

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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THE DESERET NEWS CO.

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THE CITY ELECTION.

The figures showing the results of the election will be found in another part of this paper. The "Liberals" have the city offices with the exception of three Councilmen from the Third Precinct, who are straight Democrats.

The Republicans polled as many votes as the most sanguine of their leaders anticipated, and more than doubled their total of last fall. Wells and Kimball ran ahead of their ticket, personal popularity being the cause.

There was considerable scratching on all the tickets, the "Liberals" candidates being overhauled the worst by far. It is a matter of surprise that more voters who have the interest of the city at heart, and who desire to see an improvement in business affairs, did not revolt from the rule of the "Liberals" and take a stand for the public welfare.

The election has given further proof of the necessity of purging the precinct lists. Many thousands of names still stand there of persons who are not now to be found. How many of the horses that have been brought into the city by the "Liberals" for election purposes represented these dead names, it is impossible now to state.

The tactics that were resorted to for the purpose of defeating the ticket of fraud, were those which have been usual with the "Liberals" combination and are familiar to the reader. They are contemptible in the eyes of all just people, and it will not be long before they will be condemned by the majority of our citizens and the salaries of the infamy will be utterly despised.

The great object in view of the "Liberals" leaders is to make use of the election returns as an argument against giving any measure of political liberty to Utah.

However, the purposes of the "Liberals" leaders, the means it has employed to seize the reins of local power, the selfish ends it has in view, the misrepresentation of facts and motives in which it indulges, the mean and cowardly means which it wields, are becoming very well understood at the seat of government.

"OUTRAGES."

The "Liberals" organ has the impudence to allude to the successful outcome of election efforts in the Fourth precinct to prevent fraud, outrages, and to locate the "Liberals" "justifying" them. Among the actual outrages were those perpetrated by the "Liberals" bosses and their tools in importing thousands and thousands into that precinct, and trying to give their illegal votes into the ballot box. Another outrage was the attempt to overcome the election judges, who were simply doing their duty, by engaging a gang of "tough" to assault Arthur Brown, but who instead struck Rufus S. Wells a violent blow and was promptly sent to the jail.

The "Liberals" organ has the further impudence to say: "How flagrant is it to see that a man as many a man was yesterday, who has lived three years in the precinct can be ruthlessly turned aside and forbidden to vote at all?" If there was such a man yesterday—which was very much a question, unless some "Liberals" voted in his name before he came to the

polls—it was only a sample of scores and scores of cases that occurred two years ago. On that occasion hundreds of legal voters, old residents and some born here, were summarily and brutally denied their right of franchise by "Liberals" election judges. At the same time hundreds of men from outside the city were brought in to vote the "Liberals" ticket. The proofs are at hand. They are irrefutable, and the men who perpetrated these outrages would now be in the penitentiary if there had been any chance for justice.

The "Liberals" organ says, too, "Nothing strikes at the property of a place so soon as to have it get up a reputation for dishonest elections." Dishonesty had such a reputation until the frauds that were perpetrated under "Liberals" auspices established it. The Tribune has asked in their acknowledgment and lauded of the superior powers of "Liberals" manipulation of these tricks and dodges, over the unprincipled people of Utah.

As to the voters who were voted out yesterday, they were only a few out of the gangs that had been herded in large and crowded in small houses and kept in camp in the canyon for yesterday's work. And they were not residents, by their own confession. They were mostly transients who had no expectation of staying here after the election. The gall of the Tribune in mentioning them is simply immense and shows to what lengths of falsehood and impudence it will go.

The best thing for the "Liberals" organ to do is to be a little moderate in its tone, and not take up the snoring of the outrageous "Liberals" past, for it may not yet be too late to get the signs of fraud where it justly belongs, in such a way as to cause more than two or three of the former pets to danger of the penitentiary.

We think it would be better for all classes and parties now to try and work as much peace as possible, and as good a city administration as practicable with the officers that have been elected. Also to prepare for the changes that must come within a very few years, in which the true friends of Utah will be recognized and her enemies will certainly be confounded.

PRESENT AND FUTURE.

The scene presented last night by our more general and orderly city was of a character to fill the better class of the population with forebodings for the future. The restricted participation in the rights of the franchise, the rough elements of the population, having gained an election victory, combined to make a gloomy picture, filling the air with menacing shouts, yells, shrieks and howls, some of the sounds resembling the yelping of dogs. The howling of the crowd, the beating of drums, and firing of guns made a deafening din. The noise was kept up until a late hour and was heard at a distance of probably two miles from the main point of disturbance.

The same demonstration and the cause for it includes had for the city, for a season at least. It means a continuance for a time of the epoch of drunkenness, gambling, prostitution, burglary, highway robbery and that business stagnation that has characterized the "Liberals" municipal government from the time it assumed the reins two years ago. The fortunes of the newly elected last night mean another lease of life to the enemies of peace, morality and public safety.

We believe the expression made use of by the News, that was correct when he said, a few days ago, "If the Liberal Caucus ticket stands as originally named and is elected, we can hope for no improvement on the present Council." With the exception of three Councilmen that ticket has been elected, and the result is what we are quoted as predicting in the production of that result, as he did in that of two years ago.

There are some fair and decent men among the future "Liberals" enrollment, but the danger lies, so far as they are concerned, in the influence that will be brought to bear upon their official course by the worst elements of the class to whom they owe their positions. As Mr. E. E. Gregg stated at a meeting held to protest against "Liberals" misrule, when members of the Council were constantly pelted with demands of unquestioning loyalty on the outside, who insisted that what they wanted should prevail.

The outlook for our city is not encouraging. There is one thing, however, of which the incoming officials may be assured, so far as the position of this journal is concerned; those who take a proper course, by seeking to maintain good government within this municipality, will receive the result from the News for their efforts in that direction, without regard to politics. This has been our motto heretofore, and we propose to continue it. Those who take a position opposed to the welfare of the community will expect to have their acts criticized and censured. We welcome all and try to practice justice to all, without respect to narrow party lines.

THE FINKERTON SYSTEM.

The Farmers' Alliance members of Congress have announced their determination to make an effort to secure legislation for the abolition of the holding of private persons and corporations of Pinkerton detectives to act as militia. They have not met much success, however, in this regard, but the plan taken by the opponents of such a measure being that the subject is

one with which the general government cannot deal, being a matter that must be left to the several States. Whether this view is correct or not, unless the Pinkerton organization is outlawed it is liable to lead, some time, to a bloody conflict between it and the people. Already its operations, which are not local but extend to any part of the United States when its services are engaged, have on several occasions come pretty near bringing about a national riot.

It is an unpalatable agency, and its existence is an anomaly under any civilized government. It usurps the functions of the duly constituted authorities, who ought to be capable of affording protection to all persons and property within the limits of their jurisdiction. It is dangerous for the government, local or general, to permit private parties to assume its functions. If legislation on the matter cannot appropriately be enacted by Congress, there ought to be an agitation fostered and carried on to the legislative halls of the States dealing with the subject.

"THE CLOSING ERA."

A few days ago a number of prominent ladies in Denver assembled at the residence of Governor Russell and discussed the property of two articles of Preston Powers' great work of history entitled "The Closing Era." The famous author agreed to reproduce in letters, herein said, this group for \$10,000. The ladies accepted the proposition, and the work will be shown in the gallery at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1902, as typical of Colorado. At the close of the exposition the statue will be removed to Denver there to be permanently located.

About "The Closing Era" there is something being put on as a work of heresy, and it is represented a wounded buffalo that has fallen while trying to escape its Indian pursuer. The pretense animal, though supposed to be breathing its last, yet gives suggestion of movement.

The Indian hunter, a fine creature, his feet set to resting on the horns of the Indian. His face is in repose, but it seems contemplative. The dying animal suggests to him the extinction of his own race.

In the vision of Preston Powers there runs some Indian, and it is this fact which adds significance to the work. His father, Hiram Powers, was also a sculptor of note. His work "The Last of the Tribes" attracted wide attention. It represents an Indian man being driven from civilization. His son, the buffalo, has really become almost a creature of the past, those who think the numbers of the red men are increasing, are only superficially acquainted with the facts and figures of the present.

THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

The lottery agitation in Louisiana is likely very soon to come to a close. One of the directors, who is known as the largest stockholder, states that the company will withdraw its demand for a renewal of the charter. His name is John A. Morris. He has written a letter in which he states that he thought he was rendering a boon on Louisiana by paying her \$2,500,000 annually, and by bringing some \$20,000,000 into the State besides.

Mr. Morris is worth \$20,000,000. He maintains a fine expensive establishment in the city of New Orleans. He has a magnificent home in Boston, near the Harbor, one at New Orleans, and one in Germany. The Louisiana lottery was incorporated in 1857, but its active operations in a national sense commenced about 1870. John A. Morris and Charles E. Howard became the actual owners. In a short time, Morris, it is said, became sole owner, though the sentiments of a company was kept up. From this lottery he has amassed his vast fortune.

It is supposed that the good deal of money being paid in New Orleans on account of this lottery enterprise. The present charter expires in 1904, and the report is now in circulation that no further attempt will be made to perpetuate this monopoly.

It is supposed that the recent action of the United States Supreme Court in sustaining the constitutionality of anti-lottery legislation enacted by Congress has had its effect on the Louisiana gamblers. In the use of this legislation the lottery managers would find the protection of their work very difficult. It is stated, however, by the initiated that the possibility of defeat in the coming contest is what urges the withdrawal of the present lottery to renew the charter.

and the people of the State of Louisiana are divided into pro-lottery and anti-lottery parties. The anti-lottery are receiving material aid from the outside. Speakers from other States are engaging with them, and religious organizations are making money. Probably this is what prompts the lottery men to a twenty-five year renewal of the charter from the people and State of Louisiana.

A SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA.

This gripe exists in this Territory, particularly in this city, by a constant outbreak. On the 9th of April, 1891, there appeared an article on the signature of Carl Reppin, a physician of learning and high repute, as introduced by a well known citizen of Salt Lake that a gentleman from the East now in this city, stated positively that he knew personally a large number of cases of the malady which had been cured by the specific medicine furnished by Dr. Reppin. He says that it may be of a value to sufferers from the disease in this locality, we reproduce the article referred to.

"As a matter of fact, in giving medical aid to the poor, but in this case, living as it does the richest and best of the community at large, I do not believe to give the best of the medicine. In fact, I consider it my duty to do so.

"The disease which was so epidemic in the West some time ago, and has since much increased the death rate in Chicago and Pittsburg in particularly this year, is not what is described as cholera, or 'gripe,' but is a disease of the human system which attacks that part of the human organism primarily and quickly passes to other organs, particularly the human system through the lungs.

"I have observed the practitioners of this disease elsewhere, for over five years, and have noted its widespread geographical distribution in this country, having observed cases in England, made up of six persons simultaneously from the most remote part of Mexico from Brownsville, Texas; from Texas, Pa., and from Boston, Mass.

"The first case published in the Medical and Surgical Reporter in 1891, was a case of cholera, and was the first case of cholera published in the United States, as far as I know, in which the patient died. Not knowing the nature and character of the disease, I called it 'cholera,' and will correct this application in the following issue, 'gripe' and 'cholera'.

"The symptoms as outlined in the article in the Medical and Surgical Reporter, and repeated in the article, are slowly resolvable typhoid fever, pneumonia, diphtheria, aggregated dyspepsia, spinal meningitis, inflammation of the brain, measles, scarlet fever, various forms of cholera, typhoid fever, etc., various prostration, various forms of cholera, and a number of other affections, all of which in addition.

"It is to be observed, early recognized by the fact that no matter what the above symptoms may be, the symptoms I have mentioned, namely, low pulse rate, high temperature between 101 and 103, a highly nervous, but not much excited, state of mind, and more or less profuse perspiration, which is not the slightest amount of physical exertion, are present. Furthermore, the specific nature of a case of cholera, that is, headache of side, with 'cholera' in the case of the symptoms, produce by lower the temperature and relieve the pain, while if cholera disease are the cause of the above symptoms, and finally, though perfectly harmless, will have no other effect.

"The disease is not self limited, that is, the patient does not get well. If not taken care of, it is fatal. The disease is not a chronic one, and may last for years. It closely resembles a case of the system occasionally called malaria, the want of resolution on the part of the physician, or the patient, or through oversight of the latter, although such as the symptoms are, cholera, alternating with febrile of heat, nervousness, loss of appetite, indigestion, pain, almost complete loss of ability to move, and generally described as headache, but of only in the limbs and back, loss of company, delirium of intellect and what is more characteristic than anything else, almost insupportable thirst, which is not generally temporary or permanent, also, generally, insupportable weakness of the limbs, and finally, and finally, death in a few days.

"Post-mortem examinations have shown that in the most chronic cases of cholera, which is not self limited, the organs which were most impregnated with the miasmatic poison, were the lungs, the liver and spleen, the stomach and the brain and the heart are affected and showed every the kidneys, and it is in this fact, which prompted by the action of the lungs, as well as by the employment of the lungs and other organs together with their stimulation, in the form of alcohol, whiskey, etc., but, which is not an other remedy, but that the cause is not this disease, and that results are their production in behalf.

which might be looked upon as the cause or even the direct cause of the epidemic. The alleged discovery of the miasmatic cause of cholera, in view of the above statement of facts is entirely an error of judgment. Like yellow fever, we are accustomed to look upon cholera as a disease due to a miasmatic poison, which is not self limited, but is produced in the system by the air inhaled or the food and water taken in, but which produces this poison, which, no doubt, is a miasmatic, is not self limited.

"It is, however, an insupportable fact borne out by the experience of many eminent and reputable physicians all over the country that miasmatic cholera, given to be, gradually every year, but has increased absolutely not will rate without further maintenance a case of 'cholera' in its most fatal, in forty-eight hours to three days.

"An addition of such directions as such and even more of them, together with studies in case-histories, show that cholera is not a disease, but a symptom of a disease, and that the disease is not self limited, but is produced in the system by the air inhaled or the food and water taken in, but which produces this poison, which, no doubt, is a miasmatic, is not self limited.

"The word 'cholera' which was used in the article in the Medical and Surgical Reporter, and repeated in the article, is not a disease, but a symptom of a disease, and that the disease is not self limited, but is produced in the system by the air inhaled or the food and water taken in, but which produces this poison, which, no doubt, is a miasmatic, is not self limited.

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