DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

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DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 505.

THE ALMY MINE DAMAGES.

On Saturday evening the News published a statement of the controversy between the Rocky Mountain Coal and Iron company and the bereaved families of the men killed in the Bed Canyon mine disaster at Almy, Wyoming, relative to the amount of damages which the company should pay for the lives of the men lost in the serving, and today there is a further evidement of proceedings in the matter. The company offered $1,000 for each man killed, then increased it to $1,500. This offer was rejected by the families, who asked $5,000 and costs of securing the same. The company refused to grant the last named figure, and the families have instituted to institute suits for the amount.

It is a pity this affair could not have been settled without going into court, for whatever the outcome as to the amount of damages awarded, the contestants are sure to suffer loss and delay in settlement, the only ones gaining by the litigation being the lawyers and others to whom fees must be paid. As to the amount of damage, it might seem that $5,000 was small compensation for the death of the head of a family, even in a case where the killing was accidental; but the bereaved have expressed themselves as content to settle on that basis, after having considered all the circumstances, without being put to further trouble. Failing to secure this settlement amicably, they will endeavor to collect that and more through the courts.

In its response the company denies all legal responsibility for the fatality, and insists that its offer of recompense is pure magnanimity. However that may be, and we have no reason to doubt that the company desires to do the fair thing, it will hardly be conceded by the public that its offer to pay $11,500 to the bereaved families—if each of the 61 persons killed is included—is made without a conviction that there is a measure of legal obligation attached thereto. If there were no responsibility recognized for the condition of the mine, such as produced the fatality, it is hardly probable its owners would be content to pay over such a large sum for mere charity's sake. The tender of the amount, therefore, is virtually a recognition of legal responsibility which will have its effect in the courts, which aggregate double that sum, and may reach comfortably higher if suits are entered.

It is to be hoped that the efforts at amicable settlement will not be allowed to be stopped, where they are by the arbitrary action of either of the parties concerned. In looking at the case two instances will present themselves to the public mind as follows: First—The men were killed, and the company was in a measure responsible—not criminally so—for the condition of the mine at the time of the explosion; and more—$5,000 is not an exorbitant sum as recompense for the taking away of the support of a family, even when such deprivation was accidentally inflicted and all considerations of mercy and all considerations of [illegible] caused by the untimely death. At the same time, in considering the claims for damages in an instance like this, the extent of the loss should be considered, which here would swell the amount to nearly $300,000, for the sixty-one kinds, and soon. This is double what the company expresses a willingness to pay.

There may be arguments on both sides of the case. It would not be wise to limit the damages that are responsible of compensation by the company; on the other hand, it is not not be just to make every concession come from the bereaved, who have suffered irreparable loss already. Looking at the matter from an outside point of view, it might seem that the injured parties have reduced their claim to a minimum now. Yet neither does the company should be averse to efforts at settlement by a reputable board of arbitration, without going to the expense of lawsuits. If an adjustment could be thus made at either limit or any point between, so that all would consent and avoid litigation, it would be a sensible procedure for the parties to make overtures to that end. We hope that the terrible catastrophe of March 20th last will not be crowned in litigation in the courts, but that the magnanimity and justice of the interested parties will cause it to be settled by a friendly and satisfactory arrangement.

THE ENGLISH CABINET CRISIS.

With the fall of the Rosebery cabinet a rather featureless administration of the affairs of the British empire has come to an abrupt end. Last Friday, June 21, the government was defeated in the House of Commons on a motion to reduce the salary of the secretary of war by £166, and although the majority was small, the premier declared to resume the ministers and they decided to hand in their resignations which were promptly accepted without any expression of regret on the part of the sovereign. If Lord Salisbury accepts the task of forming a new cabinet, the dissolution of the Parliament is likely to follow immediately, and in case the conservative obtain a sufficient majority in the elections, a strong policy, internal and external, may be looked for.

Among the burning questions in Great Britain are those of home rule and the abolition of the House of Lords. The silver question also has been much agitated lately and is likely to be an issue in the coming campaign. On home rule, Lord Rosebery, in the early part of his career, made some promises that have not been fulfilled to the satisfaction of the supporters of the government. His attitude toward the House of Lords, so influential in blocking so-called "radical" legislation, has been equally unsatisfactory. With a Salisbury cabinet and Balfour as the leader of the House of Commons, the liberal party seemed to commence anew its long struggle for reforms in the interest of democracy, with the disadvantage, however, that its most eminent leader is rapidly nearing his Jordan without being followed by a faithful Elisha upon whom his mantle may fall and with the spirit of his mission. With the unionists in full control, friends of home rule in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales have cause for feeling downhearted.

In view of the present agitation caused by the disturbances in Armenia, Lord Salisbury's views on the Turkish question, as expressed in 1878, are of great interest. The Berlin congress had just completed its labors and England had secured Cyprus for services rendered. The utmost efforts had been put forth to maintain the integrity and independence of Turkey. "Whether we will be made of this," said Lord Salisbury, in summing up the situation, "probably the last opportunity which has thus been obtained for Turkey, by the interposition of the powers of Europe, of England in particular, or whether it is to be thrown away, will depend upon the sincerity with which Turkish statesmen now address themselves to the duties of good government, and the task of reform." If Lord Salisbury still holds the opinion here more than implied, that the Berlin conference was Turkey's last chance as far as assistance from England is concerned, Russia's long desired opportunity has evidently come, and the acceptance of the premiership of Great Britain may possibly be followed by events of great moment in Europe and to the whole world.

CONDITIONS OF HAPPINESS.

This is a season in which all nature rejoices in the blessings of a bountiful Providence and in which much of the energy of the children of men is spent in pursuit of pleasures. It is natural that human beings should seek happiness. They are endowed with the faculty of appreciating the endless beauties of the physical, the intellectual and the ethical world, and this gift bestowed by the Creator is in itself a proof of the intention as to their happiness; neither there is the direct promise to those who will conform to God's laws, that they shall be given the desire of their hearts.

They will, however, in their pursuit of happiness, in various ways. They seek it in the wrong place and use improper methods. Instead of gratifying and satisfying the mind, it leads to pain and pain. The path to real happiness is continuously being pointed out, and yet, how many find it? In the first place, it may be said that a clear conscience is the foundation of it. Without it, nothing can be enjoyed; with it, adversity itself can be made to sing. Then, the lofty performance of duty is the main sustenance to enjoyment. Recreation is not purely carnal, as a contrast to labor performed in the interest of the human family. Only to the weary, rest is sweet. Work itself may not always be looked upon as a pleasure, yet without it no happiness is obtainable. Further, it may be remarked that exquisite pleasures are found on the vast spiritual and intellectual fields open to those who seek association with the great minds of the world. The possession of wealth and social influence are many, but they are all insignificant when compared to the possibilities within the reach of those whose minds are opened to an appreciation of the treasures of the intellectual world. The actual king who uses it wisdom in preference to wealth enjoyed both, but learned through experience the "vanity" of the latter when not subjected to the directions of the former. And as the foundation stone of all happiness is that fear of God which results in a clear conscience, as the companion is the daily communion with the eternal Father which governs all our actions in gratitude. It is the pursuit of pleasure outside of these sacred principles that always fails and leaves disappointment.

The Almighty has commandments He gives to mankind, not to deprive of a desire to mar their happiness, but to promote it. If these laws be examined they will be found to embody only such enactments, the transgression of which has experience has been witnessed to every generation to be productive of misery. When the divine commandments are not, it is because it will result in misery; when it enjoins a duty, it is because this will to the end give us enjoyment. The misery is to be found in the gratification of good passions over their baleful antipodes. In no such way, and because of the necessity of constantly guarding against deviation from the path of duty, the only one that leads to true happiness, the Priesthood of the Church has been conferred for specific purposes. Submission to its divine authority, obedience to its inspired counsels will result in happiness here and hereafter. There are elements in their own way in which opposition to the divine rule, are sure to be overtaken by misery, disappointment and chagrin—all results of wasted opportunities and a foolish life that cannot be restored by all the resources of wealth.

WILL HE RESIGN.

At last there comes the official announcement that the Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief of the British army, will retire from the position and make way for a younger man and a vigorous. The rule never held no position by virtue of any qualifications to lead in military matters, but simply on account of his being a relative of the queen. Even the characteristic English respect for official title and position did not prevent him from being looked upon as an incompetent by the British soldiers, who were always filled with chagrin at the actions of their chief whenever he appeared before them to observe or conduct a review. He was not easily impressed by the polished boots or jaunty cap of the English soldier on parade than by the most skillful maneuvers, and it occasionally the officers who took pains to perfect military tactics realized that their efforts in this direction to secure efficiency in the army counted for naught if their men did not present the doughty appearance which took the duke's fancy.

This retirement is not any too soon for the discipline of the army itself, especially that portion quartered in England. Whether among the regular troops, the volunteers, or the home guards, the appearance of the Duke of Cambridge was distasteful to the men, and though on parade they said nothing and obeyed orders, as the British soldier usually does, when they were off duty the duke's ears should have been as crimson-hued as St. George's cross on the national ensign. Much of the alleged inefficiency of the British home force has been attributed to the contempt for the commander, Lord Wolseley having gone so far as to recommend the abolition of the office in the interest of army discipline. While the suggestion was couched in such language that the commander-in-chief could not take offense, its meaning was well understood by the English public, who will revolve with the enlisted men in the chance that is now promised in the retirement of one who is far from being an ideal British soldier.

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

Go by the book. Pills 10c and 25c a box. Book free at your druggist's or write B.F. Allen Co., 365 Canal St., New York.

Accept no substitute that may be offered.

WASATCH HOTEL.

The stage for Wasatch, Little Cottonwood, will commence to run Wednesday, June 26, connecting with the Salt Lake City Will leave Murray at 8 a.m. and return at 7 p.m. Excursion tickets Saturday night, leaving at 6 p.m. Livery accommodations will be afforded visitors at the hotel. Good fishing, hunting, and mountain fresh air. Rates $2 per day. Special rates by the week. Address Hotel Wasatch, Alta, Utah.

The direct route to Kansas City, St. Louis and Atlantic seaboard, is via the Missouri Pacific Railway, from Pueblo. Through sleeping and chair cars, and all accommodations made in Union depots in the day time. If you are going East and care for a daylight ride through the grandest country of the Rocky Mountains on route, see that your ticket reads via Missouri Pacific railway. Elegant chair cars positively free to holders of regular train tickets.

H. V. DEERAS, C. F. & P. A., 15 Merlan Block, Salt Lake City.

Millinery at Half Price.

Only 15 days in close out the entire stock of Mrs. Christy's old stand. Everything has been half.

15 Main Street.

Utah Commercial and Savings Bank, general banking business; pays 5 per cent on deposits. O. Armstrong, President; F. W. Mayo, Cashier; John Dern, Jas. Sharp, Angus M. Cannon, Jas. Jack, Jas. Sharp, Jr., Directors.

Children teething, always cure and utter. Prepared at Gallie Pill Drug Store.

Common Shoes

May feel all right till you take a walk; then they pinch, ankles are stiff, tacks and thread inside pinch and gall the feet. Squeak, squeak—how much noise they make! Why endure these ills?

Goodyear Welt Shoes

Make walking a pleasure,—never squeak, no tacks, flexible soles.

Your dealer has them.

☞ Goodyear Welts are LEATHER SHOES—not rubber.

GARFIELD BEACH TRAINS.

Effective May 12, 1895.

Leave Salt Lake.	Arrive Garfield.	Leave Garfield.	Arrive Salt Lake.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Daily except Sunday.

Music by Olsen's orchestra every afternoon and evening. Depot, corner First South and Fourth West. Fare for round trip 50 cents. City ticket office, 201 Main Street.

D. E. BURLEY, Gen'l Agt. Pass. Dept.

Week Excursion.

For the Week Lake Shell at Bear Lake, June 23 and 24, the D. & R. G. announces a rate of one single fare for the round trip from all points in the Territory. Tickets will be sold on June 24 and 25, good until June 26.

AN OPINION GIVEN.

Recently Mr. J. D. Thomas, of North Dakota, visited the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and after carefully examining the country located in Winchester, he writes to Mr. V. Richards, Land and Immigration Agent, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Maryland, as follows: "I have been in nearly every state and territory of the United States, and am back in my opinion that this valley surpasses all other sections in the Union. The farms are low in price, and produce abundant crops. I think you for directing me here, and solicit those seeking pleasant and profitable homes to locate in this country."

RETTUB.

Best tailor 50 cents round, six for $1.00 at Bernstein's Co.

Buy all your medicines at Gallie Pill Drug Co.

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D. E. BURLEY, Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY, JUNE 24

J. H. HOLLIDAY, Manager.

THE Pyke Opera Company

In Sullivan and Cellier's Great Comic Opera in 3 Acts

Mikado.

Matinee Saturday.

New and Splendid COSTUMES!

Reserved Seats for sale at Keeler's Jewelry Store, 124 Main.

Reserved Seats for sale at Box Office.

Evenings at 8:15. Matinee at 2:15.

WONDERLAND THEATER,

Week of June 24.

Popular Prices 25 and 50 cents. Family Circle 25 cents. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. Popular Prices 25 and 50 cents.

Admission 50c.

LEWIS' EYE SALVE

Positive relief and cure for Sore Eyes, Sore Lids, Blind Eyes, Blind Lids, Weak Eyes, Watery Eyes, Inflamed Eyes, Granulated Eyes, Stye, Tumor, Cataract, Pterygium, Scrofula, Eczema, Tetter, Ulcers, Boils, Sores, Wounds, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Chapped Hands, Lips, Nipples, Piles, Sunburn, Poisoned Parts, Insect Bites, Stings, Bites of Animals, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Ulcers, Scrofula, Eczema