

EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Thursday, July 7, 1887.

FINANCIAL ACTIVITY.

The whole Union is entering upon a period of financial, commercial and industrial activity that has no precedent in its history. Even the fluctuations, which witness such a fever of speculation in western lands, did not approach the business activity of the present. In the New England States, others of the country, there has not been that marked interest in the development of natural resources which is witnessed in the South and West, for the obvious reason that capital in the former sections has been too long engaged in that direction to admit of a spurt now. But men of wealth in those parts are striving with much alertness to find investments in the undeveloped regions of the country, and the people of many of the Southern and Western States are making untiring efforts to induce capital to come to them.

It has become a fashion for a town in the South or West, having facilities for the establishment of a factory or an industry of any kind, to offer a bonus to any man or firm that will undertake the enterprise. One industrial journal among our exchanges announces its willingness to state the bonuses, in lands, power and money, which have been offered by over one hundred cities and towns in various portions of the South and West, for the purpose of inducing capital to come and develop their resources. The present is thus made the halcyon days of money kings.

In harmony with this state of things booms are gotten up and pushed with great vigor. Real estate booms, railroad booms, factory and other booms are started amid much excitement, and they stimulate and are stimulated by a spirit of speculation, more or less wild. In western towns in particular, advances that have taken place in real estate have been tremendous, often reaching a thousand per cent. in a few months. Of course a reaction is inevitable, and when it comes it will cause a terrific crash in financial circles. Growth characterized by such unnatural rapidity, cannot be healthful nor stable. The bonds and mortgages on which it is based will fall due in course of time, and then will come the day of low values, stagnation and gloom.

BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

It is the boast of lawyers that their clients afford them no reason for every wrong. That wrong is involved in the labor troubles of recent years, as a cause, or a result, or both, of strikes and similar moves, is apparent, but that the law could be made to afford a remedy has not yet been so clearly shown. In many of the States, however, the attempt has been made to cure labor troubles by law, and within the last four years six States have established tribunals looking to that end.

The main principle upon which these courts act is the excellent one of arbitration. They vary in type and authority in different States, the simplest being that of New Jersey, which is thus described: It is "brought into existence for a specific, temporary occasion with which it expires. It is constituted by the agreement of an employer and his own employees, each party selecting one arbitrator and those two a third. It arbitrates the single case for which it was formed and then expires unless it is selected to hear some other dispute also. Its decision is final, and its questions submitted, and is binding. In Ohio a court of arbitration exists for one year, has its district, and is authorized to assume jurisdiction of any dispute between employers and workmen, when the case is brought before it by the parties in interest. In some States boards of arbitration are created in Massachusetts and New York, composed of salaried members appointed for definite terms and empowered to hear cases anywhere within the commonwealth. Local boards also are provided for in these States. In the different States the procedure by which the tribunal of arbitration acquires jurisdiction of a given case varies, but the general principle that both parties to the dispute must assent to taking it before the court, is always preserved. When jurisdiction is once acquired the tribunal has the usual powers of courts of record, in the procuring of witnesses, testimony, etc., and in ordering investigations of facts.

Massachusetts has made further advancement in this new species of jurisprudence than any other State. An exchange, in trusting upon the system in that State, says:

But it is in the power of the Massachusetts board to investigate, take testimony and render judgment independently of the witness of the employer, that constitutes the most radical feature of this system. Labor troubles yet introduced in this country, and the fact that this power was largely increased this year, after the first annual report of the board had been made to the legislature is significant of the drift of public opinion. As the law now stands it is the duty of the mayor of a city or the selectmen of a town to notify the board whenever a strike or lock-out involving as many as twenty-five employees of one employer, engaged in the same kind of work, is seriously threatened or has begun. It then becomes the duty of the board to effect a settlement, and if the effort fails, the board may, at discretion, make an investigation and publish a report fixing responsibility and blame. The theory here, it will be seen, is the same that has worked so well in the relation of the railroad traffic in Massachusetts, that as appeal to public opinion is the most effective form of public control of business relations. The powers of the board fall but little short of those of the celebrated Councils de Prud'homme of France.

It is confessed that, while these courts have done much good, they have so far proven wholly inadequate to cope successfully with the evils they were designed to cure.

The success of W. F. Cody's "Wild West" exhibition in England has been phenomenal. It is now declared that he purposes making an extended tour with it through all the principal capitals of Europe. Judging by its popularity in London it is estimated that he will not realize less than \$500,000 for each capital city that he may visit.

The English language, though rich in its vocabulary, is a conglomerate mass of incongruities gathered from the tongues of almost every land and clime under the broad canopy of heaven, and is consequently one of the most difficult to master. Yet regardless of its troubles and discordant elements, it is rapidly advancing as a means of communication and crowd-

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE.

Condition and Statistics of the Northwestern States Mission.

COAL VALLEY, Allegheny Co., Pa., June 25th, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

We have just enjoyed a Passover, always looked forward to with happy anticipation. The conference of the conference of all the traveling and most of the local Priesthood and Saints in this conference, which comprises western Pennsylvania and the entire State of Ohio, was held in this place on the 11th and 12th inst. in the "American House," a large and commodious building, lighted for the evening meetings, free of charge, by the proprietor, Mr. Wm. Dorsey, who, of course, is a non-sectarian. On any person leaving or entering the house after that hour. Thus the spread obliges you, when you are invited to a party, to pay 10 kreutzers for yourself and your servant on entering your host's house, the same when you leave it, and the same on re-entering your own. This spread gives rise to some curious fashions. Thus the theatre and opera begin early, and the performance is timed to end at 9:45 o'clock. If it last longer, nearly the whole audience rises and hastens away to be home in time to save the theatre and opera. At that hour, the trains are crowded as the last moment of grace arrives, and even the rubens of what the clubs are interrupted. It grows into such a force of habit and is such an accepted circumstance, you do not think of incurring the debt."

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

A long string of railroad news appears to-day.

A terrible thunderstorm caused Poughkeepsie, New York, to be flooded yesterday.

Destructive fires are reported from Denver, Colo., Erie, Pa., and Quebec, C. W.

The Society of Christian Endeavor was in session at Saratoga, N. Y., yesterday.

"Fling" is charged upon the Chicago boodle jury, and proceedings were put over till day for an investigation.

Delegates from various parts of California met in San Francisco yesterday to revise the Know-nothing party to the name of American party.

The civil engineers are in convention at Rondout, N. Y.

The session of the American Institute of Instruction opened at Burlington, Vt., yesterday.

The employees of the American Optical Company have brought an "omnibus suit" to collect their dues.

A committee of the Chamber of Deputies has decided in favor of a tax on foreigners.

James B. Duval was killed for his money at Santa Rosa, Mexico, recently.

En. J. Lamour, who tried to kill the Emperor of Hayti, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Dr. North, in charge of a railway hospital at Peru, Indiana, was fatally shot yesterday morning. The murderer was yesterday.

New York's popular Chief of Police, William, is on trial on complaint of a number of citizens for permitting illegal business to go on.

Two Chinamen married two Irish girls in Camden, N. J., yesterday.

A court martial will be commenced to try the renegade Apache.

A rebellion took place at Chang Chow, China, recently. It was suppressed and the leaders executed.

Gladstone will move to-day that the third reading of the crimes bill take place in three months.

A terrible locust plague prevails in the country surrounding Perth, Minn.

The Supreme Court of Missouri overruled Freiler's motion for a rehearing. The case will be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

A terrific and destructive storm visited the interior of Kansas to-day.

Marquis Harrington, once the Liberal leader, is out in an address urging the people to support the Conservative candidates.

Reports of a prevalence of cholera come from two different sources, and show that the scourge is on its regular summer march.

President Cleveland, in view of the insulting attitude of a few of the G. A. R. and thinking perhaps it might look like deserting their favor, has concluded not to visit the encampment at St. Louis.

Blaine is off for Edinburgh, where he is expected to speak in company of the Lord Mayor of London, and others.

Greater precautions are being taken against train robbers in Texas.

Literary Notes.

Dress is a new "monthly magazine devoted to the practical and the beautiful in women's and children's costume, physical culture and kindred subjects. It is published by the Gullison & Horton Co., 206 and Broadway, N. Y., and is conducted by Annie Gullison Miller. The objects of this magazine are to present the latest fashions, and to display in its pages, and its mechanical appearance is attractive.

The number dated July 2d of *Frederick's Music and Drama* published at 88 Fifth Avenue, New York, contains a review of the London Society papers are very angry because the editor has published a review of their "At Home." The advent of "cowboys" into the fashionable saloons of London is much deplored by the journals referred to.

Spelling is a quarterly magazine published by the Literary Bureau, 32 Hawley Street, Boston, and devoted to orthography and spelling.

British Columbia is described in an article embellished with fine engravings, in the June number of the *West*, a monthly magazine published in Portland, Oregon, by L. L. Samuel.

Ignatius Donnelly will explain "The Shakespeare Myth" by "The Bacon Cipher." In the July number of the *North American Review*, Donnelly claims that such a cipher is shut up in the claims of the plays, and that he has deciphered it to prove, once and for all, that Francis Bacon wrote the Shakespeare plays. Bacon says in *De Augmentis* that the duty of a writer is to form either by the common alphabet, which is used by everybody, or by a secret and private one, agreed upon by particular persons, which they call ciphers. On the publication of the Shakespeare Folio of 1623, Bacon wrote to his friend and confidant Sir Tobie Matthew, that it was time to "put the cipher in the hands of the world," says Mr. Donnelly, was the Folio; for "the cipher depends on the deciphering of the Folio, and the deciphering is a frame to the cipher. Donnelly, it is said, discloses some very remarkable and interesting facts, in confirmation of his statements.

The July *Wide Awake* has an interesting article on what sort of a boy George Washington was, with another batch of story a good deal of the cherry-tree story—and more human.

Despite Dwarf scabions are valuable for win or blowing, and seeds can be sown this month, and the plants when large enough, should be sown on finely, occupying six or eight-inch pots. They can stand in the open air all summer, and be placed in a cold frame in autumn until ready to be taken inside.

—*Vick's Magazine* for July.

Although not a very distant neighbor, the republic of Venezuela is little known to the people of this country.

It presents many and varied attractions to the tourist which are to be pleasantly set forth by Dr. W. F. Hutchinson in *The American Magazine* for August, with a portrait of the renowned Venezuelan President, General Caniman Blanco.

A certain German was very much blamed by the owner of a vicious dog which he was making an extended tour with it through all the principal capitals of Europe. Judging by its popularity in London it is estimated that he will not realize less than \$500,000 for each capital city that he may visit.

The English language, though rich in its vocabulary, is a conglomerate mass of incongruities gathered from the tongues of almost every land and clime under the broad canopy of heaven, and is consequently one of the most difficult to master. Yet regardless of its troubles and discordant elements, it is rapidly advancing as a means of communication and crowd-

ing out others that are, in several respects, superior to it. A recent statistical writer declares that whereas at the beginning of the present century, the English language was used by only twenty-one millions of people, it is now employed by fully one hundred millions, an increase of more than double that of any other language.

If we may believe the statement of a writer in the *Home Journal* the Austrian streets are almost universally covered with a carpet of straw.

"There is a peculiarly Viennese character in common with all Austrian towns. At 10 o'clock the streets are deserted. Scarcely will you meet one solitary soul. A law authorizes the portiere or concierge to levy a tax of 10 kreutzers, called the *sperrgeld*, on any person leaving or entering the house after that hour. Thus the spread obliges you, when you are invited to a party, to pay 10 kreutzers for yourself and your servant on entering your host's house, the same when you leave it, and the same on re-entering your own. This spread gives rise to some curious fashions. Thus the theatre and opera begin early, and the performance is timed to end at 9:45 o'clock. If it last longer, nearly the whole audience rises and hastens away to be home in time to save the theatre and opera. At that hour, the trains are crowded as the last moment of grace arrives, and even the rubens of what the clubs are interrupted. It grows into such a force of habit and is such an accepted circumstance, you do not think of incurring the debt."

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At the Priesthood meeting the reports of the traveling and local Priesthood were given. They covered a period of eight months. The branch officers reported a general increase in the number of the Saints, and strong testimonies of Divine favor among those who truly walk in newness of life. The reports of the traveling Elders, and observe the counsel of the Priesthood.

The reports of the traveling Elders showed a variety of experience. Some opposition had been encountered from church members when they saw the bread and butter endangered by the lever of truth lifting the mask of hypocrisy and exposing the sham and lifeless forms of their man-made creeds. The chief obstacle, however, to the spread of truth is the ignorance of mankind to the things of God, and the subordination of eternal interests to the things of this world.

From October 15th, 1886, to January 14th, 1887, there have been

IN THIS CONFERENCE

34 baptisms and 23 children blessed; 25 meetings have been held, Barnes Sabbath School has been held. During that time we have been assisted by five Elders, four from the Missouri Conference and one from Utah, so that our force now numbers 10. The Elders have all been sent into new fields for the season, leaving the branch officers to carry on the work.

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TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

The President will not visit the G. A. R. Encampment.

HARTINGTON A CONSERVATIVE.

Ferdinand, of Saxo-Coburg Gotha, Prince of Bulgaria.

POWDERLY WANTS TO RESTRICT FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

BLAINE IN BIG COMPANY—LOUDEST IN MINNESOTA, ETC.

By Telegram to the News.

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