DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

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All communications should be addressed to DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 275.

THE LAW THE REMEDY.

Mr. Heathcoat, one of the leaders of the Pullman strike, graphically describes the condition of the laborers at this juncture of the struggle with their employers, and what he says is all the more worthy of contemplation, because there is no reason to doubt its truthfulness. The men, he says, are literally starved out. They have no money. Those who had a little saved have used it up and the crowds seeking assistance in order to keep alive are daily growing larger. This is the condition to which the Pullman employes have been reduced. It is not necessary to review the immense losses and wanton destruction of property and lives resulting from the subsequent sympathetic strikes, in order to feel how utterly misplaced that "sympathy" has been. The present destitution of the workingmen speaks for itself with convincing eloquence.

The trouble is now seemingly nearing an end, and the next question to force itself upon the mind of the nation is, how similar troubles in the future may be prevented. It is apparent that some remedy must be found. In the present case a difference arose between a few men at a manufacturing establishment as to the matter of rent of certain premises occupied by the laborers, and on this account the whole country was brought almost to the verge of civil war. A condition so abnormal cannot be allowed to remain. Something must be done to prevent the possibility of a local labor strife to cause the whole business of the country to suffer as from a paralytic stroke. If one wheel in the vast machine is so constructed as to impede the progress of the whole, a reconstruction must take place, and if the precise remedy is unknown, diligent study and innocent experiments will find it. The great social machine is not complete till all its various parts operate harmoniously, fulfilling the great purpose for which they are designed.

As to the exact remedy there are at present many different opinions, but there can probably be no doubt that on the legislative powers of the nation rests the responsibility of taking the matter up without delay. The numerous strikes can profitably be studied with a view of ascertaining the points of difference which usually cause trouble. They suggest what legislative enactments are needed. There are rights on both sides to guard and when those rights are defined by law, the laborers will no longer need to commit overt acts for the assertion of what they claim to be their rights; they would claim them at the hands of the judiciary, whenever they thought that they had been imposed upon.

The chief trouble is that laborers generally feel that they do not receive an equitable share of the profit of their labor. They feel that their condition should be so improved that they can enjoy some degree of happiness while working and look forward to old age without apprehension. It is claimed, justly enough, that the wealth of the nation is large enough to secure these results, if more equally distributed, and that without injury to anybody. This then is the great problem to solve.

The suggestions of the editor of the Chicago *Tribune* seem to be pointers in the right direction. He thinks the contract system can be applied successfully. Employes should be engaged under contract and hold their positions as long as they abide by the rules agreed upon and fulfill their duties faithfully. Nobody should be discharged without due notice and no employe should leave without serving a similar notice. Further, a fund should be created out of the earnings of the employers and employes from which the latter, when disabled, should have a right to some support.

The plan is pleasing in its details and it at least claims careful consideration in a time when it is apparent that the labor question is one of paramount importance.

THE "FOURTH" AT OXFORD.

The Fourth of July demonstrations indulged in by the Americans 119 years ago did not agree very well with the British stomach, but they had to be endured then; as they have been every year since, although it is not probable that the diet has become any less unpalatable with age. This year, however, a chance to restrain American enthusiasm offered itself, and it was promptly accepted. It will be remembered that a team of American college athletes, first and brawny sons of Yale, are on British soil to compete in various exercises with a like number of Oxonians. The latter have treated their guests royally and gave them choice quarters and privileges in the rare old university town. Everything was lovely until the Fourth, when of course the exuberant patriotism of the Yale boys broke out in the form of rockets, bombs, etc., etc., and all this on the historic High street of Oxford. The inevitable policeman, grim and stolid, heard the turmoil and saw the fireworks' glare, rushed to the scene, arrested the peace disturbers, and at the subsequent examination succeeded in having them mulcted in various penal sums. From all of which it will be seen, first, that there are times when declarations of independence may just as well be unaccompanied by noisy pomp; and second, that an English policeman will at last turn if trod upon too maliciously even in a [illegible].

WITCH KILLING.

The stories from Alaska regarding the killing of alleged witches there is strongly suggestive of incidents of Scottish history three or four centuries ago. The Alaska officials report that an Indian doctor is now in jail there awaiting trial for murder. His offense was in charging a native woman with being a witch and in heading a crowd of people who seized the accused, beat her severely, and deprived her of food for nine days, causing her death. Another case reported is where a woman accused of witchcraft was tied up in a tent for seven days, without food or water, till she died. It is said the government will take active measures to prevent a recurrence of such awful deeds on the part of the superstitious inhabitants.

The people of today have learned to look with commiseration upon those who are so benighted as to believe in the practice of witchcraft as the Indians of the north are reported to be. Yet it is not a very long time ago, comparatively, when many civilized people, under the teachings of a supposed Christianity, were as deeply steeped in the superstition as are the Alaskan natives, and when their religious instructors led in the slaughter of alleged witches. In Scotland, for instance, there is a terrible record of procedure in this respect from 1590 to 1680, during which period upwards of three thousand women were executed for witchcraft. Some of them were strangled before being consigned to the flames, and others were burned alive; but all were under judicial sentence. In the first persecution, as it is now termed, from 1590 to 1597, there were 350 thus treated, or an average of 50 per annum; in the second persecution, from 1640 to 1660, there were 1,000 victims; and in the third persecution, from 1660 to 1663, there were 450 women put to death as witches, or 150 per annum; from 1663 to 1680, there were 1,000 slain for this cause—a total during the 90 years, officially reported, of 3,400.

Cromwell was the first to put a check on this barbarous procedure, in the years between 1651 and 1658, when he sought to unite England and Scotland under one system of law. His "commissioners for the administration of justice" found in their first circuit in Scotland upwards of sixty persons awaiting trial for witchcraft, who were released. When the Protector's "impediments to justice," as they were called, were removed the trials for witchery again began, and in 1659 thirty-eight women and two men were executed in Edinburgh and vicinity.

It is interesting to note the means that were taken to establish that certain persons were witches, as reported by Cromwell's commissioners. They found at Leith two women who had been brought before the kirk, and having confessed were turned over to the civil magistrate for punishment. The commissioners demanded to know how these women came to be proved witches, and it was learned that it was through the exceeding torture they were put to, which was by tying their thumbs behind them, and after hanging them up by them, two Highlanders whipped them, after which they set lighted candles to the soles of their feet and between their toes, then burned them by putting lighted candles into their mouths, and by burning different parts of their heads. There were six of the accused in all, four of whom died of their torture. Another woman that was suspected of being a witch had been placed twenty-eight days and nights on a bread and water diet, being stripped and laid upon a cold stone, with only a hair cloth over her. Others had hair shirts dipped in vinegar put on them to fetch off the skin. Those who instigated and engaged in inflicting these excruciating torments were ministers and inferior ecclesiastical and civil officers. It is a notable fact that there was a hard understanding between the nobles and the clergy that the charge of witchcraft could not be brought against a person of position, and the chief sufferers were those whose views were obnoxious to the clergy, religious or otherwise, rendered them unpopular with the clergy.

The fact that legal witchkilling is a bygone in Europe and America is one of the marks which indicate the humanity and enlightenment of modern progress, as exemplified in the work of its leaders. Yet in civilized nations there are many people who are not wholly free from the spirit which hounded thousands of innocent people to death as witches. Some of this class are found even in comparatively prominent places in business, political, or social life. They cannot engage in witch persecution, but frequently exhibit their spirit of it by expressing a desire for leading men in the nation to be summarily removed by death, or when they hear of some victim of the assassin, by uttering the wish that it had been the chief magistrate or some other person of prominence in the nation, whose only offense, if offense it be, is that his opinions do not exactly coincide with their own. People who give voice to such intolerant and dangerous sentiments doubtless would feel greatly offended if it were suggested that their inclinations were of a kind with those shown in the conduct of the witchdestroying New Englanders of a century ago, or the ignorant and superstitious Alaska Indians of today. Yet the suggestion would be a statement of fact; and its lesson to thoughtful people is to give no encouragement to the barbarous sentiments expressed by such individuals, be they of high or lowly station.

COSTLY CARELESSNESS.

It might be thought that the numerous bold robberies which have occurred of late would cause express companies to be very careful in transmitting large amounts of money from one place to another, but this seems not to have been the case with the Great Northern Express company in its experience at Wickes, Montana. The company had received $11,500 from Burk, Corp & Co., at Helena, to transfer it to the Alta mine to pay the employes off this week. It was carried out on the local train to Wickes and the express messenger started with it from the station to the town. He had gone but a short distance, when he was confronted by two masked men, who threw him off the wagon and drove away with the vehicle and its valuable cargo. About a mile and a half farther on they changed the cash to a rig of their own and moved off in safety.

There is some satisfaction to the mine operators and the men for whom the money was intended in knowing that the express company will have to make good the loss. And the company will not get as much sympathy as it would have done had the treasure been more efficiently guarded. To say the least, the sending of such a large sum of money through a sparsely settled country, if only for a short distance, with but one man to defend it against robbers, is an act of carelessness that seems indefensible; and especially is this the case in the disturbed situation which has existed for some weeks past. The express managers probably will be wiser next time, since this little experience came at such a costly figure.

SPEAKING ABOUT old men in the harness, the New York *Tribune* cites the case of probably the oldest clergyman in the world, a Greek priest who recently died in Thessaly, Greece, after completing his 120th year. He never left the place in which he was born and where he died. He was accustomed to begin his priestly offices before sunrise, and to retire promptly at 9. His sight and hearing were in excellent condition to the day of his death, he never made use of glasses, and he was in the active ministry ninety-nine years. The good man has earned his rest.

THE Boston *Herald* thinks it propounds a poser to this rash but simple question:

Is there any other watering place outside of Asbury park where they can find out 250 babies at a baby show? If so, let's hear its name and exact location.

At Saltair, Garfield or any other Utah watering-place "they can find out" more than that number of babies any good day. And this is not saying a word about baby shows, either.

Assignee's Sale

Of the fine stock of the Utah Book & Stationery Co., at 24 McCornick block, will begin Thursday morning, July 12. If you desire any of these goods, at lower prices than ever before, and want the pick of them, come early, for they must be sold quickly.

E. W. DUNCAN, Assignee.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Contains no Ammonia or Alum.

SPORTING GOODS.

WE

Have the Largest Stock and Finest Assortment of Fishing Tackle, Lawn Tennis, Base Ball and Cricket Supplies, [illegible], Hammocks, Pocket Cutlery, Scissors, Guns, Rifles, Ammunition, Bicycles and General Sporting Goods.

[illegible] Copper Riot Repeater, if you want the Best Wheel Made. Send for Catalogue of Sporting Goods.

Browning Bros.,

155 Main St., Salt Lake City
2461 Washington Ave., Ogden

Garfield Beach Trains.

Commencing July 1st, Garfield Beach Trains will run as follows:

Leave Salt Lake.	Arrive Salt Lake.
*7:45 a. m.	12:40 p. m.
10:20 a. m.	*2:00 p. m.
2:00 p. m.	4:45 p. m.
3:30 p. m.	5:15 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	8:10 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	11:30 p. m.

*Daily except Sunday. †Daily except Monday.

Olsen's orchestra in attendance every afternoon and evening.

Boating, Bathing, Dancing.

Fare round trip 25 cents.

City Ticket Office, 201 Main Street.

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

Lyceum Theater,

[illegible], Manager.

Monday, July 16, the second week of the [illegible] in

SOLOMON ∴ ISAACS.

WANTED.

COUNTY WARRANTS IN SUMS OVER [illegible]

CLOSETS [illegible] BY F. DALL [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] GENTLEMAN TO [illegible]

ODORLESS SANITARY CO., 67 MAIN STREET.

CESSPOOLS, VAULTS, DEAD ANIMALS [illegible]

LOST.

BROWN AND WHITE POINTER DOG, [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY AND FARM Property, at the Bank of Salt Lake.

INSURANCE [illegible] MONEY, [illegible]

$100—$5,000 [illegible]

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J. M. WADDELL & THOS. ADAMS,
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CHAS. M. CANNON,
Dentist,
Rooms 506-7 Constitution Building.

DR. J. B. KEYSOR & BRO.,
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Surgeon Dentist,
[illegible] Main St. All work guaranteed. Anaesthetics Administered.

SIGNS of the TIMES

NO SPECIAL IMPROVEMENT IN SIGHT. HOW SHALL WE MEET THE SITUATION?

When Senator Teller said a few days ago that he could not now foresee the result of which these present conditions were leading us, and perhaps it is well for his peace of mind that he could not, it set many people to thinking very seriously.

But fortunately the American people are not given to yielding to difficulties, but to overcoming them. We anticipated a great depression in trade and began some months ago making preparations to meet it by providing ourselves to make prices lower than ever before and for doing business with less profit than ever before, realizing that in times like these that low prices would be the greatest inducement a merchant could offer. We have not laid off any of our old help, but have employed a large number of new, putting agents and travelers in new fields, and largely increasing our manufacturing department, and are rewarded by receiving a large increase in the number of orders. In fact, our agents and traveling salesmen are doing a very satisfactory business.

We are now making a very clean, [illegible] suit for $14.50 and our [illegible] suits this year [illegible] that the [illegible] while our prices for [illegible] are proportionately low.

PLYMOUTH ROCK PANTS CO.

172 South State Street,
SALT LAKE CITY, - UTAH.

NOTHING SO HANDY

FOR PIC-NICS, EXCURSIONS, TRAVEL OR DOMESTIC USE, AS CANNED OR PORTABLE GOODS.

Z. C. M. I.

CARRIES AN IMMENSE VARIETY—CANNED, COOKED, READY FOR USE.

MEATS OF ALL KINDS	OYSTERS,	PRESERVED FRUITS,
FOWLS "	LOBSTERS,	JAMS,
FISH "	CLAMS,	JELLIES,
VEGETABLES "	RELISHES,	PICKLES AND
FRUITS "	OLIVES.	OLIVES IN BULK.

Summer Drinks:

Lime Juice,
Fruit Syrups,
Lemon Sugar.

Crackers, fancy and plain.
Creamery Butter, Cheese, Eggs,
Condensed Milk and Cream.
Choice Hams, Dried Meats, and
Innumerable useful supplies.

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

Continental MARKET

ERECTED AT A COST OF $45,000.

45 STALLS TO SELECT FROM.

"DIRECTORY."

Give It a Trial.

Cor. 1st South & West Temple.

J. W. Boyd, Dealer in

GUNS, BICYCLES, AMMUNITION, FINE FISHING TACKLE and SPORTING GOODS. FINE REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS.

73 E. 2nd. South St., Salt Lake City

On June 1st, 1894, I shall Remove from the present place of business [illegible] Main St., to [illegible] Main St., [illegible], which will be known as the TEMPLE CAFE & BAKERY, where I shall be better prepared to entertain and serve the wants of my patrons and the public generally. Thanking you for your past favors,

Respectfully,
S. F. DALL.

More than You Expect

We have a rather unusual request to make. We don't ask you to pay us one visit. We ask you to pay us two. Come at first to see our good, durable, well made, and handsome Summer Suits for Men, Boys and Children. If you don't buy, it must be because you don't like them. If you do, come again and tell us how you like them.

We feel confident your first impression will be that you have never seen as good clothing for so little money in your life before.

We are offering these Suits from $10. to $25 and it is a safe claim that they cannot be bought for this money anywhere else.

ONE PRICE.

J. P. GARDNER,

141 Main Street.

OUR BIG SHOE SALE is now on.

See Our Footwear! Get Our Prices, and then

BUY!

DUNFORD'S. THE LOW PRICE SHOE STORE.

WALTNER & Co.,

.... MERCHANT TAILORS. ....

216 South Main Street.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL Line of the very best imported Spring Suitings and Trowserings. Our prices are Commensurate with the times. We also keep a Large Stock of Home Manufactured Woollens. Look at the Prices!

SUITS TO ORDER	$15, $18, $22 AND UPWARDS
PANTS TO ORDER	$3.50, $4, $6 AND UPWARDS
OVERCOATS	$14 $16, $18, $20 AND UPWARDS

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH.

RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS CHICAGO, 1893. PHILADELPHIA, 1876. LONDON, 1851.

PURE AND SILVER GLOSS FOR THE LAUNDRY. | AND CORN STARCH FOR THE TABLE.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

HIGHLAND Evaporated Cream.

Pure, Unsweetened MILK, Concentrated, Canned and Sterilized.

KEEPS IN ALL CLIMATES.

FOR TABLE USE, ECONOMIC COOKING AND PERFECT INFANT FEEDING.

For Sale by Grocers and Druggists.