DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

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For the benefit of Eastern patrons and friends who may wish to read the DESERET EVENING NEWS in Chicago, the NEWS will be on file at the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, 1 Dearborn Street, and from copies of that city during the Fair visitors.

Correspondence for the NEWS is in Wells-Fargo Block, Post Office Square, Boston.

All communications should be addressed to

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

DON'T STRIKE YOUR COLORS.

It does not look well nor sound well—is not in fact well—for the government of a city the sentiment of whose people is overwhelmingly in favor of the restoration of silver, to propose getting out of a dilemma which they ignorantly brought upon themselves, by issuing bonds payable (principal and interest) in gold. The city would do well to go slowly in the matter of further bonding at all, but when any are issued let them be on the same basis as those now in circulation—payable in the money of the United States.

Can we now, in view of the strenuous and bitter struggle about to begin at the nation's capital, afford to discriminate against the very product for which we have contended so long and which is the cause of that struggle? If we have any prestige with people elsewhere at all in this matter, it is the persistency, harmony and determination which have characterized our efforts to prevent the money of the people from being repudiated—to thwart the efforts of those who are seeking to make invective a provision of the Constitution. To show even so much a symptom of flagging as making a distinction between the moneys of that instrument and of all our previous history, and not only this but tacitly admitting to the world that we concede the monometallist's point that one is superior to the other; to dickey, to dodge, to shuffle, and finally to plumply admit that gold possesses an inherent quality which silver does not, is weakening our case by just so much. Let all our transactions be conducted on a cash basis, denying to our eastern brethren the right to define cash according to their own peculiar views.

It may be said that this is carrying a sentiment farther into practice than is consistent with the public welfare, but we cannot so regard it. The case made up for trial in the East vs. the West, simply that and nothing more, and the issue is the relegation of silver bullion to the workshops of artisans and mechanics or its continuance in the place where it has done perfect service among our people for nearly a century. We cannot afford to lose a point, for our textures (as in the days of '76) have assistance from still farther east and in numbers and wealth since they could overwhelm us. In such a crisis the moral force of consistency, steadfastness and courage cannot be estimated; it is immense, it may be invincible. But the slightest break in the lines, the fairest show of weakening anywhere inspires the opposition with renewed hope against us and destroys or at least greatly diminishes the morale of our forces. Upon our banner is inscribed "Silver shall not go down!" while before the weight has practically angon the second city in all the union affected proposes through its officers to consede for a purpose that silver is not as good as gold!

Let our solons betake themselves to the outer second thought before even proposing any further to sow the seeds of disemagreement in the ranks of the silver people by discriminating against the white product and in favor of the yellow.

BILL PUTS THE TRIMMINGS ON.

Reverend John Wesley Hill is still up and at it with his patent engine at Mormon Infinity of Congress, though to do him justice the late merchant pay more attention to his own distinguished personality than to the colossal project he has probably helped by uncovering it. "The scum, dirt, we it is," writes one commentator, "might even become successful with the people of the country not notified of the danger from the scheme took published for the first time." It is eminently proper, therefore, that the great clerical and patronate death, to whom the country owes its preservation, should exact copious description from a grateful press!

A lengthy dicatch dated July 14th, and forwarded from Arlington, Ohio, fulfills this manifest duty with commendable discrimination. We have met with the report in numerous eastern exchanges, not all of which, we are bound to say, have treated it with the consideration it was expected to evoke. The New York Recorder, for instance, was guilty of the slow cruelty had taste of sandwiching it in between two prize-fight specials and such irrelevant talk about the records of the respective horses; while another paper was scarcely less fortunate in placing it immediately appended to a long essay under the flash headline, "Modern Fiction." We submit that Mr. Hill deserved better things, for whatever may have been his attainments before he discovered his long-eared coal and white clover, he has not entered a prize ring since, and surely such figurative mental productions as his call for more than the commonplace notice of "Sheldon."

But these are objections that are technical. Mr. Hill's lofty mind scarcely notice them, and surely we need not do so. Let us come to the meat of the matter. Arlington, Ohio, is honored with the great man's presence by reason of the fact that it is the abode of his father-in-law. This important disclosure is supplemented by another: the father-in-law's name is Holmes—William Holmes. May we not say that Arlington is blessed in its happy Holmes? The fact is evident that the prime twenty-inches waist their guest is to appreciate, Arlington does also. Hence the ebullion to the Other. Mr. Hill's brilliant career in the West which is well-known here," and to "his sterling integrity, which removes all doubt as to the authenticity of his information and its truthfulness." It is safe to say, in parenthesis, that not a single western paper published anywhere near the scene of this "brilliant career" has a single reader in self-satisfied, arcadian Arlington.

Mr. Hill is next permitted to tell his own tale in his own modest way. "My information," says he, "is obtained from the most indisputable source, and the people should be warned of the daring purposes of these villains [the Mormons] that their ends may be frustrated." Having thus borrowed the ears of the imperiled people, he goes on to tell the story we have already noticed in these columns, occasionally referring to his own pastoral work and his exceptional powers of observation. He says the fund of one million dollars, which is designed to buy up Congress and secure Utah's admission, and with which Mormon agents are even now at work in Washington, was raised by assessment upon the members of the Church ostensibly for the purpose of completing the Temple. All this, and much more of similar strain and taper, he unfolds to the gaze of an astonished nation, the whole constituting, as the Arlington dispatch their aptly says, "a story which for sensational features and sedacentness, surpasses everything ever before made known to the American public."

We should rather think it did.

A LESSON IN OVERDRAFTS.

We have no sinister motive in publishing, right upon the heels of the Utah women's silver convention, an item which comes well authenticated from Cincinnati. The dispatch relates that an eminent female financier of the Park city was so oblivious to the monetary literature now universally prevalent that she presented her bank account about one hundred dollars. The money institution that had the honor of her patronage took the usual course in such contingencies, and notified the fair depositor of the situation. Most women—most western women who have a bank account, rather let us say—would have set to work right lively to "rustle" and deposit that hundred dollars. Not so the female financial genius of Cincinnati. She threw down the bank's information with the ejaculation, "How annoying!" and rang up a messenger by to whom she gave an envelope addressed to the bank. The cashier fainted when he found enclosed a regularly filled, dated and signed check on his own bank which read: "Please pay yourselves one hundred dollars." For such a genius the financial crisis can have no terrors.

THE RODEN BORGIAS.

The story of the career of Henry C. Meyer and wife reads almost like a Venetian tale of the middle ages; evidently nothing to recall home is a parallel to it, or even remotely approaches it. When the Harlem murder case was argued and tried in New York, some thirty-five years ago, it made a tremendous sensation throughout the land and the revulsion of feeling created because of allowing being so an American a method of slaying was almost appreciable; but Meyer and his wife have, it is believed, sent at least twenty victims out of the world after the horrible hot article fashion of the Italian origins, and three cities—New York, Chicago and Toledo—have come upon him by reason of their cities being prominently the scenes of at least portions of his infernal practices.

The prisoner's sound as it is now being published is one of the most amazing and artistically lurid tales ever was placed before reader in any age. Indeed it is questionable if even Lucretia of the Italian family names ever accomplished her aims with more devilish and successful ingenuity. He is a native of Mexico, Francis, and is probably a little past forty years of age. When he came to the country it not definitely settled, but he began practice as a physician in Chicago in 1871. He married, and soon afterwards his first wife died under circumstances which took suspicions even in the light of subsequent events, but which attracted no unfavorable comment at the time. An insurance on her life was promptly paid. This was his favorite line of practice, getting insurance policies secured to himself or wife (whom he married later and who joined with him in all his subsequent work), and then putting the insured out of the way by means of anticonvulsion. This is a mineral found in France and Germany as an antidote and it is variously treated and purified for use in the materia medica. It acts variously as an alterative, diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant, purgative and emetic. A patient suffering from phthisis may take antimonial poison in its several forms with less ill effects than one having any other disease. Anything reduces the circulation, and when exhibited in small doses it brings about a condition of extreme debility, with cold perspiration, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and blue-like eruptions on the skin. The symptoms of poisoning by tartar emetic, which is the most active form of antimonium and carries the same symptoms as all the other salts of antimony, are an anodyne metallic taste. Two grains of antimony would make a patient vomit profusely if given in one dose, but it has been found that twenty grains can be given to a patient in the course of twenty-four hours without producing vomiting, yet the effect on the system is very decided, causing nausea, hiccoughs and reduction of the heart pressure, with a cold, clammy condition of the skin, gradually leading to cold sweats, followed by diarrhea, pains in the legs, stupor and death. Another symptom is paralysis.

The case for which Meyer will first be tried is, we understand, the murder of Henry C. Benoit, who took out three large policies on his life and, being infatuated with Mrs. Meyer—a beautiful woman—married her; his doom was sealed from that time; he went so slowly, however, and everything seemed so natural or at least so little out of the common in his case that suspicion was not aroused till after his death. It is thought the man and woman will not make much of a fight in their defense.

MISTAKES FOR ONCE.

The New York World has recently been making a poll of the governors and U. S. senators of different states on their views as to finance and tariff work before the extra session of Congress. The current number at hand is devoted exclusively to the South and most of the states and territories west of the Mississippi, and the World significantly heads this symposium of opinions "The Other Side." With but two exceptions all are for the restoration of silver to its rightful place among the financial factors of the age, while the views on the tariff question vary, chiefly in accordance with party predilections. One of the communications received is the following:

To the Editor of the World:

I think the Sherman law should be repealed by our giving silver free coinage on a fair ratio with gold, thus removing from American farmers the necessity of competing with 20 per cent discount against them, with India's wheat and cotton. I think the national bank currency should be increased, perhaps on the free market out by Harry Flower, William the first (when will we educate Europe?) will only live and will only buy the cheapest necessities, the income of the nation's trade will grow less and less and the agricultural land will continue to fall in value.

Financial legislation should be done, then you so soon as possible protected industries should know that changes have been determined upon.

ARTHUR L. THOMAS,
Dem. Governor.
SALT LAKE, UTAH, July 17, 1893.

That is a good letter and is squarely to the point. There is in it little or nothing that the gold-gritters can take comfort in, and it voices the sentiments of many millions of people whose utterances have not yet been nor may soon be heard. But how in the world did its amiable make such a mistake as continuing Mr. Thomas in office long after he had vetoed it? Our brilliant and latinling Graham temporary is usually more nearly afreast of the times than that. It doubtless admired Mr. Thomas's views, and on receiving them, first attached the words "Dem." and "Governor."

THE NEWS is in receipt of a neatly printed brochure descriptive and illustrative of the rise and progress of the Oregonian newspaper of Portland, Oregon, together with its elegant new building recently completed. It is doubtless the largest newspaper building on the Pacific coast, being almost equal in height with a lower city block, which also includes four wide, and above those are footcots commanding a splendid view. There is also a basement of a few feet greater area than the building itself, being 100 by 134 feet. It is a magnificent structure, and the Oregonian is a good paper, by its enterprise deserving of all the success it has achieved.

CHICAGO COST MORE PRIDE by cordially claiming for Disneyland as the World's Fair on Sunday and it was proved that Sunday closing meant financial loss, and the railroads clamoring for Sunday closing. The agility thus developed now from exercise in a contest for the closing of the exhibit on that day is perpetual which eventually money bounced back. Upon what precedent can the thirty folk of Chicago now demand that the Sunday salons be opened again?

SCIENTISTS SAY an adult people a twenty-eight ounces in twenty-four hours—one and one-sixth ounces per hour. There are hours these days when over children perspire the whole twenty-eight ounces in very minutes.

THE CHRONICLE, Chicago City of the South excites the wonder of eastern observers. The general sanility of the West may well do likewise. The South no less than the West is for the free coinage of silver.

WITH FRANCE and Russia on one side in the Siam matter, and England and China on the other, it is a very interesting question as to where to apply the designation of neutrals.

THE HIGH price of hay in the foreign market has resulted in that product being listed on the stock exchange. At last the tale have a fellow that the least would sell at.

MORE PROFESSIONAL men are out of their offices because their imaginations were solicited are accepted, and some get out because they are asked.

"THE NATIONS and the" most to be the talk among nations. The service is earnestly commended to the chicken ministry.

A MOST striking evidence of the general depression of spirits is furnished in the shape of the whisky trust.

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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS.
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First production here of the new comedy success,
ARISTOCRACY
By Sydney Rosenfeld,
Author of "The Banker's Daughter," "The Heritage," "Shamandah," Etc.
Presented by a
Representative Cast of Players.
Direction of Al. Hayman and Chas. Frohman.
Original Producer's New York production.
Original Scenery, Stage Embellishments, Costumes, Etc.
Prices—25, 50, 75, $1.00.
Sale of Seats begins Wednesday, July 26.

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A WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE WITH FIRST class references to take charge of a private family in Salt Lake City. Apply to E. Hulme, 31 E. South Temple Street.

LOST.
LOST, THE LADY'S GOLD WATCH, A Masonic diamond engraved on back of case. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to Herald Office.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.
Office of the
Deseret Gold and Silver Mining Company.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Deseret Gold and Silver Mining Company, held at the office of the Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 15th day of July, 1893, an assessment of one (1) cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Company, payable in gold coin of the United States, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, on and after the date hereof. Any stock upon which this assessment shall be unpaid on the 25th day of August, 1893, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 14th day of September, 1893, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.
A. MILTON MUSSER, Secretary.
Date of first publication, July 15, 1893.

Congress Meets

ON THE POTOMAC IN AUGUST.

UTAH'S GATHERINGS ARE IN THE CANYONS BY THE LAKE, AT THE PARKS, FOR PIC-NICS, AND HOME, WHERE THE AIR IS TEMPERED AND THE NIGHTS ARE COOL.

PEOPLE SLEEP WELL AND HAVE A GOOD APPETITE IF THEY GET THEIR SUPPLIES OF

FANCY GROCERIES

FROM THE IMMENSE ASSORTMENT CARRIED BY

Z. C. M. I.

AT PRICES REACHABLE BY A POOR MAN.

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$2.00 " " " " " $1.35.
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NOTICE.
THE BOYER GARDEN COMPANY, ASSIGNED.
THE DEBTORS AND CREDITORS OF THE BOYER GARDEN COMPANY, ASSIGNED, will please meet at the said company, for the purpose of adjusting the affairs of said company, in Liberty W. Beaver's office, Boyer Garden, on Friday, July 28, 1893, at 2 o'clock p.m. Parties having claims against said company will please present the same, and parties owing said company will please pay the same to the undersigned, and take receipts for the same.
Dated Salt Lake City, July 20, 1893.
EDGAR W. HUTTY, Assignee.

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25c, reduced from 35c.
47½c, reduced from 65c.
62½c, reduced from 85c.
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90c, reduced from $1.25.

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75c, reduced from 95c.
90c, reduced from $1.25-40.

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47½c, reduced from 65c.
60c, reduced from $1.25-40.

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