DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1894.

THE EVENING NEWS is published every evening (except Sunday) at 10 o'clock, at 10 Exchange Place, Salt Lake City.

TERMS: Single copy, one cent.

THE WEEKLY NEWS is published every Tuesday at 10 o'clock, and forms of each week.

The Deseret Weekly is designed here to be a family paper, devoted to the interests of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, and to the spreading of the truth among the nations of the earth.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (6 Months)	$2.50
Daily (3 Months)	1.25
Daily (1 Month)	45
Daily (1 Week)	10
Daily by the Week	10
Semi-Weekly (6 Months)	1.50
Semi-Weekly (3 Months)	75
Semi-Weekly (1 Month)	25
Semi-Weekly (1 Week)	5
Weekly (6 Months)	1.00
Weekly (3 Months)	50
Weekly (1 Month)	20
Weekly (1 Week)	5

Payment for subscription always in advance.

Any subscriber will kindly notify the publishers of any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

Communications should always be addressed to the DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

The News will be sent to any address desired, but changes can be made only on receipt of written request.

Address all communications relating to business to DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 564.

KILL THAT BILL!

We have alluded several times of late to the bill now pending in the Legislature designed to repeal the existing law exempting mortgages from taxation. It is barely necessary to repeat the arguments with which we have sought to refute the objections to the bill, or to go into detail again as to the injury that its passage would inflict seriously prejudicial upon the Territory. A Well-known financier of this city permits us, however, to quote the following extract from a telegram to him received this morning, from a prominent citizen of Utah now in the East on business:

"Capitalists here [in New York] say that if the bill taxing mortgages becomes a law, capital there [here in Utah] will be withdrawn, and the opinion is that such legislation will be disastrous to the Territory."

Every thoughtful person will have to agree that this states the case truly. Kill the bill!

THE FIRE AND POLICE BILL.

The bill introduced in the Legislative House last Saturday afternoon, designed to place the fire and police departments of cities of the first and second class on a strictly non-partisan basis, is a long document, and covers the subject in detail. The city council appoints two members of a commission, who must belong to different political parties, and the Governor appoints two other members, who must also differ in politics. These four, together with the principal officers of the fire department, comprise the board of fire commissioners; and the same four in conjunction with the principal officers of the police department, make up the board of police commissioners. Their compensation is to be fixed by the city council.

These two boards, or this board, whichever they or it may be called, control the fire and police departments, and all appointments therein. They are required to formulate rules for the government of both, and for competitive examinations of applicants for positions and promotion. Members of both departments are prohibited from taking active part in political conventions, but are not debarred from voting, and numerous provisions appear throughout the bill the design of which is to secure non-partisan management and conduct on the part of all persons connected with either department. Firemen and policemen hold their positions during good behavior, and are removable by the board only after a public hearing on charges preferred in writing. The city council is authorized to pension retired or disabled firemen and policemen, in certain cases.

No argument is required to support the proposition that the fire and police departments of a city ought to rest on a strictly non-partisan basis. Neither should ever be permitted to become a part of any political machine. No truth in American political economy will receive more general acceptance than this. Competitive examinations, and reasonably secure tenure of position, are also desirable features. As to the matter of pensions, there is a difference of opinion. In regard to the details of control of the two departments, the bill has a number of commendable features.

But it has one provision which alone is sufficient to justify its rejection by the Assembly; unless the same can be eliminated. The feature here referred to is the appointive power which it confers upon the Governor. Under this provision only one man would stand between the President of the United States and the selection of the firemen and policemen of the principal cities of this Territory. This will strike some people as constitution run mad, yet strangely enough, the acknowledged Democratic leader of the House is the author of the bill. The power and support of the gubernatorial clique in Utah is very intense gentlemen, who are surely thrives to promote harmony and good feeling among all classes of citizens, and the general welfare of all but territories have often had governors of a very different stamp, and until this commonwealth shall be fully vested with the powers and privileges of statehood, each legislation as that under review will be, to say the least, premature.

While Utah remains a Territory it is the paramount duty of her Legislators to preserve as nearly intact as possible the few fragments of self rule that are left to her, and the appointive power should be placed in the hands of one man only when no other way to open is available a necessary object.

GLADSTONE'S RESIGNATION.

The possibility of the resignation of Mr. Gladstone at an early date and the significance of such a step are discussed by the press at length. The other day the *Pall Mall Gazette* announced that positively that the prime minister of England would resign his office. The statement was officially contradicted, but in such a way as to convey to the public that the rumor had been founded on fact. The following was authorized by Mr. Gladstone himself and can hardly be considered a complete refutation:

"The statement that Mr. Gladstone has definitely decided, or decided at all, to resign is untrue. He has, however, been for many months past, for age and the exigencies of his post and hearing long in judgment, under serious and public advice doubtful. Therefore, his course of action has been at the moment before us uncertain and doubtful. It remains doubtful as to the time. He is sensible of the serious weight of public interests in the matter, and he has not and can not, dealing with it, be unmindful of the personal interests of parliament, and he has not and can not, dealing with it, be unmindful of the public interest. He is likely to do so before them."

The question naturally arose, what "weight important to the action" could be of so serious a nature as to lead the premier to consider the desirability of retiring from public life. He is known to enjoy good health, as usually, and more interesting his years, to be "chief of Ogle" as Mr. Herbert Gladstone recently said of his venerable father. The British public therefore at once conjectured that Gladstone had alluded to the possibility of a foreign war, and that he would be unwilling to shoulder the responsibility of an emergency of that kind. The suggestion was all the more strong, because Halfour recently in a public lecture declared that war is imminent in Europe.

Should this be the case, probably no step that Gladstone could take would serve more effectually to postpone the outbreak than that now under discussion. His well known policy of peace has more than once emboldened countries disposed to aggressive movements to go dangerously near the brink of safety. With Gladstone's resignation the English government would at present be likely to be entrusted to the guidance of men determined to maintain the honor and dignity of the nation among its several competitors at land and sea, even at the cost of war. And whenever England sets out under a "firm foreign policy," the possible enemies will be cautious. Russia and France are strong indeed, well equipped for war, but England, supported by the Triple Alliance, forms a more formidable power than either, or the two combined.

THE ENTRAY BILL.

Estray animals have been a perennial subject of contention in this Territory—among legislators when the Assembly was in session, and between farmers and stockmen in the season of growing crops. For twenty years no law has been in force upon the subject any longer than was enjoyed in some of the adjoining States, and probably no other cause has been more fruitful of neighborhood ill feeling than trespassing live stock. To forestall all trouble on account of damage done by trespassing animals, is beyond the power of the Legislature, but a good law on the subject would be a great help in that direction.

Therefore, in dealing with this matter, the Utah Legislature has had one serious difficulty to contend with, viz., a provision of the act of Congress, passed in 1873, commonly called the Poland law, which prohibits the exercise in this Territory of any judicial function or authority, by any person or officer except the courts named in the act. The proceedings necessary to ascertain the facts and apply the remedy in a case of damage by trespassing animals, are judicial in their nature, and hence must be had before judicial officer, properly the justice of the peace of the precinct. If the animal involved does not exceed the jurisdiction, which is seldom or never the case. For this reason, a law conferring upon any person or persons in the precinct, other than the justice of the peace, the power to determine the amount of damage, or to order the sale of the animal, would be unconstitutional. On this ground the courts have declared invalid the act upon which the Legislature has assumed.

At the present session of the Assembly, a bill has passed the House which seems to evade the constitutional objection referred to, and at the same time afford a simple, speedy and inexpensive method of accomplishing the ends of justice in cases of damage by estrays. Section 1 provides that the damaged person may from and properly care for the trespasser animals not twenty-four hours, and that he may, then which, promptly try to free his property. This gives an opportunity for neighbors to effect an adjustment between themselves without further expense or official interference. But if such an adjustment is not made within twenty-four hours, the owners are to be followed in the provision, who is then would keeper. Should such proceedings become necessary, within twenty-five hours after the damage has been done notice of the proposed sale of the property must appear, and upon a certificate thereof. The fees of the constables in power fixed, and it must be filed with the justice of the peace of the precinct, and become the complaint to a civil action. The owner of the animals, therefore, is compelled to be the defendant, a summons is issued and proceedings are had as in other civil cases. In case judgment is rendered in favor of the plaintiff, it is evidently the intention that execution may be issued on the animals, which are meanwhile held in the pound; but the bill contains no specific provision to that effect, and the omission should be remedied so there may be a doubt with the exemption law. If it is the intention to give the owner of the animals the benefit of the latter law, it should be so stated in terms.

The owner of the animals is allowed ninety days after the sale in which to redeem them, and three months longer in which to claim any surplus they may have been sold for in excess of damage, cost, etc. At the first meeting of the county court after the expiration of six months from the sale, the justice must pay into the county treasury such surplus. The fees of the constables are fixed at twenty cents per mile, one way, and twenty cents per hour for time necessarily consumed in making the appointment, to be returned as costs. The fees of the constables, selling as sold in serving the summons, etc., are the same as in other cases, but no mileage is allowed and no specified, which is an omission that ought to be remedied, in order to prevent disputes.

This bill is certainly an improvement on the present law, at least in its methods and intent. There are some omissions which should be supplied, and defects of language and construction which should be remedied. Section 1, for example, is long enough to fill nearly half a page of the session laws, and yet is a single sentence. It would make a common farmer crazy to read that one long sentence and try to comprehend all the law contained in it; though its meaning when the mind is once within the mental grasp, may be unexceptionable. Defect of the imperfections which may be easily remedied, this bill will possibly prove as satisfactory as any the Legislature could prepare and pass. As explained in debate, it purports to be a fair compromise between the farmer and stock raiser.

THE METAL PRODUCT.

A valuable contribution to contemporaneous history is the annual statement prepared by Wells, Fargo & Co., of the precious metals product of the United States and Mexico. This little document represents a vast amount of patient calculation—in this respect its also being altogether disproportionate to the work put upon it—and its accuracy has long since caused it to be regarded as an undisputed authority. The News has already made reference to the showing it makes for 1893, but a condensed statement may not be inappropriate again. According to the estimates given last year's production of gold and silver, for the states and territories west of the Missouri river, and not including Rocky Colorado and Mexico, was as follows: Gold, $35,000,000; silver, $35,891,321. The silver production shows a falling off of about $7,000,000 and the gold an increase of about $4,000,000, compared with the production of 1892. Utah's share of the output for 1893 is thus given: Gold dust and bullion, $971,322; silver bullion, $1,541,115; ore and base bullion, $7,516,397—a total of $9,028,834. We surpass all the western states and territories in metal production except California, with about $13,000,000, Colorado with about $27,000,000 and Montana with more than $21,000,000.

SMOKE CONSUMING.

The public have fully realized for some time past the disagreeableness arising from the dense volumes of smoke that pour forth from furnaces in various parts of the city where steam boilers are operated. The News has repeatedly and strongly urged the introduction of smoke consumers in order that the nuisance might be abated, and the atmosphere be made as free as possible from this unpleasant feature. At the same time we have realized the difficulty arising from the fact that a consumer which would do the work well was not easily obtainable, and that experiments with some apparatus were necessarily expensive. It is for this reason, probably that the anti-smoke ordinance was not more rigidly enforced.

Engineers in charge of steam engines upon which the smoke nuisance can be operated by theory, have now some time the opportunity to practice for the best results. One plan is to soaking the coals again in the hopper and to a proper burning only fuel in the vapor or its carbon. The other is to introduce, by means of jets energy air stream and all, into the interior reflected. Appears to have attracted the attention of engineers, which if not gas-fired with study of the smoke consumers of the past has led to the introduction of the stream to be compared, the result being that in some cases a product is turned that is more superior than the smoke itself. Patents have been taken out recently, however, a mountain which it is claimed will thoroughly obviate this difficulty and at the same time can be operated at a reasonable cost. This smoke consumer has been shown in this city within the past few days, and as the News believes in promoting what it considers a good thing, we have had our attention to the engine room, and find that it will accomplish all that is claimed for it. So far as a trial for the past week is concerned, the result has been highly satisfactory, and we anticipate being able to announce that the problem of abating the smoke nuisance has been solved.

When the papers talk about a recent unusual event that took place in Florida, as some of the Kansas journals are just now doing, the public is inclined involuntarily turn to the sensational interview between two champion liars. The event really referred to, however, is the annual convention of the farmers' association in the Alligator state, which, in these piping times of money scarcity is not to be wholly ignored while men will weep for joy over the great victory in the thoroughbred race.

SALT LAKE THEATER

Geo. D. Pyper, Manager.

3 NIGHTS 3

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5th.

THE DISTINGUISHED ACTOR,

Mr. James.

O'NEILL.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, Feb. 5 and 6.

MONTE CRISTO.

TUESDAY NIGHT, FEB. 6th.

VIRGINIUS

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS CITY.

Phone 5. Use the Phone. Take car from Depot Friday, Feb. 2d.

Seat Sharpers—John T. Kelly, Jr., of Boston, at Dupont's Friday and Saturday, Feb. 2 & 3. Seats at usual hours Wednesday, Feb. 7. Usual seats at usual.

WONDERLAND.

2nd Door N. Salt Lake Hotel.

Week Commencing Thursday, Feb. 1st.

HIGH THEATRE.

Large Hall, the Modernized Style.

Entirely Novel Specialty Performance.

THE ALGERIAN.

Marion Stone and Black Co. in A Country Attorney.

20—ADMISSION—20c.

PROFESSIONAL.

RICHARDS & RICHARDS,
Attorneys at Law.
Rooms 43 to 46 McCornick Block.

JAS. H. MOYLE,
Attorney at Law,
Rooms 23 and 24 Constitution Building.
Opp. Z. C. M. I.

I. M. WADDELL & THOS. ADAMS,
Attorneys at Law and Land Attorneys,
207-208 McCornick Block, Salt Lake City.

YOUNG, YOUNG & MOYLE,
Le Grande Young. Richard W. Young.
Under W. H. Dyer.
Attorneys at Law,
Deseret Nat. Bank Bldg., Salt Lake City.

R. T. ELOYD,
Attorney at Law,
305 McCornick Block.

J. F. ROBERTS, PATENT ATTORNEY
Patents in United States, Canada, etc. Pat. Law Attorney, Number 40 Scott Block, 20 Main Street, Salt Lake City.

CHAS. M. CANNON,
Dentist,
Rooms 22-23 Constitution Building.

DR. J. H. KEYSOR & BRO.,
Dentists,
Rooms 5 and 6 Scott Architects Building.
Telephone, 1019 Main Street.

DR. J. THOMAS,
Surgeon Dentist,
10 Main St. All work guaranteed.
Assistants Administered.

H. HEMSTEDT,
Fine Fancy Cabinet Makers, Dealers in Furniture, Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, etc. 43 and 45 West Second South St.

COAL

We Sell Allen Coal,

The best mined and sold in this market. It leaves no clinkers or dust. Lumber and Wood. Prices have the Widest Range of Any Coal.

The following are the prices:

Lump	$5.50
Egg	5.50
Nut	5.50

Offices and Yard at MASON & CO. LUMBER YARD,

155 W. FIRST SOUTH ST., SALT LAKE CITY.

Telephone 565.

H. P. MASON, Agent.

One Week!

WE SHALL FILL OUR TABLES WITH SUITABLE, SERVICIBLE and VALUABLE GOODS, AND TAKE A WEEK TO SELL THEM.

Everything Marked in Plain Figures.

OUR PROMISED .. MUSLIN .. UNDERWEAR FOR LADIES, MISSES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS WILL BE DISPLAYED ALSO, and you can be prepared for the prices.

THE STOCK MUST BE SOLD.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES AT

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

DAVIS SHOE HOUSE

110 MAIN STREET.

READ PRICES OF SALE NOW ON.

MENS' SHOES, Way Down.

All solid shoes for men, $2.
Jones Men's new styles, $2.25.
All $3 shoes now $2.
All $4 shoes now $3.
All $5, $6 and $7 shoes now $4.
We have the world renowned makes, such as Strong & Carroll, Clough and E. T. Hazzard in the last class.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY.

FOR EASE AND COMFORT WEAR THE DAVIS GAITER FOR LADIES

LADIES' SHOES At Cost.

$2.25, shoes for ladies, $1.45.
Words will not express their true value. A surprise awaits you to see them.

47 STYLES.

$2.25 buys a fine kid shoe with patent tip and made in style.
We deserve a medal for selling the best $3 shoe in Salt Lake.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY.

Wear the DAVIS GAITER. No tearing of laces, no breaking of button holes. Prices the very lowest. Mail orders promptly filled.

Continental MARKET

ERECTED AT A COST OF $40,000.

45 STALLS TO SELECT FROM.

DIRECTORY.

Give It a Trial.

Cor. 1st South & West Temple.

STALL 1. Bountiful Produce Company. Fine Groceries and Fresh Cash Meat Joints.

STALL 2. S. F. BALL. Fancy Groceries of Choice Flavor, Confectionery, Sweetmeats, Low Priced Home Made Bread a Specialty.

STALL 3. WISCOMB & COMPANY. Fruits, Fancy and Staple Groceries.

STALL 4. A. W. MURRAY & CO. Fresh Meats, Fish, Game, Poultry, Fine and Choice Cut, Green Groceries, Fruits, etc.

STALL 5. J. M. REINSIMAR. Fresh and Smoked Fish, Oysters, Game and Oysters.

STALL 6. W. L. PRICE & CO. Buy and sell, dealers in Country Produce. Highest market price paid for country produce.

STALL 7. NEW YORK & CEYLON TEA CO. Tea and Coffee Specialists. Wholesale and Retail. Extracts and Spices a specialty.

STALL 8. Salt Lake Cider & Vinegar Co., Cider, Pure Cider, sweet Cider, Pure Cider Vinegar, White Vinegar, Apple Butter, Mince meat, etc. Branch Factory, Ogden.

STALL 9. Central Meat Market. H. Gibbs, Jr., proprietor, is one of the oldest Meat & Co. Our motto: Fresh Cash Meats.

STALL 10. JOHN DAVIS. Dealer in Fresh and Cured Meats of all kinds.

JOHN BERGEN, the reliable Tailor

Has removed to 22 W. South Temple Street. He will be glad to see his customers and friends come and see him and give him some work. Good work and cheap. Perfect fit guaranteed. All kinds of store orders taken for pay.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON

COLLATERAL SECURITY,

At Reasonable Rates. Private money to loan on city property, for a term of years, on easy terms. Apply to

H. W. FULLER,

Rooms 7 & 8, Dooly Block.

JAMES SPENCER & BATEMAN CO.,

(Successors to Frost, James & Co.) (Salt Lake Hardware Co.)

Plumbers, Tinners, Gas and Steam Fitters.

We carry a complete line of Gas and Gasoline Stoves and Ranges, Gasoline and Oil Stoves, Tinware, Granite Ironware and House Furnishing Goods.

NO. 67 MAIN STREET.