

THE DAILY HERALD

Salt Lake City, Utah.

FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1886

THE DAILY HERALD is published every morning, Mondays excepted, at the Herald Building, corner West Temple and First South Streets, Salt Lake City, by THE HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY. Subscription price, \$10.00 per annum in advance; single copies, 5 cents. To weekly subscribers collections made by carriers 25 cents week.

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ALL MAIL COMMUNICATIONS intended for this office should be addressed to THE HERALD, Salt Lake City, Utah, and not to individuals.

THE PRIMARIES.

The People's Party Central Committee of Salt Lake County has called a nominating convention for next Saturday, 24th inst., and designated Monday evening, the 19th, as the time for holding the primaries in the respective precincts. It should be unnecessary to urge the members of the party to attend these primaries, for it is their duty to go—a duty which they owe to themselves and to the community. Especially should those citizens who are eternally in season and out of it, complaining of officials and finding fault with the manner in which public affairs are managed. If the right class of men are chosen at the primaries as delegates, if those sent up to the nominating convention are the choice of the voters, the ticket-nominated will represent in their make up the majority preference in the community, and they will be heartily sustained by the voters. If the masses of voters stay away from the primaries leaving a few to select the delegates and give the instructions, the many should not complain if the tickets are not satisfactory.

We sincerely hope that everyone claiming membership in or professing sympathy for the People's party will do his duty to the public and himself on Monday evening, by attending the primary in his precinct and giving expression to his views as to public men and measures. Then we may look for the presentation of tickets that will meet with hearty approval, and whose election will be assured in advance of the opening of the polls.

In our dispatches this morning will be found a most disgraceful affair between two Congressmen, Cobb, of Indiana, and Laird, of Nebraska. The difficulty arose over a dispute concerning the dealing with the land grant question, in which they called each other liars. Then schoolboy fashion, Laird dared Cobb to go outside and fight it out, and Cobb accepted the challenge, and away they started; but first he interposed the combatants back to the lobby of the House, where the dispute broke out afresh and Laird wrote Cobb in the mouth and nose, causing the crimson tide to flow in copious streams. When Congressmen stoop to bandy vice epithets with each other, such as is common with low down street bullies, it does not speak very highly for their self-respect; and when they descend to the methods to settle their disputes that smack of the school boy's dare-you-to-know-this-clip-off-my-souldier-style, one can't form a very exalted idea of their dignity and common sense. The country looks for something better from its Congressmen than that.

JOWLER AND THE MOON.

The howling of the Tribune against the Mormon Church and its efforts to destroy it, remind us of the anecdote once related by a friend about how Jowler bayed at the moon.

Long years ago a man down in North Alabama accepted the Mormon faith and was baptized by one of the first elders of the Church who visited that section of the country. The old man never left the home of his boyhood to join the people of his religious faith; so that he took no part in their trials and sufferings which they endured in being driven from one location to another by the bigoted intolerance of small souled, modern Christian fanatics. Still, the spiritual fire lighted in his breast by the strange faith kept burning upon the altar of his heart, with undimmed brightness; and through all the vicissitudes of life, he maintained his faith in Mormonism, and boldly defended it against all who assailed it.

Being well to do in this world's goods, he built a church-house on his plantation, and granted all sects the privilege of preaching in it. As it was known over an extended circle that the generous old man was a Mormon, ministers of all denominations came from long distances to preach against the Mormons and their peculiar religion. They dealt in all the wild, ungodly slanders; all the filth and nastiness which is the native element of our unsteamed morning contemporary, in which it lives and moves and has its being; and the blood and thunder tales that smelt of murky hell, and which are invented by the prince thereof—were told in the best eloquence at the command of the respective preachers. To these wild

paragons against his faith the old man would patiently listen and did so for years. At last, after an extraordinary effort on the part of a number of some reputation at vilifying Mormonism, the old man rose from his seat and told the people that the house belonged to him, and if there was an objection he would like to make a few remarks. There being no objection he said the situation in relation to Mormonism reminded him of an event that occurred on his father's plantation when he was a boy. They had a favor for him bound by the name of Jowler that had been a good dog in his day, but when he became old he developed a number of foolish traits. Perhaps in his case as in the case of some men, time had stolen fire and sense from the vigor from the limb; and may be as with men so with dogs, "life's enchanted cup but sicker at the brim." Among the foolish things he did when he was old was a habit of baying the moon when it was about at its full. Every night when pale Cynthia's round full face looked through the drifting clouds upon the earth and its sleeping inhabitants, Jowler would bark and howl at her all through the night. He kept up this habit a year or two, but at last about midnight on one of these calm, beautiful full moon-lit nights, after barking and howling until midnight, all of a sudden Jowler ceased; and the surprised household wondered what was the matter. An old darky arose and went out into the yard, and there lay old Jowler stiff and cold and dead—but the moon was moving on through the majestic heavens, her light undiminished, her glory no less, her course unchecked. Jowler's baying at her had no effect. So with the Tribune's howling at Utah and her people and her institutions.

THE TRIAL of the Chicago Anarchists apparently has begun in good earnest. After consuming twenty-two court sessions, during which nearly one thousand persons were examined as to their fitness to sit as jurors in this particular trial, twelve men, supposed to be good and true, have at last been accepted by both sides of the controversy, and the giving of testimony has begun in good earnest. Now that work has begun, the Anarchists, no doubt, begin to feel pale.

CLEVELAND UNHAPPY.

It is said that in private President Cleveland complains that he is practically alone in his attempt to reform the civil service; that the Democrats are against him because he will not turn all Republicans out of office, and the apparent support of the Mugwumps is not genuine. If this be the true condition of affairs it is only what might have been expected. The President invited it, and now has no reason to complain. He went into office as the chosen candidate of the Democratic party; he accepted in its entirety the party's platform of principles, and was seemingly proud to be recognized as a true and consistent Democrat, worthy the great trust that his own party, not another party, had reposed in him. He was inaugurated as the choice of a majority of the voters of the Republic, and it was his duty as a citizen, an official and a politician to carry into effect the will and wishes of that party. He may have had a legal, but he had no moral right to cut loose from the party that had elevated him and whose principles he professed to believe in and endorse, and set himself up as an independent, framing and carrying into effect a policy of his own and at variance with that of the majority. But Mr. Cleveland did more than this—he not only at his intents and purposes severed his connection with the party that had made him, but formed an alliance offensive and defensive with the enemies of that party, joining hands with an insignificant handful of discontented, grumbling cranks who were posing as reformers, but whose reform ideas were impracticable for the reason that they had to deal with men and not with angels. Mr. Cleveland turned his back on the Democrats, and stood up as the idol of the Mugwumps, whom he has been trying to satisfy and please ever since the day of his inauguration. Under the circumstances he has no right to complain if he finds himself struggling along without friends or effective support. His bed is of his own making, and he has only himself to censure if it is too short and not soft to his liking.

NEEDED REFORM.

The Louisville Courier-Journal of the 10th instant, gives the following details of a public hanging that took place on the 9th, at the Shoals, a small village in the State of Indiana. The occasion was the execution of one Samuel Arche, a party to the murder of a man by the name of Bunce. Thousands of morbidly curious people thronged the usually quiet streets of the village, all anxious to see the culmination of a life of crime. The scaffold had been erected within a high board enclosure surrounding the court house, and yet in reality the execution was a public one. The sheriff had issued tickets, which had been gotten up in such a form as to make each person accepting one a peace officer while within the enclosure. Some 700 men and 100 women received these tickets, and were admitted into the court yard, where they stood in the

h t, brooding sun for an hour or two, waiting till such time as the hanging should come on.

Outside of the enclosure was a wild, drunken crowd of several thousand, composed of both men and women, boisterous in their conduct, and filling the air with their vile oaths and fierce imprecations; all the time surging about on all sides of the enclosure in a desperate struggle for the places where best could be seen the operations going on inside. All the trees in the vicinity were black with men and boys, they having climbed there for the purpose of looking over the board paling. Several fights were indulged in, and the whole crowd manifested complete heartlessness. Just as the trap was sprung and the doomed man shot downward, the unruly crowd outside broke down the high board fence and the whole crowd came pouring in; and it was only by the most strenuous efforts that the deputies could keep them from the scaffold, while the prisoner was slowly strangling to death. We saw slowly strangling to death, because the fall did not break his neck, and it was forty-seven minutes before all signs of life were extinct.

If there is one thing more than another that stands in need of reform, not in part but altogether, it is the manner of executing criminals. Judged worthy of death. The most despicable, disgusting and brutal death is that by strangulation; and that it should so long continue as the means of dispatching criminals, is a reproach to our civilization.

The aim of government in executing criminals judged by their fellows to be worthy of death according to the law, is to be just, not cruel. To get through the disagreeable task with dispatch, not have a man in the agonies of death nearly an hour when there are means of almost instant death, that may much more decently be employed; and at the same time comply with the divine law which says: "Who so sheddeth man's blood, by man, shall his blood be shed." Moreover, and above all things, the execution of criminals should not be public; but private; in the presence of the law, and the death attested by a coroner's jury. The public execution of criminals, such as that took place at Shoals in Indiana, can never have anything but a demoralizing effect upon those who witness it. It is bad enough for the prisoner to suffer death for his crimes, but to make a public exhibition of his execution, as if it were a trespere performance in a circus, is inhuman. Men there are who deserve death, not only those who take the life of their fellow man, but others as well—tend the officers of the law should execute them, but it should be done with as little cruelty as possible.

There are at least two Representatives who should be retired to private life. One is Cobb, of Indiana, and the other Laird, of Nebraska. Men who can so far forget themselves as to engage in a rough and tumble fight, or who can vex each other to the fighting pitch, are unworthy the position of lawmakers. It is an account of a disgraceful affair between the two gentlemen named which our Washington telegrams contain this morning.

THE TIMBER SUITS.

We wish the government officials at Washington could be made fully acquainted with the facts in regard to the cutting of timber from the public domain in this Territory; that is to say, we wish the officials would permit themselves to become acquainted with the facts, and not shut their eyes, ears and understanding to the truth. Whatever the law may require, technically, it certainly was never contemplated that the people in this sparsely timbered country should be deprived of the use of such scrubby trees as grow among the rocks and on the mountains of this arid region; and nobody except a cranky official would construe the statute in such a way as to prevent the felling of these trees. Recently some suits have been instituted by the government against parties who have been cutting wood on the public domain, and we will undertake to say that the wood, if offered in the public market, would not fetch the price per cord for which government is suing, while the cost to those who brought the wood out of the mountains, including the labor, wear and tear of wagons, animals and tools, was more than the wood brought when sold. Thus government is suing its citizens for something the latter have actually paid more for than it was worth. Commissioner Sparks must be either a fool or so controlled by his vindictive spirit as to make him insane. He would starve to death getting out wood or timber from the mountains of Utah, being physically unable to cut enough to pay for his bread and meat, and yet he insists upon depriving poor men of this desperate opportunity to earn a precarious living. If this were a timber country, the case would be different, but as the trees are so few in number and of such inferior quality that for every dollar's worth of them brought out a full dollar's worth of toil and wear must be expended, it is down right meanness which prompts the prosecution of the mill men, the charcoal burners, the mine owners and the wood haulers. It cannot be possible that Secretary Lamar understands anything of the facts, or he would not permit his jackanape Commissioner to use the government to study and oppress helpless citizens.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

To the Citizens Using City Water for Sprinkling Purposes from the City Waterworks:

YOUR ATTENTION IS HEREBY CALLED to the following provisions of the City Ordinance:

Sprinklers for lawns, sidewalks, streets, windows and fountains must be used only between the hours of 6 p.m. and 8 a.m. during the months of July and August.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding \$100 for each offense.

Necessity requires that the aforesaid provision be strictly complied with, and notice is hereby given that the proper officers are charged to rigidly enforce the same. FRANCIS ARMSTRONG, MAYOR.

BECK'S HOT SPRINGS.

Private and plunge baths constantly open; rooms for invalids, fitted up in first-class style, now ready; medicinal waters constantly on draught; elegant dressing rooms fitted up with all the modern conveniences; the best of meals furnished at all hours. With the opening of the season daily trains will run from the Utah Central and D. & R. G. depts.

The Hot Springs of Salt Lake City, are superior to the very best mineral waters in the market. J. M. BENEDICT, M. D. SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 28th, 1885.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 28, 1886. We can fully endorse the Hot Springs mineral water as having no superior. Z. C. M. I. Dano, Dr. Per Ros' CLEGG, Manager.

The Hot Springs mineral water has been tried by us, and we can freely recommend it to the trade as equal to the best imported brands. GOSPE PITTS DRUG CO.

Other testimonials to the excellent curative properties are being constantly received. These waters can be shipped in bottle or bulk to any part of the country. J. M. BENEDICT, Prop'r. Box 434, Salt Lake.

LADIES, use Gilmore's Aromatic Wine for Nervousness and Sleeplessness. For sale at A. C. Smith & Co.'s Drug Store.

WILLIS L. CULVER, of Pavilion, N. Y., says "that Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir cured him of a long standing Throat and Lung Trouble. For sale at A. C. Smith & Co.'s Drug Store. 10

Lapham's Dress and Cloak House. Dressmaking in all its branches. Special attention given to orders from the country. Orders filled on short notice. Ready-made Dresses kept on hand. Agent for McCall's Pattern Patterns. No. 42 W. First South Street.

An Unquestioned Right of Woman. Is to make herself as beautiful as she can. Her mirror tells her that eruptions, sunburn, tan and freckles, the livery of the sun, detract terribly from her charms. With equal truth, this advertisement points out the remedy. "GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP" banishes those blemishes, and communicates a pearly whiteness and the smoothness of alabaster to the skin, without involving the least suspicion of the use of an artificial agent. Beware of counterfeits. See that "GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP" is printed on each packet, without which none is genuine. Sold by druggists at 25 cents; three cake, 60 cents. If the hair has become blanched by time, or sickness, or is of an unwhitely color, then employ "HILL'S INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE," which is harmless as the summer rain, cheapest beyond example, and quite reliable.

FOR A COUGH OR SORE THROAT the best medicine by FAR is HALE'S famous HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR. PKE'S TOOTHACHE DRUGS Cure in one minute.

READ THESE FACTS—It may save your life—Gilmore's Aromatic Wine cures suppressed menstruation and painful monthly sickness. For sale at A. C. Smith & Co.'s Drug Store. 18

H. E. GROW, Electroplater, 112 W. South Temple Street, Opposite Valley House.

A lady assistant - always in attendance. City, April 27th, '86.

H. E. GROW: Dear Sir—Having suffered this winter with a severe attack of Rheumatism, also Pneumonia, I take pleasure in testifying to you that under your treatment of Electricity I have found great benefit and relief in both instances. Respectfully, Mrs. M. M. BARRATT.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 26, 1886.

H. E. GROW: Dear Sir—I am pleased to say that your Electrical treatments have been very beneficial to me in removing Neuralgia and Billious affections that have troubled me for a considerable time. Yours truly, Geo. C. ABELER.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 27, '86.

H. E. GROW: Dear Sir—I take pleasure in stating that my wife has been benefited by your treatments. Yours respectfully, H. J. GRANT.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 26, 1886.

Mr. H. E. GROW: Dear Sir—Having suffered with Bronchitis and Catarrh for some time, I have derived a great benefit and comfort from your treatment, namely, from the application of electricity, which though in its youth, has shown great results. Respectfully, JAMES E. JENNINGS.

The advertisement of Dr. Foote, Sr., appears in THE HERALD every Sunday. Therein will be found his address.

BANKING.

DESERT NATIONAL BANK,

SALT LAKE CITY.

Paid in Capital \$200,000 Surplus 200,000

H. S. Mudge, President, Wm. W. Riser, John Sharp, Directors, L. A. Groves, Cashier, L. S. Hills, Cashier, Jas. T. Little, Asst. Cashier.

Receives Deposits Payable on Demand

Buys and Sells Exchange on New York, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, London and principal continental cities.

Makes Collections, Remitting Proceeds Promptly.

JOHN TAYLOR, President. H. H. SCHUTTLER, Assistant Cashier.

Zion's Savings Bank

TRUST COMPANY, No. 65 EAST TEMPLE ST.

Does a General Banking Business.

Pays 5 per Cent. Interest on Savings Deposits.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Approved Securities, at Low Rates of Interest.

United States Depository.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Capital, Fully Paid, \$200,000.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Receives deposits, payable on demand.

Collections made at current rates, and remittances made on day of payment. Correspondents in the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

COMMODOUS SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT,

Absolutely Fire and Burglar Proof, constructed with the best material.

Safe Deposit Boxes, \$5 to \$25 per annum.

Special attention given to the sale of Ores and Bullion. We solicit consignments, guaranteeing the Highest Market Prices.

JOSEPH E. WALKER, President. BENJ. G. RAYBOLD, Cashier.

MCCORNICK & Co,

BANKERS,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH AND HAILEY, IDAHO.

Careful attention given to the sale of Ores and Bullion. We solicit consignments, guaranteeing the Highest Market Prices.

Collections Made at Lowest Rates.

Execute Orders for the Purchase or Sale of Stocks and Bonds at New York and San Francisco.

We sell Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers on leading cities of the United States; also furnish Sight Drafts or Remit Funds to London, Dublin, Berlin, Copenhagen, Paris, Stockholm and all other prominent points in Europe, at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

ACTIVE ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

PRINCIPAL CORRESPONDENTS:

New York—Importers' and Traders' National Bank, Chemical National Bank, Knickerbocker Bank.

CHICAGO—Commercial and First National Bank.

SAN FRANCISCO—First National Bank.

OMAHA—Omaha National Bank.

DENVER—City National Bank, Denver National Bank.

KANSAS CITY—Bank of Kansas City.

ST. LOUIS—States Saving Association.

T. R. JONES, S. J. LYNN.

T. R. JONES & CO.,

Bankers,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Transact a General Banking business in all its branches.

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange. Careful attention given collections and remittances made on day of payment.

Bonds and stocks bought and sold on commission.

Long loans made on city real estate at low rates of interest.

Special attention given to the selling of ores and bullion, of which consignments are solicited.

Advances made on ores, base bullion. Gold and silver bars shipped for refining.

CORRESPONDENTS:

New York—J. B. Colgate & Co.

Omaha—Omaha National Bank.

San Francisco—Bank of California.

Chicago—First National Bank.

Denver—Colorado National Bank.

J. BURT & CO.,

Contracting Plasterers

Will be pleased to give on all jobs of Plastering, etc. Work guaranteed.

Calculating a Specialty. Address: 236 1/2 Street, Salt Lake City.

Central Branch House

—OF THE—

Studebaker Bros.

MFG. CO.

—BUILDERS OF—

Fine Carriages,

BIGGIES AND SPRING WAGONS,

FARM, FREIGHT, ORE AND

Traveling Wagons,

Tents, Wagon Covers, Robes,

Whips, Wagon Extras, Lamps,

Rubber, Coach Candles,

Cloth, Dabk, Washers,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Fine Harness a Specialty

33 & 35 MAIN STREET,

Salt Lake City.

This is the only BRANCH HOUSE in the Territory who Manufacture and Sell their own make of

CARRIAGES & WAGONS

They know the quality of these Goods, and can't afford to deal in or build inferior work. We build good, safe and reliable work, and can meet the prices of any other standard make on the Goods we handle.

ALSO REPRESENTING

J. I. Case Threshing Machines,

Steam Engines, Law Mills

and Horse Powers.

MCCORMICK STEEL HARVESTERS

AND TWINE BINDERS.

Mowers and Reapers,

South Bend Chilled Plows,

Weir Steel Plows,

Sulky Plows & Harrows

and Machine Extras

33 & 35 Main Street,

SALT LAKE CITY

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the District Court in and for the Third Judicial District of Utah Territory, County of Salt Lake.

The London Bank of Utah, Limited, Plaintiff.

William M. Raymond, Defendant.

The People of the United States in the Territory of Utah and greeting?

TWO WILLIAM M. RAYMOND, DEFENDANT: You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint therein with ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county, or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to have a decree of this court ordering and adjudging the sale of the "O. K." Mine and Mining Claim, in West Mountain Mining District, Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, under a mortgage thereon executed and delivered by defendant to plaintiff August 12th, 1885; to insure the payment of \$1,025 loaned and advanced to said mine thereon with interest on said sum from August 10th, 1882, at 10 per cent. per annum, and that the proceeds of sale may be applied to the payment of the amount found due plaintiff and the costs of suit and sale, and that plaintiff have the usual relief and such other and further relief as to the court shall seem meet and equitable.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein.

Witness, the Hon. Charles R. Lane, Judge, and the Seal of the District Court of the Third Judicial District, [SEAL] in and for the Territory of Utah, this 23rd day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-six.

J. M. ZANE, Clerk.

By H. G. McMillan, Deputy Clerk, Territory of Utah, Salt Lake County.

I certify that after diligent search I was unable to find the within named defendant, Wm. M. Raymond, within the County of Salt Lake of the Territory of Utah, upon whom to serve this summons, and from information obtained believe him to be a non-resident of Utah Territory.

F. H. DYER, J. Marshal.

Dated July 9, 1886.

REV. E. J. WHITNEY, of Clarksville, N. Y., says Gilmore's Aromatic Wine for Female Weakness stands without a rival. For sale at A. C. Smith & Co.'s Drug Store.

All Sorts of

burts and many sorts of ails of

hair and best need a cooling

lotion. Mustang Lotion.

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