# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT SALT LAKE CITY.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, - EDITOR

Tuesday, - April 1, 1890.


## GENERAL CONFERENCE.

THE Sixtieth Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will commence at 10 o'clock a. m., on Friday, April 6th, 1890, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City.

The officers and members of the Church are invited to attend all the meetings.

A General Priesthood meeting will be held in the Tabernacle, at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, April 5th, and one of the officers and Teachers of the Deseret Sunday School Union, at the same hour and place, on Sunday evening, April 6th.

On Friday evening, April 4th, at the same hour, the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations will meet, and on Monday the Relief Societies will hold conference. Meetings at 10 o'clock a.m. and 2 p.m. at the Assembly Hall.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

## AN IMPORTANT NATIONAL GATHERING.

ON THIS date, April 1st, at Washington, D. C., an important gathering which convenes and be confined three consecutive days. It is in the nature of "a National Conference of the Principles of Civil Government," to be held under the auspices of the National Reform Association.

The call was signed by His Honor, Wm. Strong, late of the Supreme Court of the United States; Joseph Cook, the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., President of the United Societies of Christian Endeavor; the Hon. William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury; Gen. Clinton B. Fisk; the Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts; Bishop Andrews, of the M. E. Church, and many others.

If the following, which is emblazoned in the announcement, had been expressed and published by "Mormon" Elders, it would undoubtedly have been denounced as treasonable, and as indicting a disloyal attempt to produce the domination of the Church over the State and an amalgamation of the two branches:

"Among the principles which this association holds to be fundamental in civil government are these: Nations and governments are accountable to Almighty God and are bound by the moral law; the Lord Jesus Christ is the actual Governor of nations, and His will, revealed in the Holy Scriptures, is the supreme rule to decide moral questions in political life. These principles we hold to have been woven, historically, in the very fibre of American institutions. Our stability and our progress have been due to the power they have exerted in our national life. All the evils which have afflicted us have been traceable to our departure from them. All our hopes for our future depend upon them. Our gravest peril lies in the fact that these principles are ignored by large numbers of our citizens, and denied by many others. The duty of the hour is to emphasize and uphold them, and to inculcate them upon the fast increasing millions of our population."

Among the subjects it is proposed to treat are the Sabbath Question, or the Nation's Relation to the Day of Rest; the Question of Marriage and Divorce, or the Duty of the Nation to the Family; the Temperance Question, or the Right Attitude of the Law Toward the Traffic in Intoxicants; the Indian, the Chinese and the Negro Problems; the School Question, or the Character of the Education to be furnished by the State to its Youthful Citizens; the relation of the nation to foreign and weaker nations as affected by our commerce and by the character of the representatives whom we send.

Those who call the conference thus tell a striking truth constantly and conspicuously exemplified:

"Underlying all these practical issues is a deeper and more radical controversy provoked by those who deny that civil government sustains any relations to God or to Christ or to the Moral Law; who deny that our laws and institutions should bear at any point the impress of the Christian religion; and who are striving constantly and of deliberate purpose to obliterate every Christian feature of American institutions and to divorce our government from all connection with religion."

It is intended to embody the views of the conference in resolutions and in that shape give them wide publicity.

## TARIFF STATISTICS.

WE willingly give place today to a communication from the gentlemen who appeared as the champions of free trade in the debate upon that subject held in this city a few evenings ago. It is not our intention to enter into a tariff controversy, but we will venture a few brief observations relative to some of the statements and figures presented by the gentlemen.

They show that the increase in the value of farms in the United States from 1850 to 1860, a decade of low tariff, was 103 per cent per annum, while from 1860 to 1880, a period of high tariff, it was only 2½ per cent per annum. But this percentage applies to a sum more than double that which the 103 per cent does. The object of these figures and comparisons is to sustain the theory that a low tariff had the effect to enhance the aggregate value of American farms. But unfortunately for this theory, the gentlemen give figures which destroy it. They show that the increase in the value of farms between 1850 and 1860 was $3,374,000,000, or 103 per cent per annum, and use these figures in an immediate connection which produces a comparison favorable to their position; but further on they disclose the fact that in the next decade, viz., from 1860 to 1870, under a war tariff, and during a period which embraced the rebellion and reconstruction of the Southern States, the increase was $2,017,755,854, or more than three-fourths what it was during the previous decade of peace and prosperity. During the next decade, however (1870 to 1880), though the tariff conditions remained much the same, the rate of increase in the value of farms was enormously reduced, being less than one-third what it was from 1860 to 1870.

Now if the rate of increase in the value of farms is governed by the tariff, while the tariff remains substantially the same, that rate of increase will not materially fluctuate. In other words, the same cause will continue to produce the same effect. But we see in one decade of high tariff an increase in farm values three times as great as that which occurs during the next decade of a similar tariff. This proves to a demonstration that the tariff does not govern the rate of increase in farm values.

Take the three decades from 1850 to 1880 and we shall find many elements which affected the aggregate value of American farms. The prosperity of the first decade invited a heavy foreign immigration, and impelled native inhabitants to spread over new territory, and thus the area of American farms was enormously augmented; and the greater the area the greater the value. A person unskilled in the intricacies of the tariff can account for the increase in the value of American farms far more easily by considering the increase in their total area, than by figuring on exports and imports. It was between 1850 and 1860 that a great portion of several States was transformed from a wilderness to cultivated fields. Kansas, Iowa, Oregon, Nebraska and portions of the South, are suggested in this connection.

From 1860 to 1870 the rate of increase in the value of farms was curtailed by the suspension of foreign immigration during the war, by the ruin and devastation consequent upon the war, and by the fact that many farms fell into disuse because the former tillers of them were dead or crippled. Many reasoners can far more easily connect such causes as these with the result named, than they can the problems of the tariff. But we find these causes of depression largely overcome from 1860 to 1870 by certain other causes which tended to inflation. Farm produce was high and "war prices" prevailed in respect to almost all commodities. Obvious causes other than, or at least in addition to, the tariff, combined to produce "war prices."

Between 1870 and 1880 occurred the most severe and protracted period of "hard times" and business depression, including contraction of values, the country has ever known. This was the decade in which the increase in farm values was so small. Free traders attribute the panic of 1873 to the tariff, but silver men with quite as cogent reasoning, urge that the demonetization of silver did the mischief. Still other financial philosophers assert that the mad spirit of speculation which prevailed in the United States while the war between France and Germany was in progress, and which had to culminate in disaster, caused the great panic.

Did the gentlemen, to whose letter we are referring, ever check a trial balance from a set of mercantile books? If so they found the footings unequal to start with. They found an error which, they fondly hoped, would make the footings even, but alas, it was too small, or perhaps it threw the balance the other way. The same experience, oft repeated, finally resulted in an exact balance. There are many elements entering into this tariff question. One should be placed on the debit and another on the credit side of the account.

That the tariff is an element affecting values in this country, we freely admit; so are the following: The financial legislation of Congress; the prevalence or non-prevalence of speculation; foreign immigration; the condition of Europe in respect to crops and the prospects of peace; the combinations of capital; labor troubles, and many other things. For example, there has occurred, in the west, and especially on the Pacific Coast, within the last three years, an enormous increase in real estate values. Had the tariff anything to do with it? Nothing at all, unless as a remote element of much nearer and more powerful causes.

Referring again to the gentlemen's figures: The proposition that the labor which produces $242 worth of sugar is paid but $4, we pronounced preposterous, yet the gentlemen urge it again, though this time in a somewhat different light. It now appears that the employes in the refinery get $4 in wages for each $242 worth of sugar turned out; but the cost of the crude sugar is not given; hence we are left in the dark as to the amount paid in wages to plantation employes, for transportation, etc., elements vital to the question, without which the figures given are worthless. Unless the cost of the crude sugar is known, the refiner's profits remain unknown, hence also does the amount of injustice done by him to his employes.

It has not been our aim to either favor or oppose free trade, but to show that where a question embraces several vital elements, all must be considered together, or an erroneous result will be reached.

## TOO TRANSPARENT.

THERE are many money-making devices. Among the most transparent of them is the interesting "brunette" and "blonde" scheme. Here is something in that line, just come to hand by mail:

INDIANA, March 27, 1890.

*Dear Mr. Editor:*

Will you please insert my little advertisement in your paper? Am very anxious to secure a nice home in your "far west."

Am a brunette 5 feet high and weigh nearly 100 lbs.

Hoping that I may succeed, I remain your little friend.

EMMA GABRIEL.

Following is "my little advertisement:"

Wanted—By an intelligent orphan girl of sixteen, a home in some childless family in the "far west," where she could be a dutiful daughter, have a mother's love and attend school regularly. Education and parentage good. Reference given.

Address Miss E. Gabriel, Indiana.

The correspondent writes a good hand, but does not seem to be aware of the fact that the "far west" has but few domestic anomalies in the shape of childless families. Such a conjugal phenomenon is hardly entitled to be designated as a family, but where the condition does exist the parties prefer, as a rule, that augmentations to the circle shall come in smaller quantities than one hundred pounds of "brunette." Ten pounds of any complexion meets with more general favor, even if these smaller additions don't write grammatically and in a good hand.

We suspect that this intelligent sixteen-year-old brunette, five feet high and weighing a hundred pounds, is about thirty years of age, two yards tall, raw-boned, wears red mutton-chop whiskers, and has cold slate-colored eyes.

The Denver papers state that a young man of that city replied to a "blonde" advertisement which came from Chicago. The result of the correspondence was that he responded to a request for passage money, amounting to $30. An additional $5 was asked for. A "still hunt" was instituted and the beautiful blonde was discovered to consist of two masculine heavy villains.

A request for a situation which will envelop the applicant in maternal love, enable her to regularly attend school and be supported by the sweat of someone else's brow does not involve as much pathos as expense, especially when the only equivalent offered in return is the privilege of having the genial presence of the applicant about the place, to cast a luminous radiance around the house, as it were.

In case some foolish or designing person might undertake to communicate with "Essie," we have omitted the name of the town in Indiana which has the honor of possessing her as a fragment of its population.

## NOT A "MORMON."

THE following appeared in the Anaconda *Standard* in the form of a special from Butte, dated March 28th:

"A letter was received in this city today from J. B. Carrington, of Brigham City, Utah, stating that his boy had been kidnapped or had run away; that he understood the boy was in Butte and in the hands of relatives named Grashl. In the letter Carrington also professed that the boy was abducted last summer, that he had been unable to get him back and requested the assistance of the Butte police in ascertaining the whereabouts of the boy. A *Standard* reporter made inquiries into the matter today. The firm of J. S. Grashl & Co. does an extensive produce business. Mr. Grashl was seen by a reporter and said in reference to this charge:

'Mr. Carrington knows just as well where the boy is as we do. The lad is about 14 years old, and will have nothing to do with his father. He takes the name of Grashl and always has. His father has not treated him right, and the lad also bears a grudge on account of his mother's treatment by Carrington. It seems Carrington is a Mormon, and under the new law in Utah the boy's mother cannot be called Carrington's legal wife. So the boy's grandfather last summer took charge of him when he ran away from his father. The boy would not have anything to do with his father, and once wanted to borrow my pistol to shoot him. The boy was put on a ranch in Utah, but he had to work so hard and was so badly off that I pitied him. I took a fancy to him and offered to bring him to Butte and take good care of him. He is my half brother. This scheme was agreable to the boy's mother, to Carrington and all the rest. I brought him to Butte and he remained with me three or four months.

'We kept in communication with Carrington as to where the boy was, but Butte is a pretty tough place to bring up a boy in and lately we sent him with Hial Grashl to the latter's ranch on Snake River in Idaho. He has nothing to do but hunt and fish, and he positively will not return to his father.'

Mr. Grashl's explanation of the matter was perfectly clear and consistent and showed conclusively that the kidnapping existed only in the mind of Carrington. Mr. Grashl visited Carrington only last week and told him all about the boy and where he was. Carrington's motive seems to have been solely to get Grashl into trouble. The police authorities here are satisfied that the boy is in much better hands than in Utah and would not interfere in the matter even if they could legally do so."

Carrington is not a "Mormon," but has figured as an anti "Mormon," an alleged doctor and as a U. S. Commissioner. He has also been, in our opinion, conspicuous as a crank.

## DESCRIPTION OF BERLIN.

**Written for The "News" by a Young Utah Boy.**

BERLIN, March 7, 1890. (Correspondence of the DESERET NEWS.)—Although comparatively young, Berlin occupies the third place as a European metropolis. The city contains something over 1,530,000 people, including a garrison with nearly as many soldiers as the whole of Salt Lake.

The location of the town is not altogether picturesque, as it lies in the midst of a vast sandy plain watered by the river Spree. Still, it is well adapted for commerce, the river being a navigable stream for craft far into the interior of northeast Germany and Poland. As a railroad centre Berlin stands at the head of the Empire; as a commercial seat it has no equal in the country, and boasts of being the largest manufacturing city in continental Europe. Cattle, grain, spirits and wood are the staple commodities of trade; engine building, brewing, dyeing, the manufacture of chemicals, woolen and silk goods, and fancy articles are the chief branches of its industrial pursuits. There is a fine system of canals through all parts of the city, offering cheap transportation to coal, building material, vegetables and fruit shipped in great quantities from the surrounding country.

Although mentioned in history as far back as the thirteenth century, Berlin owes its chief modern importance to Frederick Wilhelm, "the Great Elector" (1640-88), founder of the Prussian monarchy. The city suffered reverses in its early struggle for prosperity as well as the abler capitals, but the enterprising spirit of its people soon established a firm foundation for future development, and for many years its onward march to fame and prosperity has been steady and undeviating. Its rapid growth has necessitated the removal of much of the old debris of former ages, to give place to the large and well constructed building of modern times; therefore the city wears a thoroughly modern aspect and gives substantial evidence of thrift in the broad, well-kept and finely paved streets, splendid blocks, factories, stores, theatres, opera houses, museums, galleries of art, hotels, banks, postoffices, palatial residences, elegant promenades and magnificent drives.

The city of Berlin is well supplied with street cars of the most approved style, running to every quarter, besides 'buses, hacks and carriages. But the most important way of getting there," and the one of most interest in the line of engineering, is the "Stadthahn" or city railroad. This road, seven miles long, intersects the city from east to west, and is built upon a solid viaduct of brick masonry for five miles. It crosses the river three times, and in all contains sixty-six bridges over streets and watercourses, with an elevation of twenty feet. The road is supplied with four tracks, two for city travel and two for suburban and general traffic. This road connects at either end with the "Ringbahn," which entirely encircles the city, thus connecting the outlying districts of Stralau-Rummelsburg on the east; Rixdorf, a village of 40,000, on the south; Charlottenburg, of 30,500 on the west, and on the north Moabit, besides many intervening stations of less importance. Trains run over the "Stadthahn" every ten minutes, and it costs only ten "pfennige" (or two and one-half cents), to ride from one end of the city to the other. If, however, the passenger goes beyond the city precincts, an additional ten pfg. is charged.

The management of this great enterprise does not differ materially from the famous "Underground" of London or the "Elevated" of New York, and was built with the same object in view—to relieve the overburdened street traffic, which increases from year to year. That the street car is a paying investment in Germany, as well as America, will be seen from the following statistics from the Company's report for the month of January: People transported 2,645,174, at a cost of 1,117,485.85 marks. This is independent of the city railway, 'buses, hacks and carriages, all of which claim their share of the transportation.

The town is divided into districts, with a police *rewier* and postoffice in every district, and the regulations of both are in all respects excellent. Every foreigner is supposed to be reported, with occupation, object of visit, and length of stay, to the police authorities within a limited time after his arrival by the person with whom he is staying, or if at an hotel his name must be registered and published in the papers. Again, when a person takes his departure, that fact must be reported. Failure to comply with these regulations renders the landlord liable to fine and the traveler to banishment. To a free-born American this looks somewhat ridiculous, and appears to be a step in advance of the rules of propriety that the authorities should bother their heads over the coming and going of the many thousands who visit Berlin in a year. Still, when the matter is considered in the sense of its intention it assumes quite another aspect. The question naturally presents itself to a foreigner, "What is its object?" It is simply this: To aid in the detection and arrest of crime, plotters or spies against the government. Furthermore, it serves as a great aid in the mail service, and may, in brief, be said to be "a general directory" sustained at the expense of the city.

The parks of Berlin are numerous and pretty. The "Thiergarten," covering six hundred acres, is the finest, being a model of perfection. It is a resort which combines the character of a natural with an artificial forest. This is the favorite resort of the better classes during the summer months. It is a truly beautiful spot, replete with pleasant, shady drives, retired walks and sylvan shades. Nestled here and there among the luxuriant foliage is found a lake, a fountain, a statue—or some other work of beauty "lends enchantment to the view." Other than the large parks around the outskirts there are many inviting little nooks throughout the town which offer their inviting shade to the weary pedestrian and very much enhance the attractiveness of the city.

Yes, Berlin is thoroughly modern. She has no St. Paul's or Westminster Abbey, no Notre Dame, no St. Peters, no cathedral like that of Milan, Strasburg or Cologne—wonders which the world have gazed upon and admired. There is a dearth of those grand relics of the past, although there are many fine edifices embracing all the higher attributes of modern art and architecture. Yet they lack the classic grandeur of those antiquated piles so much revered by the world and recognized as the greatest achievements of architectural magnificence.

Standing in front of the Palais Royal and looking west is obtained a view of the Linden, not unlike the magnificent boulevards of Paris, a street one hundred and ninety-six feet in width and planted down the centre with a magnificent avenue of lime trees. Its length is one mile from the Palace to the Brandenburg Gate, beyond which lies the charming "Thiergarten." This is the handsomest and busiest quarter of the city, comprising the most interesting historical associations, finest buildings and palaces of royalty. It is lighted by electricity the entire length, one row of lamps extending down the middle of the avenue in the centre and one on each side of the street, besides the wealth of light coming from the stores, hotels and palaces which flank both sides and render the thoroughfare as bright as day. The effect is grand, especially on a summer night.

To the left of the Linden towers the Emperor's palace, the birthplace of Frederick the Great, a huge rectangular gray structure containing six hundred apartments. The building is six hundred and fifty feet in length and three hundred and eighty wide. It rises in four stories to a height of one hundred feet, with a dome on the west rising 220 feet.

The general effect of the building is massive and imposing, but it has received little of the plastic embellishments that were at first intended, and shows the diversity of taste in architecture since it was founded in 1451 by Frederick II. Most of the monarchs since the foundation of the castle have endeavored to alter some defect or make some addition according to his own ideas, both internally and externally, and the process of renovation has continually gone on until we find the gigantic pile in its present condition, not even now what was at first contemplated, but still a magnificent building in every respect, and rich in elegant detail. The interior, from beginning to end, is one of dazzling beauty.

Facing the palace on the north, lies the pretty "Lustgarten," with an elaborate equestrian statue of Frederick Wilhelm III standing like a mighty sentinel in the centre. On the east is the Dome Cathedral, of no particular importance other than it is the church at which the Emperor worships and the resting-place of several members of the royal family. To the north rises the Royal Museum, a Greek structure with a handsome Ionic portico of eighteen columns, an admirable building and considered to be the finest in Berlin. The approach, a broad flight of stone steps, is beautified by a huge bronze statue of "Amazon defending herself against the tiger" on the right, while to the left is the imposing equestrian group, "The Lion Combat."

In the rear of the royal or "old" museum, as it is styled, lies the new museum, connected with the former by an elevated passage which crosses the street. This museum is of later origin, and while its exterior calls for no particular praise, the interior is gorgeously decorated. But in my opinion the most interesting and magnificent of these three buildings, which stand here in a group, is the National Picture Gallery, located a little to the east of the last-mentioned building. Occupying the centre of a well-kept plat of ground, it is embellished with statues, flower-beds and fountains, surrounded by massive Doric colonnades. Just outside of this winds the river. The building resembles a Corinthian Temple and is 200 feet long by 105 feet wide, elevated on a basement 39 feet in height. The front has a portico of eight massive columns, and there are statues by some of the best masters. Surmounted on a huge appropriate pedestal in front of the facade, and at the head of the imposing staircase leading to the main entrance is an equestrian statue of Frederick William IV, in accordance with whose plans the gallery was erected. The nucleus of this famous art studio was formed by a gift of 250 paintings, given to Emperor William I. and the institution has continued to grow to its present size. It now contains something over 500 works, representations of the various styles and epochs from the most celebrated schools of art and by no means lacking in masterpieces from the most renowned painters the world has yet produced. The walls are beautified by many cartoons and drawings from the brushes of celebrities, and in every niche and corner stands a group of statuary.

Coming back to the broad "plats" in front of the palace, from where we turned aside to look at the museums and gallery, let us continue down the street. Here we go over the palace "bridge" crossing an arm of the river, richly decorated by eight groups in marble, over life size, illustrative of the life of a warrior. To the right is a large, square structure known as the Arsenal. It encloses a glass-roofed court 125 feet square, and has a large marble statue of Borussia in the centre. The sides are occupied by French cannons and flags, trophies of the late war. The exterior is finished in sculpture, in the keystones of the arches of the windows and doors being finely cut heads of warriors. The inside owes much of its interest to memorials which the victorious Germans carried away from Paris in the year 1814, and in the memorable war of 1870-71. Many cannons, flags, models of old French fortresses, mining and other engineering implements and a case of the medals claimed to have been rescued from the famous Napoleon during his hasty retreat from the field at Waterloo are there open to inspection.

Across the street and a few steps farther down stands the palace of the late Emperor William I., a building of solid appearance and not overburdened with ornamentation. Immediately in front, and in the middle of the boulevard, rises a bronze memorial of Frederick the Great on horseback. This is said to be one of the handsomest monuments of its kind in Europe. The pedestal bears allegorical representations, the four corners being adorned with figures of "Moderation," "Justice," "Wisdom" and "Strength," emblematic of the character of the great hero.

There are several buildings on the street in this vicinity; for instance, the Universitat, palace of the Crown Prince, Royal Opera, etc. Passing on we reach the historical Brandenburg Gate, one of the chief features of the Kaiserstadt. It is the entrance to the city from the "Thiergarten," and is built in imitation of the Propylea at Athens. It stands 85 feet high and is 205 feet in width, being supplied with five distinct passages separated by massive Doric columns. The middle passage is reserved for the exclusive use of the royal family. On each side stands a miniature Greek Temple. Surmounting the structure is the colossal "Quadrige of Victoria"—the historical horses and chariot captured by the French in 1807 and carried to Paris, but restored in 1814. A little beyond, down a fine avenue of lines, is seen the monument "Victory," erected in celebration of the victories gained by Germany over her unlucky neighbors. It is a grand pile of granite and polished marble, 200 feet high. The base is a magnificent colonnade, upon the marble walls of which are pictured in mosaic figures partly allegorical, partly historical, scenes from the war of 1870, and the restoration of the German empire. Mounting the pinnacle the "Goddess of Victory" as a protectress stretches forth her wings to her brave sons. Not a German subject looks upon this emblem without his heart swelling with pride for his dear old "Vaterland."

LOOKER JUNIOR.

## Kissing the Book.

The incident in court in which a young lady avoided kissing the book on taking the oath is not so unusual as to require extended comment. As a rule the books on which witnesses are sworn are so filthy by frequent handling that the kissing part of the oath ought to be abolished for sanitary reasons, if for nothing else. The holding of the book or the raising of the right hand would be just as binding in law and to the conscience as the osculatory feature, and would be less repugnant and likely to spread disease germs.

## A Land of Adulterations.

Austria is a country where one's food need to be tasted in order to avoid adulteration. At the laboratory in Venice, where food is analyzed for nothing, a loaf of bread was found to consist largely of the pulverized bark of trees, saw dust and chaff; ground pepper was found to be mixed with wood ashes; cinamon was colored with ochre, and a so-called "nutritious coffee" consisted entirely of roast acorns and chicory. —*New York Telegram.*


**Notice to Contractors.**

Bids will be received for building of residence of P. W. Madsen, on First South Street until 6 p.m. on Friday April 4th, at the office of the undersigned. Call for particulars at the same place.

R. KLETTING, Architect.
Hooper and Eldredge Building.

**Don't Feel Well,**

And yet you are not sick enough to consult a doctor, or you refrain from so doing for fear you will alarm yourself and friends—we will tell you just what you need. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will lift you out of that uncertain, uncomfortable, dangerous condition, into a state of good health, confidence and cheerfulness. You've no idea how potent this peculiar medicine is in cases like yours. 2


## NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between H. S. Goddard and John James, Temple barber shop, 12 W. South Temple Street, Salt Lake City, has this day been dissolved. H. S. Goddard retiring. Creditors will receive 30 days' notice from the above date to send accounts to H. S. Goddard and John James. D. J. Watts has bought Mr. Goddard's share in business, which will now be carried on in the name of James & Watts.

JOHN JAMES.
D. J. WATTS.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 1st, 1890.


## THE HISTORICAL RECORD.

COMPLETE IN FOUR VOLUMES.

| | |
|---|---|
| In Leather Binding | $5.00 |
| In Cloth " | 4.50 |

For Sale at the DESERET NEWS office.

DUNFORD'S
—JUST RECEIVED THIS DAY A FINE LINE OF—
RUBBER : BOOTS
For Men's, Women's, Boys', Misses' and Children's Wear
At DUNFORD'S,
Opposite Salt Lake Theatre.


## ON THE HOUSETOPS.

Inhabitants of Mississippi Valley Seeking Safety From The Floods.

THE SIXTH NATIONAL BANK FRAUDS.

Lively Election Contest in Milwaukee.—Emperor William and The Czar.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

**The Mississippi Floods.**

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Information is to hand as to the state of affairs in the flooded Laconia circle, a section of country between Helena and Arkansas City, lying between the Mississippi and White rivers. The people have been on the tops of their houses and clinging to the trees for a week. Many of them are nearly starved to death. Many of their cattle which were placed on the platforms have been washed away and drowned. The citizens of Helena sent the steamer *Houston Coombs* down on Thursday to aid the people. On Friday men went over the whole circle in skiffs, and transferred the people from the trees and roofs to the ginhouses, which are generally large and substantial. All the houses are packed with people. There are two hundred in some of them. The *Houston Coombs* brought out one hundred and thirty people and one hundred and ten head of stock, arriving at Helena yesterday.

**Dead.**

PARIS, April 1.—General Ambert is dead; aged 80.

**The "City of Paris."**

QUEENSTOWN, April 1.—Divers find that the broken machinery punched a hole in the bottom of the *City of Paris*. The leaks have been stopped to some extent, and the water has been pumped out, so that the steamer is up to the usual draught. She will be towed to Liverpool tonight.

**Queen Victoria.**

PARIS, April 1.—The *Figaro* says that Queen Victoria will visit Darmstadt, and will be met by the Emperor William, for conference.

**All In Doubt.**

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, April 1.—It is reported probable that a deal will be made with Jay Gould for the Champla Railroad. The report is doubted, as the railroad concession is now in the hands of a European syndicate. Another rumor has it that Gould will establish a steamship line from the United States to Mexican and Central American points.

**The Bank Case.**

NEW YORK, April 1.—The United States grand jury this morning returned an indictment against J. P. Cussen for embezzlement of the funds of the Sixth National Bank, and making false entries.

**They Will Meet.**

ST. PETERSBURG, April 1.—Arrangements have been made for the meeting of Emperor William and the Czar during the coming summer. The Emperor will attend the manouvers of the Russian army at Krasnoe Shelsko.

**Chicago's Election Day.**

CHICAGO, April 1.—There are no markets, this being election day. The votes are being cast for aldermen and township officers.

**A "Hot" Time.**

MILWAUKEE, April 1.—A hot contest is in progress over the city election. There are three tickets in the field, republican, democratic and citizens. The Lutherans and Catholics forced the Bennett compulsory education law into the campaign. They demand its repeal and will vote for no candidate who does not agree with them. This aroused the American and protestant elements, and they turned out *en masse*.

**Temperature.**

CHICAGO, April 1.—New York 32, New Orleans 60, St. Louis 34, Cincinnati 32, Chicago 34, Winnipeg 18.

**A Compromise.**

NEW YORK, April 1.—The bricklayers and employers have compromised on the eight hour demand by the bricklayers working nine hours a day, but getting 5 cents an hour more, making the wages $3.65.

**Cattle Importation.**

LONDON, April 1.—At a meeting of the Associated Chambers of Agriculture, a resolution has been adopted declaring the relaxation regulations prohibiting the importation of American store cattle to be extremely dangerous.

**Public Debt Decrease.**

WASHINGTON, April 1.—It is estimated that there has been a decrease of $11,500,000 in the public debt since the 1st of March.

**House.**

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The House committee on judiciary has reported a resolution reciting that it is alleged by the attorney-general that in many of the United States district courts the practice of suspending sentence on criminal cases prevails without the warrant of law, that in some parts of the country United States district attorneys, marshals and deputies and United States commissioners have been guilty of maladministration and corruption in office, directing the committee on judiciary to inquire into the extent, cause and effect of such illegal practices. Adopted.

The House went into committee of the whole on the fortification and appropriation bill.

**Lager Beer.**

WASHINGTON, April 1.—In the Senate, Senator Stewart introduced a bill regulating the manufacture, sale and importation of lager beer. Beer containing anything except hops, malt and water is to be designated "adulterated beer." The bill imposes taxes upon brewers and dealers in adulterated lager beer, with heavy penalties for failure to take out a license. All packages containing the beverage are to be branded "adulterated." Adulterated beer imported shall pay a duty on lager beer.

**Pickthall Turns Up.**

WOODSTOCK, Ont., April 1.—Neville H. Pickthall, who mysteriously disappeared about the time Burchell and party arrived in this country, and who was supposed to be connected with Burchell, arrived here today.

**A Congressman Dies.**

ALBANY, N. Y., April 1.—Congressman David Wilber, of the Twenty-fourth district, died at Toronto this morning.


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