DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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A WARNING AND A LESSON.

The Denver *News* of Tuesday, April 10th, offers a few words of severe criticism of the stand Governor West has taken in the matter of the industrial army at Ogden. That paper characterizes his conduct as shameful and un-Christian. At the same time it insists that the marchers can accomplish nothing for their own good or the good of the country by their journey into Washington and their demonstration upon Congress. "There is a strain of fanaticism bordering upon frenzy in this unusual undertaking," says the *News*, and it is inspired by a hope doomed to disappointment.

It is not quite clear how it can be "shameful" and "un-Christian" not to assist a body of men in an undertaking admittedly bordering upon frenzy and having for its object a demonstration utterly useless and hopeless. On the contrary, it seems to us to be highly magnanimous to endeavor, under such circumstances, to dissuade the participants from their proposed folly; as chief executive of Utah it surely could not be asked that Governor West should aid them in going to Washington to coerce Congress. Furthermore, it was clearly his duty to the community to take such precautions as seemed necessary to protect life and property from possible destruction; and to permit the men to remain within the Territory for an indefinite period, a public charge, was out of the question, if there was any legal means of preventing it. What course would the *News* have recommended?

We are not arguing that the threat to send the men forcibly back where they came from was altogether proper. That would have perhaps served the railroad company and the people of California right; neither of whom seemed to care a rap what became of the poor army or the people of Utah, upon whom they were heartlessly dumped, so long as they themselves were rid of them. But the industrials are human beings, with the rights of American citizens, and could not lawfully be forced and driven about like cattle. Our people have had none but the kindest of feelings for the unfortunates, and the treatment they received here is sufficient evidence of it. Once within our borders they had to be provided for or they would provide for themselves, and pending some solution of the problem as to how they could be gotten out of the Territory, it would have been an egregious blunder to leave them wholly to their own resources and to such measures of relief as they might have chosen to employ. It was necessary to do something, and that quickly. Perhaps too much was attempted; but it is better to try too much than to try nothing at all. The effort to compel the offending railroad to take care of its passengers was, in our opinion, as appropriate as the sustenance freely given them by Utah was generous. There may have been errors in some of the proceedings—such as the restraint and the threats of force—but with the general result we think little fault will be found. Without exception the people of Utah will rejoice that the army has gone. We feel pleased that it has gone well—that is the direction it ought to go. No one begrudges the [illegible] [illegible] food they received while here, because starving men have never had to appeal unsuccessfully to the people of this Territory. No one would begrudge them the tickets and privileges they belong to. But from [illegible] the people of Utah have known what it is to be denied these things, and would never [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

We may regard their full status as [illegible] and their [illegible] by others; [illegible] but in gratitude for the fact that they have gone without causing any loss of [illegible] or lawlessness, we can well afford to wish them godspeed and a pleasant journey.

As to the merits of the whole movement, it will readily be admitted that many of the weary travelers are homeless and moneyless unfortunates who are unable to obtain the means of subsistence under the present financial condition of the country. They are driven forward by an impulse, seeking to obtain something from the representatives of the country—they probably do not know what. They certainly appeal strongly to the sympathy and philanthropic sentiments of everybody. This is one side of the case. Looking at it from another point of view, it cannot be concealed that the marching of these bodies, insignificant as the movement as yet may be, is a symptom of a condition favorable to disturbances of a serious nature. What shape these may assume, should at last the various elements of discontent be united for a giant demonstration directed against the government, can at present only be a subject for conjecture. But the disorder that would result would not be confined to a party. It would affect the whole country. Looking at this serious aspect of the phenomenal undertaking, sentimentality must be put aside for the question of an effective remedy. The demands of the laboring classes are to a great extent just, and there must be legitimate means of meeting them. Even the downfall of the Roman republic might have been prevented had those in authority heeded the warning voice of their best citizens. Concessions to the toiling classes of this country are demanded. To accede to them as far as justice and the interests of all permit will be the best policy and the only means conceivable of preventing dire disaster. If men in trusted positions continue to wallow in moral filth, exposed to the gaze of the public, while nepotism, selfishness and arrogance are rampant and the poor are treated as the menials whose interests are unworthy of consideration, then it is high time to prepare for a catastrophe. The marching army should be a warning and a timely lesson to the American people.

A HISTORIC BUILDING.

A few days ago Baranoff Castle, around which there are more historical associations than any other building in Alaska, was destroyed by fire. The place was the property of the United States, and for several years has been the headquarters of the government officials. At the time of the fire R. C. Rogers, U. S. commissioner, was the only person in the castle. He was in the second story, and when he discovered the flames his escape by the stairway was cut off. He was about to jump from the window to the ground, forty feet below, when assistance arrived and a rope was thrown to him by which he was able to descend. He had passed barely out of the window when the floor upon which he had been standing fell into the fire beneath. A large number of valuable books and papers were destroyed.

The castle, which is on the island at Sitka, was built upon an eminence commanding an excellent view of the town and harbor. In appearance it resembled more a country hotel than a castle. It derived its name from the Russian governor, Baranoff, who lived there in the early part of the century and ruled the people with an iron hand. At that time the governorship of Russian America was considered by Moscow to be a desirable position, and many notable men in the czar's domains made the castle their stopping place at different times.

A leading historical feature connected with Baranoff castle is the fact that the Stars and Stripes was flung to the breeze on October 18, 1867, taking the place of the eagles of the czar, and signaling the transfer of 580,000 square miles of territory from Russian to American dominion. Many noted personages stood upon the balcony of the old edifice and witnessed the ceremonies. At a later date Lady Franklin, then eighty years of age, visited the place in search of some trace of her missing husband, Sir John Franklin, and made the castle her home during her stay. Wm. H. Seward, through whose efforts, aided by Charles Sumner and others, the vast territory was secured for this country by peaceable means, was stopped there some time on his travels after his retirement from office. From these historical associations there clustered around the castle an interest that caused regret among Americans at its destruction.

WHAT THRIFT DOES.

The *Illustrated American* in a paper [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

As to the question that the Saints have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

one of the provinces acquired by the Germans from the French in the late war, is to the effect that two millions had been ordered to leave—no particulars as to the cause of the edict or the names of the interdicted ones as yet given. We presume the above edict's strictures will be deemed to apply as well to Lorraine as to Prussia.

HOW IT LOST MONEY.

Yesterday, the 11th, the Central Pacific stockholders met for the election of officers. The meeting itself was not of great importance so far as the election is concerned, as that was already settled upon by the Southern Pacific, of which the Central is only a branch. The chief feature of interest lies in the presentation of the Southern Pacific financial report for 1893, in connection with its leased lines, all of which had not been prepared in time for the former meeting.

The report throws a little light on the financial situation of the S. P., in view of the fact that the officials of the road announced last week that the corporation was losing money and expenses must be reduced. The reduction in wages agreed upon for the Central Pacific branch was $2,000 per month, and the proportion was to be made the same throughout the entire system. In addition to this, upwards of a thousand men were thrown out of employment and the burden of the work they had been performing was divided between those who were retained. These changes were represented as a necessity, because the road, it was said, was losing money with the hard times, and had to be operated at reduced cost so as to meet expenses.

Now comes the report on which, presumably, this necessity for retrenchment at the expense of the employes was based. It shows that the gross earnings for 1892 were $40,322,185; for 1893, $40,049,538, or $272,647 less than the previous year. Trackage rentals and other receipts amounted to $800,705 in 1892, and $658,000 in 1893, at a reduction of $92,000. Lumping both together there appears a falling off of receipts for 1893, compared with the preceding year, of $365,747. The expenses for operating in 1893 were [illegible] less than 1892; for improvements $1,000,904 less in 1893 than 1892; for other expenses, including taxes, $508,372 more in 1893 than in 1892. The grand totals give a decrease in expenses for 1893 of $1,443,487. Taking the two together, the receipts in 1893 were $365,747 less than the preceding year, and expenses were $1,443,487 less; so that the profits of the road were $1,077,741 more last year than the year before.

There are a good many people who would be pleased to "lose money" in the way the S. P. has done, as shown by its own figures. Making a profit of nearly half a million dollars in a year of such depression as 1893 over that of a prosperous year like 1892 is pretty clever financiering such times as these. To take advantage of the general sentiment of prevailing dull times and make it available in supporting the claims of losing money, in the face of such figures, may some be called clever financiering, but it is hardly the sort of proceeding that anybody but a soulless monopolist would be guilty of.

THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.

In this part of the continent little is ever heard and still less is known of the Dutch Reformed church of America; yet it is an organization which during the last fifty years has made progress that reads almost like a romance. It is the oldest church in this country, having been planted on the soil of the New World by the emigrants from Holland who founded New Netherlands and our present empire state and city of New York. As to its inception, in a few sentences it may be explained that in the beginning of the sixteenth century, the Reformers, under Luther, threw down the gauntlet to Popery and the Roman hierarchy, and the church was delivered from spiritual bondage. In 1559 a formal protest was declared against the decrees of the Diet of Spires, hence the term Protestant, as opposed to Catholicity, and the progress of this new faith a difference arose, especially touching upon the real presence of the humanity of Christ in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Those who accepted the belief with Luther, were called Lutherans, while the others were styled Reformed, and among the latter were the Calvinists. [illegible]

[illegible]

the other denominations. One chief reason why so little is heard of it is that in all its history it has been free from excommunication and internal dissensions, that it shuns noise and ostentation, and that it conserves itself thoroughly and diligently in minding its own business.

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