DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Published every day, except Sunday, at 1 p. m. Subscription price, in advance, $10.00 per year, $5.00 per month, 50 cents per week, payable or delivered by carrier.

DESERET SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS.

Published every Tuesday and Friday. Subscription price, in advance, per year, $5.00; six months, $2.50; three months, $1; payable or delivered by carrier.

THE DESERET WEEKLY.

A 48 to 52 page magazine, not classified and not in the country, specially valuable as a mass of current history. Price per volume of 52 numbers, $2.00; per year, $2.00; mailed.

Dogs That Can Trot.

Dogs that can trot in fast time are somewhat rare, but Canada holds one and the United states possesses another. The result is that there has arisen talk of an international race between the two rapid canines.

The dog that represents the British flag is named Doc, and is owned and driven by Willie Kennison, of Brighton, Ont. Doc is an old campaigner, and has trotted exhibition heats at races and agricultural fairs for several years. He pulls a tiny sulky, and, on one of a hard track he can trot half a mile in 1m. 35s., and a quarter in 45 seconds. Doc is rather a small seller, but his stride is said to be extraordinary. From two to four furlongs is the distance the Canadian speedster notably excels.

The proud upholder of the stars and stripes is a pointer owned by Willie Circo, of Carson City, Nev. This dog is only two years old, but before he was much more than a puppy his young master had discovered that he was a trotted whenever hitched up. One day Circo raced with and passed his father's trotting stallion Black Prince, on the main street of Carson City, much to the elder Circo's discomfiture, and from that day to this the fame of Nevada's trotting dog has waxed greater and greater. Neither dog is allowed to trot more than half a mile at a time.—New York Mail and Express.

A Painter's Memoirs.

The memoirs of Delacroix, the painter, written between 1845 and 1863, are in the press. They are in the form of a diary. Few persons knew of their existence. Dumas fils was one of the few, and had tried to get them into his possession. After Delacroix's death they passed into the hands of his devoted friend, the painter Andrien, who was his pupil and studio assistant. Andrien kept the diary as a relic, thinking that publication would be desecration. He died a short time ago, and his widow took the manuscript to another of Delacroix's pupils to ask what she should do with it.

A meeting of the author's heirs was called. They decided against publication and appointed a Mr. Flat to edit the manuscript. What gives it so much artistic value is the great number of marginal and other illustrations of the text. The frankness with which the author speaks of the men, women and events of his time makes curious obligatory. Delacroix is as frank about himself as about his friends, many of the children and grandchildren of whom are still living.—Paris Cor. London News.

The Onyx Quarries of Arizona.

There are now on exhibition at the Institute of Building Arts about thirty specimens of onyx from the recently discovered deposits in Arizona. Until the discovery of the Arizona quarries the only source of supply of this stone was in the La Pedrara mines in the state of Puebla, in old Mexico. Specimens from the Arizona deposit show that the stone can be obtained in this country in a size suitable for architectural purposes and of the finest quality. While the Mexican deposit was only three acres in extent originally, and is now practically exhausted, the Arizona quarries cover about 200 acres.

The specimens on exhibition show infinite variety in color and take the highest polish. The exhibit consists of thirty odd slabs about one inch thick and varying from four to twelve square feet in area. The Arizona deposits are located about twenty-seven miles southwest of Prescott, and a branch railroad has already been projected.—Chicago Times.

Novelties in Railroad Signals.

An important experiment in the way of signaling railroad trains is being made on the Pennsylvania railroad at Wilkinsburg. An illuminated blade or semaphore, which promises to do away with the colored light signals, is being tried. The blade is somewhat the shape of the present one in use, and is designed to be attached to any interlocking signal.

Its use lies in the fact that the colored light is abolished, and removes all danger from breakage of the colored glass and the consequent confusion of signals to the engineer. The new contrivance throws the rays of a white light at different angles, which form the signals.—Cor. Philadelphia Ledger.

The Same Dodge.

A Halpeke expressman went to move a piano belonging to a family named Andrews, the instrument being attached for debt. Mrs. Andrews wept and entreated and finally climbed on the piano and sat upon it, daring the expressman to take it. He went right along with his work, however, saying he would take piano, woman and all, and rather than ride alone through the street in that fashion she finally came down from her perch.—Springfield Homestead.

War on the Sparrows.

The members of the Sparrow club at Rickling, which is situated in the northwestcorner of Essex, have destroyed upward of 1,500 sparrows since last fall. Several of them have been fined for not killing the number they are bound by the rules to destroy according to the extent of their holdings, one paying as much as sixteen shillings.—London Tit-Bits.

A Marvelous Clock.

A clock 15 feet square and 40 feet high will be one of the Australian exhibits at the World's fair. It will probably be the most wonderful astronomical clock ever made, the various dials showing the position of the planets and their satellites.—New York Journal.

At the May meeting of the French academy there were thirteen candidates to fill one vacancy—historians, critics, poets, dramatists and men of science. Seven ladies were taken without result, as the candidates received more than ten votes.

A HINDOO TEMPLE.

RITES AND CEREMONIES BY WHICH THE IDOL IS HONORED.

A Complete Institution Over Which the High Caste Freeholders Exercise Supreme Authority as Receivers, Trustees and Ministers—Their Methods.

The Hindoo temple of any size or pretensions is a complex institution. It is a group of buildings inclosed within one or more walls. It possesses certain privileges, granted by native rulers in days gone by, and still respected by the present government. It enjoys what may almost be termed a royal revenue from houses, lands and offerings, and it possesses hoards of treasure in precious gold and silver vessels and coins. The property is in the hands of trustees, who are elected or who claim an hereditary right to the office.

These have power over an enormous wealth. Under unscrupulous trustees valuable jewels have disappeared or been replaced with glass. Pots of silver and gold coin have been refilled with copper. Rich lands have been let at a nominal rent to their relatives, and offerings intended for the temple have been appropriated personally. Occasionally a trustee is prosecuted for his dishonest practices, but it is not often that he is convicted.

The erection of the Hindoo temple is the work of a slow system of evolution. Some holy man perhaps dies on Cape Comorin his ascetic vision of the girl in one of the incarnations. The spot is invested with sanctity and an image set up to the deity. The landowner straightway builds a small shelter over it to propitiate the god in his favor. The grown of worshipers the shelter is next inclosed with a fence.

By and by the shed is removed and something more pretentious and lasting erected. The donors, or prime founders of the province, make a pilgrimage to the shrine and leave a rich offering in the hands of the Brahmans, who have instituted themselves as receivers, trustees and administrators. More pilgrims come offerings in kind as well as in goods and money pour in, and now buildings are erected. Courts, halls, galleries, a tank, pillared platforms, walls, gateways and towers slowly grow around the shrine—the center point of the edifice. Other shrines of affiliated deities may group themselves near the original, but this multiplicaness is always the same.

It holds the image of the deity to whom the temple is dedicated, and it is the scene of daily ceremonies. At all risks it must be jealously guarded against the intrusion of any man of twice-born. When Clive took the temple of Srirangham—the largest in southern India, and a powerful stronghold in those days—2,000 fierce Rajputs stood before the door of the Mohammedans, declaring that the Europeans should only pass in over their dead bodies. Their superstitions were respected, and Clive left the temples in possession.

In preserving the integrity of the sacred shrine the Hindoo has something more to consider than his religious scruples. The institution of the divine or mantric essence is a very expensive and intricate process, requiring large sums of money for its different rites. At Velloo there is a handsome temple which was dedicated years ago by the Mohammedans. They killed a cow in the Mohammedans. The building now stands empty and unoccupied and the European may go into outer and inner court as he pleases. The Mohammedan is a small hall, richly decorated with carvings. It contains nothing but a stone disc, on the face of which is a turbine in outline.

The image rested formerly on the turbine. There is a small gutter around the platform, which conducted the sacred water—used for the abluttions of the idol—into a reservoir outside. Pilgrims drank of this water eagerly in belief of its miraculous powers of healing and purification. The temple would probably be used again by Hindoo worshipers if money were forthcoming sufficient to restore the divine essence.

The idol is not usually made of wood or stone. It is molded in an amalgam of five metals—gold, silver, brass, copper and lead. In size it is smaller than the human figure. It is not called a "Swami" until the mantric essence has been infused into the proper ceremonies. These are performed by the Brahmans, who claim the power of placing the essence in any object, animate or inanimate that they choose. Sometimes the object is a man, the chief trustee or "Mahtsour." He is then said to be divine, and is called "Swami," and moreover, is worshiped as a god. The daily ritual which concerns only the idol, takes place inside the shrine at intervals during the day.

No worshipers are present except those who are taking part in the function. The image is treated in every minute particular as though it were a living human being. Nothing is omitted. It is washed with water from the sacred tank. It is dressed and fed. It is supposed to take pleasure in the company of the dancing girls, it sleeps and wakes, and finally is put to bed. During its toilet hymns of praise are sung, lamps are lighted, camphor and incense burned, and the tomtom is frequently introduced. Part of the revenue of the temple goes for all of this, and a good many Brahmins and their occupation and their living is it.

The ritual of the festival is much more imposing. The image is covered with plates of gold and loaded with jewels. It is carried in procession upon a huge car, surrounded with a throne of silver. It may now appear before the eyes of all, and it makes a slow and magnificent journey around the outer courts of the temple—which are open to all castes—and through the town. Offerings in kind and in money and jewels are received. The dancing girls are in be rich, they then endeavored to rich silk and gold; they are the dancers and wives of the god, and the children of the devil. The value of their charms goes to swell the shrine so considerably.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

JAPANESE LIVER PELLETS

PROFESSIONAL

RICHARDS & MOYLE, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

DANIEL HARRINGTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

S. W. DARKE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR.

T. D. LEWIS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

RICHARD W. YOUNG, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

JOHN M. CANNON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

A. E. PRATT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

TYSON & PECK, ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

DR. J. THOMAS, SURGEON DENTIST, NO. 10 MAIN ST.

J. R. KEYSOR, DENTIST.

CHARLES M. CANNON, SURGEON-DENTIST.

MRS. M. E. VAN, M. D.

BANKS.

WILFORD WOODRUFF, President. GEO. M. CANNON, Cashier.

Cash Capital, $100,000. Cash Surplus, $100,000.

ZION'S SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY,

No. 1 and 3 East Temple Street, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

ESTABLISHED 1873. INCORPORATED 1889.

DIRECTORS:

WILFORD WOODRUFF, President.
GEORGE Q. CANNON, Vice President.
JOSEPH F. SMITH, LORENZO SNOW.
ANGUS M. CANNON, FRANCIS M. LYMAN.
HENRY J. GRANT, ANTON H. LUND.
JAMES JACK, LEONARD G. HOMER.
GEORGE REYNOLDS, T. G. WEBBER.
H. B. CLAWSON.

Oldest Savings Bank in Utah, with deposits greater than all others combined.

Safety Deposit Boxes for rent.

Savings Deposits in any sum from $1.00 up received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum, compounded four times a year. Coupon pass books issued on request, and any sums forwarded by mail or express promptly attended to.

UTAH COMMERCIAL AND Savings Bank,

SALT LAKE CITY.

Capital, - - $200,000
Surplus, - - $30,000

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Five Per Cent. Interest Paid on Savings Deposits, Compounded Four Times a Year.

NICKEL SAVING STAMPS FOR SALE AT THE BANK OR ANY OF ITS AGENTS.

DIRECTORS:

FRANCIS ARMSTRONG, F. W. MAHONEY,
HON. JOHN T. KINGSBURY, T. G. ALLEBAUGH,
DUNCAN MCMILLAN, THOS. W. JENNINGS,
OSCAR H. HARRY, HENRY SCHNITZER,
M. C. ROBERTS.

Deseret National Bank,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Paid-up Capital, - $500,000.00
Surplus, - - $500,000.00

DIRECTORS:

L. S. HILLS, President.
HENRY CROCKER, Vice President.
W. W. RITER,
J. R. MARAS,
A. W. LAURIE,
J. C. DILLON,
JAMES SHEAR,
HENRY DINWOODEY,
E. M. ROBERTS,
F. W. JENNINGS,
GEORGE HEARST,
J. R. WINNETT,
E. L. SCHANCK.

H. S. TRUMAN, Cashier.

Receives Deposits Payable on Demand.

Drafts and Bills Exchange on New York, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, London and all the Principal Continental Cities.

Safe Deposit Vaults, absolutely fireproof and Burglar-proof. Rents $5 to $50 per year.

B. H. SCHETTLER,

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS AT NO. 60 MAIN STREET.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Boiling. Baking. Boiling. Preserving.

GRANITE IRONWARE is more than a luxury—it is a necessity. It is clean, healthy, handy and neat; there is as much difference between it and tinware, as between a china and a tin cup. It is cheap, because it lasts, and it is always new. Every good housewife should use it, and those who once try it won't have anything else. It is the best ware made for the kitchen, Cook Book and Price List Free on application. *Be sure to mention this paper.* Manufactured only by the ST. LOUIS STAMPING CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

WHITE LABEL LARD!

PURE LEAF LARD.

USE NO OTHER.

See that your Lard Cans and Cases bear our

"HELMET" TRADE MARK.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE

JOHNSON, PRATT & CO.,

36 & 38 MAIN STREET.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Brushes, Combs, Rubber Gloves, Suspenders, and many articles in Novelties too numerous to mention, including an ELEGANT LINE OF STATIONERY.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED E. E. P. & PREPARATIONS.

Everybody Well Treated by "The Boys." Give them a call.

SOLOMON BROTHERS

SHOES SHOES

The Most Successful of all of our HOME-INDUSTRIES is the manufacture of Boots and Shoes. Unexcelled by any are those of OUR MAKE.

WE USE THE BEST OF LEATHER AND MATERIALS.

Our work is done by hand and warranted. We carry also Complete Lines of Ladies' Fine Footwear and Men's Gloves.

SOLOMON BROTHERS

RUPTURE

PERMANENTLY CURED ON NO PAY.

No detention from business. We refer you to 400 patients in the State of Colorado and six National Banks in Denver, also McCornick & Co., Bankers, Salt Lake.

Impediments sent to Utah. Written guarantee to absolutely cure all kinds of RUPTURE in two months. Satisfied that use of KAPTE ON trial will be master of Any living rupture.

EXAMINATION FREE.

THE O. E. MILLER COMPANY,

Room 24, 25 and 26 Constitution Block, Salt Lake City. Office Hours: 9 to 12, 2 to 5 and 7 to 8. Free Examination. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

NEW EDITION OF THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' HYMN BOOK.

Revised and Corrected Throughout, and with many New and Excellent Hymns added, just published at the DESERET NEWS OFFICE. For sale, retail, at 35c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50, according to quality of binding. Call upon or address THE DESERET NEWS CO., Salt Lake City.

Van Houten's Cocoa,

AT THE

Z. C. M. I.

Van Houten's Celebrated Cocoa,

"Best and Goes Farthest."

The famous Cocoa of Europe, the coming one of America.

All are invited to call and take a cup of this celebrated drink being served FREE by Ladies in charge, in the GROCERY DEPARTMENT of the Z. C. M. I.

POPULAR PRACTICAL TAILORS AND WOOLEN DRAPERS,

BUCKLE & SON,

235 S. MAIN STREET,

Opposite Walker House, - Salt Lake City.

Established May, 1870.

Punctuality, Fashion, Economy.

Gentlemen's Own Material Made Up.

Cleaning and Repairing.

Headquarters for FIREWORKS!

BROWNING BROS.,

155 S. Main Street, - - Salt Lake City, Utah.
2461 Washington Ave., - - - Ogden, Utah

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We have the Largest Stock and Finest Assortment of FIREWORKS in Utah. We can suit the Finest and Purest Display, Exhibition Amusement, from 15 to 100. Our Fancy Tracks at 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 respectively. These are selected with care, and will please the most so-what in the fancy.

Flying Dragon and Sweet Sparkles Flags, all sizes.

Call or send for Illustrated Catalogue, free to all.

THE UNION MEAT COMPANY

WILL SELL THE CHOICEST MEATS OF ALL KINDS AS CHEAP AS ANYBODY DARE DO IN THE CITY. CAREFUL DELIVERY AND GOOD ATTENTION PAID BY OBLIGING SALESMEN. TELEPHONE 66.

No. 54 E. FIRST SOUTH STREET

FOR SALE BY

Z. C. M. I., Sole Agents in Salt Lake City

AN IMMENSE VARIETY

—OF—

$4.25

AND UP.

THINK OF IT!

A BABY CARRIAGE

FOR $4.25.

H. DINWOODEY FURN. CO.