DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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EFFECT OF "HARD TIMES."

Now comes the announcement that the small fruit crop in northern and central Utah is at least one-fourth larger this season than any previous year. The cause given for this is that there has been more care in cultivation than heretofore, because the people have been impressed by business duliness and consequent relative thereto to pay greater attention to local resources. Truly it may be said of this that "it's an ill wind that blows no good." With such results we can stand a moderate dose of "hard times," for thereby is developed the very means by which humanity may be secured from the embarrassing condition.

Another feature may be noted in the same connection, i. e., that there is realler sale for the home grown fruits than heretofore. The growers report that they have many more direct customers among the people, who express a strong preference for the home crop, because of its superior quality and condition. An effect of this sentiment is not only that immediate consumption of the larger local fruit crop is increased, but it is being used almost exclusively for putting up for winter use, in which line more work than ever is being done. All this means that the importations of inferior canned fruits will fall off considerably the coming season, while the people will have the advantage not only of better and cleaner preserved fruits, but will have more cash in circulation and can show a much better record of remunerative employment than otherwise would have been the case. Yet a little more of the forward movement in this line, till all classes of industry have been reached, and the good times will have come!

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

Judging from the predictions of evil made by Henri Rochefort, the violent removal of President Carnot is to be made the signal of renewed attacks against the French republican institutions. The Boulanger agitator says civil war will surely follow the election of Casimir-Perier, a prophecy which derives some importance only from the fact that Rochefort is undoubtedly still in touch with the turbulent elements of the country so successfully subdued by the vigorous policy of the assassinated president.

When Carnot assumed the leadership of the affairs of France, the country was at the verge of ruin. For seventeen years the public accounts had showed a steadily increasing deficit. German spies inundated the country on account of the irritation caused by the Boulanger agitation. Royalists were active and communists and socialists stirred up strife; a man, not content with walking on the grass, invaded the Chamber of Deputies, and President Grevy, being himself unable to cope with the situation, resigned, humiliated and disgraced. Under these conditions Carnot was placed at the helm of state, and his inaugural was characteristic of the man. He exhorted France to sustain a policy of progress, moderation and concord. Steps were at once taken to strengthen the republic by bringing the government in close contact with the people and to check out the schemes of pretenders and royal aspirants. Boulanger was tried on charges of theft, conspiracy and embezzlement and was sentenced to deportation for life, although he had already fled the country. Rochefort, too, leaves the atmosphere of France anything but congenial to him.

To these vigorous measures against the disturbers of the peace were added many for the development of the country. First economy was inaugurated. The military budget was lightened and the interest on the enormous public debt was reduced by the conversion of 4½ per cent bonds into 3 per cents. To protect bank institutions a law was passed making it a crime to resort to withdrawal of deposits, and attention was given to educational matters. Under this wise regime France became once more prosperous. The army had very increased both in quickness and efficiency, the commerce was augmented, the public debt reduced and the industries flourished.

The newly elected president may not be equal to statesmanship and firmness of character to his predecessor, but he has the advantage of having a line of policy laid out, which has already been tried and found good. By strictly adhering to it the stability of the people will outlast the government, and affairs will find but little material to work with. There will certainly be no excuse for civil war as long as the administration is pursuing the country's progress. The greatest danger to France, as to any country, is extremism in high places, for that is the atmosphere in which revolutionary bacteria mostly develop.

MODERN JERUSALEM.

A recent report from the British consul at Jerusalem gives interesting details respecting the present condition and the rapid growth of the holy city, its modern suburbs and public improvements, as well as its industries and trade. One novel enterprise that has lately been commenced is the collection of the ottomon which rises to the surface and floats about on the Dead Sea. Two sailing boats were taken by train from Jaffa to Jerusalem, and then conveyed on carts to the Jordan, where they were floated down the river to the Dead Sea, and they are now engaged in gathering up the bitumen, which is in much request in Europe. The consul thinks it would be advantageous to trade with the island district if a steam launch and several lighters were placed on the Dead Sea to ferry across the produce at Moab, which is a country rich in cereals, fruit and cattle. At present it is conveyed by circuitous routes the north or south end of the Dead Sea, entailing a journey of four to five days.

There also seems to be what in western vernacular would be almost considered a "boom" in Jerusalem real estate. On the western side of the city particularly, houses have increased rapidly within the last few years, and in this new suburb, formerly given up to fields and vineyards, there is keen competition for every piece of available land by private parties or by benevolent societies and missions.

The revival generally is felt of significance to believers in the Bible; to those who look for the literal fulfillment of prophecy, it is in the highest degree interesting.

USEFUL AS ORNAMENTAL.

It has been generally supposed that the sunflower as a native plant is wholly confined to America, where numerous species have been discovered, and from where they have been carried as ornamental plants for gardens in all parts of the civilized world. Even the Russian sunflower, as it is commonly known, which sometimes attains a height of twenty feet and bears flowers one to two feet in diameter, is a native of tropical America. Professor Philip L. Newman, of Cincinnati, however, says that in his travels in northern Siberia he discovered a sunflower native to that country. There, where the earth is covered continually with a coating of snow and frost, the Siberian sunflower grows and blooms and ripens with each succeeding year. It shoots forth from the frozen soil and grows to a height of about three feet, and when it blooms the flowers remain open but a single day, when they droop and fall.

Of course as a "professor" Mr. Newman probably was fully capable of deciding whether or not the flower he saw belonged to the genus helianthus, but aside from its appearance which he describes it does not seem to have much in common with the American plant with which he claims relationship for it. The sunflower here is not only ornamental, but useful, though in the parts where it abounds most to a native state it seems to be valued least. In Europe, however, it is carefully cultivated, in some of the warmer sections being raised as a field crop. Its seeds are valued as food for cattle and poultry, and for the oil they yield, which is little inferior to olive oil for many of the purposes to which the latter is adapted. Fifty gallons of oil is the product from an acre of ordinarily good land planted to sunflowers, and in that respect is a much more profitable crop than many that harvest twice. Not only are sunflower seeds nutritious for fowls and animals, but they are valuable for medicinal remedies and in quick food, being a common ingredient of each of these preparations. Oil of roses, under a process of manufacture and not in the crude way in which Indians make sunflower tonic.

There also is room for another suggestion as to variety which meets the sunflower as even more useful than ornamental. Enough is the flower garden the central floral plant produced with a very pleasing effect. The traditional poetical fable relating the plant as one fond to the sun so as to stride of food consumption by turn or bend of its oil to watching sunstroke. Equally valuable as to effect of this seed in question in stuffing fowl, oil and atmosphere poisons that are a great menace to human life. There is little room for malaria where a crop of sunflowers is growing. Planted alongside of a stable, the noxious vapor disappears, and the health-restoring vapors which then arise from such plants are unknown, the miasmic that were then having been utilized by the plants for their own growth. It is notable that "sunflower years" and "clover years" never come together. These and other virtues which the plant possesses either in a growing or dried condition might be cited as strong reasons why the sedulously despised sunflower, which at times is regarded as a nuisance, is sufficiently valuable to be given a permanent position in the garden.

ANOTHER INTERPRETATION of the saying that "a thing is worth doing at all if it is worth doing well," is afforded in the experience of some of the Utah sheep men, who have their flocks in western Wyoming. Until the railway provided them the best it was paying about five to seven pounds of wool per head. For the past year a firm of Chicago men in this city have been giving special attention to their flocks with a view of determining whether or not it was profitable. By close dipping they shear this year an average of over nine pounds per head, while their immediate neighbors come in with six to six and a quarter pounds. The additional expense is more than fully compensated for by the increase. There are more than sheepmen who might take the lesson with profit.

THE LAST issue of the Millard county Chief, published at Deseret, says:

Two more separations of young wives and husbands in this small town. Four young people thought the whole town should love two and two. Among boats, and thunderous little cabins in the place of tinted and fancy dwellings. Two houses these separations now within a few months.

Here is something for parents to that part of the Territory to think seriously of. These instances might indicate that the young folks are sufficiently informed to the solemn responsibilities of the marriage contract, and are not given a proper understanding of the care and consideration necessary in selecting partners. As suggested by the paper quoted from, hasty marriages and child marriages are not conducive to wedded happiness.

THE DOWNFALL of a party which permits private individuals or corporations to own or control the water supply of a city is aptly illustrated in the case of Boise, Idaho. There a water company surprised the town, and during the recent difficulty between the company and the city administration the water from the upper reservoir was shut off, leaving the city without adequate protection in case of fire. The facts becoming known to the insurance companies, they have made an increase in insurance rates of 25 per cent. Now the business men, who realize that their risk of fire is greater than before, feel that they must insure and consequently must bear a burden that would not have come upon them if the city had owned its water supply.

WHEN THE Pullman company made its reduction in the wages of employes, 4,000 workmen went out on strike. The company declined to arbitrate with the men or members of a labor union, and now 185,000 workmen are combined in the refusal to handle Pullman cars. The fight now on certainly seems to be of sufficient dimensions to suggest to the politicians at Washington that some legislation for the settlement of such difficulties is needed in this country. Courts of arbitration chosen directly by the people to adjudicate disputes like this might be a means of averting much trouble which threatens to come under present conditions.

The Genuine and the Sham.

Every good thing has its lists of imitators; every genuine article its counterfeits. The imitators always choose the most valuable and popular article to counterfeit, so that when they claim their article to be equal, or to good, of the same as "Ole-and-So's," the public may depend upon it that "Ole-and-So's" article is the best of the kind. The sham proves the genuine merit of the thing it copies and never can this been better illustrated than by the imitations of Allcock's Porous Plasters.

Allcock's Porous Plaster is the standard of excellence the world over, and its imitators in their try that there is "as good as Allcock's" are only emphasizing this fact and simulating "Allcock's" in the arms of imitation, which it is their highest ambition to imitate. The difference between the genuine and these imitations, which may pass general appearance, is as wide as that between copper and gold.

The only safe way for purchasers is to always insist upon having Allcock's Porous Plasters. They are the only perfect plasters ever produced.

For the Races.

At Caldwell's on July 4th. Special train at 10:30 a. m. Delightful glens in grand the 4th of July. Only $1.25 round trip. Return afternoon. Boating, bathing, fishing, all free sports.

Wasatch.

That famous health resort and is easily reached by the R. G. W. Leave Salt Lake at 8:00 a. m., arrive Wasatch 10:45 a. m. Leave Wasatch 4:00 p. m., arrive Salt Lake at 6:45 p. m. Fare only $1.00 round trip daily. Tickets good on any train and sold at $1.00.

Not Connect.

The Union Pacific will sell tickets to Eli of July excursionists at one fare for the round trip. Call at City Ticket office, 201 Main street for full particulars.

Castle of the Gods.

Castle Rock Springs excursion via R. G. W. on Monday, the July 4th. Fare $1.25 round trip.

The Cabinet Hotel, open, on the European plan, rates $2.00 and $2.50 per day. Hot and Cold Baths.

Utah Oyster Co., 69 West Second South. Headquarters for Vegetables.

Grand Balloon Ascension.

At Castle Springs July 4th. Lorne M. Paul of Provo will make a descension on flying trapeze. Health lake. Excursion leaves R. G. W. depot at 10:30 a. m. Return on regular or special at midnight. Fare $1.25 round trip.

"Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Contains no Ammonia or Alum.

FOR JULY 4TH.

Excursion Rates via the Union Pacific.

On July 3rd and 4th the Union Pacific will sell excursion tickets to any point within 200 miles at one fare for the round trip. Good returning until July 5th.

GARFIELD BEACH TRAINS.

Commencing May 6th, trains between Salt Lake and Garfield will run as follows:

Leave Salt Lake *7:45, 10:35 a. m., 2:00, 5:00 and 7:05 p. m.

Arrive Salt Lake 12:45* 4:00, 6:40, 8:10 and 10:10 p. m.

*Daily except Sunday. †Daily except Monday.

Good orchestra in attendance every afternoon and evening. Fare round trip 50 cents.

D. S. BURLEY,
Gen'l. Agt. Passr. Dept.

Cheap Rates for the 4th.

One fare for the round trip via the Union Pacific. Call at City Ticket office, 201 Main street for particulars.

SALT LAKE THEATER
Geo. D. Pyper, Manager.
Under the City Jail.

FRIDAY & SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 30.

Oscar Wilde's Play,

LADY WINDERMERE'S Fan.

Purchased for the Salt Lake Theatre, New York.

THE COMPANY

Frank Gilmore, Edward Emery, John Archer, Spencer Joseline, Gilbert Lesey, Walter S. Cleveland, Jessie Lest, Mrs. Fernandez.

Regular prices, except the seats, which are $1.50 each. Sale of seats begins Thursday, July 26.

NEXT ATTRACTION:

Friday and Saturday, July 6th and 7th, Helen A. Parkes in

"THE IDEA."

Prices 50c, 75c, $1.00. Sale of seats begins Thursday, July 5th.

Lyceum Theater,
T. D. O'Neill, Manager.

Week commencing Monday, June 25th. The Great Melodramatic Success,

THE WAGES OF SIN.

Monday, July 2nd, special engagement, the Edwin Chandler, A. J. Williams.

John Davis, Dealer in
FRESH AND SALT MEATS OF ALL KINDS.
47 West, Second South Street.

NOTICE.

Zion's Benefit Building Society.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of Zion's Benefit Building Society, will be held on Tuesday, July 3rd, 1894, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., at the Office of said Society, 15 Richards Street, for the purpose of officers for the ensuing year, the transaction of all business incident to such meeting, and the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 25th, 1894.

LINDEN SCOTT, Sec.

STRAYED—$5 REWARD.

ONE RED, GRAY MARE, branded [illegible] on hip. Liberal reward will be paid by returning to R. Conrad, 50 W. Third South street, Salt Lake City, and to [illegible].

DISSTONS' CELEBRATED SAWS

Cross Cut, Drag, One Man, Upright, Mill, Hand, Rip, Panel, Tenon, Pruning, Compass, Butcher, Cook, Keyhole, Etc.

—ALSO—

CIRCULAR.

Both Solid and Chisel Point Tooth and "THUMPER," for felling trees, are selling at lower prices than ever. Also a full stock of Cross Saws and Files always on hand.

Z. C. M. I.

DUBEI & COMPY.

LEADING MERCHANT TAILORS.

SUITS TO ORDER, $15 TO $30.
PANTS " " $3.50 TO $15.
SUITS MADE IN 24 HOURS.
PANTS " " 7 HOURS.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
FIRST-CLASS WORKMANSHIP

133 WEST, SECOND SOUTH.

Special to the Ladies.

Z. C. M. I.

WARM WEATHER WILL COME

You will visit the Lake, the Canyon, or your Friends, or need Cool, Comfortable Home Wear.

FOR THESE OPPORTUNITIES.

We can supply you with a Variety of Well Made DUCK SUITS assorted.

We also offer you a nice lot of DERBY WAISTS, in all desirable colors. See them!

We have a Special Line of Dainty WHITE LAWN WAISTS. Embroidery Trimmed, the Latest out.

WE CALL ATTENTION

to our supply of WHITE SAILOR HATS, the thing for the Lake or other outing.

We are HEADQUARTERS for Children's WHITE SUMMER DRESSES.

Look at our Stock of PIQUE CHEMISETTES, all New.

BIARRITZ KID GLOVES at $1.00 per pair.

JUST THE THING FOR THE LAKE!

PARASOLS, HAMMOCKS, and other Seasonable Appointments without number.

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

Continental MARKET

ERECTED AT A COST OF $45,000.

45 STALLS TO SELECT FROM.

DIRECTORY

Give It a Trial.

Cor. 1st South & West Temple.

STALL 5.
Beautiful Produce
COMPANY.
Fine Groceries and Fresh Cove Meat, Poultry.

STALLS 7 AND 11.
W. L. PRICE & CO.
Fine veal, milk, cream in season. Fresh Vegetables. Highest prices paid for poultry and pigeons.

SUIT SALE.

For One Week we will Sell you any Suit in the Store for

$15.00.

This includes our

$30.00,
$28.00,
$25.00,
$22.00,
$20.00 AND
$18.00 Suits.

They all go at the one price $15.00.
We also give you for One Week longer, your choice of our $5.00, $4.00, $3.50 and $3.00 Hats, except Stetson's, for

$2.50.

ONE PRICE.

J. P. GARDNER,
141 Main Street

J. W. Boyd, Dealer in
GUNS, BICYCLES, AMMUNITION, FINE FISHING TACKLE and SPORTING GOODS.
FINE REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS.
73 E. 2nd. South St., Salt Lake City

Chinese & Japanese Bazar.
All kinds of Teas, Indian Embroidery, Fireworks for Fourth of July.
Large assortment of New Goods just arrived.
Prices Lower than ever.
SHANG HAI & CO., 277 South Main Street.

MAYNES, WELLS CO., Lace Importers
39 Main Street, Salt Lake City.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN TOWN for LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND CURTAINS.

CHOICE LINE OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

FRILLED SWISS CURTAINS. CALL AND SEE US.

OUR BIG SHOE SALE IS NOW ON.

See Our Footwear! Get Our Prices, and then

BUY!

DUNFORD'S. THE LOW PRICE SHOE STORE.

WALTNER & Co.,
.... MERCHANT TAILORS. ....
216 South Main Street.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL Line of the very best imported Spring Suitings and Trouserings. Our prices are Commensurate with the times. We also keep a Large Stock of Home Manufactured Woollens. Look at the Prices!

SUITS TO ORDER $15, $18, $22 AND UPWARDS
PANTS TO ORDER $3.50, $4, $5 AND UPWARDS
OVERCOATS $14 $16, $18, $20 AND UPWARDS

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH.

RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, LONDON, 1893 1893 1893

PURE AND SILVER GLOSS FOR THE LAUNDRY. | AND CORN STARCH FOR THE TABLE.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS