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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

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THE MAYOR AND THE COUNCIL.

THE complaint made in regard to the Mayor, particulars of which appear in our local columns, we hope is not well-founded. There ought to be harmony between the executive and legislative branches of our municipal government. Each should be mindful of the rights of the other. More than that, there ought to be courtesy and friendship between them, and a desire to protect rather than curtail the privileges which belong to either.

We can scarcely believe that the Mayor would make appointments which he has no right to fill, nor attempt to do that of himself which he may not lawfully do without the consent of the City Council. Probably there has been some mistake. The Mayor may have been under the impression that he was authorized by the Council to proceed, according to the resolution that was introduced but which failed to carry in the Council.

It is unpleasant to hear of disagreements like these. They ought not to exist. The Mayor and Councilmen should come together and have a mutual understanding as to rights, privileges and policies. They ought to agree as to the prerogatives and duties of the two branches of civic government, and do away with the conflict that appears to exist and which threatens to become a public scandal.

A little more honey and a little less vinegar seems to be in demand. And all petty bickering ought to be dropped among our city authorities. They are in office for the good of the community, not for the special interest of any party or section. "Let us have peace."

ANOTHER SAMPLE SALT LAKE DISPATCH.

IT is about time that a romantic bubble which has been going the rounds of the press should be punctured with the pinpoint of fact. A Salt Lake dispatch was sent to New York about three weeks ago announcing that Slade, the Maori pugilist—described as the "heavy weight rival of Sullivan"—had stolen a "Mormon" Bishop's daughter and run away with her. The Bishop's name was said to be Sweezy, and the locality quite close to the alleged scene of another bogus story—probably hatched in the same brain—the infamous Bishop West fiction.

The girl was painted as a lovely young creature who had "all the young members of the Mormon Church within a circuit of miles at her feet." The usual particulars of an irate father and a weeping damsel "locked in an upper room," were given, and also the sequel of an eloping daughter, a race for the Justice's house, the triumph of the eloping pair, and the baffled rage of the pursuing father—"the Bishop and all his clan." To this stuff was given the added interest of making all the parties "Mormons" but the Maori.

Well, the story was made out of whole cloth, and the numerous country papers which have copied it from the New York daily that was first fooled into publishing it, have simply repeated a lot of nonsense that any well edited journal ought to have deserted as false when received. The retired pugilist, who is pretty well known in these parts, was quietly married about the time the lightning liar of Salt Lake sent his dispatch to New York, and the wedding was announced in Salt Lake papers.

This is the truth; it lets the gas out of the bubble which has amused the public at supposed "Mormon" expense, and it shows how unreliable is anything that is sent over the wires to the East as news from "the seat of Mormondom."

A FEW WORDS TO FARMERS.

THE time is at hand when farmers will be in a rush to get rid of their grain. If the price is low they will be more likely to run it into market than if it is high. That is strange but it is true. Every country store keeper knows that when the price of grain is down the market is glutted, and that when it takes a rise the average farmer will hold on to his produce, expecting a still higher price until it declines, when he will be in such a hurry to get rid of it that he helps to lower the figure.

We are aware of the needs of most our country cousins. The family requires shoes and clothing. Debts have accumulated that must be met at harvest time. Winter supplies have to be laid in, and there are lots of cases in which the cash only comes from the crops that are now getting ready for market. All right. Pay your debts, farm it, and then hold on to your remaining grain if you can. Don't buy anything more than you need now. Keep what you have until it will bring a fair return for your labor. It is better to sell your grain in the spring than in the fall. Try and meet fall needs with fall work. Make it a point to get ahead a little instead of all the time making up for the past. Wrestling with "dead horses" will always keep you poor.

Debts must go with money when men want to make headway. Think before you sell. Supply needs but don't pander to mere whim. Endeavor to be "independent." Wheat in the granary is almost like money in pocket. When it is gone, debt is the next thing to confront you. Debt means bondage, and that means more care and toil.

Friends, endeavor to become independent. You cannot achieve full freedom until you can get ahead of your expenditures. Keep some grain in the bin, and if possible some cash in the bank, and use your thinkers as well as your hands. Hold on to your produce, if possible, when the market is low, and keep your eyes open for a rainy day. These are simple suggestions, but there is prosperity in them for the farmer.

APPROXIMATE NUMERICAL EQUALITY OF THE SEXES.

Census bulletin 201 gives the relative proportions of females to males, of foreign born to native born people, and of colored to white, as shown at the last three decennial censuses.

The whole number of males in the United States in 1890 was 32,067,587 and the whole number of females 29,654,020. For the United States as a whole, therefore, there were for every 100,000 males 92,520 females in 1890. In 1880 there were 90,348 females to every 100,000 males, while in 1870 there were 97,561 females to every 100,000 males. The females exceeded the males in 1890 to a greater extent than 5 per cent. in the District of Columbia, Massachusetts and Rhode Islands.

In the District of Columbia the population of females to males in 1890 was 110,242 to 100,000, and in 1880, 111,325 to 100,000. Massachusetts has in 1890, 105,931 females to 100,000 males, and in 1880 107,112 females to 100,000 males. Rhode Island had in 1890 105,825 females to 100,000 males, and in 1880 107,571 females to 100,000 males.

In 1890 the whole number of States and Territories in which females exceeded the males was 17, and in 1880 only 11. The females exceeded the males by five per cent. in 1890 in the district of Columbia, Massachusetts and Rhode Island; by 2.5 per cent. in North Carolina, Maryland, Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, South Carolina, and New Jersey.

The males exceeded the females by 50 per cent. in 1890 in Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Maine, Mississippi, Tennessee, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Delaware, Vermont, Indiana, and West Virginia; by 40 per cent. in Illinois Florida, Missouri, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Iowa, Michigan, and Texas; by 30 per cent. in Kansas, Minnesota, New Mexico, Nebraska, and South Dakota; by from 20 to 30 per cent. in North Dakota, Oklahoma, California, Idaho, Arizona, Washington, Nevada, Wyoming, and Montana.

THE TENNESSEE SITUATION.

REPORTS from Tennessee indicate that the labor trouble in that State is not improving. The numbers of hostile miners are being increased, as it is stated, by re-inforcements from Kentucky. Their forces are said to aggregate nearly 20,000 men, determined fellows, well armed and familiar with the surrounding country. It is doubted now that all the troops within the State would prove a match for them, especially as their recent successes must have increased confidence in their own powers to cope with forces opposed to them. As a consequence of the gravity of the situation, Governor Buchanan is being urged to apply to the President for Federal assistance. Should he do so, Tennessee will make the third State to invoke Federal assistance for the purpose of quelling popular revolts within a period of a few weeks.

WALKING BY FAITH.

IN this age of skepticism anything that tends to cultivate faith is valuable. The drift of the modern intellectual stream is towards incredulity, which is destructive of that spirituality that is essential to the higher life. The following, which appears in the Christian Standard, leads in the right direction so we give it place in our columns:

"Faith is that loyalty by which we see the invisible. Behind phenomena stands God. Although invisible, we not only believe that it is, but that it is by a personal act of those who diligently seek it and reverently ask for aid. In the higher senses of progress men walk more and more by faith and less and less by sight. By faith we are enjoying more and more the ministry of the invisible, the use of the unseen. We are finding that sense-perception is the only technique of inquiry and knowledge; that to stop with the objects of sense—to be materialistic—is to halt where the dwellers of the heavens are to be always children, to endless endings, never getting beyond the elementary lessons of the kindergarten.

"Moreover, we note we see of the invisible, the more we come to know—as much as we have power, the logic, the force, the beauty, the delicate in sense of the invisible. Science simply, whether material or spiritual, is not enough. Science alone, and we begin to write the prophetic, The Invisible. Wise men are being seized by the builders of philosophic hypotheses and some the discerns become the land of the poet—more in love and it is she. The very thing which materialistic science refused most evidently in energies has become the most necessary dainty in solving the problems of science. The great thinkers now say that there must be some great substrate of spiritual force to account for the area. Not only has this brought us to consider—the going by—not presumptuous to the principles and premises which cause them—marked more developments, but every enlargement of the sense which further sees than sight, brings a higher satisfaction, a purer and more permanent enjoyment."

"PERSONAL LIBERTY."

THE tyranny sought to be set up by some of the labor unions in this country and the wrong involved in it are thus pointedly and briefly presented by the Boston Herald:

"There are certain things that the labor organizations must learn; the first is that they cannot succeed in the absence of the support of public opinion. With this support they may not always succeed, but without it success is nearly impossible. The most fact to be borne in mind is that public opinion in the United States will never countenance the invasion of personal liberty. Will an each individual who has not by his crimes against society brought about his imprisonment is a freeman, and as such is entirely entitled to the protection of the law, but also has the right so long as he breaks no legal statute or ordinance, to employ his time and energies in such manner and under such conditions as he may see fit. Of the 18,000,000 or 20,000,000 of workers in the United States, probably not 1,000,000 are decidedly affiliated with labor organizations, and even if every one of a hundred of our citizens were so affiliated, they would have no right to lawlessly impose their will upon the hundredth man."

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

BARON HIRSCH dresses with the almost simplicity. He is fifty-six years old but looks younger.

The Chicago Tribune says: "What would the world do should Chicago disappear from the face of the earth." The New York World replies: "It would think the millennium was at hand."

MR. T. G. WEBBER learned, as he recently passed through Kansas, that this year's grain crop in that State will be about one-half of an average. The extent of the depreciation has been excessive death during this season.

POUR boiling water through the drain pipes every day now to destroy any germs that may be growing and to carry off accumulations of grease. A little soda in it occasionally is still better.

THE Cincinnati Gazette gives this hint to American tourists: "The 150,000 Americans spending their time and money in Europe are not seriously missed here, but if it is all the same to them, they are advised to be careful not to bring any cholera germs home with them."

MOST people have two kinds of manners. One they use in the kitchen and the other is saved for parlor use. You never know a man until you know his kitchen manners. One reason that marriage lasts out so many engagements and surprises is that the courtship was based on the parlor manners.

HENRY BURNHAM, who calls himself Henry Barry, a unnarmed temperance lecturer, was to have lectured on temperance at Fair Haven, Conn., the other evening. But at the time he was to have spoken he was "arrested in an intoxicated condition and sentenced to thirty days." He comprised in his own proper person both the lecturer and the awful example.

THE "Volunteer Officers' Decoration," the new order of merit instituted by the Queen to reward the services of officers of proven capacity in the volunteer force," will consist of an oak wreath in silver, tied with gold, bearing in the centre the royal cipher and crown in gold. It will be worn suspended on the left breast by a green ribbon.

A MODERN journalistic philosopher remarks: "The average man maps and stews about the weather more than the average woman. He studies the thermometer, reads the records and finding that the hot weather is of serious importance, grows warmer in proportion. Women avoid Fahrenheit and newspapers on such sweltering days, permitting themselves only one fugitive use—the fan. They take the weather philosophically, by ignoring it to a great extent, and, so far as I can see, are cool and cool—without a cure."

WHEN Charles I. ruled over England his exchequer, always at a low ebb, became so nearly empty that he disposed of his thirty-six shares in the New River Company in consideration of an annual payment of £500 to be made to himself and his heirs as long as the company should exist. This £500 a year is still paid into the royal treasury, but each individual share of the stock now earns £2,000 a year, an increase of unearned increment inside which Chemical Bank stock is nowhere. In other words, the unlucky king sold for £2,000 a year property that now realizes £108,000 in annual profits.

A TURKISH dispatch says Constantine's government has been warned in certain quarters here over the arrival of a number of Russians from cholera-infected parts. Thursday last a carload of these people were brought to Kazan, five families stopping in Tupska. The others went to Piva. Four of the families went from here to Mayetie yesterday, leaving one family in Tupska. As these people come from a region on the Volga where the cholera is now raging, some fear is expressed by those who know the circumstances that they might bring in their tender-up household goods germs of the disease.

THERE is some sense in this: Why do we still continue to wear mourning? The custom is outworn; it is an anachronism in the nineteenth century. It is unchristian; it shows the spiritual significance of the resurrection with the ever present expression of temporal loss. It is cruel; it forces helpless and innocent people into an idea which entails a privation and unnecessary suffering. It is contributive; it makes false outward show of changes in sentiment. And it is essentially vulgar, for it places private affairs upon public notice; it thrusts claims of fashion and frivolity upon a time which most greatly moves the heights and depths of our being.

THE irrepressible American drummer bobs up serenely again. This time he appears in a new role—a champion of defenseless passengers in a Union Pacific car, which was invaded by three highwaymen. While others were considering the most expeditious process of secreting their valuables or the most effective manner of getting under the seats to be clear of the muzzles of the revolvers of the robbers, the sprightly drummer took in the situation, decided upon a plan of attack and at once began filling his pocket pocketbook at the conference. He was victorious. He put the scoundrels to flight, and added one more heroic exploit to the record of the unimpeachable drummer. That plucky fellow is entitled to the thanks of the Union Pacific company.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: "There are hundreds of persons in this city who cannot draw a dozen full inspirations of the lungs without fainting. By a full inspiration is meant but as much as the lungs can possibly hold, and if any one supposes it is easy to make ten or twelve strong inspirations he should make an effort before saying too much. Men who are accustomed to bend over a desk all day long rarely more than half fill the lungs at one time, and to them one deep breath is a tonic, a cerebral stimulate so strongly as to make them quite dizzy or even cause fainting. The strain on the lungs is terrific, and a collapse is likely to occur." Doubtless numerous devotees of the desk will, on reading the foregoing, try the experiment.

THE late Lord Sherbrooke was an albino, and to the defect in his eyesight a painful scene in the House of Commons was due just before he became a peer. He was a speaker of unusual brilliancy and power and came into the House prepared to make a shaking onslaught on the ministry. His introductory remarks gave promise of a notable speech, but he had hardly opened fire on the ministers before he was reduced to utter helplessness by the discovery that there was some confusion in his notes, which owing to his weak sight he could not rectify. A colleague tried in vain to assist him, but the orator was so unnerved and mortified by the accident that he completely lost himself. The other members of the House were profoundly touched by the painful breakdown. The death of Lord Sherbrooke leaves but five living ex-Chancellors of the Exchequer—Mr. Childers, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Gladstone, who has four times held that high office.

(For the Deseret News.)

FRUITFUL CACHE.

THE battle of the wheat throughout this great cereal valley is now in active progress. The grain warriors are attacking the golden harvest and so immense is the labor that not only is the day consumed, but the entire night has been made available by the light of the moon to complete the conquest of the precious store. Thirty-five years ago the coming fall your humble writer was one of six hundred men, who though armed, were not all dressed in uniform, yet "looked like men of war," marched from Ogden City to "Box Elder," now called Brigham City, and passing through Box Elder canyon came out upon the beach land above what is now called Wellsville. The great majority of the command for the first time saw this grand valley in the birth of quiet seclusion, but the look of it by the front expression in words of admiration so we gazed upon its great length and contemplated what its future might unfold, should it become the habitation of men.

This was at the period of the "Utah War," when, by reason of the scarcity of "provisions" the variegated colors of our pleasant outer clothing formed a study for human optics, amusing and inferior in the extreme. The wonderful transformation that has taken place in the appearance of this valley is one that just should be, the immense tracts of land brought under cultivation, have contributed regardless to worthless income of the world in what supply, now they become a source abundantly to thousands of families in the choicest wheat. Even high up on the upper benches, where no one ever expected good land to be cultivated, grain seems to prominent, now effulgent a gleaming yield of wheat as the Bread quality without irrigation. The population of Lewiston and Preston occupy an extensive country, living on their farms with dwelling houses about a mile apart, which seems to me rather unnatural and not calculated to engender those kindly amenities of social life which a closer relationship would afford. From a religious standpoint people so widely separated may not feel the livelest interest to regard to attending their meetings, and hence may become stunted in their spiritual growth. From their geographical positions, both Lewiston and Preston will undoubtedly become in time the centres of vast populations, but this can only be effected, in the opinion of the writer, by a division of the extensive lands now held by comparatively few persons. The town part of both settlements contain but few houses, and when one contemplates how far apart people live in a general way, it may be called a country of considerable distance. The soil is a sandy loam and of excellent quality, producing small fruits and vegetables to a great extent without irrigation. The people of Preston are erecting a fine large rock building to be used as a college similar to the Brigham Young college of Logan and Provo.

The people of Preston are anticipating having a United States Experimental Agricultural Station established in their town, and also that Preston may be made the county seat.

Respectfully,
GEORGE W. CROCKETT.
LEWISTON, Cache County, Aug. 8th.

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FRIDAY, AUG. 19TH.

A POOR RELATION.

SATURDAY, AUG. 20TH.

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BY S. F. RUDER.

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Youths' Suits at $6.00 to $8.00, worth $9.00 to $14.00.

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