DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

THURSDAY, - - - JUNE 28, 1894.

THE DESERET EVENING NEWS is published every evening (except Sunday), at Deseret News Building, 30 Exchange Place, Salt Lake City.

TERMS: Delivered at your residence or office, 50 cents per week.

THE DESERET SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week.

THE DESERET WEEKLY NEWS is published on Wednesday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Daily (6 Months)	$3.00
Daily (3 Months)	1.50
Daily (1 Month)	50
Daily (1 Week)	12
Daily (to the Year)	10.00
Semi-Weekly (6 Months)	1.50
Semi-Weekly (3 Months)	1.00
Semi-Weekly (1 Month)	50
Weekly (6 Months)	1.00
Weekly (3 Months)	50

Payment for subscription is made in advance.

The Subscription will be duly notified by U. S. Postal Card when any of our subscribers are in arrears.

Subscribers changing their present postoffice address should always give former as well as present address.

The NEWS does not sell the personal Holiday News Stands nor do all Newsboys follow carrying the city edition of the News.

All communications should be addressed to DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 186.

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Much interest has been created among the Saints by an announcement made last Sunday, June 24th, at a large meeting held in the Brigham City Tabernacle, by President Wilford Woodruff. It was to the effect that the angels who had been designated and set apart to execute the judgments of God upon the nations had already left the temples in heaven and had come down to the earth to perform their work, which would continue from this time onward until the coming of Christ.

This is a statement which affects the whole world, although it may at present create but little interest beyond the pale of the Church of which President Woodruff is the earthly head. It is, however, of force to the full extent of its application. If those who doubt the inspiration of the sweeping announcement will take the trouble to watch they will be in a position to judge whether or not the future shall furnish evidence of its having been made by prophetic or by merely human power. The sustaining press will come in the form of conditions which will be appalling because of their destructive forces. They have been predicted by men divinely called and appointed in ancient and modern times; and more especially by the Prophet Joseph Smith, the head of the latter-day dispensation; also by his contemporaries in that connection and those who have outlived and succeeded him.

These conditions are of two distinct classes—elemental disturbances, and uptheaps, and commotions among the hosts of men. Under the former are earthquakes, tempests, tornadoes, hurricanes, great noises and groanings in the bowels of the earth, terrible destruction upon the rivers and the ocean; tidal waves which will rush inland and submerge great tracts and sweep every living thing from the face thereof; unprecedented hailstorms, finally reaching one such of sufficient dimensions and overwhelming force, being also out of season, to do inhaleable damage to the crops of the earth. Peculiar and incurable diseases will make their appearance, and scourges will depopulate immense sections of the globe. The thunders will utter their voices with deafening roar that will terrify the people, while blinding lightning will streak with unparalleled vividness all part the sky.

Among the nations there will be great perplexity. Crowned heads will tremble and thrones will totter. There will be internal popular dissensions, class against class; secret combinations, bound together by oaths to certain conditions and penalties, will abound. These will also at the very existence of organized society and will outwind the powers of the most stable governments to keep them in check. The lives of prominent men in the political and social departments will be in jeopardy, because of the onward flow of the tide of social disorganization. Nation will rise against "nation and kingdom against kingdom," and war, which exists already to its incipient stages, will burst forth with tremendous fury and ravage the nations with blood, and, because of the universal dissatisfaction that man cannot govern himself without the aid of the Almighty, "fear shall come upon all people." Finally there will appear the great and more immediate precursory signs of the coming of the Lord, as foretold by the Prophets—the sun will be darkened, the moon will have the appearance of being turned to blood, and the stars will have the appearance of falling from their places in the heavens, while the earth will reel to and fro from center to circumference by a mighty impulse.

We are in the opening stages of these phenomenal features of the great latter-day drama, including that last as the most important epoch of the history of our globe. The position of those who have claim upon divine protection in the midst of everlasting disorder is defined in the following words of the Redeemer: "And it shall come to pass that he that trembleth shall be looking forth for the great day of the Lord to come, even for the signs of the coming of the Son of Man."

A FIRE CRUSADE.

Some time since the "industrials" in the San Joaquin valley, California, attempted to drive out the Chinese and Japanese laborers there, and sought to scare the ranchers and vine patches into employing only white labor. Riotous proceedings to effect this purpose aroused the citizens, who organized vigilance committees, and the "industrial" campaign suddenly came to an end. Now the anti-Mormon movement has shown itself in new form. A cousin of Bishop Nuttall has been indicted, presumably by the "industrials" who failed in getting their way a few weeks ago, and the people, while being highly incensed, have not been able to capture any of the incendiaries, though armed men have been detailed for this purpose and to protect property.

The crusade of the fishings is directed against the promises of people who employ oriental labor. As a few instances of what is going on it may be cited that Gall has lost immediately five in succession, at least nine farm houses and barns have been burned, on Sunday a $4,000 hotel at Amanda was burned, and now the disposition exists that immediately fires are of almost nightly occurrence. Before the notice began several warning letters were received, the following being a sample of those recently issued:

You are hereby warned that if you employ Chinese you must look out. We have assigned to a committee to be appointed. Attempts has been commenced and we will then go to look and if her place be were fires and disease and illness may get rid of all Chinese we will burn them out, and we help as God. We are known as the "Avengers." Harry Brown, and we get rid of the Chinese at once, so take warning.

The local officers have been powerless, and heavy rewards have failed to bring in any of the culprits. The inhabitants are now organizing a system of regular patrols, and propose adopting vigilance committee tactics with the fishings if caught.

There may be a good deal that is objectionable about the employment of Chinese labor, but the method of securing its abolition is infinitely worse. An example of some of the California "anti-coolies" would have a salutary effect. If the inhabitants are right in their contention that the "industrial" organization there is in no committing the crimes, the quicker it is run out of the place or into jail the better it will be for the people. A resort to arson and crimes of like nature by organizations of "the unemployed" or others, in order to accomplish any purpose, should be neither tolerated, condoned nor meet with sympathy in this country.

FOLLOWS HIS FATHER.

The old story of a little boy at a social party being asked what he would have to drink and replying, "I'll take what father takes," is a lesson that seems to be lost on a large proportion of the paternal element nowadays, judging by the way in which fathers indulge in pastimes which they would severely disapprove in their sons. With the habits which some men follow regarding the use of narcotics and stimulants, it should be no wonder to them that their sons are "cigarette fiends" or tippers, or that they are looked upon in a measure as foes to society because of the influence of their example in leading the youth into by and forbidden paths.

The Boston Globe relates an incident that should form an interesting study for parents. There resides in Charlestown, a suburb of "the hub," E. H. Noyes and family. One of the children is George Ernest Noyes, two and a half years old. The baby has a well developed passion for tobacco, and now that he can talk fairly well, whenever he is asked what he wants any one to give him, he almost invariably replies a cigarette or a cigar. If he does not get a cigarette, when he can do it he will take one of his father's pipes, which has been discarded on account of its strength, find some tobacco and fill it, and the first thing his mother knows he will be found sitting in a corner, puffing away at his pipe. A few days ago he surprised the inhabitants on the best near his home by leaning up against the side of the building, smoking a remnant of a cigar, and saying with a grin as the passengers went by, "I got a light." His mother says she is unable to account for his passion for tobacco, and claims that he was not taught but seemed to take to it naturally. In proof of this, she says that before he was two years old, when his father used to hold him on his knee, he would grasp for the old pipe which his father was smoking. One evening his father let him take it by see what he would do with it, and the only satisfaction the family by putting the pipe in his mouth, but as he had seen his father do, was puff with great satisfaction. When it was taken away he cried.

There is no the slightest difficulty in accounting for the child's passion to take care of or clearly attributable to his father. In development may seem to be somewhat abnormal, but if an school-boy were made it probably would show that the father has a proportionately greater starting for the remote than has the son, and would suffer more severe upon being deprived of the weed. Though it often would appear that "there is no accounting for tastes" in children as well as in grown people, yet in such instances as the one cited the well defined effort is easily traceable to a positive cause. Children surrounded and reared in civilized homes do not crave for the diet of crickets and grasshoppers in which the wild Digger Indian delights, and if their parents were as free from a cultivated passion for narcotics as they are from an appetite for a meal of insects, and the children were as fully relieved from the society example of using one as they are of the other, there would be no abnormal appetites of the kind noted.

"Like father, like son," is a truism, and parents who indulge pernicious habits in themselves may expect their children to have an inclination in the same direction. Unfortunately, the example of society often supplant parental influence, and thereby lead little men to do practices those who otherwise would be withheld by worthy personal example. For the reason the men of the women, or the "feet" in society that persists in following a bad trail, to that extent must be regarded as a foe to well regulated families and communities. This kind of people are in about the same relative position to pure society that Satan is to the good among mankind, in seeking to pervert it. Children are not naturally bad except as they may inherit or learn it from those who control them; and are as low, righteous or wicked as they elect to follow as fathers or guides those influences or associations that lead to right or wrong.

ENCOURAGING FROM TEXAS.

Elder John H. Nicholes, who has been laboring in the Mississippi conference of the Southern States mission for over a year and a half, was recently called by the president of that mission to go to Texas in company with Elder Wells, and open up a field in that state. Accordingly these two brethren recently arrived at the scene of their future labors—Vanderbilt, Hunt county, and the surrounding region. Elder Nicholes, in a private letter written at that place on June 25, says:

"I am pleased to inform you that I am enjoying good health and other blessings from our Heavenly Father. We have already held two meetings—one last Wednesday and another yesterday (Sunday). Both were well attended. Between 200 and 300 attended on each occasion. The people have so far treated us well, and seem anxious to hear us and have expressed themselves as well pleased with our preaching. Yesterday we received a number of invitations from different people to call on them. Mr. Vanderbilt has interested himself in our behalf and has been quite an assistance to us. He is a retired lawyer and is an interesting gentleman, being very sociable, and a fine conversationalist. We have had no trouble in finding places to stop at; indeed we have not yet been under the necessity of soliciting entertainment. We have three meetings appointed ahead. There is no trouble in securing houses to preach in. All that is necessary is to give out an appointment and the people turn out to hear us."

It will be observed from the foregoing that the prospects for laying the foundation for doing a good work in the "Lone Star State" are quite encouraging. At present there are but two members of the Church in the section where the Elders are laboring. One is 85 years old and the other, his wife, a few years his junior. It was at the request of this veteran that the brethren were sent into Texas.

(COMMUNICATED.)

TRANSMUTATION BY LAW!

If ever there was a time in the history or practice of the Universe when excellence in all products should be the rule, now is the very time, not as a matter of competition only, but as a basic principle of aim and action. It matters not what a man's occupation is, if he is a member of the Church he belongs to an ideal organization, one not of human origin or invention, but one which is divine, and the receive of that membership are eventually the creation of an ideal character—the perfect man! When the spirit of this condition is enjoyed there is a continual striving after excellence, not in developing great traits alone, but in suppressing undesirable ones, so that there is a gradual leaning or drawing toward the right—the best—as increasing intelligence comprehends that end. All the privileges and opportunities of that membership are used as aids to securing the blessing of that ideal; temper, idiosyncrasies, habits, tastes and general characteristics are examined by that searchlight which is the light of life and the only reliable testimony to progress.

But it is not with the domains of social, moral, mental or spiritual advancement that we are so closely concerned at this present time. Having indicated the boundaries, and being assured that the training is inevitably growing, the question is asked whether this spirit should not pervade those realms of action and life which are part of the man or woman anyhow, and as a consequence carry (or should) the influence of progress also. The query is, will a person thus allied with the Church, thus taught, by its officers and by its spirit, not feel that influence entering into the avocations of life? Will not one possessed of this thought, sensibly or insensibly because a better instrument, farmer, mechanic or professional, then he could possibly become without that level and association?

If a man were in earnest religiously and spiritually, and had conceived the idea that this must tell upon every day, as well as on the Sabbath, everywhere as well as in the church or meeting house, would he not as a merchant feel that moral resistant which would demonstrate itself in buying and selling? Would a cultured conscience pollute or excuse the taking of undue advantage? Could such an one with a sensitive conscience, at adulteration, at trade, usury or fraud? Would he want to have the reputation of being a hard case, a screw, one disposed to gouge, as one giving the least possible price when buying, and selling at the highest? Rather would he not be fair, honest, considerate and just as between man and man, as modified in all transactions by the spirit of gentleness and mildness? Would there not be morality and soul, beyond that of the man who, when he made a quarter, slipped it off the angle on it (spoken)? Would not all his subordinates be treated as brethren, his employes as entitled to proper remuneration, his creditors as confidential aids to his success, and his debtors as equal or mutual partners, without extortion in any transaction? Would not the farmer, the horticulturist, the florist or the stock raiser, each acquire an ideal in their respective lines of labor? The first would want a good farm, or he would try to make it; he would like his crops of the best, first class wheat, good barley, superior oats or sorghum cane or tomatoes, if possible, to exhibit than some lady by of the finest quality and heaviest yield. Would not pride and interest in the county lead to production in abundance? And further and culture and increase were the result of intelligence, could not the ideal farmer tell how this was reached as easily as he could tell how he gathered experience and secured testimony in spiritual things? And would he not tell another how excellence was made to prevail—whether his success arose from the land, from the seed, from manuring or irrigation or from culture, or in part from each? And if thus informed could he not teach others how to reach the same measure of perfection he achieved? Would he not strive to put ideal wheat into the market, and if said by sample, as is customary in some places, would not the bulk be at least equal to that? Would not his dried fruit, butter, cheese, or other product approximate toward perfection? Would he be really satisfied with less?

If a raiser of stock, would not his purity of blood be an essential question? If for meat, would not its quality be a consideration? If not strictly first-class, as he desired to be a first-class man, would he not prefer to be first-class in all things, making this his aim, and compelling subserviency to his conception, though that might grow from year to year? If that which he had or manipulated was as imperfect as he himself when "apprehended of the Gospel," would he not with the same patient portunity seek to subject that, by toil, experiment and the revelation of experience as in the former line of action? If he realized and rejoiced in personal development as to right, could he not by the spirit also rejoice as his home, farm, store, and surroundings bore testimony to progress by effort, or culture liberally applied?

Would any Latter-day Saint who had this key want to remain a poor mechanic? Observant of the defiance of hand and facility in the use of tools and conscious of good workmanship as presented by an efficient hand, would not stimulus come from this, and would it not receive and aid the fundamental thought as growing out of this spirit? If religious progress by increase of knowledge? Should not the striving, pushing member of the Church not be more than a match in mechanical pursuits for the man who is not possessed of those aspirations after excellence mentally or spiritually? Could one who intelligently used the ordinances of his faith in the lines of growth, fail to see that anything slipshod, half-hearted or commonplace in his vocation was incompatible with the grander elements of life? Or will a man who voluntarily selects that vocation become a good member of the Church, loyal in spirit and advancing generally, if he is satisfied with being as indifferent workman in any other direction? An easily satisfied man is, as a rule, easily satisfied all round; while one who wants to excel, will most likely carry that trait into whatever he may undertake!

In what are known as the Church schools there is more or less of an inking of this principle. Those most anxious for a knowledge of the Gospel and its requirements as to the development of manly or womanly character, are the most studious and successful in all those departments of thought or study which work in with the original thought, and the more generous the inspiration the more reality is mastery acquired over all auxiliaries, and the more certainly and easily such a student becomes a scholar. Should we wish to broaden this view, to see its operations on a grander scale, the growth of Utah furnishes an illustration which is without parallel. The earnestness, the enthusiasm, the courage which led the Latter-day Saints originally to become members of the Church, led them to forsake country and friends, to dare the ocean and endure the weary months of prairie travel, to face continuous sacrifice and death. And this ideal sometimes the genius of colonization. The sanctifying spirit of faith, the earnestness of soul, the determination to worship righteously and intelligently, has cropped out in every field of action, since it as you may. Improvement, reformation, has been the path of saints, as of duty, and the most diligent have been those who had the greatest ideal, which they could neither express in words nor easily bring home to themselves. They were bent on reaching a higher plane spiritually, and the harmonies could only be answered, as far as faith and means could do it, by creating pleasant homes, and fair surroundings, by building school and meeting houses, by giving to their children an education far in advance of that which the great majority received. In other words, there has been a continual translation of this inspirational thought into the vernacular of common life, exhibiting itself in great efforts at refinement, purity and welfare, and this by a recognition of the Divine hand and the employment of His spirit which transmutes the baser metals in our humanity into gold refined by the crucibility of the caverns; and it will eventually reproduce in all sections of life that grand ideal embodied in the sublime prayer: "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven."

Grand Salmon Excursion

At Cheshire Springs July 4th. Logan M. Peal of Provo will make excursion on flying trapeze. Hello! bam! Excursion leaves R. G. W. depot at 10:00 a.m. Return on regular or special at midnight. Fare $1.25 round trip.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Contains no Ammonia or Alum.

4TH JULY 4TH.

Excursion Rates via the Union Pacific.

On July 3rd and 4th the Union Pacific will sell excursion tickets to any point within 200 miles at one fare for the round trip. Good returning until July 5th.

Cheap Rates for the 4th.

One fare for the round trip via the Union Pacific. Call at City Ticket office, 201 Main street for particulars.

SALT LAKE THEATER

O. G. SNOW, Manager.
Lessee and Director.

FRIDAY & SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 30.

Oscar Wilde's Play,

LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN.

Performed for 100 nights at Palmer's Theatre, New York.

THE COMPANY.

Alice Grey, Lena Ulmer, Ada Vernon, Louise Douglas, Laura Cates, Minnie Maguire, Margaret Yates, Kate Morris, Frank Gilmore, Edward Emery, Joe Jordan, Harry Jenkins, Clifford Leach, Walter S. Delaney, James Lees, Mr. Farnsworth.

Regular prices, except the stalls, which are $1.50 each seat. Sale of seats begins Wednesday, June 27th.

NEXT ATTRACTION:

Friday and Saturday, July 6th and 7th, Helen J. Hart, in

"THE IDEAL."

Prices 25c, 75c, $1.00. Sale of seats begins Thursday, June 28.

NOTICE.

Zion's Benefit Building Society.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of Zion's Benefit Building Society, will be held on Tuesday, July 10th, 1894, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the office of the Factory, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, the presentation of the financial report, and the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 25th, 1894.

EDGAR HUNTE, Sec'y.

STRAYED—$5 REWARD.

ONE HORSE GRAY MARE, BRANDED on hip. Return to R. Gardner, 47 Ninth North street, Salt Lake City, and be rewarded.

SUNOL!

ROBERT SONNER

Superintending the shoeing of Sunol with the Putnam Nail.

PROSPECT HILL STOCK FARM, MILLER & SIDLEY, PROPRIETORS. FRANKLIN, TENNESSEE, Feb. 26, 1894.

PUTNAM NAIL CO., Neponset, Mass.

GENTLEMEN:—Enclosed is the nail formed of the best quality, and which I have used the Putnam Nail and others, but it has come to the conclusion that it is the best nail to use on a horse that will be fast. I do not allow any other nail to be used than the Putnam Nail. Forged Shoes I use present to me, I do these things in order as just I feel that what I know and know effect to such a responsible.

Very respectfully yours,

Chas. A. Marrum

The Putnam Nail is the only exclusively Hot-Forged and Hammer-Pointed nail.

Look in your smith's shoeing box, if the nails have smooth edges for the whole length they are the PUTNAM, for they are Hammer-Pointed and are not sheared.

The above portrait, from a photo representing Mr. Sonner in the act of inserting the nails in a Putnam nail, will be sent to the horse of a half dozen size, free, for the asking, if you will write your name, on a card, with your address, on receipt of 1 cent stamp for postage, etc.

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Neponset, Boston, Mass.

For Sale by J. C. M. I. and Branch Houses.

READY REFERENCES.

The Second Edition,

Enlarged and Improved, of this most excellent work, has lately been published and is now For —Sale at the—

DESERET NEWS OFFICE.

It is Almost Indispensable to Every

Home and Foreign Missionary,

And is a desirable acquisition also to every Student of Theology and other person who values the means of advocating and defending Scripturally and Historically the Principles of the Gospel. The wishes of the compilers, that the work be published without profit so as to be within the reach of every person desiring it, have been studied in this as well as the first edition, and therefore no discount except for cost of postage is allowed to dealers.

The book is bound in four different styles and sent prepaid to any address at the following

PRICES: 45 cents, 55 cents, 65 cents, and $1.10.

SIGNS of the TIMES

NO SPECIAL IMPROVEMENT IN SIGHT. HOW SHALL WE MEET THE SITUATION?

When Senator Teller said a few days ago that he could not now foresee the result to which these present conditions were leading us, and perhaps it is wise for his peace of mind that he could not, it set many people to thinking very seriously.

But fortunately the American people are not given to yielding to difficulties, but to overcoming them. We anticipated a great depression in trade and began some months ago making preparations to meet it by preparing ourselves to make prices lower than ever before and by doing business with less profit than ever before, realizing in times like these that low prices would be the greatest attraction a merchant could offer. We have not laid off any of our old help, but have employed a large number of new, paying agents and travelers in new fields, and largely increasing our manufacturing department, and are rewarded by receiving a large increase in the number of orders. In fact, our agents and traveling salesmen are doing a very satisfactory business.

We are now making a very close, neat business suit for $14.25 that our $18.50, $19.25 and $20 suits the year are upon that hereabouts cost the customer $25 and $30, while our prices for the very finest Worsteds are proportionately low.

PLYMOUTH ROCK PANTS CO.

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SALT LAKE CITY, - UTAH.

John Davis, Dealer in

FRESH AND SALT MEATS OF ALL KINDS.

47 West, Second South Street.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and For Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the estate of George Dunford, Deceased.

Order to show cause why order of sale of real estate should not be made.

ELIZA DOW DUNFORD, THE EXECUTRIX of the estate of George Dunford, deceased, having filed her petition herein, representing that it is for the interest of said estate, preserved for an order of sale of part of the real estate of said deceased, for the purpose therein set forth, it is therefore ordered by the judge of said court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, at the court room of said court, in the City and County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administratrix, to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased at private sale as shall be necessary, and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the DESERET EVENING NEWS, a newspaper printed and published in said City and County.

Dated June 25, 1894.

JAMES R. STAGG, Probate Judge.

J. W. Boyd, Dealer in

GUNS, RIFLES, AMMUNITION, FINE FISHING TACKLE and SPORTING GOODS. FINE REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS.

75 E. 2nd. South St., Salt Lake City

OUR BIG SHOE SALE IS NOW ON

See Our Footwear! Get Our Prices, and then

BUY!

DUNFORD'S. THE LOW PRICE SHOE STORE.

NOTHING SO HANDY

FOR PIC-NICS, EXUCRSIONS, TRAVEL OR DOMESTIC USE, AS CANNED OR PORTABLE GOODS.

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CARRIES AN IMMENSE VARIETY—CANNED, COOKED, READY FOR USE.

MEATS OF ALL KINDS, FOWLS, FISH, VEGETABLES, FRUITS

OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, CLAMS, RELISHES, OLIVES.

PRESERVED FRUITS, JAMS, JELLIES, PICKLES AND OLIVES IN BULK.

Summer Drinks:

Lime Juice, Fruit Syrups, Lemon Sugar.

Crackers, fancy and plain. Creamery Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Condensed Milk and Cream. Choice Hams, Dried Meats, and innumerable useful supplies.

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.