

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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THE DESERET NEWS CO.  
CHAS. W. FENNELL, EDITOR.  
TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1892.

WATER WANTED.

A CORRESPONDENT asks why water has not been put into the ditches, as usual, this season. His complaint, with truth, that many of the state and fruit trees are languishing for lack of the necessary moisture in the soil.

This is entirely unnecessary at this time of the year, when the heat is melting the snow, making tributaries that are swelling every stream.

We presume the reason for the chief reason for the situation complained of by our correspondent is that in a large area of the city the ditches have not been cleaned and put to proper condition. This labor devolves upon the city government.

This suggests another interruption, as to the reason for this part of the irrigation programme having been neglected. In view of the great force of workmen engaged in the watermaster's department, the answer to this query would be a puzzle.

However, a force of laborers is, we understand, at work preparing the ditches to receive the streams, but when they will be ready is beyond our ability to state. We suggest that irrigation water be supplied to the people as soon as practicable, otherwise the citizens will suffer, and the beauty of the city be marred.

THE DISPATCH FIELD AGAIN.

The annexed dispatch is clipped from the New York Herald and Express. "ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 19 (Special).—The regular Republican convention and judges' election and Allen as Missouri delegates to Minneapolis. Politics are disturbed here by the Mormon Church. All Mormons vote as their bishops direct, and they pay monthly assessments to the Church. The church is a law unto themselves, and is used to perpetuate the domination of the ecclesiastical hierarchy in things temporal and spiritual. Polygamy is not the only evil that Americanism has to fight in this Territory, but, therefore, speaking through Wendell, Cannon and Joseph F. Smith, the so-called first presidency of the Church, is equally monstrous and desecrated in a democracy in the United States. Can any church be tolerated which claims the right to rule the State by divine authority.

There are two such churches in our country. Mormonism is concentrated here in Utah, and Romanism in a different but powerful condition chiefly in our big cities.

"Either church would be to America what Mohammedanism is to Turkey if it could. Its expense is great here, Mormonism, uses the same weapon, the boycott, which Romanism uses elsewhere, and Mohammedanism has gradually crushed out, and its Church leaders are trying to conduct first with one of the two great parties of the country and then with the other, bidding high for votes from each and getting more from the Democrats than the Republicans, and so Republicans at all from the liberals headed by Judge Goodwin.

The only legitimate thing about today's convention is that they laid on the table a resolution committing the party to nominate a Republican for delegate to Congress when the time came to nominate.

It would be difficult to crowd into one dispatch more direct and deliberate truths than are collected in the foregoing. The convention which sends Messrs Goodwin and Allen—neither of whom is a "Judge"—to Minneapolis, was a "Liberal" convention in all its aims and purposes, and proved that it was not a "Straight Republican Convention" by the resolution referred to in the last paragraph of the dispatch. It was a branch of a faction of which a professed Democrat is the head and chief, who is looked up to by the professed Republicans as their leader, and whom they expect to nominate for the only national office that any party in Utah can vote for. Very prominent "Republicans" they must be. Their delegates are going to the Republican convention to lay out if possible the delegates of the straight Republican party of Utah.

"All Mormons do not vote as their bishops direct" and there is not the slightest evidence that any Mormon Republican attempts to direct the votes of his people. This is only a simple denial, but it stands as against the unsupported falsehood contained in the dispatch.

This odd charge of "loyalty to the United States" and of "disloyalty" has become a sort of a catch-phrase, and it is with the statement that the "Mormon" Church claims to rule the State by divine authority. When was the claim made, and how? The dispatcher of this tale of nonsense must be profoundly ignorant of the conditions of affairs here, or he could upon the innocence of the manager of the Mail and Express to reference to Utah.

"The Liberals, headed by Judge Goodwin, are not likely to furnish any 'Republicans at all' to either party. They will oppose republican government in Utah and strive to keep the two new offices, filled by their appointment, reserved to the benefit of their salaries, set them to work, leaving to the Council the bare privilege of endorsing the action and appropriating the amount of money needed to pay the

they will work just as strongly for protracted Democrats as for bogus Republicans, provided they are "Liberals" aiming at "Liberal" popularity and "Liberal" chances for the spoils of office.

THE "MORMON" RIDDLE.

"Mr. W. Fuller, of this place, is the possessor of an old Mormon Bible. The particular edition which he owns has long been out of print. A short time ago, while looking over the outside pages of the volume he purchased to find an article wherein it was stated that Mormon Bibles of a certain edition were worth \$200. Mr. Fuller got out his volume and found the description in the volume corresponded exactly with the one. The Bible, Mr. Fuller says, is not unusually well bound or printed, and he cannot see where it greatly differs in appearance from any other bible, and he has been to the printer to find out how he got the article in the volume. He did not think it worth more than a few dollars. The price has suddenly risen to \$200, although he will sell it for any price, if they will not give \$200."

That is from a Pennsylvania paper. Every now and again we hear of somebody who has a "Mormon Bible" of an old edition for which he wants a large sum of money. Usually it is represented as "the only copy of the original edition now in existence" and it is so, although it is not the original, but a reprint of the original. It is so, although it is not the original, but a reprint of the original. It is so, although it is not the original, but a reprint of the original.

We will repeat for the benefit of the public what we have said in substance many times before. There is no "Mormon Bible" but the regular King James' translation of the Old and New Testaments, which may be obtained at any respectable book store in the country, as published by the American Bible Society or the British and Foreign Bible Society. The Book of Mormon is not a "Mormon Bible" but is the work that is meant by the Pennsylvania Volunteer. It has passed through several editions, but they are all the same in text as the first edition. The Book of Mormon is not a "Mormon Bible" but is the work that is meant by the Pennsylvania Volunteer. It has passed through several editions, but they are all the same in text as the first edition. The Book of Mormon is not a "Mormon Bible" but is the work that is meant by the Pennsylvania Volunteer. It has passed through several editions, but they are all the same in text as the first edition.

MULTIPLICATION OF INSPECTORSHIPS.

At last Tuesday's session of the City Council, one of the members of that body introduced a motion to require certain heads of departments to report as to the men employed under them and the amounts paid them as salaries. The Mayor, from the chair, exhibited antagonism to the motion. His opposition was based entirely on the ground that the reports were superfluous, because the information could be obtained from the auditor by those desiring it. Feeling that, from the character of the motion, the Council were ignorant on the subject of the proposed inquiry, he would not such reports have been sufficiently proper, in place of it being necessary for the members who wished to be informed, to make a personal application to the auditor? Besides, the public have some interest in the matter, the people having to furnish the money for the payment of the salaries. It is not unlikely that publicity is exactly what the Mayor and a majority of the "Liberal" councilmen do not want on subjects of this character.

The motion, which related to requiring the heads of public works to make a report, was passed, but, evidently on account of the opposition of the Mayor, was reconsidered and killed. A motion making a requirement for a report from the watermaster in regard to employees and salaries did not carry. The executive committee is to be the board of public works are a sort of independent attachment to the city government. They seem to be "padding their own canvas," and may not be interfered with in their operations to any appreciable extent. Facts point that way.

Some time since the board notified the Council that they had appointed Percy H. Hansen inspector of relating mail construction on State street—namely on the block running from Temple to First South street. They also notified in a similar manner the fact that they had appointed James Austin inspector of sidewalk construction for paving districts seven and eight. They had also fixed the salaries of these appointees at \$100 a month each. As a matter of fact, the board had asked these in work. They asked the Council to confirm the appointments.

These appointments they had no right to make, much less to set the amounts of the salaries they created to work. In doing this they assumed extraordinary powers and functions. It will be observed that we speak advisedly when we say that this board is an attachment of the city government which operates largely independent of the Council. They create two new offices, filled by their appointment, reserved to the benefit of their salaries, set them to work, leaving to the Council the bare privilege of endorsing the action and appropriating the amount of money needed to pay the

expense thus incurred. At the same time, there is a much need for them new officers as there is for a full complement of a working police force, of what use is it to have a man go around to State street and take an occasional squint at the little retaining walls—made necessary by questionable methods of the city engineers? The watermaster is paid by contract. If the contractor is not up to the mark according to the specifications he ought to be. And if he is, all that is useful is to have the work accepted by the appropriate department official, as according to agreement, or, if not satisfactory, rejected.

Besides these two officials of specification, there are two others of a similar character in the same department. One is H. Wood, inspector of State street. This official inspects a general supervision of that street, but as to the nature of his duties, which are paid for at the rate of \$100 a month, no information has been obtained. The other is H. O. Cheney, inspector of Percy's canyon conduit, employed at a similar salary.

There appears to be no limit to the inspectorships connected with the city government. They are evidently political machines. They arise out of the operation of the doctrine of awards for "Liberal" political parties. It is not surprising that the board of public works is so much interested in the matter to come completely before the public; hence the killing of the motion calling for special reports from the heads of departments.

THE HERING SEA COMMISSION.

Through the newspapers have very little to say of late about the Herring Sea business, yet the question has not been dropped from the list of vital questions. On the contrary it is now in the most important stage, so far as the relations of the two nations are concerned. All the details for holding the arbitration commission are completed on the part of the United States. Our commissioners are Justice Hallam of the Supreme Court and Senator Morgan of Alabama. Associated with them gentlemen as counsel are E. J. Phelps of Vermont, J. C. Carter of New York, and Judge Elbridge of the United States District Court of Northern Illinois. The latter appointment was made a few days ago, and completes the list on the side of the United States. He will resign his place immediately and repair to Washington where the work will be taken up at once. The arbitration treaty provides that each nation be allowed two arbitrators and that three neutral powers appoint one each. These three countries agreed to are Italy, France and Sweden. The meeting place for the entire commission will be Paris. But it will take some time before it meets. It is estimated that the arbitrators on the American side, as well as the neutral ones are supposed to enter on a special study of the situation, ascertain all the law and the particulars from their respective standpoints, and then meet in a body and discuss the question.

Judge Blagden is perhaps the least known nationally of the arbitrators on the American side, but in the region of the lakes and Mississippi valley his name is as familiar as that of President Harrison. He is a native of Massachusetts, and seventy-two years of age. His family settled in Illinois as early as 1830. He is a graduate of Amherst. He commenced life as a school teacher, then took up law and was finally admitted to the bar in 1848. We have not observed whether the commissioners on the English side have been appointed. It is stated, however, that an Englishman and a Canadian will be selected as arbitrators.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION AGAIN.

The Chicago papers contain extensive particulars relating to the school question in Illinois and Wisconsin. It will be remembered that the Bennett law in the latter State entered largely into the latter State's campaign. This was a sort of compulsory education measure embracing a provision for the teaching of English in all schools public, private or parochial. The German Catholics and Lutherans took umbrage at the new law and at once commenced to agitate. Mr. Puck, a Baptist, was then at the head of a funny paper in Milwaukee known as Puck's Own. He took up the side of the Germans, and was immediately elected Mayor of Milwaukee. The Democratic party denounced the Bennett law, and this brought to the German vote, which hitherto had been mainly Republican. Mayor Puck was elected Governor of Wisconsin on the Democratic ticket, and the State Legislature also became Democratic. The issue now was raised from the State books, the Republicans helping to make it as largely as the Democrats. It was supposed that the Germans would return to their old life, and in the last spring election the results showed that to a certain extent they did so.

There is in Illinois the situation of law as the Democratic measure of Wisconsin. For two years the Lutherans have been trying to get this bill repealed. The Democratic party, it is reported, has the bill introduced in the Illinois Legislature. The drift of sentiment in the Republican party favored the retention of the Illinois law. The German Lutherans held a conference last week in Chicago, and their Wisconsin brethren secured a large number of supporters to do away with the education law. The Illinois Lutherans are resolved to support the Democratic party. This means also Wisconsin Lutherans in Democratic ranks. With this change it is considered even by Republicans that Illinois and Wisconsin have made the mistake. With him it is thought the German defection can be offset by recruits from other nationalities and from American Democrats. Should this language, race and creed issue enter into the pending election campaign it will tend to complicate matters in these two great States. The Germans are a controlling force in both places, and as they are very much attached to their own language, there seems a probability that all of the demonstrations will take one side in the struggle.

THE ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF POLITICAL CONVENTIONS. LATE the Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington the national convention is entirely unknown to the Chicagoan. The United States, that the Mr. Speaker, the convention has become a national institution, and is as firmly rooted as if it had constitutional sanction. It is of necessity the outgrowth of party, and whenever representative popular government prevails party does exist, and it is considered most exact if the government is to be retained democratic and popular.

There was no convention to nominate George Washington, in fact there was no party in 1788. He was unanimously chosen President in February, 1789, and inaugurated on April 30, following. He was re-elected in the same manner in 1792, but in 1796 declined a third term. Month after month a division on party lines was going on over interpretations of the new constitution. One party interpreted it as a strong central government with a tendency to aristocracy, the other the exact opposite. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson were the respective leaders of these parties. In 1796 a division of opinion existed there were still no attempts at party organization, and it was not until the system of electing then prevailing John Adams was chosen President and Thomas Jefferson Vice-President. In 1800 the first attempt at party organization was made, by a congressional caucus held in Philadelphia which nominated Jefferson and Burr on the Republican or anti-Federal ticket. The complications attending this election caused an amendment pertaining to presidential election to be adopted. In 1804 there is no record of the congressional caucus was again resorted to. Ninety-four of the 131 Republican members attended, and James Madison was nominated. In 1812 the caucus re-elected James Madison, but by this time a strong dislike for the caucus system began to prevail. In 1816 the caucus system was again resorted to. Ninety-four of the 131 Republican members attended, and James Madison was nominated. In 1812 the caucus re-elected James Madison, but by this time a strong dislike for the caucus system began to prevail. In 1816 the caucus system was again resorted to. Ninety-four of the 131 Republican members attended, and James Madison was nominated.

In 1816 Monroe was chosen under the caucus system and elected. In the same way he was re-elected in 1820. The caucus system was by this time thoroughly discredited, and in 1824 caused a split in the Republican party. There were four candidates, Jackson, Adams, Clay and Crawford. The election was thrown into the House and John Quincy Adams was chosen President. In 1828 the Legislature of Tennessee nominated Andrew Jackson for President, and the Republicans, which by this time began to be called the Democratic party, rallied the nomination.

In 1832 the first political national convention of the kind now prevailing took place at Philadelphia by the Democratic party. In 1832 it met again in Baltimore and nominated William Wirt for the Presidency. In 1840 a Democratic national convention was held in Baltimore, and Jackson and Van Buren were nominated. Another national Republican convention nominated Henry Clay and John Sergeant. Then set in the era of national party conventions, and the method of procedure is now as regular and as fully established as if statute law and constitutional warrant were behind them.

THE MILKING MACHINE.

In European countries the milkmaid has been for a long time the favorite theme of banister songs and rural romances. We are all familiar with the picture which befall "Roses of Castile" when the milkmaid and her pail are the subject of the picture. That charming little story, "Where and you go, my pretty fair maid," is not entirely unknown, nor are several other ballads of a similar kind.

But all this poetry and sentiment about the young milkmaid and her pail are about to be knocked on the head. An American milkmaid has invented a milking machine, and with one stroke of his penic mechanical genius has reduced the old poetic process of milking to a very simple and easy operation, the game as holding a bucket of water from an ordinary well. The machine has been introduced in this country. The first one was re-

ceived at the Chicago custom-house a few days ago. The capacity is said to be thirty new in hour. It is considered on the vacuum principle, and when applied the milk flows in a continuous stream. It has been in use in England for some time, and is said to be quite reliable. Its price in that country is \$25, but the duties placed on it amount to \$27, hence the price here can not be less than \$52.

Its introduction to this country will not disturb the poets so much as in the old. Here the milking is more or less in the hands of the farmer's son. But it will be effective in its way, for though it will have no poetry to dispense, it will still do something as pronounced in the way of generalization, so to speak of privacy, and, after all, American poetry is greatly indebted to that old old Highlander for his invention.

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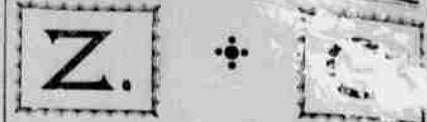
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