DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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All communications should be addressed to DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

TELEPHONE 194.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public schools of Salt Lake City began today (Sept. 10) the labors of the school year 1894-5. The task of the educators has been taken up under the most favorable auspices. The residents of Salt Lake always have been earnest and enthusiastic in the great field of public education; and in circumstances which in other communities would have relegated the question of schools to a position in the rear, they have kept it well to the front. The urgency of training the youth has been maintained in the pulpit and by the press, and has been recognized generally by the people. When any improvement in school systems was demonstrated as beyond the domain of mere theory, and it was found practicable to adapt themselves to it, Salt Lake educationists workers have been eager to make the progressive step. Thus it is that today such comparatively splendid educational facilities are afforded here. These are not the result of a sporadic effort, or a recent sudden and impulsive movement, as some who are unacquainted with the detail of past educational work in Utah and who would claim undeserved honor for themselves would make believe; but are the development of many years' care, thought and experience in the educational field, dating from the time of the first settlement in this valley.

Salt Lake therefore steadily maintains her position in the van of the great army of workers for educational progress. The constant evolution in school matters finds her today with an equipment second to no city of her size in the country. This is true not only as to the school buildings and appliances that have been provided, and to the effective corps of teachers employed, but also as to the methods of work, and the energy and progressiveness which characterize the school management collectively and in its varied divisions.

Under these conditions, therefore, it is not too much to expect that the coming school year will make a record beyond that of any of its predecessors. While in business and industrial circles there has been much depression and discouragement, it is a matter of congratulation that the school interests are not handicapped in a way to interfere with their usefulness, but are free-handed to produce the best possible results. It should be the pride of every citizen to maintain them in this position; and the aim of every parent of children embraced in the school age should be to have these realize the full benefit of the valuable educational opportunities offered. Success to the public schools, and the earnest, efficient workers therein!

THE COUNT OF PARIS.

With the death of Louis Albert Philippe, count of Paris, Sept. 8, announced in the NEWS of that date, the leader of the royalist party in France has left the political arena of that country. It is claimed that the event has no political importance.

The count was born in Paris in 1838. When his grandfather, Louis Philippe, in 1848, closed an inglorious reign by abdication and flight, he joined the family in exile in England, where his education was completed. The War of Rebellion in this country gave him an opportunity of practical military education, and he hastened to Washington, serving on General McClellan's staff. On his return to France after the German-French war he was elected a member of the national Assembly. Unfortunately for his own cause the Orleanist family became involved in the revolutionary intrigues of General Boulanger and the count was again exiled. English papers comment on his incapacity as a politician, attributing to this cause the weakness of the royalist party. But it is very doubtful whether any amount of genius could have advanced the interests of that political faction under the existing conditions. France has suffered too much from the vain story of royalism and imperialism. The people have tasted the sweetness of liberty, and the experiences of the two are not yet so far apart in point of time that the difference is imperceptible. This is probably the real cause of the success France has achieved for the principles of the republic against all conspiracies from within and without.

The count is spoken of as a man of high personal character as to his private life, and as an accomplished writer on social questions. He was one of the few aristocrats of Europe who during our struggle for union sympathized with the North.

THE MASSAGE SCANDALS.

The uncovering of the recent massage scandals in high society in England reveals an monetary state of affairs there. The result to massage, or, in plainer language, vigorous rubbing of the body in a scientific way, for the cure of various diseases, has become quite a "craz" among those in high life. Wonderers might have seen the value of the scientific treatment, the increasing popularity acquired by massage led to an inquiry, which revealed that the professed remedy was extensively used as a cloak for moral corruption, and as a means of drawing into the vortex of machinery particularly women of high social standing and marked personal charms. The morally vile of both sexes found remunerative employment in their special line by posing as a masseur or masseuse, until the moral revelations have made a resort to massage a disgrace to those in prominent circles in English life who lay claim to personal chastity. The expose, however, comes a leading London paper to make the following remarks on the general condition in England, with special reference to the massage scandals:

Seriously, we say that these latest revelations of fashionable English life should abundantly answer for reflection. The old adage, "Ill-gotten gains never prosper," is fully exemplified in the case of the massage scandal, and the grand structure of progressive morality we are rearing, will have to be retouched. The house grown over our "glorious Revolution" have scarcely yet died away on the discovery the old vices and corruptions of ancient life reappearing in our modern world. The period we speak of and ancient Rome is indeed very striking. Then the country was cursed by great landlords and absentees by the people, who dissed into big cities, just as we are today. Then the rich grew richer and the poor poorer, just as now. Then, as now, jobbery and a lip-homage to government ruled in Rome and provinces, while substituting them in their hearts. Then, as now, money went to and fro, and knowledge was increased, when true religion oozed out. Morbid and sensuous luxury overmastered, as they are today. Then, as now, life was a huge organized lie, and "society" peopled with corruption. Men lived in constantly luxury and secure indulgence on the labors of living masses, just as the "continents of England" do today.

The scandals of social life which threaten the British empire today with dissolution, have considerable of a counterpart in this country in problem of the same form. As to the massage fad which is being extensively introduced here, already in good society in the East it is being shunned because of its debasement to the same purpose for which it is used in Britain and France; and in its more recent introduction among Western society people, the revelations in Britain now will make it known for what it really is being made to accomplish. The treatment may be all very well in the hands of reputable medical practitioners, but as a society fad it is an unclean thing.

IN OUR FAVOR.

A great deal is said, especially during these hard times, about the taxes and the debts of our Territory—probably because it is only within recent years that there has been such a thing in Utah as bonded debt at all. There may be comfort, however, and there is certainly cause for congratulation in the following comparison, taken from the latest issue of *Rate Field's Washington*:

"The state of California has a population of 1,208,130. Her people owe a bonded and floating debt of $13,868,459, and they pay an annual interest of $1,068,874. The per capita debt is $12.80.

"The territory of New Mexico has a population of 153,593. Her people owe a bonded and floating debt of $2,801,459, and pay an annual interest thereon of $171,100. Her per capita debt is $18.44.

"Arizona has a population of 59,620. Her people owe a bonded and floating debt of $2,037,931, upon which they pay $176,031 interest annually. Her per capita debt is $40.25.

"Utah, with a population of 207,905, owes a floating debt of $167,500, upon which her people pay an annual interest amounting to $33,800. Her per capita debt is but $3.09."

THE STANFORD MILLIONS.

Mrs. Leland Stanford, as the executrix of the vast estate left by her husband, announces that she has come up the business of her administration, and wants the property distributed, so she can enter upon its control in her own right. She also promises to turn the seventeen million dollars over to the Stanford university, and thus make it the richest institution of learning in America.

But there is a block in the way of this distribution, in the form of a claim of fifteen million dollars, made by the government as the sum which the Stanford estate must pay on the Central Pacific transactions in Uncle Sam. The proposition of that debt is based on the progress of Central Pacific stock held by the estate. Mrs. Stanford, as was to be expected, resents the government claim, and now asks that the question be settled.

The lady is right in desiring an early settlement of the case, and her request to that extent should be granted. But to get the matter in the courts in such shape that the government may be compelled to formulate its action rather too much, even under the claim that the university is being deprived of the vast endowment promised, the fulfillment of which promise Mrs. Stanford can defer indefinitely. The university has waited this long, and has got on very well. It would be able to wait a few months longer. The government cannot institute proceedings legally until after January 15 of next year; and must do so within two months from that date, or its claim will be barred. It is only about four months till the first date named, and any claimant to have matters settled prior to that time, on the ground of a desire to exhibit munificent liberality to an institution of learning which is not at present crippled, appears somewhat unmanly. There should be no delay, nor should there be undue and unfair haste.

A CHUNK OF GOLD.

Truly it was an immense nugget of gold that was picked up in the Coolgardie fields of Australia, as one of us the dispatches. No wonder that there is intense excitement and a great rush to the diggings. A one hundred and fifty pound lump of gold would excite gold hunters even in this rich region. The Dean nugget is not the largest, however, that has been found in Australia. At Ballarat, in 1869, the Welcome was discovered. This nugget weighed 2,195 ounces, and was worth $43,862.50.

To prove his soundness on the Presbyterian question, President Stryker of Hamilton college quoted to some inquiring friends a prayer that his little eight-year-old boy made at his mother's knee, he used to say: "O Lord, help me not to think of him any other religion. Help me always to be a good Presbyterian, and not a Methodist, or anything like that."—Cor. Chicago Times.

If President Stryker had been as anxious to prove his true Christianity as he was to prove his Presbyterianism, he would have never have told the above anecdote without adding that he corrected his little one's bigotry by instructing him to pray: "O Lord, make my heart responsive to Thy truth, and help me to accept it wherever I may find it."

A Pennsylvania paper says that Christian schools in Utah have so profoundly the spirit of genuine Christian persecution and the death-blow of Mormonism that the leaders of that false system more dread the building of a new school house than the power of our legislators.—Chicago Chronicle.

That Presbyterian paper's writers are in the habit of saying a great deal besides their prayers. The man who wrote the above sentence either must have known he was penning a lie, or he is a natural-born ignoramus.

THE *American Banker* for September 8th contains a lengthy and enthusiastic interview with Mr. James H. Rocks, president of the Bank of Salt Lake, on the growth, resources and prospects of this city, the same being published under the apt and happy caption, "Gold Salt Lake."

Nothing Strange.

Intelligent people who realize the important part the blood holds in keeping the body in a normal condition, find nothing strange in the number of diseases Hood's Sarsaparilla is able to cure. So many troubles result from impure blood, the best way to treat them is through the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation. 25

Dr. Burrows, Optist, Aurist and Optician. Spectacles fitted. Commercial Block.

The direct line to Kansas City, St. Louis and Atlantic seaboard, is via the Missouri Pacific Railway, from Pueblo. Through sleeping and chair cars, and all connections made in Union depots in the day time. If you are going East and care for a daylight ride through the grandest scenery of the Rocky Mountains en route, see that your ticket reads via Missouri Pacific Railway. Elegant chair cars positively free to holders of regular train tickets.

J. S. V. DENRAN, C. F. & P. A., 23 Morlan Block, Salt Lake City.

Reduced Rates via Union Pacific to Provo and Return.

September 10th, 11th, the Union Pacific will sell round trip tickets to Provo at $1.50, good returning until Sept. 12th.

Trains leave 7:45 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. The official train with the delegates from Salt Lake and other Counties will leave at 8:30 a. m. September 11th.

NOTICE TO DELEGATES

To the Republican Territorial Convention at Provo.

A special train via the Union Pacific conveying the delegates from Cache, Box Elder, Rich, Weber, Summit, Wasatch, Davis and Salt Lake Counties to the Territorial Republican convention at Provo, Sept. 11th, will leave Logan at 5:00 a. m., Brigham 7:00 a. m., Ogden 7:15 a. m., Salt Lake 8:30 a. m., and arrive at Provo at 9:30 a. m. This train will be decorated and specially arranged for the comfort and accommodation of delegates from Cache, Salt Lake and other Counties.

Returning special train will leave Provo after the convention.

The Union Pacific has been selected as the official route for the Salt Lake delegation.

REPUBLICAN TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.

Excursion via the Grande Western Railway.

For the above occasion the Rio Grande Western Railway will make rate of $1.00, Salt Lake to Provo and return on September 10th and 11th, good until September 12th.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM PRIVATE SALE PASTURE, OVER [illegible] Yearling [illegible] Reward will be liberally paid. A. M. Cannon, Jr., the office.

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

Money to Loan.

Two thousand dollars, at 8 per cent. Must be loaned at once. Conway & Donnellan, rooms 25 to 29, Commercial block.

THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

Will reopen on the 10th of September. Thorough courses leading to degrees are offered in Liberal Arts; Letters and General Science, which the Territorial Normal School and a Preparatory School (open to qualified students over fifteen years of age) are conducted under the direction of the University faculty. The Normal School comprises three courses—one leading to a certificate qualifying the holder to teach for a term of years without further examination, and two advanced courses leading to degrees. Buildings, apparatus, and other material equipment of the University have been lately increased and extended. Tuition is virtually free in all departments.

For further information address:
JAMES E. TALMAGE, Pres., Salt Lake City.

Lyceum Theater,
C. E. CLARKE, Manager.
Week commencing Monday August 27, 1894.
College Chums.

As to Retrenchment.

SOME ECONOMIC SUGGESTIONS TO THE "CITY DADS."

We notice that the City Council is endeavoring to fulfill their "before election" promises of right economy in the running of the municipal affairs of the city, which is certainly appreciated by all good citizens, and all hope they may succeed in saving many dollars to the over-burdened taxpayers. We would suggest, however, that they should avoid diminishing the men on the police force and in the fire department. This might result in the reverse of economy.

It might please the taxpayers just as well to dispose of extra sessions of the council and devote less time to discussing personal character and more time to genuine public benefits. In their "efforts to stop the leakage at the spigot, we recommend that they see that the bung is securely plugged before they roll the barrel over."

These are times when all should use their careful efforts in the practice of true retrenchment, both in public and in private affairs, and assisting in this very laudable purpose each individual may assist a community, and each community the commonwealth. Let each individual be careful to make every dollar expended be for some necessity and see that it is used when its purchasing power will be greatest, and all should try to prepare for the coming winter by providing themselves with necessary fuel, food and clothing while the opportunity exists, and before the increased demand increases price. This is especially true with regard to clothing. During this slack season we are offering some great bargains, and those who are fortunate enough to see also to anticipate their next winter's necessities by ordering a full suit now, can save enough to go a long way towards a ton of coal or other needed necessaries.

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Commercial Block.

J. F. GUSTIN, PATENT ATTORNEY. Patents on inventions, certificates, etc. Patent drawings, models to order. Office 261 Main street, Salt Lake City.

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Rooms 400-7 Constitution Building.

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Z Our Buyers Have all Returned!

New Purchases in DRESS, DRY and FANCY GOODS, are now arriving, and when complete, our Stock will have all the LATEST NOVELTIES of the Season.

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We count on a Good Trade after a Season of Enforced Economy, and would say that we will in every Department meet the necessities of today, both in Quantity, Quality and Price.

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Our Friends are Invited to Call.

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent. I

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J. A. MCHARGE, Supt.

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN TO assist in office. Salary $75 per month, with chance of increase, and permanent connection, if worth. Can pay for part or office if required. Address references and self-addressed stamped envelope, Manager, Box [illegible], Chicago.

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