DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1895.

GOOD LAWS AND BAD.

Not always is it possible to judge of the merits of a law by the motives that prompted it, or by the title and language of the enactment itself. Its enforcement is the best test of its quality, and the inquiries it affords for misconstruction and technical quibbling are the features that sometimes exhibit themselves too late, frequently defeating the purpose the statute had in view. In other cases it transpires that the full effect of the proposed law is not foreseen by those who enact it, and it takes a year or two to determine just whether the law possesses more of benefit than of evil. Hence the proposition that all laws regularly placed upon the statute books should be submitted. That is exactly what the good ones are made for—they are presumed to supply a public want. As to the bad ones, there is no speedier way of getting them repealed than by constantly holding their provisions up in public column, and no method of doing this is equal to the plain, straight enforcement of them.

The community is having quite an experience just now with one or two enactments whose benefits are at least open to question. Notable among them is the act said to have for its purpose the placing of the fire and police departments of certain cities upon a non-partisan basis. The litigation and wrangling and destruction of discipline which that willed expletive of a statute has wrought during the last year and a half is more disastrous to the welfare of the two departments than all the politics they ever had or in any likelihood ever would have. The title of the bill as introduced, and the outside it announced itself as desirous to accomplish, were in the highest degree meritorious. But under the provision for the tenure of office of deserving employes, the community has seen the courts invoked to reinstate men whom their chiefs did not want because he deemed them incompetent, and whose victory has had a tendency to promote insolence, destroy discipline and create the feeling that a public office in one of these departments was as near a life situation as could be, because of a "pull" or of "influence" that could be exercised upon the board.

Another piece of recent legislation is viewed in many quarters with almost equal disfavor; we refer to the law on tree-spraying. No one will dispute that the objects sought to be accomplished by that statute are praiseworthy. The News applauded the purpose of the bill when first presented, and does so still. At the same time we cannot shut our ears or our eyes to the complaints and the causes for them against the law. Experience has shown that the spraying as done by many of those presumed to understand the business is a good deal of a sham—the trees seem to thrive on it, as the condition of many orchards, already twice sprayed this season, will prove today. Then there is complaint as to the evil effects upon trees produced by the operation upon the trees—whose leaves and blossoms are made to receive a poisonous drench which if it does not kill the bees at least injures the honey. Of the same nature is the assertion that berries and small fruits growing under the sprayed trees, also grass or shrubbery in which many orchards are carpeted, receive injury which manifests itself in serious effects upon those who eat thereof. Still more grievous is the fact that two recent deaths of children are directly attributed to the poison that had been squirted from a spray pump upon the fruit of which they had eaten.

Now, we do not mean to say that the benefits derived from the enforcement of this law are all swallowed up in the evils referred to. The latter may be exaggerated, while the former may not be so generally known as to be fully appreciated. There is a grave doubt, however, as to the utility of the measure, and its opponents are by no means slow or idle in making their position known. Its friends, if they are sensible of any strong arguments that can be used in its favor, might be making use of them pretty soon, or the rising tide of discontent is likely to overwhelm the measure altogether.

OPIUM AND WHISKY.

One of the sources of revenue to governments, as the world is constituted, is various vices to which people are addicted. England, for instance, derives millions of dollars every year from the opium traffic by which poor slaves of a corrupt appetite in China and the islands of the Indian archipelago and elsewhere are supplied with the material that destroys body and soul. Millions more are made from the liquor traffic, hardly less ruinous, physically and morally.

Once in a while protests are made by people interested in the reformation of mankind, and the effects of the poison on the human system are depicted in glowing colors. It is pointed out that a government, be it general or local, that profits by a traffic which aids the breeding of poverty, crime, ruin, is a large accountant responsible for those results. It is literature a matter of necessity for governments so challenged to defend themselves, and generally the defenses come in the form of opinions of popular journals or reports of official investigations.

Recently two British royal commissions have published the results of their investigations as to the opium and whisky habits in their relation to crime and disease. The opium commission was appointed under a resolution of Parliament and was charged with the duty of ascertaining whether the traffic in the drug, except for medical purposes, could be suppressed without violating terms of agreement with the native Indian states and without detriment to the revenues of the Indian government. The report of the commission on this point could, of course, be no thing else than negative; the suppression of the traffic would result in diminished revenue, but what is remarkable is that the commission endeavors to deny the evil consequences of the use of opium. "We find no evidence," those gentlemen say, "of extensive moral or physical degradation from the use of opium." They decline to use it in some cases remedial, and for the most part without injurious consequences. They further state that its non-medical uses are so "interwoven with the habits of our that it would be impossible to draw a distinction but even then our conclusion prohibited without the abuse."

The whisky investigation was held under an order of Secretary Asquith and covered England and Wales. The report of this commission was that it failed to establish any connection between drunkenness and crime. As those gentlemen saw it, people who were habitual drunkards sometimes were modest in other respects. They further state, what is no doubt true, that no connection necessarily exists between poverty and crime. Crimes are as numerous in prosperous years as in hard times, and cities where poverty prevails are no more hotbeds for crime than wealthier communities.

What is most striking in these official reports is the evidently concerted action to furnish the government an excuse for the continuation of deriving revenue from such sources; the protests of the reform element will henceforth meet the assertion that their representations are not supported by facts.

It ought not to be a subject of doubt that both whisky and opium as used by those addicted to the drugs, is injurious to the system. The drunkard and the opium smoker generally, not exceptionally, find an early grave, and the seeds of disease sown in their own bodies are not infrequently found to broke out in physical and intellectual as well as moral weaknesses in their offspring to the third and fourth generation. Poverty and misery in the home are often results of that kind of intemperance. It could probably be shown by indisputable figures that the revenue of any government derived from these sources is insignificant as compared to the financial ruin wrought, and it is indeed surprising that an attempt to justify the traffic on the plea of its moral innocence can be made after years of incessant labor for reform by temperance societies. Opium and whisky remain the curse of nations, notwithstanding the reports of interested parties.

"MORMON OBJECT LESSON."

The June number of the *Irrigation Age* has its usual quota of comment upon Utah and the conditions here prevailing. Our Constitution-framers are criticised for their "deplorable neglect on the subject of irrigation," and for failing to provide an irrigation administrative system. Other parts, however, of the magazine's leading articles are more complimentary. Read, for instance, the following, "Mormon Object Lesson":

"The little farms of Utah are looking very bright and prosperous this spring. Early in May the orchards were laden with blossoms and the garden stuff was beginning to make straight green lines on the black soil. The alfalfa, or lucern, as it is always called there, had begun to paint the valleys with its deep green tint. The houses and sheds loaded comfortably about the farmyards in the little agricultural villages. As usual there will be no supply commodities among the sovereign citizens of Utah who work for themselves. The figures of Mormon earnings, published in the Deseret Morning for May, have yet not come to hand, which depress the counting. These figures were furnished by the Church authorities, and were given for what they are worth, but in considering the Utah experiment there is no need of dispiting about figures. The simple facts are luminous. Everybody knows that these people arrived on 10,000 (and fifteen years) virgin desert, having almost no capital except their hands. Everybody knows that the people have built their cities, farms, factories, banks, railroads, telegraphs, churches, hospitals and monuments, as well as the modern arts. Everybody knows of all these people for forty years, came from the good soil. A few answers more of less are not important. The great fact is that these people started their battle without capital and have prospered and multiplied. Their experience complies the impossible object lesson—the only possible objection—which will amazing the world to the end of time. Wherever there is an honest and industrious man there is room for a thousand and room and home for the master. These was only the about figures brought of the large conclusions.

NUCULAR DIPLOMACY.

A great many pleasant things, and some things not so pleasant, are said about Mr. Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador who recently took a run home on dip mule business and caused a parliamentary debate by taking passage on an American boat and joining the other passengers in the pleasures of delight with the magnificent equipment and sailing qualities of the new vessel. One of the latest stories of stories, received by us from the foundation in an experience which happened just before he left us. While waiting for the steamer to sail he indulged his pastime for exploring and geological curiosity, and took a long street car ride into a picturesque region north of New York. The car was spinning along at a rapid speed when a woman signalled to the conductor to stop. Now, the general repetition of the car conductor of New York for insolence, especially on the suburban lines, is well known, and the particular specimen of course fell called upon to refuse to stop. Not only that, but he proceeded to give the poor woman a sharp talking-to as well, saying that she ought to know better than to order a car stopped at intermediate stations.

"Why!" exclaimed Sir Julian, interrupting the tirade, "she just wants you to."

Again the conductor stared. The statement so immediately went to the motorman and ordered him to stop. By this time every one's attention was attracted and after some dispute the car was brought to a standstill. The woman thanked Sir Julian and when she had alighted the conductor deliberately threw the casket off the car into the road, spilling the contents. Quick as a flash the aristocrat leaped up, grasped the conductor by the collar and pulled him clear over the rail. In getting up the bewildered fellow fell head first into a mudhole and was assisted from head to foot and all the passengers in the car roared with laughter. The trip was continued uneventfully after that and the remainder of the ride not say another word either to Sir Julian or to the motorman.

WHEN GREAT changes are brought about by pressure of the means breaking and crushing the barriers in their way, the process is called revolution. In the 16th century religious freedom was secured in this way and in the 18th, political freedom. People are fond of drawing analogies and predictions are already abroad that the next century will witness a revolution—the last one—that will result in the economic freedom of the nations.

THE GRAND total of Japanese killed in battle during the late war with China is set down as 6,000; in addition to these 112 died from wounds received. That is hardly as many as are killed in runaway accidents in America in the same length of time, to say nothing of accidentally shot victims or those who play with firearms which they "didn't know were loaded."

"A TELL-TALE thumb," says an expert in toxicity, "will invariably betray turking morphine; if the person examined is seen to make no use of his thumb, if he lets it stand out at right angles from the hand and employs it neither in salutation, writing nor in any other manual exercise, you may set it down as a fact that his mental balance is gone."

"How to drink beer," is a theme that occupies a full column of the valuable space of the New York Sun. Better advice than the Sun gives on the subject can be compressed in the one word—"Don't."

THE CHANGE in fashion from the tiny lap-dog to the colossal mastiff or St. Bernard has at least one thing to recommend it—fewer women follow the disgusting practice of carrying and petting and kissing "purps."

AS THE highest development of coolness, we quote the nerve of Harry Hayward, the condemned murderer, who has made formal application for the $10,000 insurance on the life of his victim.

Stomach Troubles Cured.

"I have tried many medicines for gastric dyspepsia and stomach troubles but without avail, until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have been improving ever since I began this medicine and I highly recommend it." Thomas Hyer, 228 Third Street, Oakland, Cal.

Hood's pills cure sick headache, biliousness.

Lake Park, July Fourth.

Trains leave Rio Grande Western depot for Lake Park, on Great Salt Lake, at 10:30 a. m., 2:00 p. m., 5:30 p. m., 7:00 p. m. and 9 p. m. Leave Lake Park for Salt Lake City, at 10:5 a. m., 1:30 p. m., 5:00 p. m., 6:30 p. m. and 11:00 p. m. Fare 25 cents for round trip.

MANITOU BEACH TRAINS.

Effective June 30, 1895.

Leave Salt Lake	Arrive Manitou Beach	Leave Manitou Beach	Arrive Salt Lake
10:00 a. m.	10:45 a. m.	10:45 a. m.	11:30 a. m.
2:00 p. m.	2:45 p. m.	3:00 p. m.	3:45 p. m.
5:30 p. m.	6:15 p. m.	6:30 p. m.	7:15 p. m.
7:00 p. m.	7:45 p. m.	8:00 p. m.	8:45 p. m.
9:00 p. m.	9:45 p. m.	10:00 p. m.	10:45 p. m.
11:00 p. m.	11:45 p. m.	12:00 a. m.	12:45 a. m.

Daily except Monday.

Music by Utah's minstrels every afternoon and evening. Dancing every afternoon and evening. Dancing every Friday and Fourth Wed. Fare for round trip to resort. City ticket office, 201 Main Street.

D. C. BURLEY,
Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept.

THE ANIMAL EXTRACTS:

Cerebrine, extract of the brain of the ox, for Nervous Prostration, Insomnia, etc.

Cardine, extract of the heart, for functional weakness of the heart.

Medulline, extract of the normal marrow, for Locomotor Ataxia.

Testine, for Premature decay.

Ovarine, for Diseases of Women.

Thyroidine, for Obesity and insufficiency of the blood.

BOOK 3 SENT FREE. PRICE $1.00.

COLUMBIA CHEMICAL CO.

Scott Bldg. Washington, D. C.

For sale by Druggists, Agents for Utah.

Agreeably Surprised.

"I had a very severe cold on my lungs that settled upon my kidneys and gave me considerable uneasiness in regard to the result," says Mr. T. E. Smith, of Hillside, Mass. "A friend brought called my attention to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and on his recommendation I gave the remedy a careful trial. The result surprised me; I recovered entirely in three days." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by druggists.

A cup of Parks' Tea at night moves the bowels in the morning. For sale by F. J. Hill & Co., and Selden Judson Drug Co.

Only $1.00 to Ogden and Return

By Union Pacific, July 4. Trains leave 7:00 a. m., 9 a. m., 2:10 p. m., 4:50 p. m. Returning, leave Ogden 3:15 p. m., 6:15 p. m., and special at 12:00, midnight. Grand celebration.

The Voice of a Friend.

CORNELIA, Ia. — "For over six years I was greatly troubled with constipation and biliousness, and was often unable to work. At the suggestion of a friend I tried Simmons Liver Regulator, and am now free from these troubles."—Mat Inch Tarleton. Your druggist sells it. In powder or liquid; the powder to be taken dry, or made into a tea.

Is all the cutlery.

Mr. J. H. Cobb, publisher of the *Mirror*, at Brenton, N. Y., says: "For nearly two years the *Mirror* has been publishing the advertisements of Chamberlain's Remedies. A few days ago the writer was suffering from a bowel trouble and resolved to an old remedy which did not prove effective; finally he tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy and two doses did the business, checking it completely. For sale by druggists.

Parks' Tea cleans the skin. For sale by F. J. Hill & Co., and Selden Judson Drug Co.

Chilblain Liniment always cure not cure. Prepared at Godbe Pitts Drug Store.

Only $1.00 Round Trip to Ogden on July 4th, Rio Grande Western Ry.

Trains leave Salt Lake City 10:00 a. m., 1:30 p. m., 3:00 p. m., 5:30 p. m. and 11:45 p. m.

Only $1.00 to Ogden and Return

By Union Pacific, July 4. Trains leave 7:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 2:10 p. m., 4:50 p. m. Returning, leave Ogden 3:15 p. m., 6:15 p. m., and special at 12:00 midnight. Grand celebration.

Notice to Utah County.

The Rio Grande Western Railway announces the following rates for the Fourth of July:

From	To Salt Lake City and return	To Utah County and return
Payson,	$1.50	$1.75
Spanish Fork,	1.40	1.65
Springville,	1.25	1.50
Provo,	1.25	1.50
American Fk.	1.00	1.25
Lehi,	1.00	1.25

Cars on train arriving Salt Lake City at 9:35 a. m., will run through to Saltair Beach. Last return train leaves beach at 10:00 p. m., and Salt Lake City at 10:30 p. m. Remember that the Saltair trains arrive and depart from Rio Grande Western depot. No change at east. Use R. G. W. and avoid transfer.

S. B. Barfoot, of Carthage, S. Dak., says: "Parks' Sure Cure excels all other medicines for rheumatism and urinary diseases. For sale by F. J. Hill & Co., and Selden Judson Drug Co.

Buy all your drugs and medicines at old reliable Godbe Pitts Drug Store.

AN OPINION GIVEN.

Recently Mr. J. D. Thomas, of North Dakota, visited the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and after carefully examining the country located in Winchester, he writes to Mr. V. Hutchins, Land and Immigration Agent, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Maryland, as follows: "I have been to nearly every state and territory in the United States, and am frank in my opinion that this valley surpasses all other sections in the Union. The lands are low in price, and produce 10 fold crops. I thank you for directing me here, and school those seeking pleasant and profitable homes to come to this country."

Buy all your medicines at Godbe Pitts Drug Co.

Ogden and return $1, via Rio Grande Western Railway, on July Fourth.

Trains leave Salt Lake City for Ogden at 7:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 2:00 p. m., 4:50 p. m., 8:00 p. m. Leave Ogden for Salt Lake City at 7:00 a. m., 9:45 a. m., 12:15 p. m., 3:40 p. m. and 8:05 p. m.

Z. C. M. I.

Says there is

"Comfort In Specialties!"

Ladies buy the EUREKA PATENT CORSET COVER.
Ladies wear the EQUIPOISE VENTILATED WAISTS.
Ladies who wheel use the BICYCLE CORSET.
Ladies who keep cool dress in WHITE LAWN WAISTS.
Ladies protect themselves by buying our PARASOLS.
Ladies can all be fitted at our well-known KID GLOVE COUNTER.
INFANTS' LONG AND SHORT SLIPS in variety.
CHILDREN'S GUIMPE WAISTS.

T. G. WEBBER, - - - Supt.

WANTED.

EVERYONE TO KNOW THAT WE ARE buying and selling more new and second-hand sewing machines than any house in the west. M. Weiner, 257 Mo. 221, Main St.

HAVE YOUR CESSPOOLS, GREASE traps, water closets and sinks cleaned by the Modern Sanitary Company. All work thoroughly disinfected.
OFFICE 6 MAIN STREET. TELEPHONE 501, 537.

A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Inquire at No. 270 South Second East St.

HOME FOR RETIRED FAMILY.

COMFORTABLE HOUSE AND THREE-quarters of an acre of thoroughly cultivated ground, choice fruit trees, etc., at Provo City, water county, for sale cheap, or will trade for property near the city. Apply to G. R. Ure office.

LOOK HERE!

A FINE, LARGE BUILDING SITE, MIDdle and Twelfth South and second West streets, for sale cheap. Apply to G. R. Ure office.

NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION ONE 10-inch feather earpiece, lace and tassel, left for repairs three years ago. If the same is not claimed and charges paid upon it, including cost of advertising, within thirty days, it will be sold to defray expenses.
H. P. KNUDSEN.

THE UTAH JUNK HOUSE

WILL PAY CASH FOR RAGS, BONES, Scrap Iron, Metals, Rubbers and all kinds of junk. 55, 57, East Eighth South St.

MONEY TO LOAN.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE, STOCKS & bonds; and work. Money to loan at reasonable rates. Taylor Bros., No. 10 Main Street.

I LIKE OUT MY OWN MONEY, HENCE given special options with my deals, my clients are advertising your wants, so inquire no longer to deal with, as third party is needless. Your money business entrusted to me will be with one interested. Call direct to

RUSSEL L. TRACY.
Stand 16 Commercial Block.

AMUSEMENTS.

WONDERLAND THEATER,

Week Commencing July 1st.

BURTON STANLEY'S

Opera Comique Co.,

In the latest operatic success

COLUMBUS.

Full complement of HIGH LENA ARENA, Prima Donna Soprano.

Every evening (except Sunday).
Matinee Saturday.
ADMISSION 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

WISCOMB & COMPANY,

Staple, Fancy and Green Groceries,
58 East, First South Street.

NICKLE PLATE RESTAURANT

For a good meal go to No 10 East First South Street.
Open day and night.

FRED J. MAY

Has opened a Meat Market, at No. 5 East, First South Street, and will be pleased to welcome his friends and the general public with a choice selection of prime meats at Bottom Prices. Free Delivery.

Go to S. F. BALL,

TEMPLE CAFE, 16 MAIN STREET,

For Cakes, Candies, Bread, etc. Tourists' Lunches and Sandwiches. Hot Lunch at all h.

THE
Inter-Mountain Electric Co.,

J. E. PENTON, Manager.

Motor Wires, Lamplighters and Electric Fixtures. Electric Bells, Incandescent Lamps.

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ALEX McMASTER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Rooms, 45, 46, 47, 48, Commercial Block.

I. M. WADDELL & THOS. ADAMS,
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Rooms 404-7 Constitution Building.

DR. E. M. KEYSOR,
Dentist.
Rooms 2 and 3 South Auerbach Building, 1st floor, 167 Main St.

DR. J. THOMAS,
Surgeon Dentist,
18 Main St. Anesthetics Administered.

Chicago Dental Parlors

Fine artificial teeth without plates warranted, painless as water. Set of teeth, $5.00. Bridge work, $3.00 per tooth. Twenty-two k. gold crowns, $5.00. Logan crowns, $5.00. Good fillings, $1.00 up. Silver, 50c. Cement, 25c. All work at eastern prices. Come and be convinced. 270 MAIN Street, Salt Lake City.

DR. J. B. KEYSOR,
Dentist.
Parlors in the new Lollin block, 249 Main street.
First door north of Walker House.

McMAHAN'S
Detective Agency.
22 East Third South street, Room 1 Tribune Block, Salt Lake City.
P. O. Box 57.
J. A. McMAHAN, Supt.

Electric Light and Power Plants, Telephones Gas and Steam Fitting.

R. W. NICOL,

CONTRACTING ELECTRICIAN.
Electrical Supplies and Construction.
47 MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY.

2 FIVE-TON
WAGON SCALES

(Made by the Chicago Scale Co.)
For Sale Cheap.
Inquire at This Office.

HE GIVES US A CALL.

And we're glad to see you, Uncle Sam! if we can't do better for you than anybody else, don't come again. There isn't any better celebration suit than our celebrated wool suits, because of paying too little! That's the rag that a good many purchasers strike. They think that the less they pay, the better they are off. It isn't so. Those who expect much or little are usually disappointed. Much for much, and little for little is about the rule. Sometimes it happens, however, that the lucky buyer gets much for little, and here is a case which is most emphatically in point: Think, a all wool suit for $6.50 and $7.75, worth from $12.00 to $14.00. Men's sizes.

ONE PRICE.

J. P. Gardner

136-138 Main Street.

A BICYCLE ABSOLUTELY FREE OF COST OR A SUIT OF CLOTHES GIVEN AWAY.

Or Half the Purchase Price of Your Suit Refunded.

Or a Discount of Ten per cent. on Purchase Price.

BEGINNING MAY 1st, every fifth customer will be given ten per cent. discount on his purchase. Every fifth fifth customer will get a discount of 25 per cent. Every one hundredth customer will have the entire amount of his purchase refunded. Every two hundredth customer will get a free bicycle free.

Count is made from the payment of order. Our goods and prices are absolutely correct.

D. L. ROSS,

Merchant Tailor,

41 WEST SECOND SOUTH, SALT LAKE CITY.