DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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GEORGE Q. CANNON, EDITOR.

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SCHOOL BONDS ELECTION.

TOMORROW, Friday, the election to decide whether school bonds shall be issued by the Board of Education will be held at Independence Hall, 18 W. Third South street, Salt Lake City. The polls will be opened one hour after sunrise and close at sunset. Registered voters will have an opportunity to cast their ballots for or against the issuance of the bonds. But most taxpayers who are not registered voters ought, in justice, to have votes on this question which affects their property interests. We think they have also a right under the law to do so. However that may be, some of them should offer to vote so that the question may be fully tested before a court of competent jurisdiction.

The bonds proposed are to be for the sum of $[illegible], bearing five per cent. interest per annum, redeemable in twenty years. They are not to be issued all at once, but as occasion may require. All that property holders will be taxed to pay the interest and to form a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds, will amount to about one-tenth of one per cent. on their taxable property, annually. This is estimated on present valuations of property, and on the basis of the immediate issuance of all the bonds. But as the property valuation is likely to increase through the growth of the city, and all the bonds will not be issued at once, the tax to pay off the interest and redeem the principal will probably be less than the small amount named.

The money to be raised is sorely needed for school sites, buildings, apparatus, furniture and other requirements for the improvement of our city school system. This plan is considered the best and safest that can be devised for the purpose. Prejudice against taxation ought to give way before the needs of educational facilities. It is to be hoped that the voters will go to the polls to-morrow and show their interest in the matter of education for their children by voting "Bonds, Yes."

The vote should be very much larger than at the last attempt at an election for school bonds, because the question then in doubt as to the validity of the election has been settled by the Supreme Court, and this election will be conducted under the law as interpreted by the court. Don't forget to-morrow that it is election day. Go to the polls early and support the cause of education and progress!

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

THE action of the Territorial Central Committee of the People's Party at the meeting held in this city on Wednesday, virtually settles the question of the dissolution of the entire party. The reasons set forth in the preamble adopted, why the People's party need no longer exist, we believe will recommend themselves to the people in every county and that the various committees therein will take immediate steps to act in conformity to the resolution of the territorial committee.

The People's party has done a good work in Utah. It has been the means of disseminating information on political questions. It has educated many newly arrived settlers in the Constitution and genius of our country and prepared them for intelligent citizenship. It has caused discussion on the science of civil government in general and the rights of the people in the Territories in particular. It has inaugurated good and economical government, municipal, county and territorial. It has fought against schemes for the enthralment of the majority for the enrichment and profit of the minority. It has accomplished its mission and it now voluntarily disbands and retires with honor.

The gentlemen who have stood at the head of the party have served it faithfully, devotedly and without pay. The names of John Sharp, John R. Winder and Franklin S. Richards, who were in succession its Chairmen, have by their skillful and energetic management of its affairs made their names historic. Others in the territorial and county and precinct committees have worked with corresponding vigor and zeal, and are entitled to their meed of praise and the confidence and gratitude of the people who have reaped the benefit of their gratuitous labors.

The People's party has been called the Church party. There may have been some show of excuse for this because it was almost entirely composed of people of one religious faith. But if by the term is meant a party having for its object the dominance of one church above another, or the introduction or maintenance of ecclesiastical authority in the affairs of state, then the claim is untrue and the term is a misnomer.

The People's party never sought to deprive any other party or any individual of rights which it claimed for its own members. It was the champion of civil and political liberty within the lines of constitutional law. It demanded local self-government compatible with lawful national authority. It regarded the principles of equality before the law and the free exercise of the suffrage by every citizen not convicted of a criminal or base crime. It united various political elements for a common purpose, and that was the good of the whole people and the elevation of Utah into the power and dignity rightfully to which she is entitled.

If the party line which divide citizens in other parts of the Union had been fairly drawn here, the People's party would long ago have ceased to exist. It contained both Democrats and Republicans of pronounced character. But while there was a faction continued for the purpose of depriving people of the common rights of citizens, which permitted no break in its ranks, the continuance of the People's party was a political necessity, and its diverse elements had to remain together for mutual protection and to act for political existence.

But a better day has dawned for Utah and a brighter prospect opens to its people. Influential men, both Democrats and Republicans, have come out from the faction which threatened the political life of the majority of our citizens and have declared their hostility to the chief object of that illiberal combination. They are ready to welcome the people of Utah, regardless of religious opinion, into their respective organizations. And they are determined to bury the old issues and work for living objects.

The People's party will now meet them in this spirit. Some of its former members will go one way, some the other, according to their individual preferences." They are not bound to either course. They are not directed in this matter, except to go honestly in the way they think to be right.

The result cannot fail to be beneficial if the Democrats and Republicans who have lobbied this movement are true to their avowals. There will be no insincerity on the part of the people. They have never broken a promise nor gone back on an agreement. They will work faithfully for the political redemption of Utah, and may God defend the right!

THE CANADIAN PREMIER.

ALL that is mortal of the famous Canadian statesman, Sir John Macdonald, was today consigned to the cold and silent tomb. For forty years he has been one of the most striking characters of British America and, in a certain sense, of the whole North American continent. His political career is essentially the history of Canada, speaking of it as a colony or country. One of his greatest achievements was that of 1867, when the scattered, independent, and in some cases hostile provinces, were federated into one great commonwealth. To him also must be attributed the credit of successfully accomplishing the junction of the Atlantic with the Pacific, by the Canadian Pacific railroad.

Sir John Alexander Macdonald was born in 1815, according to some authorities in Glasgow, Scotland, according to others in Canada. He was educated at the Royal Grammar school, Kingston, and admitted to the bar in 1835. During his adolescence and even in his young manhood he inclined to Liberal views and was not averse to annexation. He first came into public notice by his defense of a freebooter, named Sheldrie, who, with a party of men, undertook to revolutionize Canada. The man was hanged, but young Macdonald established a reputation for oratory and ability as a pleader among the foremost at the Canadian bar.

He went to Parliament from Kingston in 1844 as a Conservative. Ever since he has been one of the most active and aggressive gladiators in the political arena of Canada. Whether he can be classed as a statesman in the true acceptation of the term is open to debate. But so far as expediency is concerned, he was certainly a master. To his fertility of resource, was added a sagacity and shrewdness of mind that made him almost at once a political prophet and general. His main object always seemed to be to keep in power, and because of this he was viewed more as a party politician that as a political philosopher.

Now that he is removed from the arena his actions may be critically analyzed. His federation scheme was something more than party work, and in him is universally attributed its accomplishment. For purposes of national government he joined the most heterogeneous race elements, though he did not weld them or fuse them in the ethnological sense.

He put down an insurrection in the Northwest, hanged the leader, and yet held his popularity with French-Canadians. He handled the controversy relating to the Jesuits' estate with adroit skill and diplomacy that he had their property restored to them, and yet retained his Orange and Conservative following. When the excited condition of religious feeling in Canada is considered, a similar course would have wrecked any statesman who followed it in Britain or in America but the man who accomplished it in fact, he made this very case contribute to his fame and popularity. His "national" policy as regards the United States might be said to commence in 1878, when, on its wings, he sailed into office. This policy he has upheld ever since, and was the uncompromising foe of annexation and even of reciprocity in trade. Although at one time when he found the sentiment for reciprocity was too strong to be put down, he kick it up. But he did it in such a way that he placed his opponents in a false position without compromising himself.

His successor will have to be a man as phenomenal in politics as was Sir John. A statesman pure and simple will not do. The provincial legislatures are largely Liberal, yet there is the anomalous condition of a Conservative government in power. Would Sir Charles Tupper, Sir John Thompson or Sir Hector Langevin succeed at the helm of a ministry as did Sir John? That is very doubtful. The question on which Macdonald made political capital, are those on which either of the gentlemen mentioned would make a dismal failure.

Sir John was a man of small stature. His height was five feet seven inches, and weight, about 160 pounds. In facial appearance he closely resembled Disraeli, and in his political methods some persons also traced a resemblance. Canada will find it difficult to fill his place. And unless a man of resource, originality and ability is found for the post, it will not be all smooth sailing for Conservatives in Canada.

OFFICIAL FOLLY AND BRUTALITY.

A UNIQUE spectacle of official monstrosity was witnessed at the Omaha police station a few days ago. A little girl seven years old, charged by an old man with stealing fifty dollars, had been arrested upon a warrant for grand larceny, and placed in one of the criminal cells of the city jail.

It is said a great many people came to see this exhibition of a baby behind the bars. Some felt angry about it and inquired into the motives of the police who effected the arrest. Strange to say, the particular officer who performed the grand act was not on the grounds to receive the plaints of the people, but was found by a newspaper man, which he explained that all he knew about the affair was that the warrant given him for the child's arrest read like all others: "You are hereby commanded to bring the said Allie Sinader into court before the police judge of said court." He did think a little strangely of the matter but the law commanded and as a servant of the people his only duty was to obey.

What a sense of confidence and security this statement of the case must have awakened in the breasts of the law and order loving people of Omaha! How their souls must have swelled within them in the presence of this almost preternatural exhibition of official fidelity! We would not presume to speak in such a case for the citizens of Omaha. The law-worshiping class there may have a more exalted idea of official duty than is common in general humanity. But there are people who are tolerably civilized that would look upon the officer of officers responsible for this action as having about as clear a sense of civilization or the duties of his office as a monied grizzly.

As reported, the case so well began in point of legal formality, was carried out on the same brutal plan, and the child was kept in the criminal cage under the gaze of the curious crowd till its mother was notified and secured the required bail for its release. This is altogether a most flagrant example of official stupidity. It is an exposition of the doctrine of official non-discretion carried to a monstrous extremity. The idea that a servant of the law has no human discretion in the discharge of his duty is theoretically preposterous, and executed against women and children is purely brutal.

AN IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

IN accordance with a resolution adopted by the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce on the 4th inst., Governor Thomas has issued a call for an irrigation congress to be held in this city September 15th, 16th and 17th. An invitation is extended to the several states and territories of the West to send 50 delegates each.

We regard the project as one of vast importance just at this period. There have been sufficient discussion of the irrigation problem of the West for the people concerned and the law-makers of the nation to have an intelligent conception of its significance. It has been before Congress for several sessions as a leading question and steps have been taken in a half-hearted way to ascertain the duty of the government in the premises. We believe the conditions are now thoroughly ripe for the movement proposed, and if carried out to the extent and in the spirit anticipated, it will result in developments of vast magnitude and importance, and in settling finally upon the proper methods to be pursued in the reclamation of the immense tracts of arid lands of the West.

That Salt Lake City is the proper place for the holding of such a congress, will be conceded without argument. The people of Utah were the first in this country to experiment upon irrigation systematically and to any great extent, and their success came the reclamation of millions of acres of desert land which without irrigation are utterly worthless to mankind.

Besides being the pioneers in the irrigation experiment, under their system there has been no monopoly of the water available by foreign speculators. The people owning the land have organized canal companies among themselves. By their own labor the water has been taken out, and distributed upon a just system of division. The land claims the water with which it is irrigated.

But the work now to be done in Utah of irrigation is upon a more advanced system than any yet attempted. There is very little or no natural flow of the immense streams that has not been appropriated for the season in which it is needed. The question now, therefore, falls upon the methods to be pursued in husbanding the waters in the off seasons, which in quantity are more than the flow of the season of irrigation. If the states and territories of the West respond to this call and send competent delegates, the work of the conference ought to accomplish a result that could not be arrived at in any other way.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

An English statician estimates the world's indebtedness at $150,000,000.

There are in the United States 205,000 miles of railroad track of all descriptions.

During the coming year India, it is estimated, will produce 110,000,000 pounds of tea.

The gold product of the United States for the last sixteen years aggregates $972,000,000.

The committee to draw up the Declaration of Independence was appointed June 11, 1776.

Roger Bonin, the learned monk of the middle ages and inventor of the magnifying glass, died June 11, 1294.

Sir John Franklin, the great Arctic explorer, died June 11, 1847. He was governor the battle of New Orleans in 1815.

A butterfly entered in the Sierras was sold to the Smithsonian institute for $1,000. It was an individual of a local species, supposed to be extinct.

"What is one-third more?" asks a subscriber. Unselfishness is one of the rarest qualities in the world to find in any one else.

The annual product of salt throughout the world is estimated at 2,500,000 tons, the large mass coming from English works.

Fred Douglass, our Hayti minister at Hayti, is said to be acting in a generally, unchristianlike manner during the excitement down there.

An unusual case of clemency is reported from Siberia. Some civil officers of the Czar last week kindly allowed a wretched Jew to cry and bind wrists he was being flogged.

Files to hold newspapers to have one strange advantage. When they are arrivalized they are always perfect. They are different when they are in use.

An able agricultural exchange advises farmers to "always wear gloves the soil will make the fingers rough and coarse." Just fancy the amusement the Hon. "Buckleys" Jerry Simpson Will have when he reads this.

The coal dealers of Pittsburg must be in pretty hard way as to honesty. A merchant advertises "When I sell a ton of coal I deliver 2000 pounds." And he finds that this statement attracts customers.

Sir Gordon Cumming takes unto him an American wife, and retires to the hills of Scotland, while the Prince of Wales is receiving several screws because from Mrs. Grundy and the British morality.

Mrs. Anderson, a wealthy widow of New York City, deeded her brown stone house, worth $25,000, to Mrs. Williams a spiritualistic medium. Tale is a painful one in that of the Deter's. The voices from spirit land told Mrs. Anderson to deed the property for a nominal sum.

It is said that the Welsh tin factories are about to close, owing to the tariff on tin. Well, so long as Wales remains beyond the Atlantic it is no question of cuts whether they close their tin factories or not, whether they turn them. What did they do before the United States came into life?

There is abundant evidence of uncommon activity in the West and Northwest. From the Missouri river to the backbone of the Sierras, and from Manitoba to the gulf, the tremendous forces which in a decade builded five new states and added hundreds of millions to the nation's wealth are energetically at work.

A count of the Chinese in California is now in progress. An effort will be made to secure accuracy, but the work, which the last legislature provided for, is more difficult and expensive than was imagined. Probably the only exact figures will be secured in large cities.

"Few people have any idea of the value of the Nicaragua canal to this country," said Warner Miller to a New York reporter, that thinking man knew that it is an absolute necessity. The canal will partially be finished in six years. It will take about $75,000,000 to finish it, and at present we have spent only about $5,000,000. Our plans are perfect, and we know to a pound just how much we must excavate.

In more than one-half of the 105 counties in Kansas the Farmers' Alliance is taking steps toward defeating the foreclosure of farm mortgages. In many cases the attorneys have been employed to look after the suits in such a way that they have to sit in after all the foreclosure suits in his county for a stipulated salary, to be paid out of the common fund collected from all the delinquents.

In Bangor, Me., on the 7th inst., the sun arose like a ball of fire, and then vanished for the day. At noon the deep yellow light was at its height. The light disappeared so rapidly that hundreds of people made all preparations for a cyclone, and the streets became deserted. The barometers, however, gave no indication of an approaching war of the elements, and many relied upon the story which their instruments told, found plenty of people who were promising salvation to their neighbors.

McKinley is talked of for the next Republican candidate for governor of Ohio. A politician says: "The Republicans will surely nominate McKinley. He won't be a candidate for the office, it is generally understood and stated, in fact, that the three party leaders will not interfere with the coming State fight. The national fight promises to equal some of the campaigns of last winter. It is in this one that the third party will push its finger. The third party leaders hope to wrest enough State legislators to get the balance of power.

The Willamette, Columbia and Cowlitz rivers on the coast are reported this season to be full of a strange species of sculpin that has not been seen for years. This fish enters the river about the same time as the salmon, and follows it up to the spawning beds of the salmon. When the young fry are hatched the shell remains attached to the fish for two days. It is marked with the young of the salmon and when they are both large enough the salmon eats his companion. The sculpin lives largely on minute particles and sculpin, so it is said to be meaning to the young salmon.

Silver City Avalanche says: Silver city is not quite as big a place as Chicago or Caldwell, but the town can get away with a big deal occasionally. On Thursday there were exercised here and put it down, covering transactions amounting to nearly half a million dollars, without starting a drop of perspiration on the brows of any of the parties in the deal. The Howe Manhattan, Chautauqua and Alta properties, by this transaction, will probably fall into the hands of an English company which will set a business going second only to the great Delmar concern.

There are whispers going around in a select set that not so very far in the future there may be two more bands and two more feet in the household of Grover Cleveland. They have an unpleasant way of announcing such things in monosyllabic Furnace, where the lives of royalty are so sanctified and set down in a little far scarlet book called the Almanac de Gotha. In Democratic America we have no such book, no court circular to say these things abruptly, as royal family, but in a roundabout way we arrive at the same results. Mr. Cleveland's friends are all expectancy.

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WHY THE DESERET NEWS SHOULD BE SUBSCRIBED FOR IN PREFERENCE TO ANY OTHER PAPER.

1. It is the Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and the authorized medium through which the views, wishes and instructions of the Church authorities are expressed, and given to the Saints.

2. It may always be relied upon as advocating or defending the right side of every question proper for public journals to treat upon.

3. It is devoted to the interests of the Latter-day Saints and has, from its inception, valiantly defended their rights and advocated the principles by which they believe and every Latter-day Saint should therefore feel under obligations to do his part in helping to sustain it.

4. It is not published for speculation, and never has been, but for the good which it is capable of accomplishing; the profits, if any there be derived from it, are wholly devoted to extending its sphere of usefulness, and benefiting the community.

5. It is doing its utmost to establish home industries, among which are paper making and type-founding, stereotyping and electrotyping—branches necessary to the development and independence of the community, but which during their infancy, while duty calls to the Territory they have not yet passed, can only be carried on at a pecuniary loss.

6. There is no danger of any subscriber to the News failing to get what he subscribes for through fears of the business and responsibility of the publication—a result in the case of hundreds of newspapers venture every year.

7. It is now printed throughout in new and readable type, so that even the aged can peruse it without difficulty or danger to their eyesight.

8. It is free from objectionable advertisements, so that no parent need fear that his children will have their minds corrupted from having access to it; in fact, it refuses thousands of dollars worth of the best paying advertisements annually, because it is devoted to the moral and spiritual interests of its readers instead of to getting gain at their expense.

9. Its rates are not regulated by public opinion nor the hope of gaining subscribers or advertisements. It advocates that which is right and condemns that which is wrong, regardless of results, financial or otherwise.

10. It never measures its readers by passing off columns of stilettoes for news items.

11. The News practices no deception and resents to be subjected to indoon people to subscribe, but on the contrary, prefers to stand on its own merits as the people's newspaper, with a promise only to do its utmost to give its patrons the full value of their money—a promise which it has endeavored to faithfully keep in the past.

12. In conclusion, if a Latter-day Saint can afford to subscribe for only one newspaper, that paper should be the DESERET NEWS, and if more than one, the News should invariably be the first.

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In FISH:	Salmon—can, Mackerel " White Fish " Boned Trout,	Oysters—can, Clams " " Chowder " Lobster,	Shrimp—can, Blueberries " Shrimps " Sardines "	Northern Herring, Norwegian " French " American "
In SOUPS:	Green Turtle, Mock "	Green Turtle, Consommé,	Julienne, Ox Tail,	Chicken, Bouillon, etc.
In RELISHES, Entrees, etc.:	Olives (Pimento), Honeycomb Tripe, Tongue and Salad, Boneless Pig's Feet, Ox Tongue,	Russian Caviar, Crystal Gherkins, Chicken Curry, Lunch Tongue, Assorted Fruits in Syrup, Bottles,	Olives, Pickles in Glass, French Peas, " Mushrooms, Worcester Sauce	Eng. Relish, Chili Colorado, Chutney, Pepper Sauce, Cranberry Sauce,
In CRACKERS:	Kennedy's Assd. Sweet Wafers, Crescent Macaroons, Afternoon Tea, Cambridge Sticks,	Albert Biscuits: Crescent Wafers, Oatmeal " Graham " Tea Water "	New England: Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger Snaps, Fairy Wafers, Sugar Hard, Water Crackers, Brain Ginger Snaps.	Domestic Crackers—all varieties.
In DRINKS:	Lime Juice, Raspberry Vinegar, Lemon Sugar,	Lemon Syrup, Raspberry Syrup, Strawberry Syrup,	Extract Lemon, Tartaric Acid, Cream Tartar.	
In FRUITS (Table), etc.:	Peaches—can, Pears " Cherries, " Grapes, "	Plums, Raspberries, Strawberries, Figs (preserved)	Honey, Marmalade, Jams and Jellies, Ginger (preserved)	
In CHEESE:	Extra, Blue Lake,	New York Dairy, Imported,	Edam, Pine Apple.	

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