DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Wednesday, - May 20, 1896.

LIGHT SECURED; NOW PEACE.

It is now definitely settled when Salt Lake City is to have street lights again. The contract with the new company puts 270 lamps into operation in one cage more, on the night of June 1st. Until that time we will have a goodly share of moonlight, the queen of night reaching "full moon" four days before the lamps will be lit, so that we will be able to get along very well till then. From that date a two years' contract makes reasonably certain no further difficulty for the period named, at least.

In glancing over the experience of the past five weeks, we believe the parties chiefly interested have fully realized what the News stated at the opening of the contest between the light company and the city, viz: that the municipality could more easily afford to be without the lights till the affair was settled than the light company could to be without the business. If the company had not arbitrarily turned off the lights, it is more than likely that by June 1 the questions at issue would have been settled, the city would have had light between April 15 and June 1, and the light company would have had [illegible] for the work. As it is, the city is none the worse off for its few weeks of darkness, since the people were in a frame of mind to bear it indefinitely rather than pay the higher price for lighting; and the company is out its earnings for that period and whatever might have been made on a renewal of the contract, and has a great portion of its machinery lying idle.

In the brief and good-natured contest which has been carried on over this matter it has been once more clearly shown that when public sentiment becomes practically unanimous on a subject, it takes a great deal more than the dictum of a powerful corporation to overthrow it. In this affair the light company was rather hasty in shutting off the lights when it did, as it also was in its attempt to fix the minimum charges for gas; and it has had to bear the consequences of its haste. Now that the former business has been permanently settled by the new contract for lighting, and the company has expressed its readiness to have the other matter regulated by the City Council, it would be magnanimous for the municipality to withdraw all proceedings tending to revoke the company's franchise, and to let things go on smoothly. The cause of the sparring that has been indulged in having been removed, any continuance of the fight against the company would be unjust. The public want everything of an inharmonious nature that may be left to be swept away. We have the light, both electricity and gas, on reasonable terms; let us have peace also.

IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION.

The discussion in the House of Representatives over the subject of immigration shows a great diversity of opinion on the subject of its restriction for this country. Some want the doors kept open wide, while others would shut them altogether. Happily the probability is that Congress will adopt the moderate course of directing restrictive measures wholly against classes that usually furnish undesirable citizens.

The cry for absolute exclusion of immigration is notable as coming from a class that would bind shackles on men religiously and politically as well as in the matter of changing their habitation. If the efforts for such exclusion should be successful, the claim in the Declaration of Independence that men have equally an inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness would become a mockery; and it is only the extreme of narrow minded tyranny which would bar, by legislation, the man who would make a good citizen of this Republic from doing so.

The argument that the country is overcrowded does not give firm footing for the exclusionist advocates, for the reason that it is not true. If there really were an overcrowded condition in this land the better classes of other nations would not desire to leave fair positions in the place of their birth, break up their homes, and take the risk of starting anew in a strange land. When we get so overcrowded as some claim we are now, the better class of people will not look to America as an inviting place for immigration, and laws to keep out undesirable classes will, if adopted, cover the field. But the United States is not overcrowded. The demand of the West, which is heard even in Europe, is for more people; and even if the eastern part of our nation were looked upon by its population generally as being too crowded, there would be an exit to the West. But such is not the case, and the better classes of Europe, which have furnished a very desirable part of our population, are looked to for more of that kind to develop our resources and aid in establishing a mighty industrial empire where the love of political freedom meets with no restraint.

Restricted immigration, on the line of qualification for good citizenship, is highly essential for the country's welfare, as a means of protection. This can be attained by tests as to good conduct and character, education, mental capacity, etc.; and it is doubtful whether we need any more restrictive legislation than we now have on the statute books. One thing, however, is necessary to keep out undesirable immigrants, viz: a vigorous enforcement in the country of laws against criminals of all classes. It is necessary as applied to natives as well as aliens. There may not be much likelihood of getting it, although if it were accomplished, and this country were to acquire a reputation such as some other nations have for administering the criminal law rigidly, impartially and with vigor, it would do more to keep away undesirable immigrants than all the restrictive laws on the statute books, and would rid us of many of those we have. The trouble now is not that we have not laws sufficient, but that there is an inefficient administration of existing statutes.

DRIFTING TO EXTRAVAGANCE.

Judging from the trend of affairs in certain municipal departments in Salt Lake, there appears to be a determined effort to make the recent efforts at retrenchment as farcical as were some noisy pretensions and proceedings against gamblers and other ordinance violators a short time ago. When the present city administration assumed control there were many suggestions of cutting down expenses, and some highly commendable practical work was done at the instance of the Council committee on finance. There was a reduction in the number of superfluous officers, and some place holders who had posed merely as ornaments except on pay day were deprived of their sinecures and required to work themselves; and in all the cutting that was done the City Council did not go too far to suit the people.

When this retrenchment was effected, the city administration was given a full measure of praise therefor, and there was hope that a clean, honest and consistent record would be made, despite all forebodings which had been felt in some directions. Recent events, however, go to show that this hope has not been altogether well founded. Some of the Council have shown unwavering fidelity to the rule adopted, but others and officers outside of the Council have given evidence of departing therefrom. Little by little the old extravagances are being tacked on, until quite a number have been restored, and considerable of the old order of flooding the public treasury in the interest of individuals or cliques is again in vogue.

Some of the officials engaged in running city affairs may fancy that the demand for retrenchment and honest, economical government was only a temporary movement of the taxpayers. Such officials will find out their mistake at a time not advantageous to them. They should heed the note of warning in time. The hypocritical play of retrenchment followed by a drifting back into gross extravagance does not sit well on the burdened Salt Lake taxpayer; the adding of a clerk or an assistant here and there, in an almost clandestine manner, has been going on till public sentiment is again becoming aroused. Another reform movement is needed to get the city back to where it was a few months ago. Unless the present administration gives greater force to the rule of economy in certain departments than it does now, there is a reckoning in store. The city has been officially fleeced long enough to make the people awfully tired of the game.

MISS CLARA BARTON.

The natural inclination in men and women destined to take a leading part in the affairs of the world is nearly always seen in some form or another very early in the life of the child. Those whose duty it is to watch over the little ones need not feel undue anxiety if they discover peculiarities in the character. These if only correctly guided will often prove the beginning of a life of usefulness in a particular direction.

The life-story of Miss Clara Barton who at present is in Constantinople directing the distribution of aid among Armenians is an illustration of that truth. It is said that she, as a little girl, never cared to have a doll like her playmates. But from her earliest years, if she heard of a sick cat, a lame dog or a chicken with a broken leg or wing, she sought to get the suffering animals under her care and protection. She petted them and administered to them as she thought best. Stories of war and adventure had great attraction for her, and she was never happier than when she could roam over the country on horseback. She had, it will be seen, all the inclinations that after their development made her most useful in the great hour of need of the nation—a dispenser of blessings amid the unspeakable curses of war.

A biographical sketch of Miss Barton, written by one of her sisters, is interesting reading. It shows that much of her life was spent by the sick. It naturally became her duty to take care of suffering humanity, and when the war in the United States broke out, she was among the first to volunteer to go to the battle-fields and offer help to the wounded and dying. The poor sufferers blessed her as an angel of mercy wherever she appeared.

When the war was over she was broken down in health. During a visit to Switzerland later she met some officers of the Red Cross society on their road to the scene of the Franco-German war. They asked her to go with them, and although she was physically weak, she went, and in Strassburg and Paris at the hospitals, as well as on the fields of battle, she again labored as she had done in her own country. After this she lent her energy towards the establishment of a Red Cross society in the United States, owing to which succeeding war has been deprived of some of its heart-rending barbarities.

When the question arose of finding a suitable person to direct the distribution of aid among the starving Armenians, Miss Barton was appealed to and at once responded. According to her own statements the Turkish government has received her with marked favor and given her assistance every facility asked for to reach the sufferers in Asia Minor. At the close of her career, Miss Barton, who as a child gave the sympathy of her tender heart to the dumb animals that were sick, will be able to look back upon a life spent in the service of suffering humanity in three different continents of the globe. She has acquired fame simply by studying the question how best to serve her fellow beings. She is honored and beloved wherever she goes.

Miss Barton's advice to a young sister who expressed a desire to do something great, is characteristic of the woman. She said: "Only do every day the small duties before you as well as you know how, in order that, when the call comes for the larger ones, you may be prepared." The principle is correct, for those who neglect their "small" duties are never likely to be called upon to perform any of greater importance, where reliability is one indispensable quality required.

NEW YORK AND THE WHITE HOUSE.

The dwindling proportions of the Levi P. Morton presidential boom, which was advertised to come forth some weeks ago and did come forth but has since done very little growing, remind the political student of the fact that with all the prestige of the great Empire state and its tremendous influence in the financial and commercial affairs of the nation, no political party can often be brought to look with favor in a national convention upon the statesmen of New York. This is truer of the Republican party than the Democratic, and probably for the reason that the West, which is overwhelmingly Republican, is more antagonistic to New York than is the South, which is Democratic. This, at least, is the argument of Henry L. Stoddard, who points out, in the Mail and Express, that Martin Van Buren and Grover Cleveland are the only New York men ever elected to the chief magistracy. Aaron Burr, in the contest with Thomas Jefferson in 1801, came nearer to it than has any other New York candidate, save, perhaps, William H. Seward, who led in the early balloting when Lincoln was named; while the only other New York men who have lived in the White House—Millard Fillmore in 1850 and Chester A. Arthur in 1881—got there by reason of the death of the elected occupant, and both failed of renomination. Fillmore was a Whig and Arthur a Republican. No New York Republican ever succeeded in inducing a national convention of his party to nominate him, though William H. Seward in 1860 had the eloquence of an Evarts, and Roscoe Conkling in 1876 had the brains of Cornell and other strong men to urge him at Cincinnati. In the one convention in which Blaine was successful his only real rival was Arthur, of New York, then President, and in 1888 Chauncey Depew, though he polled 99 votes at Chicago, found the sentiment of the granger states too strongly against a New York man to be overcome.

Some men are born lucky, others achieve riches, and others have greatness thrust upon them by getting their names in some way or another inscribed on the official payroll.

It is always good for politicians to have fixed opinions, but deliver us from the politician whose opinions are "fixed."

If Crete only had a Kruger!—

SIX SMILES.

HAD EXPERIENCE.

"Nothing succeeds like success."

"That's so; a widow can almost always catch a second husband."—Truck.

NARROW ESCAPE.

"Madame," said the new boarder, "one of your family came very near dying last night."

"Indeed, I was not aware that anyone was ill. Who was it?"

"The man in the next room to mine, who played the cornet till 2 a. m. He stopped just in time to save his life."—Detroit Free Press.

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Manager—Hello! You want me to pay you two dollars for such a short distance?

New York Cabby—Is it my fault the distance is short?—Texas Siftings.

BEGINNER'S BOOK.

"I don't like the title of this bill," said the old song favorite to the new one.

"Is it too long?"

"No, but it reveals the nature of the thing."—Life.

AMAZED.

Uncle Jake (from Uppers)—What's the long thing that looks like a ladder [illegible] up to the top of that tall building?

City Nephew—That's a fire escape.

Uncle Jake—Well, I'll be [illegible] throughout!—Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

Old Gotham—Well, now that you have had a square meal, I suppose you are ready to go to the work you promised me.

Ragged Raggedy—Yes, you didn't; [illegible] if you had anything to do, I was in the line of my trade. I'm a professional [illegible].

Old Gotham—All right! Take the ax out to the woodpile and do the split.—New York World.

MONEY SAVING PRICES

10c MONEY SAVERS

[illegible]

TEA SETS

44 Pieces, complete for 12 persons. Pure White, Delicate Blue, Brown and Rich Gold Spray Decorations.

Money Saving Prices Per Set

2.00 2.00 2.50 3.00 3.75 4.50

DINNER SETS

65 Pieces, complete for 6 persons. Pure White, Delicate Blue, Brown and Rich Gold Spray Decorations.

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3.00 4.00 4.50 5.00 5.50 6.50

Great American Importing Tea Co.,

245 Main St., Salt Lake City.

Salt Lake Theater.

CHAS. S. BURTON, Mgr.

4 NIGHTS Commencing WED. MAY 20.

Pudd'nhead Wilson,

MARK TWAIN'S MISSOURI MAN.

As played by FRANK MAYO.

Best American Play,

NEXT ATTRACTION.

Roland Reed in "The Politician."

The Greatest Play of All.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

WEEK OF MAY 18th

THE

Planter's Wife.

HARRY LACY'S CELEBRATED WAR DRAMA

PRICES: 25c, 35c and 50c.

MATINEE SATURDAY, 25c.

Lyceum Theater.

May 18th.

DIVORCED,

From the German.

Funny and Farcial.

Prices as usual, 15c and 25c.

Matinee 15c.

Week following, Maggie Mitchell's wonderful play of

FANCHON.

Edison Phonograph and Kinetoscope Parlors,

Removed to 134 South Main St.

[illegible]

Mrs. S. Adelia Tuttle, Manager.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN [illegible]

W. J. LYNCH, County Assessor.

OUR GREAT SPRING SALE

Is Now On and Will Continue all this Week.

Special reductions in

DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
WRAPS and CAPES, MILLINERY,
CARPETS, RUGS, WALL PAPER, CURTAINS,
BOOTS and SHOES,
MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, Etc.

Z. C. M. I.

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HOME MADE.

Pants Made to Order	$4.00 up
Suits Made to Order	$14.00 up
Ready Made Suits,	$12.50 up
Youths' Suits	$9.00 up
Children's Suits	$4.50 up
Men's Pants	$2.50 up

All kinds of Home Made Woolen Goods. If you want a suit that wears well, looks well, and at reasonable prices, buy Home Made from

CUTLER BROTHERS CO.,

Agents Provo Woolen Mills. 36 MAIN STREET, Salt Lake City

WANTS.

Twenty words (or 5 lines) inserted under this heading, once for 15c, twice for 25c, one week for 50c, one month for $1.50 per line. No ad. taken for less than 15c. Wants of more than 5 lines same proportionate rate. Advertise and get results.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

WANTED—HELP.

[illegible]

MALE HELP WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED—AN AGENT

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

MUST BE SOLD.

[illegible]

CHAS. E. MORRIS.

SEEDS.

[illegible]

STEAM HEATING.

[illegible]

REPAIRING.

[illegible]

FOR RENT.

[illegible]

REMOVALS.

[illegible]

PIANO TEACHING.

[illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN

[illegible]

ADMISSION FEE FOR THE BENEFIT OF PRISON LIBRARY.

[illegible]

GEO. N. DOW, Warden.