DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

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BETTER THAN BOUNTIES.

There are several measures pending in the Legislature for the giving of bounties to different industries. It is not the purpose of the News at this time to either favor or combat any of these bounty bills, as they are political issues that will doubtless be determined on party lines, and this paper is not in the lists as a party champion. While neither approving nor desiring that a bounty for the encouragement of an industry may be a good thing, we think there is something better and more effective in the way of an impetus to industries of all kinds here in Utah, than any bounties in the power of the Legislature to confer.

The potent force that would make the wheels of our factories hum, cause a forest of smoke-stacks to spring up in our midst, transform into settled wealth the vast possibilities of our magnificent resources, and confer upon our citizens all the blessings that would flow from such results, is cheap and abundant capital. A legislative policy that will succeed in persuading capital to come to Utah, either by encouraging progressive citizens to borrow it for active investment in manufacturing or other beneficent enterprises, or in so strengthening the confidence of foreign lenders that they will let their money come to Utah, will accomplish more for home industry, and the employment of our working people, than all the bounties which our Legislators could vote to the most meritorious of our industries.

It is not here intended to discuss the mathematics or metaphysics of taxation. To do this would make it necessary to enter upon the intricacies of a very profound subject. But a certain truth is often as important as any that can be found deeper down, and there is certainly substance in the argument of a gentleman of this city, well known for his ability as a financier, from which it is made to appear that, should the pending bill to tax debts secured by mortgages and trust deeds become a law, the result will be many cases of triple taxation. A man buys a vacant lot and builds upon it an expensive structure. To do this he borrows money. The land, now that the building stands on it, is worth a great deal more than when it was vacant, and the increase in its value increases the tax upon it. The building is taxed at what it cost, or at its value, and the debt secured by a mortgage on the land is also taxed. The financier referred to holds this to be triple taxation, and a great discouragement to would-be improvers of real estate. If the premises be granted, the conclusion is that relief from this discouragement would be as good as, or better than, a bounty.

The points made in the interview with Colonel T. G. Webber, which appeared in the News last Saturday, are well worth the careful consideration of the Legislature. Zion's Benefit Building society, of which Colonel Webber is president, while not claiming to be eleemosynary in character, nor to dispense charity, is yet a most beneficent institution. It has been the means of creating many comfortable homes in this city, and of conferring upon the community at large all the benefits that have inevitably followed the results it has accomplished. If the bill to tax debts secured by mortgages and trust deeds becomes a law, the result may be to throw this institution out of business, as the sixty-seven may, and probably will, or vote, in reference to assuming the burdens the law will place upon them.

The gentleman who is the author of the bill, which, should it become law, is likely to destroy this institution, and the industry of home-creating which it has been the means of carrying on so successfully for many years, is an ardent advocate of a bounty for some of several industries that are asking legislative aid. Now would it not be as well to foster such enterprises as Zion's Benefit Building society by declining to tax them to death, as to give a bounty to some other industry?

Perhaps it is true that several laws are necessarily taxes, and that it is impracticable to place their burdens where the same would appear, in the light of equity and justice, to belong. But to tax one industry or enterprise out of existence in order to raise funds with which to pay a bounty to another, is certainly not in accordance with enlightened statesmanship. While again declaiming either favor or opposition to the bounty bills pending in the Assembly, we have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that a beautiful brain is better than a beautiful hand in a Legislature.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY.

The text of the commercial treaty between Russia and Germany, just signed, has been published. It is intended to remain in force for ten years, after which time it can be terminated by either power giving the other notice to that effect. It provides for the "most favored nation treatment" and protects the subjects of the contracting powers in their commercial intercourse with each other against confiscation of their property by judicial or administrative authorities. The export and import of merchandise are to be encouraged, and vessels of both countries will be treated without discrimination.

The successful negotiation of this treaty is generally considered a masterstroke of policy on the part of the German emperor, or rather his advisers. It has established the reputation of Caprivi as a wise statesman who knows exactly what means to employ for the furtherance of his purposes. In France the concessions of the Russian government are looked upon with much jealousy. The czar is regarded as having betrayed the republic and the flattery and honors bestowed upon his representatives at Toulon last summer are almost regretted.

In this the French press seems to forget the real situation. Russia's friendship for France can never have been very deep. The czar has always been a too close relative with a country built up on principles diametrically opposite those according to which his own land is governed. Republicanism in general has no warm friends among the crowned heads of Europe, and certainly not at St. Petersburg. The sentiments which France was therefore wholly against. Probably the czar expected to raise some millions of money among the French bankers. He is always borrowing. In this he has been disappointed, chiefly because the Jews control the Russian institutions and his relations to that people have not been of the most amicable nature. Thus, Russia's policy is always framed with a view to a possible war. In an emergency an alliance with France would be her valuable to the Russian giant than the neutrality of the leading power of the Triple Alliance. It would therefore seem but natural for Russia to seek the friendship of Germany even at the cost of some chagrin to France. It will be remembered that Emperor William not long since urged that the rejection of this treaty in Germany would result in war. If this was more than a figure of speech, it may be hoped that the ratification of the articles of agreement will assist the clouds and secure peace for some time to come.

CARBON COUNTY CONTROVERSY.

The News has no interest in respect to the proposed creation of Carbon county out of the northern portion of Emery, save that it desires the greatest good to the greatest number. On Saturday last we published some figures bearing upon the subject, which were furnished by a gentleman representing the opposition to the proposed division. Those figures gave, as the revenue of the proposed new county, should it be created, $5,611.21 per annum, while the old county of Emery would have a total revenue of only $3,511.61.

Today we are asked, by gentlemen who favor the division, to give some figures which appear there presented on Saturday. It is estimated that the total revenue of Carbon county would be $4,076.19, taking the receipts for 1895 as a basis of calculation, while Emery county would have a total revenue of $3,[illegible] — a difference in favor of Carbon county of only $[illegible]. But the expense of criminal prosecutions in that part of Emery constituted in the proposed new county, is given as $[illegible], while in that part that would comprise Emery county, it was but $[illegible]. It is represented that the proposed new county embraces the most lawless and railroad town where most violations of law occur, and that the part that would be Emery county is populated mostly by agriculturists and law-abiding citizens. Assuming that the expense of criminal prosecutions would be considerably greater in the new than in the old county, and allowing for the increase, the revenues of the two counties would be very nearly equal.

Our critics infer say that the new county would have 40 miles of main line railroad assessed at $7,000 per mile, and 140 miles of branch line assessed at $3,000, while the old county would have 51 miles of main line all assessed at $7,000. They represent that there are also existing counties in Utah later than on the basis of assessed valuation would have a smaller revenue than Emery, and eleven that would have less income than Carbon, if the division were made; and they infer that the present population, resources and prospects of both parts of the present county of Emery make the division not only justifiable but desirable.

In reply to the objection that the new county, if created, would not have a region in which the streams flowing into the old county have their rise, and in which the people of the latter section have their summer range for stock, it is urged that no existing rights would be in any manner abridged by running the proposed county line. The region spoken of is all public domain, on which the stock of all settlers have equal rights, and the law prevents the fencing of water, and their diversion from rightful owners.

The figures that have been given on both sides of this question have been furnished us as authority by the gentlemen who have circulated them, and the News has no means of determining which are correct the truth. We are quite willing, however, to give both sides full and fair hearing, and hope the Legislature will do likewise. That, indeed, has been our main interest all through, and having attained it we are satisfied. One general principle ought to govern in cases of this kind. When a county covers a great area of country, it seems to conformed into new counties as fast as the increase of population and revenue will justify, as the oversight of a small area of country enables public officers to keep in closer touch with the people and to better serve their interests, than they can do when their jurisdiction is too greatly extended. On the other hand, the changing of existing boundaries to secure a settlement advantage either in the matter of county seat or anything else ought to be prevented and condemned. Least of all should partisan reasons be permitted to weigh as such for or against any proposition in which the interests of the people are at stake.

UTAH A BEACON LIGHT.

Appearing under the above caption is an interesting subdivision of the department headed "The Progress of Western America," in the *Irrigation Age* for February. As a title which it has only lately been deemed popular to pay to the early settlers of Utah, yet which the age and all fair-minded practical irrigators and statesmanlikers have ever been ready to recognize as their due, we think the extract is well worth reproduction. Here it is:

Every dog has his day—every country its opportunity. The day of one is at hand for the Greater West. It is about ready to be the cause for surprise people and capital at the critical time in our national history. Not an accidental or some somewhat—its lines will soon begin, and the movement must prove enduring. What are the requisites for making this progress sure? The Southern territory or man is agriculture, using the term in its broadest sense. The Greater West will furnish the most marvelous field for the various forms of diversified agriculture that has ever been opened to enterprise. Major Powell, who will be an authority on the question, says the arid lands will support a population as great as the present total of the entire United States. There is not space in this department to prove by elaborate argument that the agriculture of arid America is peculiar to be promotive of some economic independence, when considered in connection with the home markets with which it is everywhere surrounded. But the proposition may be proven in a dozen lines by reference to a single example, the truth of which is beyond dispute. Utah presents a fair average of the conditions existing in the arid West. In attitude it is the mean between extremes. Less than fifty years ago it was colonized by a people who had to earn enough the land of a material nature at home. Under the guidance of the leaders a certain industrial policy was applied. The farm unit was placed at twenty acres. Each family was taught to produce food of all what it consumed, and enough, a surplus convertible into some other form of property. This was accomplished by diversified production and intensive economic cultivation. Upon the power range adjoining the cultivated valleys flocks of sheep and herds of cattle and horses were maintained. This experiment in colonization was carried to success without original capital. The people lived; they multiplied and prosperity flew wrong from unpromising soil the capital for comparable farms, for factories, for banks. And after paying for all this, they had an ample surplus to carry on costly church enterprises, building massive temples and erecting their commodious in the interior parts of the south. Are the valleys hidden amongst the mountains of Utah any more productive than the irrigation lands of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana on the north, Colorado and Wyoming on the east, New Mexico, Arizona, California and Nevada on the south and west? Are the unprogressive millions of the old world and old states less capable of conquest over nature than the simple folk who compose the mass of the Mormon people? In equal distribution of the skill by old society and course we can compensation with enlightened labor in a field where labor unaided by capital has alone created successes values?

A NEW edition, the seventh, of the standard compilation of U. S. mining regulations and enactments, edited by Henry N. Copp, and familiarly known as "Copp's American Mining Code," has just been issued. It includes laws lately passed by Congress and the several states and territories, and embraces the U. S. mining laws and the official regulations, arranged by subjects, water rights, coal lands and timber cutting, saline lands and timber, also the local state and territorial mining laws, with numerous practical forms, containing location, notices, proof of labor, notice of forfeiture, liens, surveys, application for patent, adverse claim, mining deed, survey agreement and lease, with a valuable digest of court and department decisions.

HENRY LOMOND leads the contestants of the Republicans for the Presidency with his ex-Speaker Reed, ex-President Harrison or ex-Representative McKinley. A good many Democratic politicians are inclined to add to these three possibilities a fourth—ex-President Lincoln himself.

ON THE new coin of St. Paul's, London, which was formally started at mintage on Thursday, January 11, by Alice Gregory, daughter of the dean, Lloyd's Newspaper says, it is the largest in the united kingdom, bigger even than that at Westminster. Its circumference is 15 feet long, weighs 700 pounds and has a two-pound beat. It will need to be wound up every day. It replaces the old clock, erected nearly two hundred years ago, and which became worn out in 1891.

A SALT LAKE CITY citizen a few days ago was compelled to endure for two hours the torture of a bellowing attorney, and came out of the ordeal with smoking calumets. But he waited for his tormentor outside the courtroom and there administered to him a thrashing that made him howl again. This remedy for an all too common evil is not exactly recommended, but it is mentioned for what it is worth.

THE STORY twice of the Coughlin trial in Chicago appears to have settled with some satisfactoriness that Dr. Cronin, the hapless victim, is really dead, though the manner of his taking off is at this moment still in dispute.

THE GERMAN emperor's pronunciamento against white horses in his cavalry argues either great indifference to the proprieties or the dissolution of his cavalryman's red-headed sweethearts.

THREE THOUGHTS.

Their Applications Solve Many Problems of Disease.

How important it is to every one that the blood should be kept in good condition, and yet how few people there are to whom this subject seems to give any concern. We wish now to emphasize three points.

First, the Sensitive. Health depends on the state of the blood. The blood conveys all the elements which go to make up the organs of the body, and carries away all dissolved and useless material. Every bone, muscle, nerve and tissue lives upon what the blood lives in it. Moreover, every beat of the heart, every drawing of the breath, every thought flashing through the brain, needs a supply of pure blood, to be done fully and well.

Second, the Nervous. The human race is a whole is in great need of a good blood purifier. There are 2,400 disorders incident to the human frame, the largest majority arising from the impure or diseased condition of the blood. Scrofula, a disease as old as antiquity, has been inherited by generations after generations, and need rate itself today virulent and virtually unchanged from the ancient times. If we are so fortunate as to escape hereditary impurities in the blood, we may contract consumption the germs in the air we breathe, the food we eat, or the water we drink.

Third, the Enemy! In Hood's Sarsaparilla is found the medicine for all blood diseases. Its remarkable cures are its loudest praise. No remedy has ever had so marked success, no medicine was ever accorded so great public patronage. Scrofula in its severest forms has yielded to its potent power, blood poisoning and salt rheum and many other diseases have been permanently cured by it.

Read the statement of cures, and for further information write to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. If you need a good blood purifier, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries and other well known remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative powers not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures when other preparations fail.

Hood's Pills cure Biliousness.

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THE SUBLIME NAVAL SPECTACLE,

THE ENSIGN.

REPLETE WITH REALISTIC SPECTACLES.

ALL THE STIRRING FEATURES. ALL THE OLD FAVORITES.

Prices—$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.

Sale of seats now on at Box Office.

NEXT ATTRACTION: "The Fire Patrol" Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 17-18.

WONDERLAND.

Commencing Thursday, Feb. 6th.

"Beside Andy."

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Grizzly Mining Company, at the office of the company, March 9, 1896, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing officers and such other business as may come before said meeting.

M. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

SALES OF 10 ACRES TO EXCHANGE in Independence or somewhere else. Address M. Kelsey, 50, Constitution Building, Salt Lake City.

Great Remnant Sale!

Suits to order $10.00

Pants " $2.50

Remnants.

GABEL, THE TAILOR.

68 WEST, 2nd SOUTH.

STILL GOING!

Until Wednesday Evening Next we shall continue our present Stock-taking Sale. Patrons who have engaged this can thus secure desirable goods at unusual rates.

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

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DAVIS SHOE HOUSE

110 MAIN STREET.

READ PRICES OF SALE NOW ON.

MENS' SHOES, Way Down.

All solid shoes for men, 50c.
Jenes Men's new styles, $1.25.
All $4 shoes now $3.
All $3 shoes now $2.
All $3 shoes now $2.
All $5, $7 and $8 shoes now $5.
We have the world-renowned makes, such as Strong & Carroll, Clough and E. T. Harrell in the last offer.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY.

FOR EASE AND COMFORT WEAR THE DAVIS GAITER ... FOR LADIES.

LADIES' SHOES At Cost.

$2.75, shoes for ladies, $2.25.
Words will not express their true value. A surprise awaits you to see them.

45 STYLES.

$1.75 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.

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

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ERECTED AT A COST OF $45,000.

45 STALLS TO SELECT FROM.

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Give It a Trial.

Cor. 1st South & West Temple.

STALL 1. Bountiful Produce Depot. Pure Rendered Lard. Fresh Cure Meat, 10c lb.

STALL 2. S. F. BALL. Fancy Assortment of Cakes, Pastry, Sandwiches, Bread and Rolls. Home Made Bread a Specialty.

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

STALL 4. A. W. MURRAY & CO. Fresh Oysters, Fish, Game, Poultry, Game, Fish and Oysters, Green Vegetables, Fruits, etc.

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

STALLS 6 AND 7. W. L. PRICE & CO., Fruit and Nuts, Dealers in Groceries, Fresh Vegetables, Homemade pickles and preserves.

STALL 8. Salt Lake Cider & Vinegar Co., Cider, Fruit Juice, Sweet Cider, Cider and Malt Vinegar, Pickles, Catsup, Horse Radish, Mustard, etc. Barrels wanted.

STALL 9. NEW YORK & CEYLON TEA CO. Teas and Coffees. Wholesale and retail. Baking and Spices a specialty.

STALL 10. Central Meat Market. Dealers in Fresh and Cure Meats of all kinds.

STALL 11. JOHN DAVIS. Dealer in Fresh and Cure Meats of all kinds.

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Has removed to 121 W. South Temple Street. He will be glad to have his customers and friends come and see him and give him some work. Good work and cheap. Perfect fit guaranteed. All kinds of shoe orders taken for per.

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