DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

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WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY RESTS.

THE report of the investigation before the committee of the City Council on the charges against police officers, as published in the DESERET NEWS, has created a strong feeling among the public in favor of police reform. Although the inquiry was carried on in secret, for which, perhaps, some sound reason may have existed, but on which the public are rather doubtful, it has served a good public purpose. It has brought to the surface evils that might have wrought much injury to the city, and directed attention to them in a manner that will compel definite action for their correction.

As we pointed out last evening, the power to regulate appointments and removals of police is in the hands of the Mayor. The confusion that arose in the Council after the adoption of the minority report, need not interfere in any way with the course of that monitionary. The public look to the Mayor to take prompt action on this important matter.

Mayor Scott is a conservative man, naturally averse to anything rash, and if anything a little too timid in asserting himself in emergencies. This may be preferable to overaffirmativeness, but we think in the present instance he should not hesitate to rise to the occasion and make the changes which in his judgment are necessary, after the exposures that have been made and the public feeling that has been thereby aroused. His exercise of the powers conferred upon him by both charter and ordinance in reference to the police will solve the problem left on the hands of the Council, purge the force of its discordant elements, promote public confidence, and receive the support of our best citizens.

Comparisons are odious, it is said. We will therefore not attempt to compare the present with the past police service, as some parties to attempt to do, although we might do so without any discredit to former officials. We are not after party ends or party ammunition. We think the welfare of the city is above all such considerations. For the public peace and the suppression, or at least the restriction of vice and those evils which spread corruption and disorder in the community, some changes are absolutely necessary. It is for the Mayor to determine what they shall be and to make them without delay. The responsibility rests upon him. The blame will be his if the needed reforms are not immediately effected. The time has come to act. Let the Mayor do his duty without hesitation and without regard to party or to anything else but the public interest, and he will be sustained by all whose support is of permanent value.

THE UTAH REPUBLICANS.

THE Republican Territorial convention, held in this city on Wednesday, was a spirited and important gathering of public men from all parts of the Territory. It demonstrated the fact that the party is alive and growing, and that what we have claimed all along is true, that is, the division on national party lines has not been merely a campaign movement, but a bona ide organization of parties and is an abiding issue in Utah.

Men would not take the pains to come here from the remote parts of the Territory, at great labor and cost in this busy season for farmers, unless they had interests at heart that are greater than mere temporary affairs.

The Republican party in Utah is certainly a permanent institution, notwithstanding the fact that the Democrats polled as large a majority of the votes at the general election. And that its cause is by no means a forlorn hope, will be proven, we believe, at a not distant date. There are thousands of Republicans who have not yet cast off the iron bands of so-called "liberalism," and many citizens who have not yet determined which way they will turn to give their political allegiance, and the whole number will prove large enough to make it quite interesting for their new triumphant political opponents. The Republicans are organized to live and they mean to stay.

The resolutions adopted are in many respects admirable. The definition of popular rights and the relation of the powers of the Nation and the respective States will not be complained of by the most ardent advocate of popular sovereignty. Whether the Democrats will accept the definition given of their principles and aims, is a little doubtful. In that we consider lies the chief weakness of the resolutions. In attempting to define the position of an opponent, it is wise as well as just to make it as strong as he would himself. Then arguments against it are potent indeed. If they are rational and to the point, and if victory comes it is signal and is to be recognized by all.

There is ample food for reflection in the resolutions, and a series of texts for orators and political educators. To them we offer this advice: In contrasting Republican theories and actions with those of an opposing party, do not misstate, or undeclaim or distort the letter, but give them as they are. The same advice is gratuitously offered to the Democratic evangelists. Following it will promote good feeling, and do much more to convince the thoughtful and unbiased, than any amount of cheap wit mingled with misrepresentation of motives, principle or action.

The Republicans have formed a strong territorial committee, with a chairman well versed in political affairs, theoretical and practical, and we may look for some lively political work in every county in Utah.

JURIES BEFORE THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

THE American Bar Association has been struggling with the time revered jury system. It has not apparently accomplished much. It has not so much as fully determined its own state of mind on the question. But the resolutions presented leave no room for doubt that the Association was fairly unanimous in the feeling that the question was important and some sort of change in the present system ought to be considered at an early date. Upon this theory a majority of the committee having the subject in charge came forward and resolved that,

"The American Bar Association recommends to the Bar Associations of the States the support of such legislation or constitutional amendments as will provide for a verdict by three-fourths of the jury in civil cases."

This was evidently for a feeler, so to speak, and as such it brought the holder spikes of the committee to the front, with a resolution which is well worthy of the urgent assiduity to whom it was presented for discussion. "We regard the proposed change," says the minority, "as an overthrow of the entire system. Jurors were never selected as experts, or as men learned in law, but as men competent to find and agree upon the facts, and their unanimous concurrence has always been required. If the unanimity principle is to be given up and modified, then the whole jury system should go with it. If a majority is to rule in fixing the verdict, let us have men of intelligence selected for the purpose, learned in the law and skilled in the investigation and sifting of evidence, and their number greatly reduced. In fact, let the whole system be abolished, if this one essential and fundamental principle is to be eliminated, and a different tribunal constituted."

While the sentiments here so forcibly expressed are presented more as a warning to the majority of the commission's positive recommendation, they embody the strong end of the argument and must be regarded in the light of a direct proposition to rid our judicial system outright of its jury principle.

The Association was evidently appalled by even the taming of so violent an innovation upon this ancient institution, and afraid to adopt the proposition, and yet being unwilling to reject it, they gravely filed it away on the docket of unfinished business at the next annual session. But the action of that august assembly having thus gone into print, their stamp of tacit favor upon it may have almost as much effect on the public mind as its formal adoption would have done. These conservative tactics will give it a show of gravity which it would not have received from hasty approval. The result will be achieved of attracting public attention to the subject.

The fact is, that juries are proving themselves so embecilly incapable of filling the purpose of their function that the people are half aware of the nuisance already, and would make no protest against radical changes in the system, but would probably resist its entire abolition. It would be interesting in the agitation of the question to see what class of men would raise the loudest objection. It is probable that the professional scamps who are thriving under jury decisions would be most conspicuous among the objectors.

The dissatisfaction with jury trials in general has manifested itself so plainly that it is only a matter of time when the country will be ready, if it is not so now, to demand a change.

The obstacles in the way of obtaining an intelligent, well informed body of men for jurors are so formidable that the panel is too often made up of incompetents. Men who do not read the public journals and are not acquainted with current events are not likely to make the best kind of jurors on either civil or criminal business. And the system which makes it possible for a jury verdict of eleven sensible men to be nullified by the dogged obstinacy or cranky notion of one objective certainly needs modifying. But the abolition of the jury altogether, we do not believe, would meet with the approval of the best minds of the age, and we do not think it would prove of general public benefit.

THE FASHIONS OF MEN.

A COMMENTATOR in a Boston paper, signing herself "A Business Woman," has been pitching into the dress reformers of that city who are agitating the subject of "different styles," "knee suits," "slip skirts," etc. But while evening to address her remarks to those "weak members" of her sex, she talks very directly at the effeminate males who encourage these dress reformers, and during a flight of eloquent nonsense in her ammunition is seen to general, she fires sight of her females entirely and goes clean, long right and left through the accoutrements of the men.

If utility is to be the basis of style, she wants to know why men wear their trousers dragging the ground instead of showing the ankle in conformity with convenience. Why, she asks, do they have tails on their coats, where the extra cloth is of no possible usefulness, but on the other hand is a perpetual annoyance as well as a burlesque on head good taste? Why do they affix themselves with starched shirt fronts, stiff collars and hard hats, when common sense would condemn without argument all of those absurdities? Moreover, why, she would like to know, do they keep on the fashion of stuffing a lot of superfluous shirt in to the tops of their pants instead of dispensing with the useless annoyance and discipline that garment with a waist-band and buttons?

These are by no means all the "absurdities" she points out in man's attire, but they are sufficient to illustrate her assumption, that women are not responsible for all the follies in fashion.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF RECIPROCITY.

NOW that reciprocity in trade is becoming one of the most popular features of our political economy, a sharp newspaper controversy has arisen as to who was its originator. Several politicians and newspaper correspondents contend that President Harrison is the real author of the reciprocity clause of the new tariff law.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean divides the credit between Mr. Blaine and the President. It admits, of course, that Mr. Blaine was the first to suggest the idea of reciprocity, and that it occurred him when the House passed the bill without adopting his suggestion. This was why he did not make an effort when the bill went to the Senate to move the reciprocity amendment. And the Aldrich amendment is said to be really the work of President Harrison.

The Boston Transcript maintains that the honor, of right, belongs to Senator Blair. The Blair amendment to the tariff bill of 1888, the Transcript says, contains not only the spirit but the essential features of the reciprocity provisions of the present tariff act. This amendment will be found in the Congressional Record page 2705, February 28, 1888.

A good deal has been said about the New Hampshire Senator, as to his attitude on public education, and on the liquor traffic, on both of which questions he was regarded as somewhat of a crank. He has also incurred the enmity of China, and on the whole seems to be very unpopular.

But if he was not the author of the reciprocity scheme, he was at least ahead of some of his party leaders in its advocacy, and it may be that some of his other views may yet be taken up by more popular men, who will receive the credit that properly belongs to the alleged crank.

THE POPULATION OF IDAHO.

THE population of the State of Idaho according to the present census is 84,385. In 1880 it was 32,610. This shows an increase of 51,775, or 158.77 per cent., during the decade.

In three counties only are decreases shown. These apparent decreases are due to the fact that portions of those counties were taken from other counties.

There are nine cities and towns having each a population of 500 or more. Boise City in 1890 had 2636, in 1880 2311. Montpelier had in 1890 1426, in 1880 1112. The towns of Weiser, Bellevue, Wallace and Caldwell in 1890 had no place in the census reports, in 1880 they contain respectively 501, 502, 878 and 779 inhabitants. Paris, Lewiston and Grangeville have populations respectively of 935, 840 and 545.

Some of these particulars have been published before, but these figures are official and are given more in detail.

EXAMPLE OF BAD POLITICS.

A PAMPHLET is being sent out from Buffalo which introduces its mission to the public in the following language:

"We found that the great party had been betrayed into the hands of a corrupt and contemptible ring. We immediately organized for action, and prompt by adopting the policy of our great leader, Grover M. Tilden, a ticket was nominated, which has disbanded the ruling power of over 3,000,000 of anti-Cleveland democrats, every one of whom is pledged irrevocably to vote against him, no matter whom the opposing candidate may be. We are independent and secondly, and have our pennants and grips, and marching delegates, whose business it is to carry progress and set them all bounds of our order work in harmony, and we are prepared to present an impregnable phalanx against the election of Grover Cleveland to any political office."

This enterprising Buffalo society seems to attract considerable attention. The great strife among the political "workers" in populous centres seems to be to determine who can get the most in their political methods and at the same time avoid a term behind the bars; and if these Buffalo "Cleveland" have not sea-lied her rock on this line, there is no use for the genius of this decade to make further effort to do so.

"Adopting the policy of our great leader Samuel J. Tilden," says the pamphlet pompously, "we began a still hunt," also, "we undertook the existence of two million anti-Cleveland Democrats." If it was the "policy" of Samuel J. Tilden to organize secret clubs of character blackmailers, to go "still hunting" through the country on a ticket to find the taxes or some individual who might be a candidate for office, Mr. Tilden has been greatly misunderstood by the public. It has been the habit of most people to regard Mr. Tilden as a statesman and citizen who has given much honor to his country. If his course in politics consisted of an unusual ability in organizing and disciplining secret character assassins, papers and orators of this country should cease immediately to speak of him as a statesman, for statesmen do not engage in that sort of business.

Touching Mr. Cleveland's proposed nomination for the presidency, we have no opinion to express. It is he and the politicians for it. But whether he wins or loses, we should say without qualification that when the fortunes of Mr. Cleveland or any other candidate, Democrat or Republican, are controlled by such methods as are implied in this Buffalo pamphlet, the nation will have suffered a degradation which it cannot afford. Nothing selling citizens who have the honor of two hundred times at least, should be on the watch for all such foul associations and see to it that no honorable man is made the victim of their diabolism, nor a worthy cause disgraced by their fellowship.

While political education is becoming popular in this Territory, it is a good time to begin the "still hunt" for hogs politicians, who may always be repeated by their genius for leadership in just such organizations as that in Buffalo.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Emperor William is a backslider to Islam.

The French still fight an average of one duel a year.

There is a fine of $500 for practicing hypnotism in Cincinnati.

Senator Sherman has been nearly thirty-eight years in office without interruption.

Adventures and adventuresses at wealthy hotels have been more numerous this year than anybody remembers.

The Helena, Hot Springs & Smelter railway of Helena, Mont., was sold to Kennett McGee for $50,000 on the 1st inst.

Denver has abandoned completely the old horse car system. In future electric and cable cars will be the relief.

Sir Henry Woods is about to visit Chicago, to make preliminary arrangements for the British exhibits at the World's Fair.

In the town of Williamsburg, near New York, is located a convent. On Sunday morning last a man entered the cells where the nuns sleep. He assaulted one of the young women. He has not yet been captured.

Some interesting relics of ancient cities have been discovered in the heart of the Sierra Madre, near the natural warm baths of the Piedras Verdes, Mexico. Some of the houses are in a good state of preservation.

By the appointment of Secretary Proctor to fill Mr. Edmunds' unexpired term President Harrison will lose a good cabinet officer, but the Senate will gain a man who will hold up the standard of old Republican Vermont.

The injections of bromide of gold which managed women take hypodermically for nervous prostration are very fashionable and said to be efficient. Each dose contains ten cents' worth of pure gold and costs the patient $1.

Charles Ballantine, of the firm of Thompson & Ballantine, contractors and builders, of Boise, Idaho, while labouring under some species of insanity, emasculated himself. The doctors think he will recover from the self-inflicted injury.

A curious fact in the early history of the place is that when they were first sold in "open shop," there was such a great demand for them that a coin was passed permitting their sale only on two days in the year—the 1st and 2nd of January.

The Hopkins-Sarbes will case promises a rich harvest for lawyers. It was reported that Timothy Hopkins, the adopted son of the old millionaire, was offered $1,000,000 but to withdraw his claim. Another report says there is no truth in this, and that the contest will go on in the courts.

Mrs. Anne Besant, speaking in London a few days ago, said: "You all know me. Forty-seven years and a half you have never known me to tell a lie. My worst public enemy has never cast a slur upon my integrity, and I now tell you that since Mme. Blavatsky left us I have had letters in her handwriting. Unless you think the dead can write, that is a remarkable fact. You are surprised that I do not ask you to believe me, but I tell you it is true."

Y. L. M. I. A. CONFERENCE.

An Interesting Gathering Takes Place In the Assembly Hall.

THE conference of the Y. L. M. I. A. of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion was held on Tuesday, in the Assembly Hall, Counselor Nellie Colebrook presiding.

After an opening song, prayer was offered by President Mary A. Freeze. Miss Hughes followed, and then the minutes of previous conference were read and approved. The yearly report of the Association in the Stake was read and accepted.

Miss Edith Sassmann spoke of the benefits derived from attending Mutual Improvement Associations where young ladies have the opportunity to exchange ideas and receive the benefit of the spirit of the Lord present. She compared working with this spirit to knocking for an object in the dark and urged the young ladies to seek the Spirit always, so as to fighters the success of this life.

Mrs. M. E. Irvine said if only those present were interested they could accomplish a great work. "Let us be a peculiar people — peculiar for our righteousness and virtues. Let us be proud of our religion, not ashamed of it. Young ladies, your husbands and lovers will be true to you if you are true to God and Mutual."

President Elmina S. Taylor compared the assembly of young ladies today to conferences of the same organization held years ago, when nearly all were the mothers and grandmothers. How hard it seemed to get the young sisters interested. Now how encouraged she felt, for there was only a "Young Ladies' Conference." She spoke of the satisfaction which the Gospel brings and regretted that so many seem to be being in spirit in their race for wealth and pleasure.

Mrs. Libby Noall related her experience while laboring on the Sandwich Islands.

Mrs. Lillie Freeze, as winter was approaching, now warned young ladies against excessive dancing. She loved the dance, and liked to see young people dance gracefully, but not to excess.

President Mary A. Freeze predicted that we would have to contend with greater strife than we have ever done and that it would not be long before that Assembly Hall was filled with the young ladies of this Stake.

Conference then adjourned until 7:30 p.m. after singing "Rock of my Refuge," and prayer by Mrs. Maria Hall.

At the evening session there was a very large attendance. After the usual opening exercises the programme was carried out as follows: Correspondence Letters, Miss Ella Nebeker, Mrs. Diana Robson, Remarks, Mrs. Julia Lindley, Sacred Duet, "Holy Mother," Misses Lily Snyder and Vida Pratt, Recitation, "Woman's Mission," Miss Lillian Hamlin, Address, Mrs. Emily Richards.

Remarks were then made by Stake President Mary A. Freeze. She said that we as a people are working to elevate woman and to give her every right and privilege that she can wish. We are trying to become true companions to our husbands and brothers.

Counselor Nellie Colebrook made the closing remarks. She felt thankful for the good time they had had and hoped all would attend the next conference. She urged the young ladies to cultivate everything that is ennobling and good, to be kind to the poor and lowly, for they are as great as the rich in God's sight.

Singing, "Nearer, dear Savior, to Thee."

Benediction by Mrs. Jane Freeze.

Conference adjourned for three months.

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose etc. — Of perfect purity. Of great strength. Economy in their use. Flavor as delicately and delightfully as the fresh fruit.

AUTHORIZED CITY AGENTS

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OF THE

UTAH COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK

22 and 24 E. First South Street.

We Want to Say TO OUR LADY FRIENDS

That we are now exhibiting an immense Assortment of

NOVELTY DRESS PATTERNS

Cut from the Piece, and No Two Alike, in All the Latest, Most Attractive and Dressy Styles. We simply say, come and look at them; they are tempting and nearly irresistible, and the prices range from ONLY

$4.00 TO $8.00

And upwards

PER SUIT.

We have beautiful and appropriate Trimmings if you conclude to buy.

Our Stock of

CAMEL-HAIR PLAIDS

FLANNEL PLAIDS

BROKEN PLAIDS

Cannot be Excelled for Richness, Color and Novelty; together with Fabrics of All Other Varieties they constitute such a

SIXTY-FIVE CENTS PER YARD

Line as is rarely met with in this Western country.

The Fullest and Most Varied Stock of

BLACK GOODS,

Novelty and Plain, is also ready for your inspection.

We have the deservedly popular

HENRIETTA CLOTHS

In unusual supply and in all the new tints.

For those who wear TAILOR-MADE SUITS, we have imported a Choice Selection of

ENGLISH BROADCLOTHS,

In Shades, Patterns and Plain. They are very fine and the Price is moderate.

We announce a Reduction of TWENTY PER CENT on

LADIES' BLOUSE WAISTS,

In Cotton, Satteen and Silk; they are selling readily, so be in time.

If you have not Time Today To spend in the store, by all means look at the GRAND SHOW WINDOW. Variety, Beauty, Taste and Novelty attest the genius of Manufacturing Advancement.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

F. AUERBACH & BRO.'S CLEARING SALE!

PRICES CROWDED LOWER AND LOWER. COST IS NOT TO BE CONSIDERED.

We are now Preparing for Fall Business.

MANY NEW LINES HAVE ALREADY ARRIVED.

ALL SUMMER GOODS MUST GO IN THIS GIGANTIC CLEARANCE SALE.

OUR SILK DEPARTMENT.

Seven of the Greatest Bargains in Silk are offered in this sale

$1.25 Figured India Silks for 75c.
The Figured India Silks for 65c
$1.65 Black Lacker Trimmer for $1.10
50c Figured Pongee Silks for 37½c
50c Black Gros Grain Silks for 65c
$1.00 Black Gros Grain Silks for 75c
$1.25 Black Gros Grain Silks for 95c
Only one Dress Pattern to each customer.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

School will soon open and we intend offering 1,000 Children's, Boys' and Youths' Suits at actually 50½ per cent. below value.

OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

Look at our elegant line of Ladies' and Children's Blouses at the following extremely low prices:

1 Lot of Ladies' Blouses at 55c, worth 75c
1 Lot of Ladies' Blouses at 65c, worth $1.25
1 Lot of Ladies' White, All-Wool Flannel Blouses at 85c, worth $2.50 and $3.50 a suit.
1 Lot of Ladies' Striped and Figured all wool French Flannel Blouses at $1.35, worth $2.75.
1 Lot of Ladies' Silk Striped Blouses at $1.50, worth $3.00
1 Lot of Scotch Silk Blouses, extra heavy, assorted colors, at $1.75, worth $3.75.
1 Lot of Ladies' Scotch Norfolk Waists, in black cardinal and navy blue, at $1.95, worth $3.50.
Ladies' $5.00 Flannel Bathing Suits for $3.50
Ladies' $5.00 Flannel Bathing Suits for $4.50.
Ladies' $7.00 Jersey Bathing Suits for $5.00

OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Has made cuts in prices to astonish you. See the following prices of our Children's, Misses' and Boys' School Shoes:

$2.00 now $1.60
$2.50 now $1.85
$3.75 now $2.35
$2.85 now $1.50

THIS WILL BE THE GREATEST SALE OF THE SEASON.

This is the Chance of a Lifetime, and the Ladies cannot afford to miss it.

REMEMBER THAT THERE ARE GREATER BARGAINS IN THIS SALE THAN WERE IN ANY SALE HELD BEFORE IN THIS CITY.

F. AUERBACH & BRO.