DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Wednesday, - - July 6, 1892.

ONLY JUSTICE DEMANDED.

From the testimony adduced in the investigation before the Mayor, it appears that he was perfectly justified in removing the officers charged with conduct incompatible with their official positions. His strictures on the saloon trade who seems to have shared in their orgies seem also to be warranted by the evidence. But his assault on the City Councilmen who obtained the proofs, simply because they did so, does not strike us as very consistent or fair to those gentlemen. Does the Mayor mean to say it was unofficial or wrong for public men to investigate for themselves the conduct of police officers suspected of gross impropriety? Does he mean to say that a private citizen would have no right to satisfy himself on that point? It is altogether probable that if it had not been for the vigilance of those Councilmen, the evil complained of would have gone on unchecked and perhaps unknown even to the Mayor. Let us have light on this matter. But let us also have justice. If these gentlemen did their duty they must not be blamed for it even by the Executive of the city. The committee in this matter are expected to do what is right and nothing more.

A FUNNY AFFAIR.

And now O. W. Powers wants some money from the Deseret News. Not at all surprising. There is no "Liliburlero" election at hand and prospects are not good for presents. We do not think he expects to get anything from the News, but he does want to make a sensation. Even that will not work. It is one of the flattest things of the kind ever attempted. It is even thinner that the "Chief Justice Lochrie" affair. All that is necessary now is to refer our readers to the "complaint" which we'll be found in another part of this paper and which, but for its length, ought to have been placed in the funny column. However, a joke that needs explanation does not contain much humor, and if Powers had not explained what the Deseret News "intended to convey" there would not be much point to his protest. As it is, people are wondering while they smile, what it is that he denounces as "false" and what in creation he "intends to convey" as a ground for damage. The only thing about it that surprises us is, why he didn't make a really serious matter of the thing and take the case before Lochrie.

IN A SAD WAY.

The *Tribune* is still in a bad way. It is not only excited over the Deseret News—an old source of irritation—but strikes right and left, above and below, and calls names at everything and everybody within reach.

The Deseret News is called "a coward" because it wants the *Tribune* to prove its charges against the gentlemen who sat down on the Tabernacle. The sub-committee are called "scrubs"—a pet epithet of the *Tribune's*, because they were uninfluenced by anti-"Mormon" shrieks. Senator Brice is again called "a liar" because the hearing was referred to that sub-committee as all other hearings on contests were. Senator Stewart, who used to be the *Tribune's* silver idol, which it worshipped almost daily, is now called "mad on the colinage question." The Third party or People's party is stamped as "the work of cranks, and not very honest cranks either." Mr. Clarkson, late Chairman of the National Republican Committee, is described as "not a level-headed man," but "grossly partisan," and "not a shrewd, all-round politician," or "a great party leader." Bourke Cochran's famous speech at Chicago is made out to be "words without great thoughts," "straining a prominence they never deserved," and nothing in politics or in private or public life seems to suit the disturbed "Liberal" organ, except the "demand of O. W. Powers for knowledge" which the News is to be made to supply, and even that gives it but feeble gratification.

Why does not the *Tribune* stir itself a little, and give us some of the proofs and the "record" which it said a day or two ago the Deseret News wanted to "silence?" Can it do nothing more than generalize and throw mud in the shape of unspecific charges and epithets without facts to justify them? Poor thing! It is upset, evidently, by the fire-crackers and bombs and noisy enthusiasm which it once praised as "patriotism" but which it now petulantly calls a nuisance and plaintively demands shall be suppressed. The *Tribune* needs a straight jacket and an ice bat.

THE TWENTY-NINTH SCHOOL DISTRICT.

There is a petition before the County Court to divide the Twenty-ninth School District. On its face it looks reasonable. The district is very large and the distance from its northern to its southern, or from its eastern to its western boundary is great. The Forest Dale people naturally desire that their children shall have the benefits of tuition as near to their homes as possible.

But we are informed that the plans provided for the good of the district in its present form will include all that is needed in every section of the district. Also that if the division asked for is made, the trustees of the Twenty-ninth District will be materially injured financially while the plans devised for grading the schools will be spoiled.

It seems that in December, 1890, a tax was levied according to law for the erection of a school house, and this was supplemented by a further tax in December, 1891. This building is approaching completion, and the trustees have made contracts which will require further expenditures, for which they have become responsible. And it will require the taxes for the whole district to relieve them of the obligation.

There are primary schools in three parts of the district. The trustees propose to build a school house for the Forest Dale children. The building now in process is for a higher school to which the primary scholars in the outlying districts may graduate. This will save the necessity of sending them into this city or elsewhere for advanced education.

It is to be hoped that the County Court will take into consideration the welfare of the whole school district as at present constituted, and not make any divisions that will be a detriment to any part of it. And it is to be expected that the people of every section in that district will unite for the general benefit and promote harmony and progress in all its educational interests.

THE BRITISH OUTLOOK.

There is a strong probability that the Liberal party will be victorious in the British electoral contest in progress in that country. Should the result be as anticipated, it is more than likely that Mr. Gladstone will be the next Premier, and that his Irish home rule measure will pass. The changes that will occur will be of a very pronounced character. As has usually been the case when the "Grand Old Man" has been at the head of British affairs of State, other governments will begin to treat England with more or less contempt. Russia and some other courses will be laldiest over the return of the Liberal government to power, as they will not then have to deal with a "spirited" British foreign policy," which has generally characterized a Conservative administration.

BLOODY WORK AT HOMESTEAD.

Homestead, Pennsylvania, has been the theatre of tragic scenes today. The Carnegie Iron works lockout has culminated in a battle between the workmen and three hundred Pinkerton men. A number of the combatants on each side have been killed and wounded, and the end is not yet.

Such an occurrence is an anomaly in a civilized country. The powers of regularly constituted authority are usurped by employers and a gang of hired armed retainers. The people resent the movement, and human lives are taken by wholesale. Pinkertonism is a blot upon the Republic. Its existence is a confession of weakness on the part of constituted authority. Its introduction and operation is an auxiliary of anarchy. It ought to be wiped out of existence.

A REVOLUTIONARY SENTIMENT.

Discovery and despair are increasing alarmingly in the great Republic. The evidences of these threatening conditions are multiplying all over the country. Some of the symptoms of dissatisfaction border on the anarchistic. One indication associated with the convention of the People's party is a powerful protest. A banner was carried by one of the delegations emblazoned with the inscription

"Congress — not the People — is Damned."

So far as reports go, no fault was found with this revolutionary sentiment, which practically means that the government of the country ought to be sent to perdition. When the size of the People's convention is considered, together with the large body of people the delegates represented, the significance of the indication of discontent can to some extent be measured. Not a voice was raised in protest against the hooting shell of this evidence of a revolutionary feeling. On the contrary the inscription was regarded with "great gusto." This feeling of antipathy is spreading. It is growing in intensity. It is not too much to expect that, in course of time, it will ripen into appropriate action. We believe that breakers are ahead of the ship of state. Every patriot should do his duty in seeking to preserve her from disaster.

THE GOVERNOR ON THE SITUATION.

We have come across the following in the Washington *Post*, published in that paper while Governor Thomas was on his recent visit to the East:

"Governor Thomas is an active and persistent worker for the interest of his section. He said yesterday that Utah was without question the most prosperous of the Western Territories, with a thrifty, industrious population of nearly a quarter of a million people. The Mormon question, according to the Governor, is rapidly settling itself, and sooner or later Utah will be in position to accept her proper place in the sisterhood of states. There is no doubt in the Governor's mind that the renunciation of the practice of polygamy by the leaders of Church is a finality and cannot be revoked, and the ultimate tendency of the dissolution of the Church party will be an honest division of the people on party lines everywhere throughout the Territory, and political education upon national issues which heretofore have been of little importance, except where they touched local interests. Governor Thomas says that the appeal of the Church authorities for general amnesty came from the heart, and met with an universal response from the people of the Territory, who are rapidly evolving a favorable answer from President Harrison, while fully recognizing the causes of the delay in his decision. The material prosperity of the Territory, according to the Governor, are in a magnificent condition. Salt Lake City is making phenomenal strides, fine great avenues are being paved with asphalt mined in the mountains of Utah, splendid business blocks are going up in every direction, and the finest companionships between classes of citizens are weaving away in the face of a common desire to advance the progress of the community."

THE CHOLERA PLAGUE.

Europe is agitated by a dread of the spread of the cholera over that continent. The accounts of its extension over Russia are necessarily alarming, because thus far the plague is traveling over the route it has taken in times past in its devastating marches. One eminent Parisian physician expresses a belief that it will run the course it took in 1831 and 1837, when all Europe was in mourning in consequence of its ravages.

In reaching Europe this fearful plague has generally passed from Persia to the steppes of Tartary, Russia and the Baltic—extending also to Egypt and Turkey—thence through southern Europe.

An authority gives the following description of the disease:

"After some hours or days of simple relaxation of the bowels, vomiting commences, and occurs again and again, accompanied by frequent and extremely copious discharges downwards, at first of matters colored with bile as usual, but in the end of colorless and rather fluid resembling water in which rice has been boiled. These discharges (often to the extent of gallons of liquid) succeeding each other with the most alarming rapidity, act as a drain upon the fluids of the body generally; and by the changes they effect upon the blood, cast tribute to bring about the state called collapse. In this condition, the patient lies motionless and apathetic, except when tormented by cramps, which are of frequent occurrence the surface is cold, the fingers pale, lips and tip of the nose become livid, the eyes are deeply sunk in the orbits, and (from bloodless) the tongue is clammy; the breath without any sensible warmth when caught on the hand; the pulse is suppressed at the wrist, the breathing extremely slow and feeble, the tears just sufficient through the sticklessness. Purging and vomiting have ceased, even the urinary secretions is dried at its source. In fact, all the vital processes are nearly brought to a stand, and unless reaction comes, a few minutes, or at most a few hours, suffice to bring life to a close. Reaction in the most favorable cases is gradual and without accident; it is not unfrequently, however, accompanied by fever, closely resembling typhus, and constituting, at least in the temperate zone, one of the chief dangers of the progress of cholera."

Medicines are almost powerless in the treatment of the malady, except in the first stages. The leading preventives consist of cleanliness of person and surroundings, strict attention to diet and the avoidance of impure water.

The cholera plague visited the United States on June 21 st, 1832, appearing first in New York City and extending rapidly to other populous centres. It reappeared in this country in 1834, since which time it has not existed in epidemic form in this territory.

When it was prevalent in New York the leading physicians of that city agreed upon a prescription for the prevention of the disease and its cure in its incipient stages, as the best formula within their knowledge at the time. It was, for the benefit of the public, first published in the New York *Sun*, and in consequence has ever since been known as "the *Sun* cholera mixture."

A good many years ago the formula was published in the News. Numbers of people used it with excellent results in cases of ordinary cholera morbus. The preparation is probably too powerful for use in the cases of very small children, but excellent results have been derived from it by persons of more advanced years. The demand for it became quite extensive, and since the time referred to the drug stores of this city have generally kept it regularly on hand.

It has been held by some physicians that the real Asiatic cholera could not exist in our western climate. It is to be devoutly hoped that this view is correct. In this inter-mountain region we have, by the mercy of God, been free from many causes of devastations that have sill visit the world at large during the last few years. If the plague is destined to sweep over many portions of the globe, may the same immunity enjoyed here with regard to other calamities continue to be accorded by Divine Providence in relation to that dreadful visitation.

ADLAI.

The meaning of this name has been discussed lately by the press in case it is borne by a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. The Deseret News a few days ago gave it as "The Just" which is the interpretation accepted by those who ought to know it best.

General Adlai Ewing Stevenson's mother is still living and though aged 82, is vigorous and bright. She is a devout Presbyterian and ought to be familiar with the Bible. Here is a dispatch from Bloomington written immediately after the family had been interviewed:

"Bloomington, Ill., June 28.—general Stevenson, Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States, gets his first name, Adlai, from the Bible. If you will turn to Chron. I., xxvii. 19, you will find something about Adlai. The word means 'The Just.'

"It is an unusual name, and the Stevenson and Ewing families have had a monopoly of it for several generations."

The *Tribune* of yesterday with much scorn of the News and perfect disregard of even the most rudimentary rules of Hebrew grammar, derives the word from Adlai and says it means "my witness." How the *D* in Adlai came to be *D* in Adlai does not seem to be a conundrum to the great oriental scholar of the *Tribune*. Nor does it strike him that he is easily ruled when he gives the form *Adlaiim* as the plural of Adlai and translates it "their testimony," as if "testimony" were plural on account of being preceded by a plural pronoun. The whole effort is more than usually idiotic, surpassing even the ridiculous attempt some time ago to explain "Deseret" as a diminutive of "desert."

Concerning the meaning of the word Adlai, opinions differ. Under the circumstances it is safe to refer to cognate languages and particularly to the Arabic which is still a living tongue, with an abundance of words and derivatives. The three radical letters in Adlai are A (ayn), D and L.

This word is found in Arabic (adal), and its meaning is "to do justly," "to act rightly." It has numerous derivatives, to almost all of which this meaning is prominent. The noun *adl* is formed from it, and means "justice," "equity," "rectitude." This might be considered in fixing the true meaning of the Hebrew word in dispute with which the Arabic is so near akin. It shows that the Deseret News in interpreting it as "the just" has strong facts to stand upon. The word *adal* is rather very likely contained in the Latin *adalingus*, old German *adalinc*, and the Anglo-Saxon *athel*, all of which convey the meaning of "noble," since one of the characteristics of nobility was supposed to be to meet out impartial justice. The Anglo-Saxon *athel* is found in names like Ethelwulf, Ethelbert, etc., and in several modern names. The German *edel* and Swedish *adel* are unmistakably from the same source.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

Dun & Co., in their report for the week ending July 2nd, 1892, say that a fiscal year never matched in the whole history of the country, in volume of industrial production, in magnitude of domestic exchanges, or in foreign trade, has just closed. The imports for the year have been about 845 millions, the increase of New York in June over last year being about 18 per cent. Exports from New York in June gained 11.4 per cent., and the aggregate for the year has been about 1,027 millions. Railroad earnings have been unprecedentedly large. Business failures for the half year have been 1,816 against 6,074 for the corresponding half year in 1891, and liabilities 92 millions against 92 millions.

At Chicago the volume of trade considerably exceeds last year's, collections are easier and bank clearings larger. Wet weather has delayed crops, and also retarded retail business. Receipts of barley and cured meats show a large increase over last year, of flour 25 per cent, and wheat 50 per cent, while corn receipts are twice, oats three times, dressed beef twice and rye eight times last year's.

Business failures for the week mentioned numbered in the United States 171, and in Canada 26. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 208 in the United States and 31 in Canada.

QUAKER OATS.

DON'T MAKE A MISTAKE.

Why use other brands of Rolled Oats when you can buy Quaker Oats, which you know are always reliable and are cheaper in the long run? 3

DEEDS AND MORTGAGES.

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

KIRK'S AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP

A LAUNDRY SOAP, PURE AND SANITARY

DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP.

HEALTHFUL, AGREEABLE, CLEANSING.

Green Capped Black, Wrinkle, Brown, Blue, Mottled and Perfumed Hand-soap.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

For the year ending December 31, 1891, of the condition of the Utah Fire and Life Insurance Company, authorized, made to the commissioner of insurance of the Territory of Utah, and to the stockholders of the Utah Fire and Life Insurance Company, approved March 10, 1892, and March 7, 1892.

Name of company and location: Utah Fire and Life Insurance Company, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Capital stock paid up in cash $100,000 00
The amount of assets 1,000,000 00
The amount of liabilities except capital stock and net surplus 1,000,000 00
The amount of income during the year 1,000,000 00
The amount of expenditures during the year 1,000,000 00

STATE OF UTAH, County of Salt Lake, } ss.

I, Elias Morris, President of the Utah Fire and Life Insurance Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above and foregoing statement of said company, and that the foregoing statement of the business and affairs of said company for the year ending on the 31st day of December, is correct according to the best of my information, knowledge and belief, respectively.

ELIAS MORRIS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 3rd day of April, A. D. 1892.

(SEAL.) CHAS. MCGURDY, Notary Public.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, } ss.
Secretary's Office.

I, Elias Morris, Secretary of the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original statement of the general business of the Utah Fire and Life Insurance Company, organized March 10, 1891, and March 7, 1892, as the same appears of record in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Territory of Utah, this 25th day of June, 1891.

ELIJAH SELLS, Secretary of Utah Territory.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

For the year ending December 31, 1891, of the business of the Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company, of Hamburg, germany, made to the commissioner of the Territory of Utah, in accordance of an act entitled an act Insurance Companies, approved March 10, 1892.

Name of company and location: Hamburg-Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company, Hamburg, Germany.

Capital stock paid up in cash $125,000 00
The amount of assets 1,000,000 00
The amount of liabilities 1,000,000 00
Net surplus 1,000,000 00
The amount of income during the year 1,000,000 00
The amount of expenditures during the year 1,000,000 00

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of San Francisco, } ss.

We, Frank and Chas. Wolfe, managers of the Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company, of Hamburg, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the agent of said company for the business of fire insurance in the Territory of Utah, and that the foregoing statement is true and correct, and that the company is duly authorized to transact its business in the Territory of Utah.

W. FRANK, C. WOLFE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 25th day of April, A. D. 1892.

(SEAL.) CASPER LOCHWERER, Notary Public.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, } ss.
Secretary's Office.

I, Elias Morris, Secretary of the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original statement of the general business of the Hamburg-Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company, of Hamburg, Germany, as the same appears of record in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Territory of Utah, this 25th day of June, 1891.

ELIJAH SELLS, Secretary of Utah Territory.

BACK VOLUMES

—OF THE—

DESERET WEEKLY.

The sixth volume of the DESERET WEEKLY in the present form is now bound. A limited number of copies of these six volumes can be obtained at the Deseret News Office, Salt Lake City, in bound form at $2.00 per volume. It is the best history of current events to be obtained, and by far the cheapest, and the time is not far distant when they will be eagerly sought after by students of history, anxious to be informed of the stirring events which have transpired within the past three years—the most important period of the history of the Latter-day Saints. Every person who can afford it should secure these volumes while they are to be had for future reference, and especially should they be obtained for every Sunday School, Improvement Association and Ward library. Apply early to make sure of getting them.

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Ladies Can Keep Cool

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Sold with or without Blouse, in Black, Navy Blue and Tan.

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We have Just Received a Very Choice Series of

All-Wool FRENCH CHALLIES

In patterns that should call the most exacting taste.

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Are all "the go" now; they are beautifully dressy (light or dark) all prices.

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Are as near perfection in style as can be. SEE THEM.

We have BLOUSE-WAISTS in Assorted Colors of India, Surah Silk and Satens, etc.

We have SHIRT WAISTS for Ladies, good patterns and all new.

We have a Full Line of CALICO WRAPPERS—CHEAP

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AMERICAN FLAGS, Latest Regulation in Sizes, from Thimble to Monitors.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

F. AUERBACH & BRO.

WHY Our Business has Almost DOUBLED Over Last Year's is Demonstrated by PRICES Like the Following:

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

5c. per yard. One lot Striped Flannelette, regular value - 10c.
7½c. per yard. One lot Checked Flannelette, regular value - 12½c.
6½c. per yard. One lot Striped Seersucker, regular value - 12½c.
5c. per yard. One lot Bedtican Cord, Regular value - 12½c.
22½c. per yard. Turkey Red Table Linen, good value at - 35c.
8½c. per yd. Figured Lawn. Big Bargain. These are well worth 10c.
7½c. per yard. Fast Colored Gelioed Cords, worth - - 12½c.
5c. per yard. Apron Checked Gingham, worth - - 8½c.
20c. per yard. Imported French Ginghams, value - - 35c.
5c. per yard. 36 in. Unbleached Sheeting, worth - - 7½c.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

Our Great Clearing Sale of Carpets. Nothing Reserved. All goes at Cost and less.

$1.25 Grade of Moquette for - - - 85c. per yard.
$2.00 Grade of Moquette, best quality for - $1.30 per yard.
$1.50 Velvets for - - - - - - 90c. per yard.
$1.75 Body Brussels for - - - - 90c. per yard.
$1.75 Body Brussels, best quality, for - - $1.25 per yard.
At 25c. Ingrain Carpets, reduced from - - - 35c.
At 40c. Super All Wool Carpets, reduced from - - 60c.
At 75c. Extra Super All Wool Ingrain Carpets, reduced from 90c.
At 75c. All Wool 3 Ply Carpets, reduced from - - $1.00
At 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c. Tapestries, reduced from 65c, 80c, 95c, $1.10

Lengths of Body Brussels Carpets, with Border, for Single Rooms at a Reduction of 25c. per out.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

BOYS' CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

These who take advantage of this week's Bargains will make no mistake.

$1.90 Boys' Sample Suits, in Odd Sizes, formerly sold from $2.50 to $3.50
$2.25 Boys' Knee Pants Suits, formerly sold for - - $3.50
$3.50 Boys' Knee Pants Suits, formerly sold for - - $5.00
$2.85 Boys' All Wool Navy Blue Jersey Suits, value - $4.50
10c. Boys' Knee Pants. One pair to a customer.
25c. Boys' Union Pants, value - - - - - 45c.
30c. Boys' Laundried Percale Shirts, value - - - 75c.
25c. Boys' Outing Shirts, value - - - - - 50c.
50c. Boys' Black Sateen Shirts, value - - - - 85c.
75c. Boys' Extra Fine Black French Satine Shirts, value - $1.25
Men's Jersey Ribbed Underwear, Suit - - - - 40c.
Men's Fine Balbriggan Shirts, in broken sizes, each - - 25c.
Men's Extra Fine Balbriggan Shirts, each - - - 35c.
Men's White Linen Collars, each - - - - - 5c.
Gents' Seamless Hose, each - - - - - - 10c.
Men's Reinforced Unlaundried Shirts, two for - - - 75c.
Men's Outing Flannel Shirts, each - - - - - 35c.
Men's Black Sateen Shirts, each - - - - - 75c.
Men's Silk Striped Shirts, to close, each - - - $1.75
Men's White Laundried Shirts, 11.00 quality, each for - 65c.

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