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PIONEER DAY ANNIVERSARY.

Tomorrow will be July 24th and therefore the forty-fifth anniversary of the entrance of the Pioneers, led by President Brigham Young, into Salt Lake Valley. The advent of that noble band into this inter-mountain region was not only a notable event in the wonderful experience of the community of Latter-day Saints, but also an important occurrence in the history of this Republic. It was the beginning of the redemption from sterility of a vast stretch of country, sufficiently extensive to admit of the founding upon it of an empire. It is now one of the most fruitful as well as most pleasing sections of our great country. Immense progress has been made in its development during the last forty-five years, yet its possibilities have only been comparatively touched. This prolific region will yet bear with a population which will be distinguished for intelligence, energy and all the qualities that go to make a people great. We believe, in this connection, for instance, speaking locally, in a prediction once made, in the hearing of the writer, by Brigham Young, to the effect that this city would yet occupy this entire valley southward to the "point of the mountain." If this is the destiny of our city, the immense surrounding country will be correspondingly developed.

There will grow up in this section of the Republic a community who will exhibit their loyalty to the Government in such a way as to form an object lesson for all time to come. In a period when the country will be torn and distracted with dissention, when distress and commotion shall be rampant throughout the land, and human liberty will seem to be threatened with annihilation, that people will be the chief promoters of peace. In union with the better and more patriotic classes of the people of the whole nation, they will raise the standard of peace and freedom and take part in the reorganization of the country on those glorious principles that are embraced within the Constitution. It looks as if the symptoms of an anarchic condition were already near at hand, and were likely, to all human appearances, to develop into form sizable proportions. And the sons and daughters of the West should prepare themselves, by becoming familiar with the principles of free government, to do efficient service for the Republic in the hour of need, when it shall arrive.

After the cloudy day will come the splendor of a new and brighter era, and the best form of government on earth will be a beacon light to all the nations, inviting them onward to the universal establishment of a condition that will produce peace everywhere, and the long predicted brotherhood of man as an existing reality.

We are confident that when that desired era shall be established the advent of the Pioneers to this inter-mountain region will be referred to as an auspicious factor in its production. The memory of the coming of that heroic band to this then inhospitable region on the 24th of July, 1847, ought to be cherished throughout this western country. It will yet be regarded as one of the prolific events in the history of the Republic, because of the fruitful situations which have already sprung from it and the greater offshoots which are in the bosom of the pregnant future.

NO REFERENCE TO POLITICAL MATTERS.

On Sunday, July 17th, President Joseph F. Smith was one of the speakers at the Utah Stake Conference, held at Provo. In the course of his remarks he spoke of the necessity of the brethren taking counsel in temporal as well as spiritual matters from their quorums and presidents. He deplored the fact that there was a tendency in opposition to this course. He cited his personal line of conduct in this regard, having made it a rule, during his long connection with the quorum of the Apostles never to enter upon any temporal undertaking that would occupy his time and attention without the advice and counsel of his associates and presiding officers. He expressed regret at the departure from this course of action which had for some time been evinced by men occupying leading official positions in the Church.

A synopsis, necessarily imperfect, of President Smith's discourse appeared in the Provo *Enquirer*, and a disposition has been shown by some persons to make political capital out of it. In view of this fact and to ascertain from Brother Smith himself the true purport of his statements by which he, however, plain enough without explanation, a representative of the News called upon him. The writer, after drawing the gentleman's attention to the subject, asked him the following question:

"President Smith—To what did you refer when you stated that it was the duty of the brethren to seek advice from the presiding authorities of the Church in temporal as well as spiritual matters?

"Simply this: Men who occupy leading positions, as Apostles, Presidents of Seventies, Presidents of Stakes, etc., have accepted those offices with the understanding that they will devote their time and attention to the performance of their ecclesiastical duties. There has been, for some time, I regret to have to say, a growing disposition among some of those leading men to enter into business enterprises and speculations that have engrossed their attention to such an extent that the sacred duties of their callings have been neglected, and the cause of the Church has suffered proportionally. I do not consider this to be right, because when a man accepts of an office in the Church I regard him as the servant of God and of the people, and in an ecclesiastical capacity he is subject to his leaders in office to this extent: When he desires to enter into an undertaking or business that would take up his time and attention and draw them off from his Church duties, he ought to consult with his superior officers and gain their consent, and also advice with his quorum or council associates that there may be an understanding and suitable arrangements be made to avoid neglect of Church labors. How can there be any order in the organization, if each official can go off on his own business and neglect his religious duties as he may please? No church could tolerate such a condition and prosper. For instance, if a priest or minister of the Catholic Church, or of the Presbyterian, Methodist or any other denomination, were to neglect his official duties in consequence of engaging in his own secular business, he would doubtless be handed by the dignitaries of his church who preside over him. One of the leading objects of holding Stake Conferences is to instruct the officers of the Church in relation to their duties, that they may not be neglected and the people suffer in consequence.

"Did you have any reference to political matters when speaking of the necessity of taking advice from the chief men of the Church?

"Not in the slightest. That subject was not in my mind at all. In fact, if I had thought of it I believe I would have tried to frame my remarks so as to avoid even the appearance of an allusion to it, because a man in my position is liable to have his statements twisted and misconstrued from their true intent. Still I will give it as my opinion that a leading official of the Church ought not to give his time and attention to political matters to an extent that would cause him to neglect the duties of his religious calling. This would be wrong in the same way that it would not be right for him to become absorbed in business enterprises to the detriment of his religious obligations.

"Have you anything more to say on the subject, President Smith?

"Nothing more occurs to me at present."

President Woodruff, who was present at the conference where the discourse in question was delivered and who then endorsed Brother Smith's statements, was asked the following question:

"Did you understand Brother Smith to have any reference to political matters in his remarks at Provo?"

"Not at all. I understood him to mean, just as he has now explained. At the same time I look at the subject just as Brother Smith does in regard to leading men of the Church being taken up with political matters that they cannot find time to attend to the duties of their religious callings. I don't think it would be right. As to dictating to men with regard to their political opinions or party connections, we don't do anything of the kind. We don't want to do that, we don't intend to do it, and if we did want to I don't think it would be any use. To tell you the truth I am about tired of myself and my brethren being accused of interfering with the political concerns of the people. I have frequently stated my position on the subject as plainly as I can tell it in words, and if people insist in pretending not to understand me, I cannot help it. My actions speak as plainly as my words. That is all I care about saying on the subject."

THE POLITICAL STRUGGLE IN NORWAY.

The political conflict which for years has raged between the two Scandinavian countries seems to be nearing its culmination. It must end either in a closer union between Sweden and Norway or in the complete severance of the uniting cords, and the establishment of a Republican form of government in the "Land of the Midnight Sun."

The first exciting political battle took place in 1884, when the radical parliament opposed the claim of the King to absolute veto in all questions touching the constitution. Until then this veto power had been considered the natural prerogative of the king, but the political leaders contended that the constitution could be changed by the majority of the Parliament and a motion was passed as a test case. The King refused to sign it, and his ministers were impeached and tried before a tribunal composed of members of the supreme court and radical members of the Parliament, specially appointed for this purpose.

The subject ministers were found guilty by this court before which legal arguments and precedents were shifting and particularly everything. Each minister was sentenced to a heavy fine and adjudged unworthy of holding any public office in the future. Some of the most extreme clamored for the application of capital punishment, but the cooler heads prevented the party from committing murder.

The excitement during these extraordinary proceedings ran high. In spite of the military, where the rifles of the soldiers were taken in pieces and made temporarily useless. Cannon were placed in commanding positions in Christiania, and Swedish soldiers were secretly massed along the Norwegian border.

The King, however, saved the situation. He refused to sanction the sentence that had disgraced his ministers, but accepted their "resignations" simultaneously with assumption of his royal power. Having thus preserved his own dignity and put his foot on the parliamentary sentence, he summoned Johan Sverdrup, the leader of the Radicals, and placed him the portfolio as minister of state, a position gladly accepted by this statesman. Peace was now temporarily secured. Parliamentary rule had been won for the people of Norway.

During the strife, it had been argued all along by the Conservatives, that the Radicals were really aiming at the dissolution of the union. This was always indignantly denied by the Radicals. But at present this cover is not plainly apparent to be longer denied.

The measure recently passed by the Parliament providing for a separate foreign representation the King refused to sanction, and the Cabinet consequently resigned, in order to escape responsibility. However, it seems that the victorious party is determined to go forward until either their ultimate end has been reached or they are hopelessly defeated.

The leaders of the Left, in demanding the establishment of a republic in Norway and the dissolution of the union, have sprung very much the same question as that which led to the War of Rebellion in the United States. Here the States of the South claimed the right to secede from the compact whenever they thought their interests demanded it. The question was, however, settled against the secessionists.

The two Scandinavian kingdoms are united very much on the same principles as the United States. Each has a separate legislature, separate judiciary, separate armies and navies, etc., including only a common executive, the King, and common foreign diplomatic and consular representatives. The doctrine of the Norwegian Radicals now is that they have a right to dissolve the union without the consent of the second party to the contract and without seeking the advice of the European powers, who sanctioned the agreement. The Norwegian Liberals, who are fond of referring to American institutions—and justly so—can hardly fail to notice that the question they are now agitating in their own country was practically answered here more than twenty years ago.

EMIGRATION OF JEWS FROM RUSSIA.

An official Russian paper publishes the details of the privileges granted to the association for the colonization of the Jews, to carry out its object among the Hebrew population of the Czar's dominion.

Baron Hirsch is, as is well known, the president and principal member of the association. He commissioned one Mr. Wahrlich to ask the government for permission to form a central committee in St. Petersburg, with branches in other cities in Russia, with a view testing the oppressed people, so he proposed to emigrate 3,250,000 Jews within a period of twenty-five years. The government gave the permission asked for on the following conditions. The minister of the interior is to ratify the appointment of the members of the central committee, made by the president of the association, and whatever measures the committee adopt shall first be laid before the minister for his approval. In the provinces the governors are given the same power in relation to the branch committees. Passports shall be given free of charge to emigrants, and the latter are released from military service without the obligation of finding substitutes, as has formerly been the rule. The association shall deposit in the National bank of Russia a capital of 100,000 rubles, in order to aid such persons to return home, as may wish to do so, provided they have not become citizens of any foreign country. The minister reserves the right to exclude any of the measures proposed by the committee, in case he should deem it advisable.

The project, then, is to open up the way for millions of Russian Jews to locate in freer countries and amid happier surroundings, and while the government is evidently reluctant to let them go, the work has begun and a more auspicious era is dawning upon the children of Judah.

SCHOOLS AND ARMIES.

An interesting study is the relative importance attached to the school children and the soldiers, as shown in the large sums of money yearly expended on education and equipments for war in various countries. A statistician gives the following interesting figures. They expenses every year $50,000,000 for her soldiers and less than $1,000,000 for schools. In Spain it costs $10,000,000 to maintain the army and only $1,000,000 to educate the children, but then, the statistician adds, it is the exception to find a Spanish house able to read and write. Germany boasts of being the foremost rank among the nations in the Kindergarten of the world. Yet, she expends $125,000,000 on her army, while $10,000,000 is deemed sufficient for the education of her children. France indulges in army at an expense of $111,000,000 and supports her schools with $4,000,000.

The United States of America presents a singular appearance in this display of expensive war machinery and cheap education. The several States expended some years ago $18,000,000 for public schools while the army and navy cost only $21,000,000. The State of New York alone paid more for schools than Italy, and the latter spent almost twice as much on her soldiers as did all our States together.

It seems reasonable to presume that if the large sums now wasted in Europe on standing armies were reduced to a reasonable amount, and those money were spent on the education of the people, there would be less poverty and more happiness among them, and the solution of some of the social problems which are troubling the world would be easier. This position would be regarded as untenable however, on the ground that this country has some gigantic social problems on hand that seems a long distance from the political solution. We do not regard this as proof of the impotency of education, however. We have great faith in its power to ameliorate the race. But it must be of the right kind. It must be of a nature to develop the moral and religious nature. We agree with Theodore Parker, who deplored the fact that while there were institutions innumerable for the education of the brain, there were none devoted to the education of the heart. There is wherein lies the fatal defect of the educational systems of our times.

A THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

Mason Tyler Blackman, in an interview with a St. Louis Globe-Democrat reporter, relates a thrilling experience he had on the plains in 1865. After plotting a party of emigrants he was returning home to Missouri. He stopped one night on a small tributary of the Middle Loup. Shortly after going to sleep he was awakened by the neighing of his horse, and saw that the prairie was all of blue was alive, and nothing visible except it is has direction. He mounted his horse and started for the north, but after traversing a couple of miles the horse put his foot in a hole and fell and broke its leg. What followed the Major graphically pictures in these words:

"The sun burned me to be a cruel one and was coming on with terrible rapidity. The whole horizon seemed to be short of burning flames. I thought sure I was done for. I have heard that men brought face to face with death remember every evil deed of their lives but I simply took them in the my grave and wished the sublime spectacle. I felt that my time was short and earnestly prayed for it. Suddenly a new danger confronted me. A vast herd of buffalo flying before the fire was heading down upon me. I was to be trampled to death and mounted afterwards. As the vast monsters thundering on I instinctively waited and ran, because I was worrying by age, and I fancied I could feel the hot breath of the herd of buffalo on the back of my neck. I was suddenly thrown into the air and landed temporarily upon the horn of a big bull.

"I fastened my fingers in his shaggy coat and managed to hold on. Bull and this mounted I was carried to the Loup River, where I was thrown off by the branch of a tree. I managed to swim to it, scramble up and that saved my life from being trampled to death. The herd pounded across the shallow river and I took refuge from the approaching flames in the muddy waters. Three days later I was picked up, more dead than alive, by an emigrant train. I spent four days in the Loup River. Even on the train, and for many days after, the bull with the buffalo's back, with the Loup River in front and the great conflagration in the rear, was, I think, as remarkable to my of the incidents of the yellow-back novel."

FRICK, PINKERTONS AND SHERIFFS.

Mr. H. C. Frick, in his testimony before the Congressional Investigating Committee at Pittsburg on the 12th inst., made some statements worthy of serious perusal. He stated that the company of which he was manager was not a corporation, but an association formed under the limited partnership laws of Pennsylvania. In the several establishments embraced in this association 18,000 men in all are employed, 3,800 of whom are engaged at the Homestead works.

Mr. Frick produced the Homestead pay roll for the month of May. It showed that wages ranged all the way from $40 to $225 per month. Roilers averaged from $200 to $225 a month, hoisters $150 to $190, hoisters' helpers $140, furnace $75 to $120, head furnace $105, furnace helpers $60, gangers $75, and so on. In this same departmental branch as the 119-inch mill, the payroll for May aggregated $20,000. There are in the Homestead works twenty departments. The old contracts were entered into on July 1st, 1889, to run for three years. Wage rates were settled every three months by a joint committee consisting of three men appointed by the employees and three appointed by the workers. In the event of a disagreement a seventh man was called in whose decision was final. In the new rate provided for the term commencing July 1st an agreement could be reached, and the result was the new tariff was locked.

One incident transpired which places Mr. Frick in a rather equivocal light before the general public. The interview will explain what is meant.

"Mr. Oden—What is the cost of pressing per ton?

"Mr. Frick—I don't think that is a fair question. I don't think you should ask that.

"Mr. Taylor—Would you object to tell the cost of the mill, including every thing?

"Mr. Frick—Yes, sir; I would have the same objection.

"Mr. Robinson—You don't propose to give any idea of the secrecy of the trade?

"Mr. Frick—No, sir, not yet.

"Mr. Oden—Will you state the labor cost alone?

"Mr. Frick—That would be equivalent to giving the whole cost."

It is possible that Mr. Frick was right in not answering those questions from a business standpoint of view, but how is the controversy between labor and capital to be adjusted unless knowledge is attainable on the cost of production. It is true the wages paid as stated by Mr. Frick are enormously large as compared with the basis of men engaged in ordinary labor at $1.50 and $1.75 a day of twelve hours. But then it is proba of the capitalist are in proportion as large as the wages, somebody must be paying for the whistle.

The following question and answer is a commentary on government as it exists in the Keystone State:

"Mr. Oden—You state that after the Sheriff failed you employed the Pinkertons. Did you appeal to the Governor?

"Mr. Frick—No, sir. The experience of past years was that the Sheriff was powerless. We considered it cheaper for our own protection, put them on our own property, and save them was there to protect it. We hired them and agreed to pay them $3 per day, and we secured 300 of them on June 24. We considered it would be necessary to protect our property and employ new men."

Here Mr. Frick, manager of an association of firms, aggregating millions of capital, openly and candidly states before a Congressional committee that he had no faith in the constituted authorities, and that they were powerless even if called on to act. This Homestead matter reveals several weak points in many places. It is a lesson that the various State governments and the Federal government of this country should profit by. It furnishes striking illustrations of what anarchy means.

ATTACK ON MR. FRICK'S LIFE.

The latest news from Homestead is startling. Manager Frick was shot in his office today, and has four serious wounds in his body. At present the physicians are unable to decide whether or not the gentleman is fatally hurt, but it is not improbable that he will die. Fortunately the assassin was captured. Should an investigation show that the attack was detailed by a murderous association to commit the deed, it will indicate a perilous situation and suggest the possibility of an approaching revolution.

This fact at will turn the wave of public sympathy against the labor organization involved in the trouble, unless it can make it clear that it had no connection with the attempt upon the life of Mr. Frick. We do not believe it had, but whether this be the case or not it will suffer from the moral effect of the deed.

The Homestead and Carnegie Alexandria and consolidated circumstances show the necessity for the rigorous application of the law against all participants in violent outbreaks against peace and good order.

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NOTE the ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS for THIS WEEK.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

50 shades extra quality Pongees, only 42 c., - - - worth 60c
50 shades good quality Surahs, only 25c., - - - worth 40c
18 shades 36 in. Glacoline Surahs, only 39c., - - worth 50c
16 shades 24 in. Japanese Silks, only 49c., - - worth $1.00
14 shades 27 in. Pongees, only 75c., - - - worth 1.00
1000 yards of 19 in., all silk Black Surah, only 50c., - worth 75c
300 yards of 24 in. and 36 in. Black Gros Grain, only $1.00, worth $1.50
24 different styles of good quality Printed Chinas down to 25c
23 different styles of Printed Pongees, 37 c., - - - worth 75c

35 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST. — Figured Chinas, Twilled Indias, lovely designs in Foulards, Pongees, in widths from 32 in. to 36 in., 25 per cent. less than cost. — 35 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST.

Blue Black Taffetas.

Vien Leaders in Black Silks. Don't fail to examine qualities.
19 in. Gros Grain at 62½c., 75c., 75c., 85c.
22 in. Satin Merveilleux at 75c. 19 in. Satin Lusor at 87½c.
Above prices are worth 25 per cent. more.
38 shades of 40 in. Francis Cloakings, 75c., - - worth $1.25
A lovely line of Albatrosses, 39 in., at 50c., - - worth 75c
A few Arcyone Silks, were $12.50, - - - now $5.00
Great Slaughter of full remaining ROBES and Suit Lengths, too numerous to mention.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!

24 in. Black Gloria Silk Sunshades, 65c, worth $1.25.
$6.50, $4.50, $5.00 Sunshades in lovely designs, in good all Silk Satin or Taffetta Silk, worth $1.50.
CHALLIES! CHALLIES! at 15c., - - - - worth 30c
Best French Challies at 45c. and 50c.

GREAT SALE

OF BLAZER SUITS, WRAPPERS, WAISTS and CHILDREN'S GINGHAM and SEERSUCKER DRESSES, at COST. The superiority of Fit and Style of our Ready-made Goods wins every time.

25 Dozen Ladies' Jaffee Blue Waists, at 45c. — 72 Dozen Calico Wrappers, (Ladies') were sold at $1.50, now 75c.
22 Dozen Ladies' Fancy Percale Wrappers, 65c. — 15 Dozen Ginghams and Seersucker Wrappers, were $1.50, now $1.
11 Dozen Ladies' Fancy Lawn Waists at $1. — 6 Dozen Children's Gingham Dresses, sold for $1.50, now 75c.
5 Dozen Ladies' Assorted Flannel and Percale Waists, at $1.25. — 9 Dozen Children's very nice Seersucker Dresses, sold for $2.00, now $1.10
9 Dozen Assorted Silk Waists, all shades, at $2. — 14 Dozen Ladies' Gingham Aprons, sold for 50c., now 35c.
40 Dozen Calico Wrapers at 50c. — $1.75 — Ladies' Cloth Jackets, sold for $4.50, now $2.50.

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SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Down go the Prices! Down! Down! Our chief aim now is to Sell! Sell! The Cost of Value not considered.

Ladies' Shoes, Vici, reduced from $2.50, now $1.50. Ladies' Shoes, $3.00, reduced from $2.50
Children's " 3.50, " " 2.00 " " 2.00 " " 1.50
" " 2.50, " " 1.25 Vesties " " 1.00 " " 1.00
" " 2.00, " " 1.00 " " 1.25 " " 1.00
Misses' " 2.50, " " 1.50 Boys' " 1.50 " " 1.00
" " 2.00 " " 1.25 " " 1.50 " " 1.00
Ladies' " 1.50 " " 1.00 Men's " 3.50 " " 2.50
" " 1.25 " " 1.00 " " 3.00 " " 2.00
" " 1.00 " " 75c. " " 2.50 " " 1.50

1 Lot of Ladies' and Gents' Slippers at 40c., - - - reduced from $1.00
The Finest French Kid Slippers in the house goes for $2.00. There are Slippers in this lot that cost $3.00.

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