

grand march of civilization to Utah, comprised a little of everything that was bad as well as some things that were good; and they are all mixed together, one acting and the other defending. The crime of having a large and growing family is about the only social one deemed worthy of con- dign and long-lived punishment, but then it embraces no street- walkers, no vagabonds, no beg- gars and no drunkards; all other social disorders are relegated to the only officials we are permitted to choose, with the suggestion substan- tially if not verbally made that no ac- tion is imperative except in cases where the grand inquisitors and high prosecutors are affected. Is it not so?

POLITICS AND PRINCIPLES.

ALREADY are the rumblings of political discontent in the East so pronounced and portentous as to threaten the dis- ruption, for a time at least, of the party in power at Washington. It was to be supposed that President Cleveland, like all his predecessors, would natu- rally take some interest in the New York election, which occurs next month, not only because it is the "in- dispensable" State in Presidential con- tests, but because it is his residence, the home of his youth and the scene of his triumphs; but so far, he is in- different and apathetic about New York as though it were any other State, and he had not been elevated to his present distinction by the party which is again struggling for its control. To all importunities to exhibit a more lively interest in political affairs and no longer indulge in the illusion that a non-partisan administration of a busi- ness government is sufficient, he turns a deaf ear and maintains throughout the stolidity which has characterized him from the first.

And then his alleged dilatory con- duct in the matter of removals from office is a source of grievance which those who elected him neither abate nor conceal. They claim that the people did not merely express their desire for a change at headquarters when they overthrew the Republican party last fall; what was meant was a change all along the line— staff officers, line men, rank and file, camp followers and all, as well as the generalissimo. Perhaps they are right in that respect, and if so it is not in bad taste or at all out of order for them to quietly petition for a redress of grievances, failing in which there is nothing to prevent their making pro- tests loud and long.

The nomination of Governor Hill, who succeeded Mr. Cleveland in the gubernatorial chair of the Empire State, is supposed to be especially distasteful to the President, because of the former being a thorough-going, out-and-out partisan, and therefore antagonistic to the powers that be at Washington; furthermore, the great body of New York Democrats, as ex- emplified in the recent meeting at Tammany Hall and subsequently in the State Convention, are with and for the Governor as against the President, thus alienating the support of the "Mugwumps," or Independent Repub- licans, whose assistance is supposed to have been the factor which pro- duced the successful issue of last November. These are now back in the camp of their first love, fighting their former enemy with as much zeal as they then fought their long-time friends; party lines are strictly drawn and the President is, so far as State politics is concerned, practically without a following in the commonwealth which gave him 192,000 majority two years ago. Virginia, the next State in point of political im- portance and interest just now, and which also expresses its choice in November, places the national Chief Magistrate in the same predicament; he has no desire to advocate the Republican cause, the Democrats are rallied under the "straight-out" banner, and he finds the cold shoulder turned to him by both. Ohio, which elects State officers in a few days, has been better treated by and extended better treatment to the Executive, having thoroughly endorsed the administration, probably as a consideration for the turning out of some hundreds of fourth-class hold- over postmasters there, and letting in a corresponding number of those who have been lingering on the outside for a quarter of a century. But even Ohio is conducting a kind of home-spun, mind-your-own-business campaign, the local lights supplying their own clouds of smoke by day and pillars of fire by night, without asking assistance from elsewhere or being influenced specially by what others in other places are doing or trying to do. So that, taking it all in all, it would ap- pear that Democracy in the Executive department at Washington and Demo- cracy in the sovereign States of the Union no longer mean an identical or even corresponding thing.

Whether the Democratic party is to go out of power in 1889 by the same means that took it out in 1861—a divi- sion in its ranks—or not; whether the Republicans will again wield the desti- nies of the nation for a long or short period; or whether both shall fall, cannot at present with certainty be told.

In the situation of President Cleve- land, we find something more than an incident or an accident; politicians who scan the matter well may discern in it a moral lecture, and those whose attention is still

more closely confined might be able to trace out some of the elements of a sermon. There is, in reality, whether the case be applicable to the President or not, but little to be gained and much to be lost by trading off old friends; to divide a principle, as Sol- omon proposed a division of the child in order that disputants may be sat- isfied, creates no satisfaction at last and destroys the point contended for. There is no neutral zone, no middle ground; principles of faith, in religion, politics or any other department of life, should be so sharply defined and well defended, that half-hearted support and indifferent action generally would mean no support at all.

Yes, we in these valleys can learn something profitable even from con- tests elsewhere in which we are not permitted to have an active interest. We can be something, or something else; we can also find a place some- where between, and be nothing.

Z. C. M. I.

THE thirty-third semi-annual meeting of the stockholders of Zion's Co-op- erative Mercantile Institution was held in the Social Hall this afternoon, commencing at two o'clock, Vice- President Wm. Jennings presiding, and only a small proportion of the stock being represented. The principal busi- ness of the meeting was to hear the re- port of the President of the institution for the past six months, which was read to them by Secretary T. G. Web- ber, and the election of officers. The report was entirely satisfactory to the shareholders present, who voted unani- mously for its acceptance and adop- tion. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, John Taylor; Vice-Presi- dent, Wm. Jennings; Secretary and Treasurer, T. G. Webber; Directors: Geo. Q. Cannon, Jos. F. Smith, Moses Thatcher, H. S. Eldredge, John Sharp, G. Romney, J. R. Winder.

A dividend of five per cent. was de- clared, and the report showed the in- stitution to be in a flourishing con- dition, the business done during the past six months being somewhat in excess of that of the preceding half year, with excellent prospects ahead.

The following extracts from the President's report will convey a very fair idea of the condition of the in- stitution and the amount of business done.

Our business operations for the past six months have been prosperous.

Our stocks of merchandise on hand have been largely reduced, but at the same time we have continually main- tained a choice and desirable assort- ment suitable to the demands of our patrons.

Our indebtedness for merchandise purchased is less to-day than it has been for many years past, and our con- dition generally is sound and satisfac- tory.

During the half year we have dis- posed of some seventy thousand (70,000) bushels of our Cache Valley whea- at figures that, although not giving large margins of profit, paid us for our trouble and were satisfactory. We have also succeeded in marketing many carloads of other produce, such as eggs, butter, oats, barley, etc., from that section, at figures that left us a small margin after expenses were paid.

From Utah, Sanpete and Tooele valleys we have moved a number of cars of wheat, oats and flour, and al- though no direct profit was made for the institution by the transaction, yet we were indirectly benefitted in being able to turn this produce into money which helped to liquidate debts on our books.

The stocks of merchandise on hand are valued at \$380,660.89 which is \$257,206.46 less than we carried one year ago.

The merchandise and cash on hand aggregate \$1,069,238.31, or nearly 100 per cent more than the total amount of all our other liabilities, exclusive of capital stock and reserves.

At the home departments our sales have amounted to \$910,039.64; at Provo Branch \$21,013.72; at Ogden Branch \$224,883.43; at Logan Branch \$154,700.89, and at Soda Springs \$4,150.70; making our total sales for the half-year \$1,314,888.38.

The cash receipts for the half-year have been as follows: At the home departments \$1,073,429.54; at Ogden Branch \$202,449.04; at Logan Branch \$176,923.86; at Soda Springs \$4,150.70, and at Provo Branch \$2,191.94, making in all \$1,459,145.08 for the half year.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

ASSETS.	
Merchandise, on hand as per in- ventory	\$980,660 89
Cash on hand and in bank	88,578 42
Stocks, 7 1/2 shares Provo Mfg. Co. stock	291 40
Real estate, Salt Lake City, Ogden, Logan, Provo and Soda Springs	231,722 59
Machinery, shoe and leather factory and tannery	33,220 32
Teams, wagons, etc.	2,165 00
Notes receivable	203,292 25
Accounts receivable	270,457 42
Total assets	\$1,810,387 29
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	\$999,983 47
Due for Merchandise	94,599 56
Notes Payable	461,855 87
Temporary deposits by custom- ers	4,604 94
Unpaid dividends	4,639 39

Outstanding Mds. Orders	1,087 36
Reserve Fund	176,781 40
Net gain for the six months	64,485 30
Total Liabilities	\$1,810,387 29

STRANGE THINGS BECOMING FAMILIAR.

NOWHERE else under the sun that we ever heard of, has such an event oc- curred as that which took place in the District Court room yesterday, when the entire panel of twelve jurors who had been called and drawn to try a case were excused in a batch and filed out of the jury box as though they were a menace to the Court and its officers. The prosecuting attorney asked but one question, as to whether they be- lieved a certain religious ordinance proper or not, and answering in the affirmative, the mandate to go stayed not upon the order of its delivery, but was delivered at once. As one man they arose to their feet, and as one body they made room for those who could pass muster. A review (taken on the spot) of the intellectual developments and physical appearance of the twelve who were not wanted, as well as of their successors, resulted in a mental comparison of the two bodies, which was somewhat to the disadvan- tage of the one last called. Excluding social preferences and leaving matters of doctrine out of the question alto- gether, the first panel was infinitely superior to the one that tried the case, and we rely upon the best authorities on phrenology, physiognomy and physiology, and the well-known social standing and general deportment of each, for the support of our claim and the justness of our conclusions herein.

On one side there was not a counte- nance bearing traces of dissipation or irregular habits; none that were not open, frank and as well appearing as masculine faces usually are; the men themselves were healthy, in the full possession of all their faculties, could read and write the English language, had never been convicted of a felony, were citizens of the United States, taxpayers and residents in this judi- cial district, and did not live or co- habit with more than one woman in the marriage relation, nor, we may add, out of it either. Those who read this at a distance will be apt to say, silently perhaps, that there seems to be nothing wanting there in the make-up of a first-class jury, and then wonder what more was wanting. The wonder would doubtless be increased considerably if such readers were in- formed that these men were displaced to make room for a dozen others, mainly picked up haphazard from the streets, and some of whom at least did not possess all the qualifications pre- viously enumerated, nor any in addi- tion thereto which enabled them to be- come in any sense better judges of their fellows than were their predeces- sors in the call for a panel. And then, if those readers can stand a little more in the way of temporary astonishment, we will further advise them that the excluded were strictly unbiased and the accepted were not; that the former did not have an idea what their verdict would be until the evidence and the law were placed before them, the latter had; and if more in the way of bristling information is desired, we will state that it was well understood before a witness was sworn or the Court had imparted a line of law, that the verdict would be guilty, and that the catch-as-catch-can jury was herded in and boxed up for that special purpose and no other! Now take a rest.

We wish those who live outside of Utah who hear of these things had the disposition and ability to come here and see and listen for themselves. The Utah Penitentiary is one of the most populous places of the kind in pro- portion to dimensions, in the world; it is not nearly large enough now to accommodate the inmates that it has in such a way as human beings, how- ever unfortunate or erring, should be, and the grist is still being ground out at a ratio increased largely by reason of the cut-and-dried business trans- acted every day. Is it any wonder that it is crammed, or that the cramming process is still going on?

NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

In an article on the above subject, the Philadelphia Times becomes enthusi- astic, saying among other things that "The country never in its history had such promise of substantial and last- ing prosperity. The products of the field, North and South, are greater than ever before by hundreds of mil- lions; the balance of trade is largely in our favor; the over-production of our mines and mills has been reduced until there is fair demand for the sup- ply; capital is again encouraged to enter the lines of productive energy; labor is slowly but surely gaining bet- ter requital; the people are generally more free from debt than ever in the past, and the great mass of consumers will greatly enlarge their demands up- on every channel of trade, because of their increased ability to pay." This is a very pleasing picture of the present, and a gratifying spectacle of the future; but if we all could only be as sanguine as the

Times writer, it would be a greater satisfaction for the time being. It is a recorded fact in the history of the United States that "good times," so- called, do not hold out but a few sea- sons at most, and are followed rapidly by more or less stagnation, which ex- tends over a period fully twice the length of time occupied by briskness and buoyancy. That there is to be an "easing up" of a general nature throughout the country can easily be believed and understood, as, in the natural order of things, it is about time for the change to come; but that it will be "lasting" when it does come is out of the question, being against precedent and possibility. No one, however, objects to even a temporary return of animated business trans- actions.

OPPOSED TO VACCINATION.

THE French Canadians and other deni- zens of the Dominion are making a vigorous protest against vaccination, looking upon it as a filthy and un- necessary practice, one that debases manhood and womanhood and accom- plishes nothing unattainable by other and less objectionable means. Meetings have been held, all of a more or less riotous character, and demonstrations of various kinds against the practice are of daily occur- rence. The press have discussed the subject pro and con vigorously, and no one can foresee what the result of all the disturbance will be. It is claimed in one quarter that the opposing agitation comes from the ignorant exclusively, in opposition to which we are informed that several of the educational institu- tions have rebelled in a body; and certainly, action from such a source cannot consistently be held as the emanation of a poorly informed rabble. Vaccination is termed "the mark of the beast" by those most active in op- position to it, thus appealing largely to the superstitions as well as the physical fears of the populace. The antagonism seems to be based largely if not entirely upon Jesuitical influ- ence, and if it reaches all of that class it is safe to say that there will be either trouble or a complete backing down by the hygienic department and its supporters, as the former outnum- ber the latter considerably.

LIFE PRESERVER.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

Cholera has appeared in the San Bandillio lunatic asylum at Barcelona, which has 700 inmates. Seven cases and four deaths are reported in the asylum.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frost-bites, chilblains.

The net earnings of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway for Au- gust were \$1,102,281, a decrease of \$226,733 compared with the correspond- ing month in 1884.

CATARH OF THE BLADDER.

Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all Urinary and Urinary Complaints, cured "Buchu-Palpa." \$1.

A Madrid dispatch says: A duel with pistols, arising out of a political dis- pute, was fought by two garrison offi- cers to-day. One was killed and the other was dangerously wounded. The affair has caused a sensation.

PRETTY WOMEN.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity. Don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

The annual meeting of the New York Clearing House Association yesterday elected G. G. Williams, president of the Chemical National Bank, chairman of the ensuing year in place of Edward H. Perkins, Jr., president of the Im- porters and Traders, whose term had expired. Wm. A. Camp was elected manager.

"ROUGH ON PILES"

Cures Piles or Hemorrhoids, Itching, Protruding, Bleeding, Internal or other. Internal and External. Remedy in each Package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists.

STOP THAT COUGH.

By using Dr. Frazier's Throat and Lung Balsam—the only sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Sore Throat, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Do not neglect a cough. It may prove fatal. Scores and hun- dreds of grateful people owe their lives to Dr. Frazier's Throat and Lung Balsam, and no family will ever be without it after once using it, and dis- covering its marvelous power. It is put up in large family bottles and sold for the small price of 75 cents per bot- tle. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH"

Corrects offensive odors at once. Com- plete cure of even worst chronic cases, also unequalled as gargle for Diphth- eria, Sore Throat, Foul Breath. 50c. 4

"WATER BUGS, ROACHES." "Rough on Rats" clears them out, also Beetles, Ants, Insects, Rats and Mice, 15 and 25c. boxes.

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!

Sure cure for Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of 20 years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after using William's Indian Pile Ointment. Its absorbent tumors, allays itching, acts as poultice, gives instant relief. Pre- pared only for Piles, itching of the private parts, nothing else. Sold by druggists and mailed on receipt of price, 50c. and \$1.00.

For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. FRAZIER MEDICINE CO., Prop's, Cleveland, Ohio.

Men Think

they know all about Mustang Lin- iment. Few do. Not to know is not to have.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Probate Court of Tooele County, Utah Territory.

In the matter of the Estate of Phebe Bartlett, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Phebe Bartlett, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the publication of this notice, to E. H. Rodeback, Mill Precinct, in the County of Tooele.

GEORGE B. SYMES, Administrator of the Estate of Phebe Bartlett, deceased. Dated at Tooele City, August 21st, 1885. w31 4w

DR. SANFORD'S



INVIGORATOR

Is just what its name implies; s Purely Vegetable Compound, that acts directly upon the Liver; curing the many diseases incident to that im- portant organ, and preventing the nu- merous ailments that arise from its deranged or torpid action, such as Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Biliousness, Costiveness, Malaria, Sick-headache, Rheumatism, etc. It is therefore a ruinism that "To have Good Health the Liver must be kept in order."

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR. Invigorates the Liver, Regulates the Bow- els, Strengthens the System, Purifies the Blood, Assists Digestion, Prevents Fevers, is a Household Need. An Invaluable Family Medicine for common complaints.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR. An experience of Forty years, and Thou- sands of Testimonials prove its Merit.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINES. For full information send your address for 104 page Book on the "Liver and its diseases," to DR. SANFORD 24 DUANE ST., NEW YORK CITY.

OPIMUM

and WHISKY HABITS cured with Double Chloride of Gold. We challenge investiga- tion. 10,000 Cures. Books free. The LESLIE E. KELLY CO. DOWNTOWN, ILL.

"THE BEST IS CHEAPEST." ENGINES, THRESHERS SAW-MILLS, Horse Powers, Clover Haulers (Suited to all sections.) Write for FREE Illus. Pamphlet and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio.

PATENTS

MUNN & CO., of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, con- tinue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, for the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, etc. Hand Book about Patents sent free. Thirty-seven years' experience. Patents obtained through MUNN & CO. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the largest, best, and most widely circulated scientific paper. \$3.20 a year. Weekly. Splendid engravings and interesting in- formation. Specimen copy of the Scientific Ameri- can sent free. Address MUNN & CO., SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN Office, 251 Broadway, New York.