DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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Telephone No.

THE LABORERS' MISTAKE.

A Denver paper in an attempt to explain and, as far as possible, defend the Coxey movement and Colorado strikers makes the point that in times of business depression the capitals thrown out of employment universally move towards the national capitals. Why, they cannot tell, but they are convinced that the source of the evil is to be found at the seats of government, and they unhesitatingly go to the supposed source to find a remedy. "In Great Britain," the paper argues, "the unemployed move on London; in France, on Paris; in Germany, on Berlin. The area of these centralizes constituent is not equal to that of some American states, and therefore the drive of humanity to their capitals is not so remarkable. This may now be regarded as one of the laws of a great business depression; and the movement to Washington is in accordance with it."

This plea for the anomalous movement on Washington by the "armies" may be ingenious, but it is based on a misstatement of facts and can serve no good purpose. It is true enough that in times of depression unemployed naturally congregate in the great centers of population, where the chances of employment are supposed to be greater than elsewhere, but it is not true, as the argument evidently implies, that it is a natural law that drives unemployed to combine in a movement upon the seats of government in order to force legislation their way. The scheme would be utterly impracticable in any of the countries mentioned, and were it attempted, it would be speedily be put down as insurrection. Just fancy a handful of hoodlums from Hamburg, Lubeck and other cities starting out for Berlin. How far would they be allowed to proceed before they were all securely locked up? And in England, a similar crowd marching on London from the slums of Hull or Liverpool would fare no better. Some years ago the laborers in the timber yards near Sundswall, Sweden, suddenly struck, assumed a threatening attitude toward the local government and destroyed some property. But before they knew what had happened the whole crowd, several thousand strong, were surrounded by the troops commanded by the governor of the province, and a man-of-war was on its way from the capital to back the governor up if necessary. The rioters had to surrender unconditionally and the leaders were promptly sent to jail. That is how they do do things over in Europe. A Coxey movement would not be tolerated in any of those countries, not even in republican Switzerland. It is a possibility only in a country like this, where the greatest liberty is enjoyed and where men may abuse their rights to a certain extent without molestation.

No right minded person can fail to feel the greatest sympathy for the worthy laborers who are suffering the consequences of a depressed trade. But it would be false friendship indeed to encourage in any way those sufferers to adopt a course destructive to their best interests; and certainly laborers cannot grave alarm when they rise in arms against capital. The plain reason why so many now are unemployed is that capitalists are timid and capital is idle. In the remedy for this to create a condition of still greater insecurity and timidity? It cannot be denied that to the degree that strikes and Coxeyites increase and destroy property and inflict loss on capital, in that same degree the chances of employment and a return of prosperity will be lessened. The laborers of this country are intelligent enough to understand that without capital millions of their own class are doomed to idleness because the factories are closed, the fields untilled. Good will and good feelings between men is what is needed, and any movement with a view of promoting these is commendable while the opposite is as disinterested to the laborers' interest as to the prosperity of the country.

AFTER MANY DAYS.

The Chinese revolt which is now giving such trouble to the present imperial government is presenting a rather remarkable claim for the support of the people. It sounds very much as if would were a Pretender appeared lay claim to the throne of Scotland and sent to capture Queen Victoria. The head of the revolt is proclaimed by his adherents as "The True Northern Emperor." He also appeals to the religious sentiment of the people in declaring that he is commissioned of heaven to re-establish the Ming dynasty. The placards which have been distributed throughout the region adjacent by the striking waits the people of all ranks, conditions and classes not to help the present emperor, who is declared to be a usurper, but to remain quiet or to afford assistance to the revolution, which is needed by a representative and heir of the Ming dynasty. It is also declared that nothing can thwart the purpose of the alleged restorer of the former ruling family, and a promise is made to those who are friendly to the revolt that when tranquility is established by the new emperor they will be graciously remembered.

The present ruling family in China is known as the Tsing dynasty. Its ancestor overthrew the last sovereign of the Ming dynasty in 1644, two and a half centuries ago, when Charles I was on the throne of England and Cromwell was pressing hard upon the almighty rabbi. That a claim of the kind can be made can have no effect of evoking sympathy and support from the Chinese in evidence of the Mongolian reverence for institutions which have lite in antiquity, and which partly account for the strong aversion of that people for the innovations of modern civilization and progress.

Already the revolt has grown to alarming dimensions. The whole province of Manchuria has been subdued, and the Che Kiang province entered upon. Its forces are well armed, and in every engagement with the imperial troops they have been successful, at one time capturing an arsenal in which were stored 10,000 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition. The government, however, has sent an immense army against them, and the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, who is dealing with the affair, is a man of surpassing ability and energy, as well as of great influence among the people, and probably will be successful in quickly putting down this rebellion as he has done several others of a serious character. Yet there is a great deal of dissatisfaction manifested in China with the present emperor, and it would be no surprise if there should be a breaking up of the empire, through the Ming dynasty claim, into smaller nations which might become an easier prey to Russia, France or Britain, each of whom has ambitious designs for territorial aggrandisement in Asia.

DIDN'T KNOW THE COIN.

Judged by the circumstances set forth in a claim for damages made before the Mexican consul at Tucson, Arizona, some of the people down there don't know the difference between one of Uncle Sam's genuine silver pieces and a spurious coin, notwithstanding that the metal was tested by base metallurgists. The complaint is made by S. D. Campiseas, a Spanish professor of music, who is a Mexican citizen, and who wants indemnity because he was compelled to pass some time in the county jail at Tucson and was subjected to other inconveniences upon being charged with an offense which had not been committed.

It appears that Campiseas had presented a $5 gold coin in payment of a bill, when the person to whom it was offered alleged that it was spurious. This led to the Mexican's arrest on a charge of passing counterfeit money. He had a hearing before a United States commissioner, and in the course of the examination several local metallurgists testified that the coin was counterfeit. The defense, however, insisted that it was not, and that when the local assayers examined it they did not take into consideration the alloy that was necessary in making the money; in fact that they did not know coin gold when they saw it. This led to the plea in dispute being sent this week to the San Francisco mint, where it had been coined, and where it has been promptly pronounced a genuine article.

It certainly would appear that Senor Campiseas should have indemnity for the indignities heaped on him and the expense he was put to in proving his innocence, and all because government officers didn't know their own national coin. They may be such strong silver men down there that they regard gold as a spurious article anyway; or they may be so accustomed to the virgin metal taken from the mines that they did not see the point of an alloy for coin. But in any event they should not have punished so severely on a foreigner, and a traveling musician at that, until they knew themselves "where they were at."

PETITIONS WITH BOGUS OX.

Referring to the claim of the Coxey "army" and other similar marching organizations bound for Washington, that they merely intend to present to Congress a "petition in boots," the Philadelphia Inquirer recalls a visit to church of the war of the Revolution, not by way of parallel or justification for the present demonstration, but as showing the superior kind of claims that in those long past days was deemed to warrant the extraordinary means of demonstrating a hearing. No one who has merely American history can fail to remember the sufferings of the American soldiers at Valley Forge in 1778, when for days at a time they were without provisions, clothing, medicines or other lodgings than the cold and uncomfortable huts which barely sheltered them. Many of the men were so destitute in clothing that they could not lie down but they should freeze to death, but were forced to sit round the camp fires. Those soldiers were mainly the intelligent yeomanry of the best, plain farmers and mechanics, of whom Lafayette wrote to his wife, "No European army would suffer the tenth part of what the American troops endure. It takes citizens to support hunger, nakedness, cold and the total want of pay which constitute the condition of our soldiers, the most free and most patient that are to be found in the world."

Coming to the incident, three years later, of the threatened march on the national capital, the Republican says:

In January, 1783, when the partial army was encamped at Morristown, N. J., a note flower wrote to Massachusetts: "It is now four days since your line of the army has eaten one mouthful of bread or tasted a morsel of meat, companies in a large degree of Irish immigrants, formed and, under the lead of their non-commissioned officers, marched to Princeton and made in Congress, which Congress was assembled. While they showed indifference to their wrongs and lack of sympathy, rested their complaints and had them be an orderly manner to demand redress in person. They were under no impression that Congress would much previous time in wrangling over questions of minor importance, and the sense of the men had grown indifferent and failed to furnish supplies to less and starving, of be it of which their commander, Gen. Wayne, said they were acting "miserably, more being but one hundred recruits from one to the regular war winter. The state of Pennsylvania, from which these revolters had been enlisted, had been especially forward in providing for the necessities of the army. Congress was probably the source of all the evils, and through to Pennsylvania Congress had been to come forward and arrange the rate in the best way to result, by payment of arrears and promises to the infantry and disconsolate. Troops of New Jersey, whose ranks were next to the Pennsylvania line, imitated the larger proportion of foreigners, showed signs of being influenced by the bad example, but Washington interposed and suppressed the revolt with a strong hand.

The troops of New England, which had twenty regiments in the continental service, had equal reason, says the historian, for discontent, but they were almost every one of them native Americans, the children or sons of the borders. The officers of the army were quoted by the Congressions, and order and discipline restored. It should also be said in behalf of the mutineers that many of them were compelled to remain in the service after their term of enlistment had expired, and were due in some money and gave up one of Sir Henry Clinton's emissaries, who had sent to them with bribing offers, and who, after trial, were hanged as spies. There were no Arnolds among these soldiers.

Finally, while the Republican, it may also be said, in excuse of Congress, that it could do nothing but receive and that the states alone could execute and furnish men, money, food and clothing. If it had not been so it is proved for the aid of Robert Morris and France, the worst, as Washington said in his circular letter to the New England states, that could befall the several states might have happened."

PROVED TO BE THE BEST.

Tested and proved by over thirty years' use in all parts of the world, Allcock's Porous Plasters have the endorsement of the highest medical and chemical authorities and millions of grateful patients who have been cured of distressing ailments voluntarily testify to their merits.

Allcock's Porous Plasters are purely vegetable. They are mild but effective, sure and quick in their action, and absolutely harmless.

Beware of imitations and do not be deceived by misrepresentation. Ask for Allcock's, and let no solicitation or explanation induce you to accept a substitute.

The Cullen Hotel open, on the European plan, rates $2.00 and $2.50 per day. George Cullen, Assignee.

This Summer is the Time to Visit the Famous Shenandoah Valley, Va.

This valley is not only full of historical reminiscences, but is one of the most agricultural, fruit growing and dairying counties in the world. The place for the farmer, the manufacturer, the dairyman and the stock raiser. The hills are full of iron ore and coal, and the valleys abundantly productive. The climate is a golden mean, pleasant in summer and delightful in winter. The water is abundant and pure. Lands are cheap and can be secured by homeseekers on the most favorable terms. Come and look over this region, while the growing crops and crops demonstrate the fertility of the soil and the geniality of the climate. If you wish to make an investment that you will never think of except with unalloyed pleasure, or to secure a home which will be the delight of yourself and family, don't let this opportunity pass unimproved. This is not the veritable Garden of Eden, but it is one of the best regions to be found in the best country in the world. For further information, call on or address M. V. Richards, Land and Immigration Agent, B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Maryland.

AN OPINION GIVEN.

Recently Mr. J. B. Thomas, of North Dakota, visited the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and after carefully examining the country located in Woodstock, the office of M. 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 the valley surpasses all other sections in the Union. The farms are low in price, and produce great crops. I thank you for directing me here, and shall cease seeking pleasant and profitable home to locate in this country."

A Good Appetite

Always accompanies good health, and an absence of appetite is an indication of something wrong. The loss of a natural desire for food is soon followed by loss of strength, for when the supply of fuel is cut off the fire burns low. The system gets into a low state, and is liable to severe attacks of disease. The universal testimony given by those who have used Hood's Sarsaparilla, as to its promotion of digesting and strengthening the appetite, is conclusive proof of its merit. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla this season.

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We want twenty-five families to each purchase a farm of 50 acres, located in the state of Maryland. Lands are improved, some timber on each farm, watered by springs, near railroads and towns. Price, $25 per acre—terms easy. Fine location for colony. We also have 2000 acres improved land for sale at $15 per acre. Address, M. V. Richards, Land & Immigration Agent, B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Maryland.

GARFIELD BEACH TRAINS.

Commencing May 31st, trains between Salt Lake and Garfield will run as follows:

Leave Salt Lake * 7:45, 10:30 a. m., 2:00, 5:00 and † 6:30 p. m.

Arrive Salt Lake 12:40, * 3:00, 6:45, 8:15 and † 10:10 p. m.

* Daily except Sunday. † Daily except Monday.

Olsen's orchestra in attendance every afternoon and evening. Fare round trip 50 cents.

D. E. RUDLEY,
Gen'l Ass. Pass'r. Dept.

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Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients. 4

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The New South,
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Tonight, LEORA LANE, in
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PRICES—25, 35, and 50 cents.

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THE MOTHER-IN-LAW.
Presented by a strong Co. Best seat in the house 25c.

LOST.

ONE LIGHT BAY HORSE, BLACK mane and tail, white spot on left side, middle aged. Liberal reward to finder and is returned.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM MILLCREEK ABOUT MAY 20th, 1 bay mare branded [illegible] on left shoulder and K on left thigh. Also one bay horse branded F on right shoulder. Notify or return to S. A. Forsyth, 25 East First South Street, Salt Lake City, and be rewarded.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

ONE FAT GRAY COW IS IN STREET, has one white hind foot, branded CU on left shoulder, and has no shoes. Owner is requested to call and take her away.

SUMMONS.

In the District Court, in and for the Third Judicial District of Utah Territory, County of Salt Lake.

Sarah F. Deering, Plaintiff,
vs.
Daniel S. Deering, Defendant.

The People of the Territory of Utah send greeting to Daniel S. Deering, defendant:

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; or within thirty days if served out of this district but within this Territory, or else judgment will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to have a decree of this court annulling the bonds of matrimony existing between the plaintiff and defendant, awarding the plaintiff such portions of the property as may be set out and allotted to her upon the ground of the adultery of the defendant, and restoring the defendant the name of Sarah Ann Lee, the maiden name of the plaintiff, which she formerly bore, and for such other and further relief as may be meet and proper. The said defendant has refused to provide for the support of his wife, the plaintiff herein, and has left her destitute and without means, and she is now and has for a long time been unable to earn her own living, and has been compelled to return to her father's home in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, and she prays that she may be allowed a reasonable sum for her support and maintenance, and that she may be allowed a reasonable attorney's fee, and that she may have such other and further relief in the premises as the nature of her case may require and to the court may seem meet and just.

Witness the Hon. Samuel A. Merritt, Judge of the court of the District United States in and for the Territory of Utah, this 7th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety four.

DAVID C. McNEAL, Clerk.

By John W. Lowe, Deputy.

Geo. C. Lambert, Attorney for plaintiff.

MILLENNIAL STAR
JOURNAL OF DISCOURSES
from 1854 to date,
TIMES AND SEASONS,
Vol. 5, 1844.
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FOR THE TIMES
Z. C. M. I.

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To our seasonable stock of Ladies' Duck Suits, Tea Gowns, Wrappers, Capes and Jackets, all assorted.

To our beautiful Summer Wash Goods in Challies, Zephyrs and Crepons.

To our stock of New Parasols. See prices.

To our full line of Hammocks.

To our supply of Ladies' Waists. All grades and colors.

To our late arrival of Ladies' Chemisettes. All the latest Styles.

To an immense lot of Children's Ginghams and Percale Dresses. From age 4 to 11 years.

To a great importation of Point De Venise Laces and Insertions.

To our Summer Gloves and Ladies' Mitts, and to ten thousand other Goods in full supply.

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

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45 STALLS TO SELECT FROM.
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Give It a Trial.
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STALLS 9 AND 11. W. L. PRICE & CO. Eggs and milk dealers in Country Fruits, Vegetables. Highest prices paid for poultry and produce.

STALL 15. JOHN DAVIS. Dealer in Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds.

CUT THIS OUT!

LOT 1:
400 PAIRS LADIES' FINE KID TURNED BUTTON SHOES, PLAIN TOE, C, D, E AND EE WIDTHS, AT $1.75. THIS IS A GENUINE $3.00 LADIES' SHOE. LIGHT OR HEAVY TURNED SOLE.

LOT 2:
600 PAIRS MEN'S $2.00 SHOES FOR $1.35. THESE SHOES ARE WARRANTED SOLID LEATHER, NO SHODDY, FINE SATIN CALF UPPER, SOFT, PLIABLE, PLAIN, COMMON-SENSE TOE. IF YOU DON'T BRING THIS AD., THESE SHOES WILL COST YOU $2.00.

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Remember!! IT WILL BE ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY FOR YOU TO BRING THIS AD. IN ORDER TO PROCURE THESE BARGAINS.

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