

GREATER THAN EVER

We cannot all go to the World's Fair, but we can go to

1892

1892

Which is at Our Doors.

EXPOSITION BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY, October 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, 1892.

THE DESERET AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING SOCIETY, HEBER M. WELLS, Secretary. CURTIS P. MASON, President.

THE DESERET MUSEUM

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ON CENTRALIZATION.

The Natural Drift of Paternalism in Government.

JUDGE J. W. JUDD ON THE ISSUE.

True Democracy Stands for Right and Equality, Whilst Centralization Leads to Hierarchical and Anarchy.

To the Editor of THE HERALD:

I have been reading Herbert Spencer on the science of government, and the principles of political economy, and if I read him aright, he proves to my mind and beyond any doubt what I have always felt to be a truth (though not so clearly defined in my mind until I read him), that the paternal idea of government breeds the worst form of socialism and inevitably leads to anarchy and tyranny.

Instances without number could be cited. Home was a free republic until the lazy reliance of her people found convenient resort in looking to the government to do for them what they should have done for themselves. Our people ought to take warning. Events are transpiring now with such rapidity that no one seems to know or care where we are drifting. You hear it said now on every corner that the tendency of government amongst civilized people is democratic. This is not so, and when our pseudo statesmen assert it they do not know what they are saying. The tendency, you even worse, the drift is towards communism and socialism. This is mistakenly called democracy.

What is true democracy or democratic government? It is that government which is not only based upon but is the very essence of an independent and self-reliant citizenship. It knows no class nor sect. The rule of the survival of the fittest, coupled with the maxim, "So use your own as not to injure another," is the fundamental idea. In short the whole duty of the government is to preserve order; protect its citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property; give every man an equal start in the race of life; to let him develop his manhood and then rely upon it for his support.

Contrast my definition of democratic government with what we have today. Under the doctrine of protective tariffs, as well as in many other ways, the power of the government has been not only invoked but actually put in motion to benefit classes of citizens. Some say that the benefit is to the protected industry, others say that it is to the laboring classes, and yet others say that it benefits the farmer, and hence all are benefited.

It is wholly immaterial where the truth of the contention may be. What I am dealing with is the system and the uncontroverted fact is that the government is being used to help classes of her citizens. This cannot be done without putting a burden upon those who are not, and giving an advantage to those who are.

But suppose this be not true, though such a supposition would seem most illogical; the result at which I am coming must needs be the same. The laborer is lashed from both the speech and pen of statesmen that the tariff is levied for his benefit and for the purpose of increasing his wages. This is a frank admission that the government is paternal and not democratic.

Let us examine the results to which this leads. The people engaged in manufacturing, it must be admitted by all, get some of the benefits of the protection, for they all want it, vote for it and impudently Congress for it. Men are not prone to seek what is of no benefit to them. Human nature can not be ignored in business affairs any more than it can in other affairs of life. Having gotten this protection from the government with its resultant benefits, it is but natural that this must challenge the mind of the thoughtful.

STILL THEY COME.

Marshal Parsons Again After the Tribune.

This Time He Wants \$25,000—The Farrell Case—Architect Monheim—Using the Mails for Fraudulent Purposes.

Marshal Parsons yesterday filed another suit against the Tribune Publishing company for damages in the sum of \$25,000. The complaint alleges that an article appeared in the Tribune of December 4, 1891, headed "The Marshall's Movements," which was false, malicious, scandalous and defamatory, and intended to charge him with embezzlement and misappropriation of funds belonging to the government. He claims that his feelings have been outraged, his character maligned and injured in the sum of \$25,000.

Farrell Will Appeal. J. W. Farrell, the plumber, was fined \$5 and costs for malicious mischief yesterday by Commissioner Greenman. Farrell was charged with tearing out plumbing which had been placed in position, but had not been paid for. Notice of appeal was given and bond filed.

For a Family Building. Daniel Alexander wants the court to award him \$6,000, and asks that Henry Monheim be required to pay it. He alleges that he entered into a contract with divers parties for the construction of a building on Main street, known as the Alexander block, and employed Monheim as supervising architect on the building.

For Fraudulent Use of the Mails. The case of D. V. Diamond and H. Bonford, charged with using the mails for fraudulent purposes, came up for hearing before Commissioner Greenman yesterday. His court room was rather small for the audience, and the court was adjourned to the supreme court room in the Doody block. Jennie Bonford, a daughter of one of the defendants, was the first witness. She was in the employ of the defendant, and identified a number of the policies and other papers of the association. Two or three other witnesses were examined, and the case then adjourned until Tuesday at 10 o'clock.

For False Imprisonment. J. T. Hamlin was arrested a few weeks ago on the complaint of W. D. Palmer, who entered a charge of cruelty to animals against him. This was on Saturday night, and the following Monday morning the charge was withdrawn. Hamlin then filed suit against Palmer for damages for false imprisonment, and the case was tried before Commissioner Norvell yesterday, who returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$150. The action was brought to recover \$250.

Another Fraudulent Transference. The case of George W. P. Fowler, who is charged with obtaining goods under false pretenses from the Salt Lake Equitable Co-operative Institution, was brought before Commissioner Meyer yesterday. The case occupied about two hours, and the defendant was held to answer to the grand jury. The value of the goods obtained amounted to \$75. The bond was placed at \$300, but the defendant being unable to find sureties was taken to the penitentiary.

Cannon and Hyer Will Serve Them. Judge Anderson has ordered that Bowman Cannon and A. J. Dyer serve venues for grand and petit juries for the September term of the court. The grand jurors are now in the penitentiary, and the petit jury September 15.

CIVIL SUITS GALORE. How the Lawyers are Reaping a Golden Harvest. The Dayton Gas and Motor company has filed suit against Frank Monroe for the sum of \$107. Henry Dietrich has brought suit in Justice Kroeger's court against Dr. Carr for the sum of \$18.

Vincent Hansen has recovered judgment against E. M. Jenkins for \$10. Justice Kroeger tried the case. Ward & Co. yesterday obtained judgment against George Butcher for \$30 and against Isaac Butcher for \$1.05.

Frederick L. Hadra was yesterday admitted to citizenship by Judge Anderson. He is a native of Prussia. W. D. Gravy obtained judgment in Commissioner Martin's court yesterday against Hutchinson Bros. for \$4.20. Judgment has been entered by default in the case of Max Martin et al. vs. William Greenbeck et al. The amount is \$38.30.

Commissioner Martin yesterday gave judgment for \$4,500 in favor of the plaintiff in the case of J. F. Garrety vs. F. P. Keats. Commissioner Martin yesterday gave judgment for \$265 in favor of the plaintiff in the case of J. H. McChas vs. J. W. Fox et al.

In the case of the National Bank of the Republic vs. the Metropolitan Investment company, an adjournment was ordered until Sept. 3. In the case of Lena Barton vs. Sarah R. Canning, a restraining order was granted by Judge Anderson yesterday and the bond placed at \$200.

In the case of N. W. Newcomb vs. Michael Powers, Commissioner Martin yesterday gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff for \$100.

In the case of Henry C. Haerstedt vs. Myrtle G. Fox, executor, defendant has been given until Sept. 5 to serve statement on motion for a new trial. In the case of S. D. N. Bennett vs. Golden Star Mining and Milling company, the case has been remitted to Justice Kroeger's court for judgment on enforcement. In the case of O. J. Starbuck vs. W. L. Power and J. C. Cane, Justice Hall yesterday gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff for \$200 and allowed an attorney's fee of \$40.

"TWO SINNERS."

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

There was a man, it is said one time, Who was as a stray in his woe-filled prime, Can the brain keep cool and the heart keep quiet When the blood is a river that's running riot? And the boys will be boys, the old folks say, And a man is the better who's had his day.

The slaver reformed, and the preacher told Of the prodigal son who came back to the fold, And the Christian people threw open the door With a warmer welcome than ever before. Wealth and honor were his to command, And a spotless woman gave him her hand, And the world strove their pathway with flowers a bloom. Crying, "God bless lady and God bless you!"

There was a maiden wedded stray, In the position of his young day, Who was a warmer welcome than ever before. She had more passion and heart than head, And she followed blindly where fond love led, And love unbroken is a dangerous guide, To wander at will by a fair girl's side.

The woman repented and turned from her sin, But no door opened to let her in; The preacher prayed that she might be forgiven, But told her to look for mercy in heaven. For this is the law of the earth we know, That the woman is scarier, while the man may go.

A brave man wedded her, after all, But he would say: "Frowning, 'We shall not call.'"

CLOSING OF MAILS

City P. O. July 8, 1892.

U. P.—Fast Mail east.....7:30 a. m. U. P.—Ogden, and intermediate points, S. V. M. R. G. W.—Through pouch to Ogden, 10:15 a. m. U. P.—Ogden, Logan, Preston (Ida.) and intermediate points.....8:30 p. m. U. P.—Montana, Oregon and Idaho.....9:30 a. m. R. G. W.—Atlantic Mail east.....7:30 a. m. R. G. W.—Thistle and Salina.....8:10 a. m. U. P.—Through pouch for San Francisco.....8:30 a. m. U. P.—Pac. City and Coalville.....8:30 p. m. U. P.—California and Nevada.....8:30 p. m. R. G. W.—California and Nevada.....8:30 p. m. U. P.—Idaho, Montana and Oregon.....9:05 a. m. U. P.—Frisco, Milford and points south.....9:30 a. m. U. P.—Stockton and intermediate points.....9:30 p. m. U. P.—Nepht, Juab and intermediate points.....9:30 p. m. U. P.—Closed pouch for Cheyenne.....9:30 p. m. U. P.—Closed pouch for Fremont.....10:00 a. m. U. P.—Closed pouch for Provo.....10:30 p. m. Big Cottonwood.....11:30 p. m. U. P.—Closed pouch for Provo.....11:30 p. m. Through pouch for Salt Lake.....1:30 p. m.

HOURS FOR ARRIVAL OF MAILS AT DEPOTS. U. P.—Eastern Fast Mail.....7:30 a. m. U. P.—Park City and Cacheville.....10:35 a. m. U. P.—Idaho, Montana and Oregon.....9:05 a. m. U. P.—Frisco, Milford and points south.....9:30 a. m. U. P.—Stockton and intermediate points.....9:30 p. m. R. G. W.—California and Nevada.....8:30 p. m. R. G. W.—Eastern Mail.....8:30 p. m. R. G. W.—Bingham Canon and West Jordan.....8:40 a. m. U. P.—Nepht, Juab and intermediate points.....9:30 p. m. U. P.—Closed pouch for Cheyenne.....9:30 p. m. U. P.—Closed pouch for Fremont.....10:00 a. m. U. P.—Closed pouch for Provo.....10:30 p. m. Through pouch for Salt Lake.....1:30 p. m.

General delivery and stamp windows open from 9 a. m. to 12 p. m. Opening register window.....9:30 a. m. Closing register window.....5:30 p. m. U. P.—City delivery windows open.....8:30 p. m. Stamp window open.....8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Carriers' window excepting Sunday 9:15 a. m. to 12 p. m.

ABOUT WELL-KNOWN MEN. Dickens wrote twenty-four books, comprising 1,233 characters. The emperor of Japan has bestowed upon Sir Edwin Arnold the order of the King Sun. Massachusetts has four living ex-governors. Pope's villa, Twickenham, which has been occupied for nearly twenty-five years by Mr. Labouchere, editor of The Times, is for sale.

The coming sale in one lot of the correspondence of Sir Philip Francis will revive the discussion of the identity of Junius. Charles Melancon, son of the painter, has purchased the house of his father in Paris, and it will be transformed into a Mellonian museum. Fifty thousand rare trees have been planted around the status of Helne to be erected on her property at St. Louis. F. Marion Crawford says he lives abroad because he was brought up in Europe, and foreign subjects are much more familiar to him than American citizens.

The lawyers are sometimes considerate in their charges. They take only \$25,000 of the \$22,788 paid by the city of New Orleans to the estate of Myra Clark Gaines. STUBBINS OF THOUGHT. Don't try to fight your friend's battles. Advice should be well shaken before taken.

A fashionable woman is of exocentric growth. With some people, discretion is the better part of virtue. He who runs into debt usually walks out of it or stays in. A man had better smile and be a villain than never smile at all.

The woman who is most admired is not the most admirable woman. That woman is scarce who is entirely without malice in her thoughts of other women. He is a very busy man indeed who can make up his mind to do with what he doesn't concern him.—Detroit Free Press.

E PLURIBUS UNUM. The young man lingered near the managing editor's desk, waiting for an appointment on the regular staff. "But you drink?" said the manager, wishing to let the candidate down easy. "Yes," replied the young man, "so did Alexander the Great." "And you are a dunder?" glancing at the youth's dangled dress. "So was Diarrhea!" "And you are a liar?" "So was Napoleon Bonaparte." "And you are head and ears in debt?" "Like Alexander Dumas." "And you are a glutton?" "So was Peter the Great." "And you swear occasionally?" "So did George Washington." "You are liable to get drunk?" "Like Daniel Webster." "You are not a college man?" "Neither was Lincoln." "And then you write a wretchedly illegible hand?" "Like Horace Greeley." "You can't make a speech?" "Like Grant."

"Well," said the manager, plunging at a heap of manuscript, "anyhow, we don't want you, you wouldn't do. Good morning." The young man turned away exceedingly sorrowful. "It's no sort of use," he said, "a fellow combines in his own brain and person the traits of all the great men from Alexander to Grant, and can't even get a place on a newspaper. This world is growing too fast for genius.—Ex.

INDIANA, an absolute cure for dyspepsia. THE LATTER DAY SAINTS' COLLEGE. PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE, LATTER-DAY SAINTS' COLLEGE, Salt Lake City, Aug. 16, 1892.

The session of this institution for the seventh academic year will begin on Monday, Aug. 23, at 9 a. m. Intending students are requested to report at that time at the college building, 283 West First North street. Out of town students desiring reduced fare will be accommodated upon application to the undersigned, P. O. box 176, Salt Lake City, U. T.

Further information may be obtained from the annual circular, or from WILLIAM DUNN, D. D., Principal. All kinds of furniture and cabinet work made to order at Sandberg's Furniture company. INDIANA, an absolute cure for dyspepsia.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Religious notices inserted free in this column if handed in before noon on Saturdays.

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS—Salt Lake Stake of Zion, August 21, 1892. Preaching by the pastor, H. S. McChas, and Charles W. Penrose, counselors. Services today in the tabernacle at 7 p. m.

First Presbyterian—Public worship at 11 a. m. and preaching by the pastor, Sabbath school at 10 a. m. Evening prayer at 7:30 p. m. No evening preaching service. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8 o'clock. Everybody welcome. All are invited to attend.

First Methodist Episcopal Church—On Third South street, between the Knutsford Hotel and Main street, Sunday school, 9:45 a. m. Preaching by the pastor, T. A. Peterson, and Charles W. Penrose, counselors. Services today in the tabernacle at 7 p. m.

English Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity—Rev. James P. Heister, pastor. Regular services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. in St. Mark's hall on East First South street opposite city hall. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. The pastor's residence at 1220 East Third South street.

Rev. HENRIK, Danish Lutheran pastor, from Odense, Denmark, will hold services here in the hall of the Josephine chapel on Second South street, between Second and Third East streets, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. All are invited to attend.

First Congregational Church—The Rev. J. B. Brantley, pastor. All services held in chapel of new stone church, corner First South and Fourth East streets. Sunday morning service at 10 a. m. Special music by the Abnail quartette. Sermon by Mr. Thrall. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. The joint committee of city churches for the 4th ward will meet at the congregational parlors at 8 o'clock Monday evening.

First Congregational Mizpah Branch—Sunday school meets at the Auditorium, corner of Second West and Fourth South streets at 10:30 a. m.

Church of Christ Scientists—Odd Fellows' building, Market street, between Main and West Temple and Third and Fourth South. Sunday school at 10 a. m. each Sunday; church service at 11 a. m. Also each Wednesday at 10:30 a. m. Bible class for the study of the Sunday school lesson each Friday at 7:30 p. m. Free reading room and dispensary in same building open each day after 9 a. m. All welcome.

PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISTS—At new Odd Fellows' hall 8 o'clock. Mrs. Edith R. Nichols will lecture and give plan of 1-sta. By order of president.

Mrs. McCLELLAND will hold a spiritual test meeting at the Metropolitan hall this (Sunday) evening 8:30 o'clock. Subject, "The Kind of THUR SWEDISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ZION Church—Corner of Second South and Fourth East. Rev. F. H. Linder, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12:15. Young people's Bible meeting at 7:30 p. m. and Wednesday evening service at 7:45 p. m. Scandinavians are cordially invited to all these meetings.

St. Paul's—Corner of Main and Fourth South. Divine services today, Sunday, Aug. 21, 1892, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m. Subject, "Helping Others." Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 p. m. Subject, "The Kind of Preaching for the Age." Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.

First Methodist Episcopal Church—Take the First South street car to Ninth East. Dr. Hill will preach at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Epworth League at 7:15 p. m. The church building has been enlarged the past week, increasing its seating capacity to about 400, in order to accommodate it possible all who may attend. No evening service.

"Papa, did I hear you say that money talks?" "Yes, Willie." "Is that why they have parrots on the backs of the silver dollars?" "Hotel Water—Shall I take your order now, miss, or will you wait till your mamma comes in? Little Girl—I wish you'd take it now. Mamma never orders anything 'cept wat's good for me.—Good News.

When business men are hunting lithography, printing or blank books, they send over to Kelly & Co., 24 W. Second South.

EIGHT CENTS A DAY

Will Enable Any Citizen in America to Secure the Best Encyclopedia, namely, the Americanized Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Three things ought to find a place in every American home: The Sacred Scriptures, a good newspaper and a thoroughly reliable encyclopedia. The first we are quite sure every family in which our paper is taken already enjoys; the second it has been the business of our lives to furnish the third we place at the disposal of our readers from this moment. Eight cents a day for eight months will hereafter enable any citizen to secure a complete set of the Americanized Encyclopaedia Britannica, which, after a careful examination, we confidently believe to be the most complete, reliable and altogether the best work of its kind extant to-day. This is another illustration of the motto that lies at the base of American institutions: In union there is strength. We have simply organized our readers into a club of encyclopaedia buyers, and obtained from the publishers the concessions which so large an organization has the legitimate right to demand. Our reward will come in an increased circulation, which, again, will probably enable us to secure similar advantages for our subscribers in some other direction. This is as it should be; the publishers and readers of a great newspaper should work together for mutual advantage.

What the publishers have done is to take the Encyclopaedia Britannica to pieces and rebuild it with amendments and improvements. The latest or ninth edition of the original work was compiled some fifteen years ago; the American editors have revised it to the present year. The original work was crowded with minute and exhaustive descriptions of English towns, cities, counties, boroughs, minor institutions and other matters of peculiar interest to Englishmen, and to Englishmen alone, while American subjects were treated with the same brevity as French or German. The American editors have reversed this method—condensed the articles on distinctively British subjects within reasonable limits, and utilized the space thus gained for exhaustive descriptions of purely American towns, cities, counties, boroughs, minor institutions and other matters of peculiar interest to Englishmen, and to Englishmen alone, while American subjects were treated with the same brevity as French or German. The American editors have reversed this method—condensed the articles on distinctively British subjects within reasonable limits, and utilized the space thus gained for exhaustive descriptions of purely American towns, cities, counties, boroughs, minor institutions and other matters of peculiar interest to Englishmen, and to Englishmen alone, while American subjects were treated with the same brevity as French or German. The American editors have reversed this method—condensed the articles on distinctively British subjects within reasonable limits, and utilized the space thus gained for exhaustive descriptions of purely American towns, cities, counties, boroughs, minor institutions and other matters of peculiar interest to Englishmen, and to Englishmen alone, while American subjects were treated with the same brevity as French or German.

Now Ready. A 16 Page Pamphlet. CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING: 1—Hon. Moses Thatcher's address before the Democratic Convention in Ogden. 2—The criticism of Joseph F. and John Henry Smith on Mr. Thatcher's address, and Mr. Thatcher's reply thereto. 3—A review of the Organ Standard's criticism of Mr. Thatcher's address by "Pericles." 4—Recent editorial articles from the Salt Lake Herald, bearing on the local situation, entitled "False Lights," "Bites of History," and "Happy Utah."

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