DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

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For the benefit of Utah people and friends and to meet the demands of news agents in Chicago, the News will be on sale at none of the principal Hotels and Book Stores at that city during the Fair season.

Remember for the Ladies in St. Paul, Ehrich's Book and Fashionable Store, 89 East Sixth.

All communications should be addressed to DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 505.

THE BATTLE IS ON.

The special session of Congress to 1837, called by President Van Buren under circumstances and for causes closely akin to those which have resulted in the present session, had the good fortune to complete its labors and reach an adjournment in forty-four days. It passed a single act intended to relieve the strained financial situation and postponed until the regular session the consideration of broader commercial measures. Will the current session adopt a like policy with like results? There is no doubt that such is the administration's plan, and under the skillful leadership of Mr. Bourke Cockran it has secured an early victory in pursuance of it. The program as adopted at Friday's session of the House, to limit debate on the question to two weeks and then to take a vote, will undoubtedly evoke a long breath of relief from the country at large. To have the distracting issue concluded so far as the House can do it, enhances the pleasing sensation of relief to a great extent; and if the Senate will do likewise we will soon know exactly where we are and what we have to expect.

The speeches so far have been unusually incisive and telling, this referring to both sides of the question. We think the long-time silver champion, Bland of Missouri, fairly carried off the palm not only as to logic but rhetorically and otherwise. Those who have been disposed to look upon him as a retailer of stale statistics and compiler of cold figures were doubtless surprised to many cases to see the word "applause" occurring so frequently in the telegraphic report of his speech. But Mr. Harter of Ohio also surprised his friends by the vigor of his defense of monometallism, and Mr. Rayner of Maryland of the same politics and of the same side, must be credited with having created a genuine sensation. To local interest the effort of Mr. Rawlins Saturday afternoon will have made the largest contribution; he seems to have outlasts fairly well the western view of the question, and to have satisfied his Utah constituency of another seemingly less important fact—that he is in earnest in the reconsideration of his resignation as delegate.

The great debate will be resumed today and will continue for ten days at least. The battle of the giants is on and it will be fought to a finality within the shortest time on record. That it may result in the overthrow of wrong and the triumph of right is the hope that reigns in every western heart and which is sustained by a faith to that end that is renewed and strengthened with passing events.

AN OLD FRIEND.

People in Utah will be interested to hear that Rev. John P. Newman has started for and by this time has probably arrived in New York after having traveled 14,000 miles in South America, visited various missions and made the emphatic discovery that the largest churches and halls could not hold the people who came to hear "the gold old Protestant gospel" as preached by himself. The dispatch unfortunately does not tell us the name of the opponent whose fame was sufficient to draw audiences for Dr. Newman to preach at. But it is tolerably safe to say the latter did not undertake to dismiss what "the Bible does not say-a-a-a-bout," and that he kept as far away as possible from his amiable rival, Leviticus xviii, 19.

ONLY A BEGINNING.

The News does not expect to have much more to say about any of the numerous charges against Mr. Byers, at least until after the grand jury shall have investigated the case and his actual trial before judge and jury is formally begun. But it does expect to have a great deal to say about certain other city officials of high and low degree, and flatters itself that the surprises of the week just ended will not have surpassed, if indeed they equal, some that are in store and that will be made use of when the proper time comes. No honest official need be in the least disturbed by this intimation, but every rascal has good cause to tremble, for the latter there will be but short periods of rest from now on. The qualification which the prominent liberal politicians demands from office-holders will not in all cases save those the News is now after, swearing a big round oath, he said—"Our party must have men in the offices who, if they are scoundrels, are smart enough not to be found out."

HAWKS AND OWLS USEFUL.

By investigation and inspection we only learn something regarding the animal kingdom, and it is generally something partially if not wholly at variance with our previous information or understanding. When this new learning comes from a government report or document, we then have the enjoyable experience of a double surprise, and such a condition is produced by bulletin No. 3, of the department of agriculture at Washington, which has some unexpected things to say regarding hawks and owls. The assistant ornithologist, Dr. A. K. Fisher, has presented a special report on these birds, and he says that only six of the seventy-three species and nine species of hawks and owls of the United States are injurious. Three of these six are extremely rare, and another, the fish hawk, is only indirectly injurious, leaving ten, the sharp-shinned and cooper's hawks to be reckoned with. The report continues:

Omitting the six species, 2212 stomachs were examined, of which 56 percent contained mice and other small mammals, 22 per cent insects, and only 9½ per cent poultry or game birds. In view of this fact the duty of offering bounties for the destruction of hawks and owls, as has been done by several states, becomes apparent, and the importance of an accurate knowledge of the economic status of our common birds and mammals is overwhelmingly demonstrated.

The News thinks the Utah Legislature might do a much worse thing than to protect by enactment the hawks and owls of our Territory. What if these birds do take a young chicken for dessert now and then? They are better mousers than any cat, and to their destruct ion of these vermin they are worth to the farmer ten times the value of such of his wife's downy chickens as they occasionally pounce upon. Give them justice, if not leniency! They earn all the favor they get, and much more!

THE NATIONAL PARK.

We are in possession of some interesting information regarding the Yellowstone National Park from a gentleman who has just returned from that part of the country. Upon the traveler's entrance into the park he is at once afforded an object lesson as to the manner in which the government protects its preserves, the vigilance being unceasing day and night, year in and year out. The visitor is met at the line separating the enclosure from the world outside by a military guard who take his guns from him and keep them for him if the return trip is to be made that way; otherwise the weapons are sealed so they cannot be used without breaking the seals, and woe betide the man who is found in the park with a broken seal on his gun! If he cannot show satisfactorily that the breakage was caused by an unavoidable accident or in necessary self-defense, he is placed under arrest at once with the prospect of a heavy fine at least staring him in the face and his chance for ever getting there again rather reduced.

The result of this rigid system is a beautiful commentary on primitive relationships and a severe but just reflection upon human savagery when at large among the lower species. Why does not a deer approach and hold mute but touching converse with us when we appear intent of brandishing away with the speed of an arrow? Why are its beautiful liquid eyes and its graceful form ever used as emblems on guard against our touch of the animal kingdom, instead of being put to no other strain than viewing the beauties of nature and discovering the pith about, and listening to the latest exhortations of twittering birds, fluttering leaves, purling brooks and gentle zephyrs? Is it natural that the deer and the other animals and birds should be ever on the alert lest we steal upon them unawares and engage in our favorite pastime of bloodshed and destruction, and are not such means as nature has invested them with for protection of flight as soon as we approach or they believe we are approaching? The governmental surveillance of the national park shows that it is not—that it is but treatment of them that has caused the nervousness and dread which they are governed by when we are not governed.

It must be a beautiful spectacle, that of a magnificent deer, or two or three of them, lying in repose on the grass or standing at ease and permitting one to come as near as he chooses without manifesting the slightest alarm, or to approach a body of water and watch ducks and geese within a few steps showing no more concern regarding the inspection than if it were not going on; and to be able to approach almost anything within the park confines and not experience or impart "the smallest fear or doubt." Yet this is done right along. The animals realize that there is no danger and act accordingly. What a sublime spectacle in natural philosophy! What a subject for pensive thought! How like the beginning and how suggestive of the end, when the lamb and the lion shall gambol together upon the green and lie down without fear or distress!

There are of course some unpleasant features in this condition, but the novelty of the situation entire must mitigate them very much, especially to the newspaper. It would not, we take it, be altogether pleasant on emerging from the back door to be confronted by two or three hungry bears in quest of such stray scraps of food as may have found their way there from the table. This is, however, a common occurrence, and the rule is to drive them away if they will go; if not, to lasso and lead them back to the woods.

The wisdom of the government in setting apart that ground and holding it aloof from the destructive practices of mankind, becomes more manifest every day and cannot be too highly commended.

THE NEW CRUISER.

With the launching of the Minneapolis last Saturday at Cramps' shipyards, Philadelphia, no warships are left on the stocks, all the others having been launched. The Minneapolis is a cruiser intended for the destruction of the commerce fleet of any hostile power. Her best protection will be her great speed and in this regard she is expected to excel, being constructed so as to cut the water almost like an immense knife driven by 20,000 horse power engines. She is 412 feet long with a beam of only 58 feet. The ship although not intended for battle with the heavy ironclads is well protected and armed. The whole length, a cellular structure, five feet wide, extends along her sides. These are filled sometimes with coal and the remainder with a substance that expands as it is perforated with shot, thus keeping the water out. She has also a protective deck sloping down the sides four and a half feet below the water line. In order to be able to return any civilities that a pursuing enemy may offer by way of salute, and also to argue disputed points with fleeing ocean racers, she will carry four six-inch guns, twelve four-inch guns, sixteen six-pounders, eight one-pounders and four Gatling guns.

AS TO THE TRAMP.

The tramp as a recognized social entity is the product of the last quarter of a century. Wanting the question as to the cause or combination of causes which brought him into existence and send him meandering over the land, we find him an interesting study. Perhaps it is proper to say that some men are born tramps, others tramp because they prefer to do it and others will have tramping thrust upon them. Among those who have made this subject a study is Prof. J. J. McCook, who contributes a paper thereon to the August Forum, his efforts in this particular instance being to show where the "species" come from and what may be done with them. He questioned 1789 of them, all Americans, and half of them were found to have trades, employment or professions requiring more or less skill, and the remainder, 41.4 per cent, were unskilled laborers; 1167 could read and write and the astonishingly large number of 50 were total statistics! while the additional information that only 115 had no religious convictions is almost as astonishing. Surely the tramps as a class are not as bad as they have been painted.

The writer says they are "an army larger than Wellington's rel-emts at Waterloo; seven-twelfths of them are under 30; five-sixths of them are in perfect health; three-fifths of them have trades or occupations requiring skill; over nine-tenths of them can read and write. And these persons, constituting one-quarter of 1 per cent of our adult male population, are permanently withdrawn from productive work. That is not all; they bear no public burdens in case of war the recruiting sergeant might be nimble enough to catch them, if bounties were high and bounty-jumping active; but the tax-gatherer never, in war or peace. The very rags which they wear they never repair. Not is this all. They are steady consumers. To support them in the Open Health at Hartford costs $2.37 per week; in the almshouse $2.36. And since institutional life is adopted by them only as a last resort, we may be sure that what they get outside is worth at least as much as the comfort of these same. Add a conservative ten cents a day for drink, levied upon the public by begging, and two cents for tobacco, and you have not far from $3.50 per week, or about $8,000,000 annually. This does not include police supervision or hospital and dispensary charges."

We then come to the solution of the problem, and find several suggestions to that end. The writer would consider lodging them among criminals in police stations; they should have clean quarters and be themselves cleansed and disinfected. Then a careful system of registration should be adopted, by means of which there would not be the frequent repetitions of the call and the caller would be under constant inspection. They should be made to work for what they get (if able to do so, of course, but the prisoner does not say so), and labor stations should be provided; a uniform vagrancy law, the practice of giving to beggars stopped and a thorough dealing with the chronic question are the concluding suggestions.

The points are well taken, but in most places they would be found impracticable because of the expense entailed and the difficulty of establishing work for all applicants. Still, a hearty effort should be made everywhere to induce those among the wanderers who are willing to remake their present lives and do better to do it; certainly, in any event we can refrain from encouraging them to become worse than they are.

ALL THE talk about the raising, or even the recovery of the contents of the lost battleship Victoria is so much nonsense unless means shall be discovered or invented of which the world now knows nothing. The reports agree that the vessel lies in seventy fathoms of water; while the greatest depth yet reached by divers is said to have been twenty-five fathoms, and to go down to that point cost the diver his life; it was done to reach a vessel lost in the Cassius, and which carried $500,000 in specie, $400,000 of which was saved. Long before the seventy fathom depth had been reached the enormous pressure would crush in any diving armor in existence.

THE CHRISTIAN who is reported to have pledged himself to one-minute prayers was defeated for the position of chaplain of the House of Representatives, as he ought to have been. On most occasions short prayers are all right, and on other occasions long prayers are all right; but a place-seeking minister who lays down a platform for himself as to just how many words and how much time he shall use in his invocations can be considered fairly place nor Godspeaking.

St. Louis to 10 H.

Exceedingly cheap rates to St. Louis are now in effect. The Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific Ways are running a daily Pullman Palace Sleeper from Salt Lake City, Cheyenne and Denver to St. Louis without change. Pullman Dining Cars Denver to Kansas City.

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LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the estate of George A. Grant, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that by the Judge of the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, the undersigned, the 11th day of August, A.D. 1893, was appointed executor of the last will and testament of George A. Grant, deceased, late of Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, and has qualified as such executor and has taken upon himself the duties of said office and has also taken the oath of office and has filed a bond in the sum of $[illegible] conditioned according to law, and has also published and posted the notice required by law, and has also published and posted the notice of his appointment as such executor, and all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit them to the undersigned executor, at the office of Messrs. Richards & Richards, Attorneys-at-Law, Rooms 42 and 43 Dooly Block, Salt Lake City, Utah, with the vouchers thereof, within four months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned executor.

Dated this 11th day of August, A.D. 1893.

JAS. H. MOYLE,
Executor of the estate of George A. Grant, deceased.

NOTICE.

IN ORDER GIVEN TO THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Salt Lake Consolidated Irrigation Company of the action taken by the stockholders at the last annual meeting, the undersigned, the President and Secretary of said company, do hereby give notice that the 15th day of September next, at the Office thereof, in Salt Lake City, Utah, is the time and place for the sale of delinquent stock, at the office thereof, in Salt Lake City, Utah, of such stock as may be delinquent on the books of said company, and in addition to such other notices required to be given of the sale, we give notice that the delinquent stock will be sold at the time and place aforesaid.

J. W. WHITEHEAD, Jr., President.
L. W. SHURTLIFF, Secretary.

Salt Lake City, August 10th, 1893.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Deseret Reservoir and Canal Company will be held at the company's office, Salt Lake City, Utah, on Friday, the 15th day of September, 1893, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

L. A. CLAYTON,
Secretary.

Salt Lake City, Utah, August 8th, 1893.

Z. C. M. I.

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G. H. RICHARDS, Sec'y and Treas.

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