have the right hand side in the direction they wished to go and be carried to their destination. At the intersections of the lines they could transfer to a cross track if desirable.

In this system there are no cars, no starting or stopping of trains, and no waiting. The service is continuous. Briefly described, the new vehicular apparatus consists of three platforms under cover, two of them provided with seats running lengthwise. One platform is stationary, the seat moves continuously at the rate of three miles an hour, and the third goes at a uniform speed of six miles per hour. All are parallel and close to each other, so that a person can step without danger from the fixed platform to that moving at three miles an hour, and from the three-mile platform to that going at six miles per hour, without stopping the train or lowering its speed; or four platforms with three different speeds might be operated, and if a passenger were particularly desirous of improving upon the rate of movement he could do so by walking forward along the seats in the direction in which the sidewalk is going. It is stated that there is no physical difficulty in stepping from a fixed platform to one moving at the speed indicated, as was shown at the World's Fair, which moved nearly a million passengers with but one slight accident.

If all the plan prove satisfactory we look forward to the time when the now overcrowded streets of large cities will be free from railway tracks and be left to the ordinary methods of foot and animal locomotion. A more desirable home or store on the second floor where a moving sidewalk was operated would be in even a better situation than one on the ground floor—a reminder of the fact that in some of the ancient cities of the Old World this was the place of the shops where people walked on elevated sidewalks and gave up the street below almost entirely to vehicles.

✻ WONDERLAND. ✻

543 South St.—Next to Clifton Hotel.

WEEK COMMENCING Thursday, Jan. 25th.

BIJOU THEATRE—Clifton Hall, Wonderful Live Mannequins. Bijou Theatre, Specialty Performances.

THE ARMORY—Burton Stanley and Stock Co. in Morris Bamlet, 200.—LUNERIAN.—25c.

PROFESSIONAL.

RICHARDS & RICHARDS, Attorneys at Law. Rooms 501 to 505 McCornick Block.

JAS. H. MOYLE, Attorney at Law, Rooms 303 to 305 Constitution Building, opp. Z. C. M. I.

C. M. WADDELL & THOS. ADAMS, Attorneys at Law and Land Attorneys. 217-218 McCornick Block, Salt Lake City.

YOUNG, YOUNG & MOYLE, Le Grande Young, Richard W. Young, Oscar W. Moyle. Attorneys at Law, Deseret Nat. Bank Bldg., Salt Lake City.

R. T. LLOYD, Attorney at Law, 314 McCornick Block.

J. F. FISHER, PATENT ATTORNEY, Patents on inventions, trade, etc. Patent drawings, models in office. Office, 251 Main Street, Salt Lake City.

CHAS. M. CANNON, Dentist. Rooms 300-7, Constitution Building.

DR. J. B. KEYSOR & BRO., Dentists. Rooms 1 and 3 South Auerbach Building, 1st floor, 162 Main Street.

DR. J. THOMAS, Surgeon Dentist, 16 Main St. All work guaranteed. Anesthetics Administered.

H. HEMSTEDT, The Comp. Cash Grocer. Dealer in Green, Dried and Fancy Groceries. 55 S. 1st West St. Telephone 1-1-1.

Dr. W. H. Hodges, Dentist. Rooms 1 & 4 Commercial Block, Salt Lake City. Teeth Filled and Extracted without pain.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an annual stockholders' meeting of the Co-op Savings Bank will be held at their office, No. 15 Exchange Place, on Tuesday, February 6, 1894, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the election of a board of directors to serve the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting. G. H. PETTIT, Secretary.

P. O. Box 1074. Room 420 Constitution Building.

GREEN & CO., SANITARY CONTRACTORS. Every Description of SCAVENGER WORK. Attended to with promptness and dispatch and in accordance with the ordinances of Salt Lake City. Cesspools built or cleaned. Sewer connections made. Reasonable rates, guaranteed satisfaction with satisfactory work.

WE ARE BUSY

Stocktaking!

WHEN THROUGH WE SHALL OFFER QUITE A LINE OF SEASONABLE GOODS AT CLOSING OUT PRICES, INCLUDING AN IMPORTATION OF FIRST-CLASS UNDERWEAR, BOUGHT BELOW THE MARKET AND MUST BE CLOSED OUT!!

THESE GOODS WILL BE ON OUR TABLES FIRST WEEK IN FEBRUARY.

Z. C. M. I.

SEE FUTURE NOTICE.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

✻ DAVIS SHOE HOUSE ✻

110 MAIN STREET.

• • READ PRICES OF SALE NOW ON. • •

MENS' SHOES, Way Down.

All solid shoes for men, $2.

James Mean's new styles, $2.25.

All $3 shoes now $2.

All $4 shoes now $3.

All $5, $6 and $7 shoes now $5.

We have the world renowned makes, such as Strong & Carrill, Clough and E. T. Harrell in the last offer.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY.

FOR EASE AND COMFORT WEAR THE DAVIS GAITER FOR LADIES

LADIES' SHOES At Cost.

$2.25, shoes for ladies, $2.25.

Words will not express their true value. A surprise awaits you to see them.

48 STYLES.

$1.25 buys a fine kid shoe with patent tip and made in style.

We deserve a medal for selling the best $3 shoe in Salt Lake.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY.

Wear the DAVIS GAITER. No tearing of laces, no breaking of button holes. Prices the very lowest. Mail orders promptly filled.

Continental MARKET

ERECTED AT A COST OF $45,000.

45 STALLS TO SELECT FROM.

DIRECTORY

Give It a Trial.

Cor. 1st South & West Temple.

STALL 2. Bountiful Produce COMPANY. Fine Dairy Butter and Fresh Cow Meat, fed in.

STALL 3. S. F. BALL. Every description of Cakes, Pastry, Sandwiches, Home-Made Bread a Specialty.

STALL 5. WISCOMB & COMPANY. Hams, Bacon and Green Meats.

STALL 7. A. W. MURRAY & CO. Fresh Oysters, Cod, Bass, Halibut, Salmon Trout, Red and White Snapper, Lobsters, Crabs, etc.

STALL 9. W. L. PRICE & CO., Fresh and Salt Meats, Game in Season. Fruits, Vegetables. Highest prices paid for poultry and produce.

STALL 11. NEW YORK & CEYLON TEA CO. Teas and Coffees. Wholesale and retail. Extracts and Spices a specialty.

STALL 13. J. M. REINSIMAR. Fresh and Smoked Fish, Oysters, Game, and Oysters.

STALL 15. Salt Lake Cider & Vinegar Co., Cider, Pure, Hot, Sweet Cider, Cider and Malt Vinegar, Pickles, Catsup, Horse Radish, Mustards, etc. Agents wanted.

STALL 20. Central Meat Market: D. Ritter, E. Turner, C. Carlson, D. Ritter & Co., Prop'rs. Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds.

STALL 21. JOHN DAVIS. Dealer in Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds.

JOHN BERGEN, the reliable

Tailor

Has removed to 159 W. South Temple Street. He will be glad to have his customers and friends come and see him and give him some work. Good work and cheap. Perfect fit guaranteed. All kinds of store orders taken for pay.

MONEY TO LOAN ON COLLATERAL SECURITY, At Reasonable Rates. Parties desiring to use some money can do so without publicity. Purchase money mortgages. H. W. FULLER, Rm. 7 E., Second South St.

JAMES · SPENCER & BATEMAN CO., (Successors to Farrel Jones & Co.) and Spencer Brewer Co.)

Plumbers, Tinners, Gas and Steam Fitters.

We carry a complete line of Gas and Tubular Stoves and Ranges, Gasoline and Oil stoves, Tinware, Granite Ironware and House Furnishing Goods.

NO. 67 MAIN STREET.