Uncle Sam is Busy With Freak Suits.

cuting numerous freak sults against inanimate things and dumb animals. These helpless law-breakers are held as defendants, just as though they were human beings. They are imprisoned in the custody of the court, and lawyers eloquently recite their misdeeds, for they are offenders in the unsparing eyes of the law.

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"The United States vs fourteen diamond rings" is the title of the case which will decide the status of the Philippine Islands. It is pending before the Supreme court of the United States. The misdeeds of these rings are so serious, and the case against them is so complicated, that the most dignified judicial body of the land has decided that it must scratch its wise head over them during its summer vacation.

Uncle Sam made a snug fortune by suing fifteen packages of diamonds A few days ago the Federal court of the Western New York District sen-tenced them to be sold. Thirty-one thousand dollars was poured into the treasury as the result of this auction. Uncle Sam lately sued "581 diamonds, cut, etc.," suspected of having been spruggled into Michigan, but the district court dismissed the case, and they were liberated from the custody of the United States marshal, "The United States vs one diamond and pearl brooch, with pendant, one pair diamond and pearl earrings and one diamond brooch" was the title of a case which lately went against the aforesaid jew-

Uncle Sam is busy, just now, prose- | els in the district court of New Jersey. They were held guilty of allowing themselves to be smuggled, and were sent down to the auctioneer. are 'ield as defendants are pending in the supreme court. Misbehaving cattle have troubled Un-

the customs laws.

articles."

In New Jersey was recently tried a

seized for non-payment of

cle Sam to a serious degree of late. He has arrested and tried no less than 1,023 within the past two years. They were all accused of coming into the country in violation of the quarantine laws. In these cases it was deemed impracticable to commit the defendants to jail, like common human offenders, or to

lock them up in the Marshal's safe, as the diamond rings were treated. The government had to hire a pen, wherein they could be kept under constant sur-veillance and out of the way of the enterprising journalistic interviewers. There being no docks in the courts to suitably accommodate them, they were denied an ear in their own trials, and had to intrust their cases entirely to their counsel. The greater number were found guilty and sentenced to pass under the hammer.

"The United States vs 1,726 pounds adulterated asafetida" was a sensationcent internal revenue case. al case which lately called for an elo quent and profound opinion from the circuit court of the eastern district of Michigan. The defendant when pro-duced before the dignified tribunal remonstrated so loudly that the spectators saw fit to clear the court and take to the fresh air of heaven. The records shows that the honorable court sen-tenced the defendant to "condemnation five taels of prepared opium," are held and destruction."

as defendants in a case now before the supreme court. In California 130 In the federal supreme court is pending the case of "The United States vs certain vessels painted white," held for tins of prepared oplum were lately sued. These cases result, of course, violating the law forbidding the im-portation of fireworks into Alaska. A from smuggling. Areas of land appear as defendants in similar case. "vs. one certain vessel many cases before the federal courts,

Painted light drab," was lately decided against the defendant, and she was sentenced to "forfeiture and sale." But when Uncle Sam came to carry out the when Uncle Sam came to carry out the decree of the court he found that she These properties were defend. Neck." ants in condemnation proceedings, the escaped from the custody of the government desiring their use. authorities. The government has sued umerous schooners, tugs, steamboats HAD RATHER BE A FARMER. and other water craft in recent years. Cases in which a schooner and a tug

When the old gentleman came from his comfortable home in the country to

spend a couple of weeks with his pros-perous son in Detroit he anticipated the "The United States vs 488 pairs of shoes" is an important case now before the district court of Porto Rico. The time of his life. defendants are held for a violation of

His first disconforting experience was when he attempted to tread the mazes of a new fangled set of stairs in uncer-tain light of the evening. He became mixed, thought he was down when he was not, took false steps that jarred his federal case "vs. one trunk containing five metal belts, one puffbox and other duty: and another "vs. one case of five ladies' caps," etc., held on a similar charge. The government vs. "one pack-age of artificial violet." "one package head, said things that had not passed his lips for forty years, and finally came down with a thud in passing from the landing rug to the polished floor. "I wouldn't give ten cents for those planked infernal stairs," was his greeting to his son 'But they cost me \$800.

of Row perfumery." "288 cases of Merry World smoking tobacco," "two pack-nges of early York seed," "fourteen bales of wool." "two packages of glass-ware," "149 school books" and "thirty-"Don't care if they cost you eight mil-ons. What in thunder's sense of parfour bales of empty grain bags" are cases pending or recently disposed of in the federal courts. The United lions. ading all around the house to get from in the federal courts. The United States against "one distillery" is a reone story to the other, taking chances on getting lost or breaking your neck? I'd rather them out if I had to put up a ladder. Blamedst thing I ever saw. Five photographs were recently sued in California, twenty-one in New Jersey and "one lot" in Porto Rico. All His next vigorous protest was against the delays and uncertainties of a course dinner. He wanted things right in sight so he could set his stakes accordthese pictures were accused of immorality, and were sentenced to "des-truction by fire." "One gross of im-moral articles," recent defendants in a ingly. He was wroth on coming down at 5:30 to find that the cook was not even Porto Rican case, suffered like punishup, and went down town thing to stay his stomach. He wouldn't "Fifty-three boxes, each containing have a high buggy for a gift; if anybody banged his horse's tail he'd short, and the idea of having a whole family to look after the barn infuriated him. "I'm going home," he announced on

the morning of the third day. "I wouldn't give my barn well for your whole dog gone waterworks. Where's my hat?"-Detroit Free Press.

DISEASES THAT ARE HELPFUL.

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It appears, from the latest medical, You would think, when listening to liscovery, that several diseases prolong, instead of shoten, life.

Rheumatic people, for instance, rarely die young, How this disease wards off death is not known. It is probable, however, that the blood acquires some property which is fatal to the germs of other diseases.

Gout is a malady which also lengthens one's days. Sometimes it goes to the heart and proves fatal. But if it can be kept to the big toe the patient may feel pretty confident that he will live till his ninetieth birthday, or perhaps his hundredth birthday. The explanation of this fact, put forward by a medical scientist, is that the gout frees the blood from polsonous matter. It appears that by banishing small-

pox, we have lost a splendid life preserver. In a census of aged people taken many years ago it was found that a very large number were pock-marked. This led a doctor to make a calculation, which proved that there were twice as many pock-marked peo-ple over 80 years old as there would have been unless the smallpox exercised a preservative effect on life. He accounted for this curious fact by concluding that the smallpox microbe frightened away all other microbes, just as rats frighten away mice from

It would scarcely be supposed that bronchitis would add to one's days. Very often it shortens them considerably, but in other cases it has quite the opposite effect. A very large number of the old people you meet cough all

them, that they must very quickly cough themselves to death. That is not so at all. The coughing helps the heart to circulate the blood, and, in fact, gives exercise to all the organs. But for this daily exercise many old people's bodily mechanism would fatally clogged. Besides, a man get with brenchitis is very careful of himself. He will not sit in draughts, he will avoid getting drenched, he will not be out late at night and lose a good part of his sleep. And thus he more than compensates for the injury done by his ailment

A weak heart does not often prolong life, but there are cases on record where it has done so. A weak heart is certainly more conducive to length of days than an exceedingly strong one. for the latter throws too much work on the other organs and wears them out before their time. It is the same with the stomach. Dyspepsia, provided it is of a mild form, serves to keep death away. Most centenarians have been

very moderate eaters. Deafness is another ailment which has this curious property of adding years to the victim's life. Now and again a deaf man is run over in the streets of cities. But when deaf people prudently pitch their-tent in the country they live, as a rule, to a very old age. Probably the true explanation of this fact is that deafness saves us from a lot of worry. The shrill noises to which most people are insensible, because they have got used to them, are really very injurious. Barking dogs, crowing cocks, shouting paper sell-ers, whistling boys, rattling carts, etc. exert a seriously injurious influence on one's health. The ear nerve is a very the year round with chronic bronchitis. | large one, and every time it is over- | a power sweeper .- New York Pre

stimulated the brain receives an in-jurious shock. Deaf people escape all these life-shorteners and hence they live long.—San Francisco Call. GREATEST NEED OF THE SOUTH.

The country abounds with lawyers, doctors and other "professional who find it difficult to earn a dece ing, and the number is being constaugmented, while the demand for class artisans and high-grade mecha class artisans and high-grade mechan-ics in the South is larger than the sup-ply. The South needs more polytechnic schools. The public schools of higher grades should give more attention to manual training. In the industrial de-velopment of the South there is em-ployment for and need of young mer-who are competent engineers, metalluwho are competent engineers, metall who are competent engineers, metallur-gists, electricians, chemists, assayers, draughtsmen, architects, designers metal workers, machinists, woodwork ers, etc.--Philadelphia North American

A STREET SWEEPER RUN BY TROLLEY.

Cleveland has had a trial of a street sweeper, running on an electric road, and pronounced a success. ceding the sweeper in the triat was trolley water tank by which the su was sprinkled from the center of tracks to the curb. Then came sweeper, with a revolving brush teen feet long, which piled the di a furrow close to the curb. The ceding the sweeper in the trial a furrow close to the curb. The was thoroughly done, according reports in the Cleveland papers, was done quickly, the trolley sw was done quickly, the trolley sw moving at the rate of seven mil-hour. This invertion, while a thing for the city in its economy be a bad thing for prospective railroad companies. Among the r now demanded in some places for chises are the paving and sprinkli streets and the removal of snow logical addition to these require would be the cleaning of the

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