DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

For etc. - - - July 28, 1893.

The DESERET EVENING NEWS is published daily, Sunday excepted, at eight o'clock and 1 at Deseret News Building, Salt Lake City.

Time Office is open all night. Editor receives at 11 o'clock.

The DESERET NEWS WEEKLY NEWS is published every Tuesday.

The DESERET WEEKLY is published every Friday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily 12 Months	$10.00
Daily 6 Months	5.00
Daily 3 Months	2.50
Daily 1 Month	0.90
Daily 1 Week	0.20
Semi-Weekly Edition 12 Months	5.00
Semi-Weekly Edition 6 Months	2.50
Semi-Weekly 3 Months	1.50
Weekly 6 Months	1.00
Weekly 3 Months	0.50

Payments for subscriptions always in advance.

Postmasters and Local Agents A. T. Taylor, Superintendent of the Telegraph in the Interest of Deseret News.

Remittances should be made by postal money order, express money order, or by registered letter, at our risk. Postage stamps will be received in payment for subscriptions to the amount of one dollar.

The News is on sale at the principal Hotels, News Stands and by all newsboys and boys employed by the City Office.

For the benefit of Eastern authors and others who wish to see the Utah Weekly or Semi-Weekly Edition of the News, we will open accounts with responsible parties who will keep them supplied with copies at cost, plus a small commission.

Headquarters for the News in the West. Fifty Rooms and Telephone Office, 30 Main Street.

All communications should be addressed to

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 30.

WOMAN'S UNDOUBTED RIGHTS.

The News is not of those disposed to criticize the ladies who met in silver convention a few evenings since. That the question under discussion, being one that has engrossed the best thought of the wisest men during more than a decade without yet being settled, should now be boldly charged upon and airily disposed of by the gentler sex in a few speeches and a memorial, does not seem to us to constitute any cause of complaint against the fair ones. On the contrary we are willing to accept aid in the great struggle from any quarter, and even should there be an absence of real, practical help we are not inclined to reject or belittle the friendly motive which in this instance prompts the tender of it.

We shall have to beg leave to say, however, that the women might have done much better than they did at the meeting, and they may still render assistance of the most substantial and effective character if they are really in earnest. The plan of campaign we suggest is a series of resolutions, mental or otherwise, something like this:

Since the money which the fathers, brothers, husbands and sons of the community earn is largely silver money;

Since that is the kind of money the mothers, sisters, wives and daughters earn, and with the others, spend;

Since all of us can get that kind of money easier than any other, and it can be made plentiful if that pure, royal metal be not unjustly discriminated against;

Since it is good enough for the West but is not considered good enough for the East;

Now therefore in consideration of these premises, be it resolved that we, the women of Utah, hereby pledge ourselves to deal only with those who will deal fairly with us;

We will cease to purchase the articles of finery and luxury which the East pots into our markets, and will purchase of articles of necessity from that source only such as cannot be made at home or supplied by our friends;

We authorize our fathers, brothers, husbands and sons to say to the East which does not want our silver, "Keep your silks and laces, your bonnets and embroideries, your fabrics and finnicky—our mothers, sisters, wives and daughters will buy none of them;"

We agree to respect ourselves and each other by sacredly keeping this pledge, feeling that it is far better for a time to curb our whims and reject fashion's follies than to contribute in even the least degree to the humiliation that is sought to be placed upon us, our loved ones and our home.

This may not be the orthodox way of meeting a difficulty such as now confronts the West, but it would breathe the good old patriotic spirit that shamed most executive in spurning tetes imports, throwing tea into and preparing fife and tamboors. It is just as womanly as any kind of speechifying and memorializing and would prove a hundred times more telling.

OUR PELICAN IN PROOF.

The famous pelicans of Utah Lake, known to every resident and every scientific man who has given the subject attention, receive brief notice in an article by Sr. Adolfo Posada on the "Moral Responsibility of Animals" in the June number of *La Ciencia Moderna*, published at Madrid, Spain. The writer shapes the narrative of the previous issue that the conception of justice is confined to the human race. He thinks the question of right and wrong is not solely dependent on reason, but is also a feeling which passes in instinctivity we are too apt to call just. The power we wield over the lower orders of creation is as great that our right is only rarely questioned, and there is enough evidence in our nature to prevent us from entirely neglecting them unless they are able to revenge themselves. All this is set forth and elaborated in an excellent translation of the article in the *Literary Digest* of July 22. The whole paper is interesting, and the illustrations drawn from animal life in some part of the author's position are saucy and wonderful. Of local interest to the alliance to our pelicans, and Capsule Blandary's work is quoted to the effect that none of those birds was noted in the lake of Utah (no Spanish author spells it Utah) which was quite kind and, yet apparently talk. The captain watched the bird and found it was not by others pumped from Hell—an incident even more than astrodamics of the well known fact that pelicans fish in common, and allow each other to satisfy their hunger, driving the fish toward each other by turns.

Senor Posada concludes with the wound though not altogether complimentary assertion that the fact of our inability to arrive at a just comprehension of the moral state of the animal world does not prove that the animals are entirely lacking in what we are pleased to call intellectual qualities. He thinks perhaps some of our great economical problems deny a satisfactory solution because we have ourselves so high above the rest of the creation; perhaps we are unable to comprehend the harmony of the universe because we easily rely upon our deductions and refuse to study it in all its branches—a conclusion to which we are pleased to think the Utah Lake pelican, with all its sluggishness and bad odor, may have helped him.

IT GAINS GROUND.

The silver suggestion made in Wednesday's News has been the leading subject of comment in business circles here and we look to see it grow and spread until it takes shape and materializes all over the same region—unless, of course, Congress gets on the right track and stays there until silver is fully and unlimitedly remonetized. There are evidences that Ogden is now thinking of it, and it will not take long for other cities and towns in the Territory to declare their allegiance, after which we will be able to relax the prevailing anxiety whether the national eclipse is anything for us or not; and it is reasonably certain that pushing the plan and talking it up far and wide will not have a deterrent effect but may serve as a stimulus to them.

Nearly every business man spoken to on the subject yesterday was unconditionally in favor of the project. One of them said—"I have in my store $50,000 worth of goods and all of it goes for silver things if we cannot get silver dollars," while others were as expressive and unreserved in their willingness to take hold and help along. One here and there hesitated because of the fear that the circulating medium, not being backed by any sovereignty, could and would be extensively "counterfeited," and declared by "Hinggins" and otherwise, while others thought it might confuse with some portion of the Constitution or laws of the country. To the first objection we will say that to knowingly pass for silver that which is not silver and receive value in return for it is a crime punishable under our local statutes nearly as severely as is counterfeiting under the laws of the government; and to the second we make sufficient reply in advance on Wednesday, but will answer again. The Constitution says on the subject in hand:

"No state shall * * * coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts," and so on. In another place—"Congress shall have power * * * to coin money and regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standards of weights and measures."

Congress has also enacted some stringent laws against counterfeiting or in any manner defacing the coins of the United States, but to some of these not in the quotation above is there anything preventing the people from freely exchanging their commodities for it as we do at or when in circulation of money issued to defend the treasury. The stage, engine or whatever else they may be called is not, therefore, to make in imitation of or to closely resemble the money or either or those of the United States. They need to be different therefrom, that the most ignorant person may not be deceived. They might, we think, be round and even million, so that circles or other means of facilitating business in place may, but they must not be quite similar to those of any of the coins. The circulating medium would not be money and prosecuted as such would not be a legal tender and could not extend a discharge by United government. It would simply be so much redeemable what the government of the Territory has found we owing to make silver in any and every form and received as such by those who should do so. If a citizen is willing to dispose of his property or labor for another person's product, it is a matter with which the Constitution does not and Congress cannot lawfully interfere.

It is well to have the system thoroughly tested by and understood at once. As yet it may not call, it can do no harm in any event and if the national government should pass anything just now outside the necessity for action in the direction indicated, the money can be dropped without anybody having been injured. Just that which is desired, we can see we may expect great benefit and our greatest industry is given the blow which is intended, we can at once simply repeal the measure of Congress by monetizing our silver at maximum and setting our factories, only partially if we prefer, to work.

There is another suggestion that may gain something for us in the East and render our result in remonetizing "money" unnecessary. New Orleans would gladly take our silver whether in the shape of money or ingots or bars and supply us in exchange therefor with everything we now enter from New York, and would be glad to make such an arrangement. Our city can settle in European balances with cotton and the cotton season will be only too glad to take the silver in return, by the steamers—a mutual trading system between two sections in commercial sympathy with each other—the national exchange would be brought to bear quickly and effectively. Stranger things have happened, and in this emergencies, when we are money, if for those we ought to did so, we must use such means as are placed within our power and make the situation as comfortable for ourselves as possible.

The News' columns are open for others to declare themselves or show reasons if any they have why such arrangement should not be carried out and become a complete of system.

SUFFERS SHOULD BE SHOTGUNS!

The United States flag was put to a use which should have caused the immediate arrest of the one using it and all his sisters and aunts, this morning. An Italian who has presumably not recently come here was parading the streets with the State and Stripes surmounted by streamers of black crape floating over his head and a motley gang following in his wake. There was an inscription fastened to the emblem and in words were those of man had on the sad plunder. This gruesome procession passed by at least one policeman but was undisturbed, and such policemen should themselves be taken to task and made to explain if they can.

The News sympathizes fully with the cause of labor and is always willing to do so much as it may to alleviate distress. But it has no sympathy for men who would not only or cribs the law but purchases not simple at village and hamstrung. Let such proceedings be summarily stopped and the authors of them made to feel that loafing is not in any direction here, wherever it may be where they came from.

THE EWING FAILURE.

The failure of Mr. Sam Ewing was another of those unexpected things which recent events have developed and are as unwelcome as unexpected. In this particular case it is unusually trying because a great source of inconvenience to a large number of people as well as a severe blow to the proprietor, and, as has been spoken of before, the substitute is not needed but its unusome character rather added to by the information that the assets are ample—a long way ahead of the liabilities.

Mr. Ewing has been here several years, and as a business man has always occupied a place well to the front. His personal integrity has never been brought into question and should not be now because of being forced to the wall. The News hopes to soon hear of his having extricated himself and the excellent business which he did so much to give a good reputation being in prosperous working order.

CONSUMPTION CONTAGIOUS.

Consumption is one of the most dreaded of all diseases because it is in so many cases fatal sooner or later. Over the bones are finally in the grasp of the destroyer the downward course is traversed and the bottom reached with reasonable certainty and not slightly varying severity. It has not hitherto been regarded as contagious, but several gentlemen prominent in our practice and society of medicine have lately declared it so and they are combating new remedy every day. A recent number of the *Medical Record* contains a paper by Dr. J. G. Hopkins of Connecticut, in which he cites to his proof the growing many cases of pleuro tuberculosis in the category of contagious and his experience with this disease during eleven years of investigation in Trumbull—which allow it a claim to consumption—and made a living subject of the great and simple kinds. He concludes that all such, which are not curable, at some time or time, receive into their air passages the tubercle bacilli, not necessarily the latter organs possessed the power of repelling them and throwing them off—they do not. He thus sets up as a fact, which is adopted in the public, consumption a case of actively seized tuberculosis to the germs of consumption, the were now dying by reference on the reservation. The Moors and the Gaels in Spanish cities the world latent under similar conditions. A report from the Indian agent, Dr. J. Dell, says that there are 1,000 consumptives within six miles and half one-third of those have consumption in a light or bad form. Nearly all grades of people in the population have been mixed by consumption.

The doctor lays particular stress upon the danger that lies in carpets, rugs, curtains, bedding, clothing, and even in the walls of apartments which have been occupied by consumptives and have not been properly renovated and made harmless by antiseptic measures. Consumptives should be forced to provide for the destruction of sputum. Whenever absolutely or as nearly as practicable directly into a receptacle or the fire, they should see some means of conveying the sputa to the germicide or the flames. If nonconsumptive or children are used, they should not be sent to the hospital, as human happiness and life are jeopardized through the probability of infectation through abscesses upon the hands. These health should never be allowed to dry up and impregnate the air, as is now done through ignorance of possible result. Numerous experiments by leading medical authorities have proved beyond doubt that consumption is an infectious disease, and so rapidly is the thing of concern growing that the speaker would not be surprised if very, in his day records now collecting the percentage of the consumptives will be quarantined against him.

Utah is, we believe, as nearly free from this scourge as any other part of the country; still, we do have a case now and then and the suggestions contained in the foregoing may be useful.

UTAH'S PIONEER DAY is appropriately observed as Founder's day by another growing and intelligent community of this great and broad-shouldered country of ours. It was on the 24th of July, 1847, that Amasa Lyman & Stella Cuddles, at the head of a party of Pioneers, began the first permanent settlement on the present site of Dallas and established Fort Pontmartrin. "Cuddles day" is regularly celebrated by the northern Mediterranean with processions, pageantry and unusual representative of the early weather.

COLLECTIONS of garbage in Washington, D. C., are supplied with the horse to entry housekeepers of their purchase. Housekeepers in Salt Lake are disposed to look upon the tin horse of this town as the culture itself.

A GOOD THING FOR SUMMER COMPLAINTS

Mr. J. W. Magee, a well known merchant of Cliffs, Iredell Co., North Carolina, recommend one of Rex with one small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This is the most prompt and successful remedy in use for cholera, diarrhoea, colic and cholera morbus. No other medicine will take the place of this work in this class of diseases. It is equally valuable for children and adults. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. d&e

BEECHAM'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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 A. G. Rolich & Co.

PROFESSIONAL.

RICHARDS & RICHARDS, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW, Room 20 Dee Block.

J. H. MOYLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Removed to Rooms 36 & 38, Constitution Building, Opposite P. O. M. I.

L. M. WARDELL and THOMAS ADAMS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND LAND ATTORNEYS,
20-24 E. 1st South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

CLINTON E. SINNET, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, Rooms 5 and 6, Dee Block.

J. F. PARKER, LATTEY, ATTORNEY, Practice in all courts, Rooms 43 and 44, Dee Block, Salt Lake City.

YOUNG, YOUNG & MOYLE,
Rooms 5 and 6, Dee Block, Main St. Temp. Entrance 1st South.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Office of Hollister Bank Building, Salt Lake City.

JOHN M. CANNON,
BARLOW FERGUSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Telephone 40. Office: Dee Block, Salt Lake City.

H. B. WARNOCK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Rooms 10 and 11 Wasatch Building.

S. W. DARKE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR,
Hooper Block, East S. Lake City.

DR. J. D. KENYON & SON,
Rooms 3 and 4 Dee Block and Dee Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

DR. J. THOMAS,
SURGEON DENTIST, 170 MAIN ST.
A Fine assortment of Artificial Teeth always on hand.

DR. BISHOP,
EYE AND EAR SPECIALIST,
Office and Residence, 1000 Second South Street, Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE THEATER,
Chas. S. Burton, Manager.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS,
July 28-29.
First appearance here of the new comedy drama,
ARISTOCRACY
By Bronson Howard,
Author of "The Banker's Daughter," "The Highest," "Shenandoah," Etc.
Presented by a
Representative Cast of Players.
Direction of A. Hermann and Chas. Frohman.
Come and Patronize a New York production.
Original Scenery, Stage Embellishments, Costumes, Etc.
Prices—$1.50, $1.00, 75c.
Sale of Seats begins Wednesday, July 26.

Congress Meets

ON THE POTOMAC IN AUGUST.

UTAH'S GATHERINGS ARE IN THE CANYONS, BY THE LAKE, AT THE PARKS, FOR PIC-NICS, AND HOME, WHERE THE AIR IS TEMPERED AND THE NIGHTS ARE COOL.

PEOPLE SLEEP WELL AND HAVE A GOOD APPETITE IF THEY GET THEIR SUPPLIES OF

FANCY GROCERIES

FROM THE IMMENSE ASSORTMENT CARRIED BY

Z. C. M. I.

AT PRICES REACHABLE BY A POOR MAN.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

A BOMBSHELL EXPLODED!

$1.50 Shoes for Men and Ladies now 95c.
$2.00 " " " " " " $1.35.
$3.00 " " " " " " $1.98.
$3.00 " " " " " " $2.95.

Greatest Slaughtering of Prices Ever Known in Utah.

DAVIS SHOE HOUSE, 110 Main St.

G. S. TAYLOR, President. G. S. SNOW, Sec. and Treas.

TAYLOR, ROMNEY, ARMSTRONG CO.,
DEALERS IN
LUMBER!
Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Etc.
Planing Mill and Yard, Cor. Ninth East of U. P. Depot, Salt Lake City, Utah.
MEO SUNDAY, Manager. O. H. ROMNEY, Manager yard.
Office and Warerooms 244 East 1st South Street.
Telephone 1000. P. O. Box 1071.

P. SPRY & SON,
Merchant Tailors.
Removed to 54 Main Street.
First-Class Suits made to order. Fashion Plates Gratuitous.
We carry full lines of Foreign, English, Scotch, Domestic and Home Made goods. We are selling cheap, and warrant fair city prices.

F. S. RICHARDS, President. THOS. G. WEBBER, Treasurer.
H. H. RICHARDS, Sec'y and Treas.

THE SECURITY ABSTRACT CO.
Office in General National Bank Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. Telephone, 1425.
Directors: F. S. Richards, Thos. G. Webber, J. R. Clayton, Geo. A. Lowe, H. H. Rich, Jos. F. Smith, Chas. S. Burton, A. W. Ophir, J. U. Cluff.

J. C. MURPHY & CO.,
Manufacturers of
STENCILS, SEALS, STEEL AND RUBBER STAMPS.
65 E. 2nd South Street.

DEEDS AND MORTGAGES.
Conformable to latest Territorial Statute for sale at the
DESERET NEWS OFFICE.

TEASDEL & SONS

Apologize for not changing advertisement oftener, but have been so busy with customers and order trade. We again let you know that we are doing.

Black and Colored Cashmere 10 in. wide
25c, reduced from 35c.
37½c, reduced from 50c.
62½c, reduced from 75c.
75c, reduced from $1.00.
95c, reduced from $1.25.

Black and Colored Henrietta, 36 in. wide
70c, reduced from 90c.
85c, reduced from $1.25-45.

Black and Colored Serge, 36 in. wide
47½c, reduced from 60c.
95c, reduced from $1.25-45.

Brocade and Fancy Delaines:
8c, reduced from 10c.
12½c, reduced from 17½c.

Surah and China Silks at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Fancy Braid Trimmings in Great Variety Regardless of Cost.

Royal Velveteens
50c., reduced from 65c.
65c., reduced from 85c.

Ladies' Princess Dresses:
$1.75, reduced from $2.25.
$2.25, reduced from $2.75.

Ladies' Sateen Waists
50c., reduced from 75c.
75c., reduced from 90c.
85c., reduced from $1.00.

Ladies' Cambric Waists
$1.00, reduced from $1.25.
$1.65, reduced from $2.00.
$2.25, reduced from $2.75.

Novelties in Ladies' and Children's Hats in all the Latest Styles and New Designs.
Prices, $2c. to $1.75.

Flowers! Flowers! Large Assortments from
10c. to $1.25 per sprig.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
In Thousands of Items. Figures Talk at
TEASDEL'S.

BECK'S HOT SPRINGS.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
A PLEASURE and HEALTH RESORT
Waters infallible as Elevation, Gout, Catarrh, Last Throwing, and all blood and skin diseases. Temperature 117°.
Swimming Pool 250 feet long. Plunge Bath 70 feet long.
Private Plunge Baths for Ladies.
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT ATTACHED.
E. Y. TAYLOR, Manager.