

# EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Friday, May 4, 1888.

## NOT AN ADEQUATE REMEDY.

The Railway News contains some striking statements in relation to the labor question. It presents the situation clearly, but prescribes an utopian remedy.

Putting its declarations in a thimble, they are about as follows: Strikes are a demonstrated failure, and only serve to increase the power of capital. This important fact shows that there is more labor than the demand requires. The consequence of this is, in the first place, that there will be a reduction of wages all round, in every industry. It is intimated, upon this view of the question, that workmen should devote their energies to the preservation of what they now possess rather than to obtaining new concessions.

The journal we have named holds that this diminution will soon be inaugurated and will amount to from 20 to 35 per cent. This estimate may be high, but it probably does not fall far short of the mark.

The same periodical advises the workmen to strike at the ballot box, and to use the boycott against politicians of every class, irrespective of party, and concludes with the following paragraph:

"The modern demon of all justice and equity is concentration, and concentration has been the greatest evil of the age. Capital has become more concentrated in fewer individuals, corporations or trusts, and the result is that the masses are more divided and less powerful. Their only chance is to unite at the polls, where capital is not individual, and strike terror for legislation, protecting their lives, homes and happiness."

While the picture drawn of the position is evidently correct, the "only chance" for remedy presented has scarcely the merit of a "fortiori" hope. It does not require great depth of investigation to reach a similar conclusion upon the political phase of the labor question to that arrived at in relation to the struggles in which the efforts of workmen have been important in the attainment of their aims—that concentrated capital must be victor.

If the latter is potent in labor struggles pure and simple, it must be equally so in politics, which are controlled by wealthy interests. The legislative halls of the nation are filled to a large extent by men whose interests lean to the wielders of the God of this world. Pure statesmanship and unadorned patriotism are not strong about in refreshing times. And by what process is the position to be reversed? The very situation depicted by the periodical whose views are considered, presents a formidable barrier. If concentration of wealth and the increase of machinery have lessened the demand for and the influence of labor, the same power can be exercised at the polls. The very condition of the worker, who is liable to be placed at a disadvantage at the option of his employer, will lead him to act in politics with an eye to the retention of his personal interests. That employers have, all over the country, influenced the political action of their employees is a matter of such notoriety that it would be absurd to attempt to deny the fact. In this light the political remedy resolves into chaff.

Unfortunately for the masses there are no such remedies as the one set against the political demagogue, who for the purpose of attaining ulterior ends, uses the air around the stump with denunciation of bloated capitalists and eulogiums of the workman whose cause he professes to espouse. The labor question as it stands presents a fair and fruitful field for such soundness as have the cause of the poor on their lips and the utmost indifference to the rights of the rich. It is difficult for the people to distinguish between the politician and the patriot, and they cannot always perceive him how can they act on the suggestion to boycott him?

We record the approaching phase of the labor question as one fraught with danger. If the anticipated universal reduction of wages takes place, it will not be on the ground, as a rule, that industries are not yielding handsomely to investors. The demand will simply be the cold law of demand and supply. There will be no recognition of the principle that justice suggests—that a laborer is entitled to a fair proportion of the product of his labor, of the business, which would place his efforts in the light of an investment—a factor in the production of success.

The reason why we are inclined to see danger in the situation is that there must be doubts about the workman accepting it. But what shall they do in that event, seeing that the strike is a demonstrated failure? The demoralized resort to force, the result of desperation, it is to be hoped it will not be used, but the masses are crowded beyond a certain limit it will. Then would be introduced a species of terrorism unparalleled in our history.

Most people are inclined to treat such an idea as ridiculous. Wait and see.

## A SINGULAR DISCUSSION.

A peculiar discussion took place yesterday afternoon at the Protestant Church of the Methodist Church, now being held in New York. The question was on the admission of certain ladies as lay delegates to seats on the floor of the assembly. The subject of the matter was referred to the reported adversary to the proposition, and a lively debate ensued. The position taken by the committee prevailed.

We have nothing to say with regard to the manner in which the Methodist Church conducts its business. That is its own affair. The public outside of its own pale have nothing to do with it. It would be well if this attitude was assumed with regard to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, whose Christian business every busy-body, religious and otherwise, considers it his prerogative to interfere.

It is interesting as a fact, however, that the question is likely to cause not only a good deal of feeling in the ranks of the Methodists, but perhaps no small degree of defection. It appears that at a district meeting of the Women's Suffrage Association, a resolution was adopted to the effect that as the duty of every woman to draw from any church whose pastor sustains the action, on this subject, of the General Conference of the Methodist denomination.

This resolution appears to be based upon the presumption that Methodism has an exceedingly slight hold upon those who have accepted it as the religion of their choice. It seems at this distance that if the ladies desire a reversal of the action, it is better they complain, this could hardly be done by bolting from the denomination. An inside influence is infinitely more potent in the generality of things than an outside pressure.

## THE INDIANS' LANDS ARE WANTED.

A few days ago, a press dispatch from Great Falls, Montana, described the eagerness with which the opening of the Blackfoot reservation was awaited at that place and throughout Northern Montana. A bill had passed the house of congress, providing that the reservation should be thrown open to settlers, and was awaiting the signature of the President. A large number of persons had come upon it to locate ranches, and the reservation was fairly covered with tents, occupied by both soldiers and civilians, who were awaiting news that the bill had been signed, on the receipt of which there was to be a scramble for the lands which were being taken from the Indians.

There now seems to be a probability that similar proceedings will be witnessed in the United Valley in the eastern part of the Territory, before many months. For two or three years, speculations have been in progress, looking to the robbing of the United Valley of a portion of the rich, fertile and beautiful country embraced within its reservation. Such a degree of success has attended this wire-pulling, that a bill to revert to the public domain a portion of the United Valley has passed the House and been placed upon the Senate calendar.

Stock men in Eastern Utah and Western Colorado are believed to be the prime movers in this scheme for despoiling the Indians. The latter have made considerable progress in the art of agriculture, and may in time raise crops on farms which they cultivate with a degree of industry. True, in respect to this virtue, they bear no comparison with the white settlers, but when it is remembered that they have made a few years ago, the progress they have made is very encouraging. They have engaged in stock raising, and many of them own large numbers of both horses and cattle, which is an additional reason why their reservation should be preserved intact, for it is none too large for their present and prospective needs.

Utah Valley is probably the most beautiful and desirable section of country within a radius of hundreds of miles. It has an even, balmy climate, which is delightful in the extreme. It is well watered by the Uintah and Duchene rivers and their numerous tributaries, which are generally large brooks, flowing through a rich prairie country, and which could easily be diverted for purposes of irrigation. The land is very rich and fertile, and a mile after mile of it is natural meadow. Timber is abundant and easily accessible, and the region abounds in resources which would tempt the cupidity of more than one settler.

But it is a shame that the aversion of the white man should forever be permitted to triumph over the rights of the Indian; and if the lands of the United Valley shall be given to the schemers who are now seeking to gain possession of them, a glaring wrong of the most heinous character will be perpetrated; unless, indeed, the Indians shall be amply remunerated, a thing not at all likely to be done. The whites who want the Indian's lands have no difficulty in reaching the ears of congressmen with their pleas and arguments; but the red man has no lobby operating in his behalf. He has no means of presenting his side of the case, to the lawmaking power of the country. In his ignorance and poverty he falls an easy prey to the avariciousness of the white man who covets his fertile lands and deer stock ranges.

## HIGHWAYS CANNOT BE CLOSED.

Over the signature of "A Subscriber," a correspondent writes from Providence, Rhode Island, stating the following case: For twenty-five years the people of that town have used a highway leading to the only cotton mill in the town, from which they procure firewood, etc. In the mouth of the canal lies a tract of land over which the highway passes, and which, it appears, belongs to a railroad company. A short time ago an agent of the latter came to Providence and offered the land for sale. The correspondent asks if the people who may purchase it, or the present owner, can close up the highway, or make a charge for the privilege of going it.

The answer is, no. Neither the present owner, nor the future purchaser of the tract referred to, can close up the highway, or make a charge for the privilege of going it. A thoroughfare dedicated to public use for five years, becomes a public highway, under the control of public officers—in this instance the city of Providence. The people of Providence are not to be deprived of their highway, and the city of Providence is not to be deprived of its highway.

Under the decision of Judge Zane in the case of the Promontory Stock Company against certain settlers of Box Elder County, rendered a short time ago, the purchasers of large tracts of government lands are required to allow the public reasonable right of way over the same, to pass from one portion of the public domain to another, where no particular roadway has ever been marked out or used. The points in this case were fully stated in the News at the time, and furnish a precedent which will not be used, but the masses are crowded beyond a certain limit it will. Then would be introduced a species of terrorism unparalleled in our history.

## THE EMPEROR'S STRENGTH GRADUALLY INCREASING; HE IS FREE FROM FEVER.

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OBITUARY.

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JOBBING MACHINIST. JOHN OLSEN, IN REAR OF CHURCH Blacksmith Shop, North Temple Street, prepared to do all kinds of machine and mill work on short notice and at lowest possible rates.

## A Favorable Bulletin.

BERLIN, May 4.—This morning's bulletin says: The Emperor is free from fever and is able to rise. His condition is a way that generally is further bulletin will be issued unless the Emperor relapses.

## London, May 4.—General Boulanger has gone to reside with his family at Neuilly.

Kouling and Jane Harding have obtained a decree dissolving their marriage.

## A Grain Fleet.

CHICAGO, Mich., May 4.—Henry Gale last night opened the straits of Mackinac, and probably the largest grain fleet on record passed down this morning.

## The Turf.

LONDON, May 4.—The race for one thousand guineas stake at Newmarket today was won by Briar Riv and Sea-breeze second, Belle Maudine third. There were 14 starters.

## Deaths of Lyons.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Charles Lyman, for many years at the head of the dead letter office of the postoffice department, died yesterday evening in his 89th year.

## Whisperings in the Air.

Boston, May 4.—The Post says, today: there has been much whispering in the air for some time past regarding the big deal on foot in Atchison. It now transpires and we have received our information from good sources that a somewhat sensational scheme is being closed up by Colonel Norton, president of the Atlantic and Pacific. It is claimed that the whole matter will be closed within a week or two. The absorption of the St. Louis and San Francisco means the absorption of the Atlantic and Pacific, and the numerous feeders, giving the Santa Fe the control of about 800 miles of road.

## Washington Territory Republicans.

PORTLAND, Oregon, May 4.—The Washington territorial republican convention convened at Yakima. Judge Turner was elected chairman; O. C. White, S. B. Hyde, F. Miner, W. J. Thompson, Edward Watson and J. H. Cavanaugh were chosen delegates to the national convention. They are unopposed.

## Pyrenees Railways.

PARIS, May 4.—The French and Spanish military authorities are strongly opposing negotiations between France and Spain for the new railways across the Pyrenees.

## Powderly Wants no Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—General Master Workman Powderly has written a letter in which, after quoting from letters from all sections of the country and from various labor papers, giving him advice as to what should be done at the coming elections, he says: "As the campaign warms up, I will be annoyed still more, and I will take this opportunity to say that I am not a candidate for any office, and I will not have anything to do with party politics."

## The M. E. Conference.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Bishop Foss, of Mississippi, presided at today's session of the Methodist Episcopal Conference. The order of the day was the debate on the eligibility of women as lay delegates. The debate opened by Dr. Leonard, of Cincinnati. Conference. He began by saying he had received a letter from a lady writing him not to speak in favor of admitting women. He was a strong advocate of the cause, and he would not be recognized by an individual who would not be recognized by the whole church.

When the Rev. John Miller, president of the Theological Seminary, spoke against the admission of women. If the question were put to a vote of the whole church, he would vote in favor of admitting women. He thought the question was not a matter of expediency, but a matter of principle. He would not weaken the force of the lay delegation.

## Fatally Shot.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 4.—John H. Atkins, ex-chief of police, was fatally shot in Bryant's saloon last night. Atkins and John Sample, a liverman, had entered in two fist fights during the afternoon in the same saloon. The fight between Atkins and Sample, who was a police officer, was a severe one. Atkins was shot in the chest and died shortly after midnight.

## A Blighting Monopoly.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Secretary of the Interior today transmitted to the House a report from Governor Swinford, of Alaska, upon the operations of the Alaska Seal and Fur Co., in which he alleges the company has grossly abused the monopoly and attaches an affidavit to sustain his charges. He concludes with a quotation from his last annual report, in which he says that the company has been in the employ of the Alaska company, and that the company has been in the employ of the Alaska company, and that the company has been in the employ of the Alaska company.

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