DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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STATE AND CITY.

Some of the voters in the State believe that the Legislature ought to offer bonuses for the encouragement of industries, while others are very much opposed to such a proposition. A similar difference of opinion exists in relation to other features of the policy that ought to be pursued by the government of the State, as is evidently.

These conflicts of views necessarily give rise to party organizations. The thing is inevitable. Men who believe alike naturally come together and organize for the purpose of carrying into practical effect their views and wishes. Hence the machinery of political conventions. The "News" recognizes the fact that in state and national affairs as most have political parties; that it is wholly chimerical to advocate otherwise, and that it would be folly to use public cash or journal to undertake to show that, under conditions now existing in this Republic and its several component states, there is any practicability whatever to the proposition to abolish party organization in the government of the nation or even of a state.

But there are broad and sharply drawn distinctions between the government of a state, and the management of the affairs of a municipal corporation. One is necessarily a political matter, the other is purely a business proposition. It is scarcely possible for one of the questions that divide voters in respect to state and national concerns to arise in connection with the affairs of a city.

Political parties in the state and nation must exist, and the "News" is not contending otherwise. Neither has this journal ever advocated or justified lack of fidelity to the party in which it has been enlisted. Bad faith and vacillation are as detestable among members of a political party as in other relations of life. But we are opposed to extending a kind of subservience to party usage into matters in which the rights of wrong and honest directness and party fealty ought not to be so strong as to make the voter to endure what his judgment and conscience condemn.

To give a political character to a purely business matter, is a violation of fitness and reason, and all men believe it to be so. Nevertheless, this is why a city government should be kept out of politics. What would be thought of a railroad corporation that appointed its officers on political lines? How many voters of this city would like to see our magnificent school system become the spoil of politics, and the superintendent and teachers appointed in response to political ends?

Every reason for excluding politics from a railroad corporation, and from the schools applies in force of its conclusion from municipal affairs. Yet that non-partisanship is an absolute sacrifice for the cause of the solid vacuum which American cities so commonly suffer, for the possibility remains that incompetent or dishonest men may work themselves into power as a non-partisan ticket. But there is much less danger of that sort of thing, and a much wider range for it when it does happen, under a non-political system than under the rule of party machinery.

DISPOSING OF THE SURPLUS.

There is a little discussion now as to what disposition shall be made of the surplus money that will be left in the hands of the semi-centennial commission after the expenses of the Jubilee celebration have been paid. There have been several suggestions, one of which has been to distribute the funds to libraries, hospitals, etc., or to return it pro rata to those who contributed. To either of these there is serious objection, that to the first being that it would be clearly in violation of the spirit of the fund, while that objection would hold good to the other proposition.

There should not be the slightest difficulty in reaching a resolution in this matter, that would be in perfect harmony both with the law and with public sentiment regarding the Pioneers. The State contributed a large sum to the celebration, and if there is any left over after the work is ended it is proper it be used for that purpose, most directly in line with the original object. To either distribute it to private organizations not associated with the Jubilee, or to distribute it among private parties, would ignore this principle of law. But there is a proper direction in line with the original appropriation, and the contributions from public spirited citizens. It is the completion of the Pioneer Monument, the erection of which was as much a feature of the celebration and perhaps one of the most enduring—as anything that can be named.

Such as are the private contributions are concerned, a survey of those subscribed fund thoroughly shows that there is not one antagonistic to the idea of placing the surplus to the monument fund. Most of them are eager that it should go there, and in this they are in perfect accord with popular patriotic sentiment. This proposal of the Tribune would also be in strict accordance with what most exactly fit the prevailing idea of the legislative appropriation—to honor the Pioneers by a fitting celebration. The monument held its place in a conspicuous manner of the great Jubilee, and when the semi-centennial celebration, which has afforded it, it would be only right to give to that feature needed financial aid.

The great celebration and all the contributions thereto were for honor to the Pioneers. That purpose should be kept exactly in view, and can be followed out most consistently by putting the surplus funds to honoring those Pioneers by aiding to complete the monument to perpetuate their glorious work.

ABOUT IRRIGATING CANALS.

Complaint is heard from shareholders in irrigating canals in this vicinity that a change is being made in the method of repairing them which bears hard on the farmer. He is being required to pay in cash his share of the expense of making repairs, instead of being allowed to work on the canal himself, as has heretofore been the rule. The result is he is obliged to raise a sum of money which often amounts to a serious tax, and is deprived of employment which he used to have.

This is all wrong, and shows gross mismanagement. To compel the shareholders in a canal to raise money to pay for making repairs upon it, and then to send idle and see others do the work and receive the money they have contributed, is adding insult to injury. Such a condition and system has been. There has never been a period in Utah when the average shareholder in an irrigating canal did not have more time than money, taking the year round, and hence to ask him to spend two weeks more in paying a canal in repair, than to raise the cash with which to pay some other man's wage for doing the same work.

Of course, when some improvement has to be done on a canal which can not be accomplished by manual labor, but requires the purchase of material which can be obtained for cash only, it becomes necessary to collect such from the shareholders. The rule in respect to do not relate to such cases, however, but to the ordinary cleaning out and coloring of the canals.

Some people seem to think that it is a good thing to put all business on a cash basis, but there are exceptions to this rule, and one of the exceptions is the business of irrigation districts. In them the collection of such assessments should be avoided, and opportunity to use the work of repairs, etc., in lieu, should be given as much as possible.

In no one thing did the founders of Utah display greater practical foresight than establishing the rule that irrigating water should go with the land, so that the same property could be sold with the water right attached to it. In many localities in the arid zones, where large corporations control the water, the natural advantages offered to homeseekers are vastly superior to what Utah could reasonably boast. The climate and soil are better, and the water more abundant, yet the fact that the idea of the soil must each year pay cash for irrigating water, makes it difficult or impossible for one to prosper and build up the country. Some localities where this condition prevails rarely grow and increase in wealth and prosperity as do those where the water is held as an appurtenance to the land.

The charge of one dollar per acre for water seems at first sight to be a very moderate one, and canal companies generally assert that it will no more than keep up repairs and pay a reasonable interest on the cost of the canal. But when it is borne that irrigation is over less than fifty or one hundred acres, it is a very heavy tax, and constitutes a large share of his crop. Why is the tax so large in his case? Because he has to pay it in cash instead of labor.

The principal of utilizing labor instead of demanding cash, in furnishing water for irrigation, is one of the great secrets of Utah's prosperity, and should never be lost sight of by irrigation districts and canal companies.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The "News" has received the annual catalogue from the State Agricultural College. It is a very creditable production in an artistic sense, being well illustrated by photographs of the different buildings of the institution and of various departments. The schedule and descriptions of the courses show that in the Agricultural College the youth of Utah has a institution of which it will may be proud. The institution has been liberally dealt with both by the State and by the national government. From the catalogue we find that the Utah Experiment station have invested in all since they were established some half a million dollars, about half of which, in round numbers, came from the national treasury, the other half from the State. The United States station estimates the property of the institution worth some $225,000. The institution receives a stipulated amount each year from the national government, for instance, for the year ending June 30, 1897, each year one thousand dollars under the sum of $15,000 is received. The college also received, with Statehood, a land grant of 210,000 acres of land. This will add materially to the resources of the institution. As will be seen, the college is founded on a substantial basis, and it should receive a great influence in the society of the people of the State. Many of the graduates will well repay persons who have gone out danger to educate.

CLASS LEGISLATION.

One section of the Bingley law forbids residents of the United States to be allowed to bring home with them, free of duty, "articles" to the value of $100. These articles may be carriage persons, and the duty on them, if imported by a merchant, was in the very highest.

Now as a rule it is only rich Americans who go abroad. They spend their money in foreign countries instead of in their own, and are the last persons in the world to claim special privilege at the hands of the government. Yet the permission to bring into the country, free of duty, $100 worth of goods or personal property of any kind, is, without reason, logic or justification of any sort, granted them.

Why should a rich traveler be allowed to bring in free, "articles" to which a wee-bairn, or any citizen who has not been abroad, would have to pay a duty, equal, perhaps, to half their value? It is a rare little for class legislation to be proposed, and that it should have passed Congress is a matter of astonishment, and a cause of much chagrin among the American people. As bad as this one section, the Bingley law should be amended.

There is a vacancy in the Salt Lake City board of education caused by the removal of R. W. Sloan from the county to the first nominee, ward. Under the law this action makes the vacant place, and it is left to the nominating members to choose a new incumbent for the office. There is only a little more than three months left of the regular term.

The Randolph Enterprise says the statement furnished by a "News" correspondent, that "Lake Town has no fruit trees, and very few of any sort in the circuit," is an error, and names apple, pear, plum and other fruit trees growing there. It is quite evident the correspondent made a mistake, Lake Town has fruit trees.

The tramp as a tax is figured out in this way: A hundred thousand tramps, begging and stealing $10 each is a yearly a tax of $1,000,000 on the American people. To change this, the people ought to put on a 100 per cent tariff paralyze in hard times.

Zion's Herald, Methodist Boston, says: "The present outlook of the kingdom of God is full of cheer for all who are working toward its coming. But how far, comparatively, there are working for the actual coming of the kingdom."

London religious papers, commenting on the influx of American preachers to England, says the greatest fault they have to preachers is too many. Many a good sermon is spoiled by the preacher not knowing when to stop.

A jug once is said to have been discovered by a western physician. He puts the alcohol into his patient through the veins of a horse, whose blood is used in inoculation.

The St. Petersburg Novosti says "all the great powers are at present animated by pacific intentions." It should have said "dominated by pacific necessities."

With crops being ruined by excessive moisture in Washington, and by drouth in Minnesota, some parts of the country have an almost discouraged population.

Now another pigeon comes from Auburn. At least an Illinois man says so, but he fails to tell how the pigeon found the number of his residence.

The Philadelphia Times, wires to political organizations in that city so "cease trading pens for political barter." The Times knows them.

Dr. Rich says his investigation in Utah shows that the plague bacillus there is very short lived. We are so serious when it takes hold.

Very fond of fruit this year—the worms.

BRIGHAM YOUNG ACADEMY

Church Normal Training School.

The Academy begins its twenty-second Academic year Aug. 25, 1897, with the following institutions in the following departments:

1. A Kindergarten and Kindergarten Training school.

2. A Primary school, covering the eight grades.

3. A High school, covering four years' work.

4. A Commercial college covering three years' work.

5. A Music department, instrumental and vocal.

6. A Domestic Science Department, giving instructions in cookery and dressmaking.

7. A Collegiate department, covering four years' work and offering courses leading to the following degrees:

a. A Normal course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy (B. Pd.).

b. A Scientific course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science (B. Sc.), Bachelor of Letters (B. L.), Bachelor of Philosophy (B. Ph.).

For circulars of information, apply to the Secretary, Brigham Young Academy, Box 1, Provo City.

BENJAMIN CLUFF JR., President.

BRIGHAM YOUNG COLLEGE,

Logan, Utah.

The twenty-academic year of the Brigham Young College begins on Monday, September 20, 1897.

The following courses are offered:

1. Preparatory course, one year.
2. Academic course, three years.
3. Scientific course, three years.
4. Normal course, four years.
5. Course in General Science, leading to the degree of B. S., four years.
6. Course in Letters, leading to degree of B. L., four years.

The College is provided with library and reading room rooms, laboratories, and professional normal training school.

Tuition is free. Entrance fee, $3. Accommodations in private families $5 to $7 per week.

For catalogues giving detailed information respecting courses, facilities, expenses, requirements, etc., address Secretary Brigham Young College, Logan, Utah.

Of all the winter days offered to the public none have proved so delightful as those of September, the beginning, so to speak, of a beautiful season of bliss.

The house which produces such beauties is more beautiful, created by Joyce's Pure Paint to any other house. They easily and quickly surpass in elegance and durability, silver, leaden and cotton in their superior vehicle and feather strong.

The New Liberty Store,

No. 75 West First South street. A small store, a small stock, small expenses and small profits. I solicit my friends and the public to attend our opening sale. Our silverware is the talk of the town. Only first-class goods.

H. W. SAIARITT, Manager.

Coughs and Colds.

Of something good to the throat or lungs. Don't mind the cough, treat the cause. Use the remedy that cures the cough by curing the cause, Ballard's Horehound Syrup cures Throat and Lung Trouble. Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Quick cure, Safe. Mrs. W. B. Rivers, Clearwater, Kans., writes: "My children are my business, but ever for your remedy, the mothers will be bad with quick consumption. One bottle of Ballard Horehound Syrup cured him." Price 25 and 50 cents.

Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Department.

No Need of Pain.

Man's most painful afflictions are promptly relieved by Ballard's Snow Liniment. You will never know all that a Liniment can do until you try one. Cures rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Backache, etc., as by magic. The most penetrating liniment ever devised. This case is but one of thousands. Write for scores of testimonials. Could not work by day or sleep at night. Three applications of Ballard's Snow Liniment have me well. Can now do my work easily. C. W. Ford of Lake Shore Cot., Ft. Worth, Texas. Price 25 cents.

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The Liver Kings People Well.

When the liver is opened all other organs are improved. You suffer from Constipation, Biliousness, Jaundice, Headache, Dyspepsia. Pain in Back, Chills and Loss of Energy. You will never know how to completely these troubles until you try Hill's HERBINE. It cures quickly when other remedies fail. Regulates the Liver, Purifies the Blood. HERBINE is a Harmless Vegetable Remedy that gives sure life and energy to most from the first dose. Price, 75 cents.

Free Trial Bottle at Z. C. M. I. Drug Department.

[illegible] is going to Butte next Saturday to attend the last ball of the season.

Taylor Bros., 11 W. 1st South, Stock and Real Estate Brokers. Tel. 634.

Grey's Lacatite Polish cures Consumption.

Southern Branch of the Utah State Normal School, Cedar City, Utah.

The first Academic Year begins September 13th, 1897.

Graduates of the district schools and other qualified persons over fifteen years of age will be admitted.

A preparatory course will also be offered for persons over eighteen years of age who are not able to pass the requisite examination for the normal course.

For further information apply to EDWARD J. PARMER, Cedar City, Utah.

LAST EXCURSION NORTH.

Saturday, September 18th,

Via Oregon Short Line, at following low rates:

To	Rate.	Limit.
Brigham	$ 2.75	15 days
Collinston	3.00	15 days
Garland	3.25	15 days
Logan	3.00	15 days
Smithfield	3.25	15 days
Richmond	4.00	15 days
Franklin	4.25	15 days
Preston	4.50	15 days
Oxford	4.25	15 days
Mendon	3.75	15 days
Honeyville	3.50	15 days
Bear Lake	5.25	30 days
Soda Springs	6.00	30 days
Montpelier	8.00	30 days
Bancroft	7.00	30 days
Blackfoot	8.25	30 days
Idaho Falls	9.50	30 days
Market Lake	10.50	30 days
Ashton	12.00	30 days
Rts. Rock	12.40	30 days
Spencer (Beaver canyon)	12.00	30 days
Dillon	15.70	30 days
American Falls	8.00	30 days
Minidoka	9.00	30 days
Shoshone	10.00	30 days
Believue	12.75	30 days
Hailey	13.00	30 days
Mountain Home	14.50	30 days
Nampa	18.25	30 days
Boise City	19.00	30 days
Payette	20.00	30 days
Weiser	21.00	30 days
Huntington	22.50	30 days
Baker City, Or.	23.00	30 days
Spokane, Wash.	20.50	30 days
Portland, Or.	20.00	30 days
Pendleton, Or.	22.25	30 days

Proportionately low rates from points north and south of Salt Lake. Call at Oregon Short Line ticket office for particulars.

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Call and hear the Talking Machines.

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Our Fall Stock Of Dress Goods

Is Full and Complete! When it Comes to Prices There is

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All We Ask is Merely an Inspection. You Will do the Rest.

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BLANKETS, 8-4 LINSEY, YARNS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY.

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CLASSIFIED WANT COLUMNS.

Ads received after 2:30 P. M. will be found on page 2.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

F. A. HANSEN OF 225 SOUTH WEST Temple street wishes to buy a dairy with about 10 acres.

EVERYBODY SHOULD KNOW THAT the original Pacific tinsoles is at the Crystal. A Rubber Heel Free. 160 South Main street, opposite Grand. A Lifetime sheet tinsoles, 25 cents. Ladies' rubbers neatly sharpened and repaired at small cost. Boots, Shoes, Rubbers repaired. A. Butler, Prop. Tell your neighbors.

EVERYONE INTERESTED TO CALL OR telephone the office, 161 300 S. to obtain our new methods for telephone service in private dwellings, full books, envelopes, for sale at cash cheap. Deseret News.

EVERYBODY TO CALL AT RAYNOR'S new photographic parlors. We want about 500 more than pictures taken. Our prices are reasonable, and the best of satisfaction guaranteed. We are fully equipped with modern appliances for the best work, and we do it.

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A THOUSAND SUFFERERS FROM PILES, Piles! Piles! Piles!