DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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UNDELIGHTFUL UNCERTAINTY.

The change of front on the silver question by the New York *Recorder*—now a demonstrated fact—is the leading journalistic sensation in Gotham. When to it are added the advocacy of Senator Hill, the leaning of Senator Murphy the same way and the threatened defection from the monometallists' forces of Congressman Bourke Cockran, it looks as though the state from which the least was expected in aid of the silver cause might be one of the strongest in its contribution to it. Already in the numerical strength it promises to give bimetallism in Congress and the newspaper support mentioned it is equal to any state west of the Missouri and with half a dozen more votes in that direction would certainly equal any state in the Union.

It is this state of affairs and the falling off the other way in the South among many similar things that plunge the whole question into the depths of uncertainty. Notwithstanding the fact that claims as to how the vote on the 28th will stand are made with some showing of plausibility, we are forced to believe they are all more or less conjectural and in every case prejudiced favorably to the claimant in accordance with his own predilections. No one absolutely knows anything about it except that it is a close call in both houses with the chances favoring the passage of the unconditional repeal bill by the House and its rejection by the Senate, by such slight majorities in both houses that if a half dozen members in either should change their views between now and voting time—by no means an improbable thing—the result might be changed as compared with what it would be if the vote were taken today.

It will thus be seen that at the present juncture one man is about as wise as another; and this condition of equality, whether desirable or otherwise, is likely to continue till the Speaker's gavel falls on the proceedings in the House and the roll call on the vote is ordered. Even when this is taken and counted we shall still be at sea unless the majority one way or another shall be so overwhelming as to indicate that opposition elsewhere is useless. It should be remembered that against the probable defection of Cockran in the House the gold people are playing the actual one of William L. Wilson; while in the Senate the acquisition of Hill to the silver cause is offset by the loss of Voorhees; and thus it goes. We shall not know much about the result before the 28th inst.

THE HAWAIIAN MINISTER.

James H. Blount, United States minister to the Sandwich Islands, passed through today on his way to the capital, whither he goes post haste in response to a presidential summons. The gentleman could not, of course, find time to stay any longer than to make close connections in Utah, but the San Franciscans were more fortunate. There the reporters got at him to their satisfaction and the interviews as reported are quite interesting reading. The minister declared that, while his Hawaiian sojourn had been far from unpleasant, he was still glad to be back upon his native heath. He left affairs in the islands very quiet, in fact, he should not have left had they been otherwise. Everybody there is now awaiting the action of this government and there is no disposition toward filibustering or disorder. Being asked as to what the action of the United States regarding annexation would be, he did not give his questioner much satisfaction, saying:

I cannot tell any more than you can. I have not been informed as to the views or intentions of the administration on this question. I was simply delegated to inquire into the facts in existing conditions. I have done so, and forwarded my report to the state department over a month ago. As to the nature of that report I can give you no information. It is for the state department to give such information regarding it. Hawaiians, I should not do so with propriety.

Mr. Blount thinks there is very little sentiment there in favor of a separate republic. At present the people are divided into annexationists and anti-annexationists. The present government and the party supporting it are in favor of annexation. A majority of those opposed to annexation are royalists, but there are some who are not royalists among them. However, all political activity is in abeyance because of the pending question of annexation with the United States. If annexation is not accomplished the condition of affairs may change and public sentiment divide on some other issue. New divisions may arise on new lines. At present annexation or no annexation is the line of political demarcation in the islands.

It is truly gratifying to note that the blood and thunder element engendered in this country through the Hawaiian affair has about died out and the people have returned to calmness and reason. If the behests of a certain class had been observed there is no telling what complications might have resulted or where we could have extricated ourselves. Now, everything is settled down and whatever is done will be guided by reason and common sense and not by the product of rashness and buncombe united and applied.

PRINTING FROM STONE.

It is singular, and yet almost universally the case, that great discoveries are the result of the purest accident. Lithography is certainly one of the greatest of modern discoveries, and its beginning fully accords with the above rule. The *Literary Digest* of recent date reproduces from a London paper a brief and fascinating account of the accident referred to. It was in the year 1796. The citizens of Munich had just witnessed the first triumphant performance of Mozart's opera "Don Juan," and the theater was deserted by all save one man, Alois Senefelder, who, after making a round of inspection in the building to see that no sparks had ignited anything combustible, retired to his room to stamp the tickets of admission for the day following. When he entered his apartments he had three things in hand—a polished whetstone which he had purchased for sharpening razors, a ticket stamp still moistened with printing ink and a check on the treasurer of the theater for his weekly salary. As he placed the latter upon the table a gust of wind swept it high up in his room for a moment, and then deposited it into a basin filled with water. Senefelder dried the wet paper as well as he could and then weighed it down with the whetstone, upon which he had carelessly placed the printing stamp. When he returned to his room the following morning he was astonished at seeing the letters of the stamp printed with remarkable accuracy upon the dampened paper. A thought came to him. He wondered whether by some such means he could not simplify his work of continually copying the songs of the chorus. He went out and purchased a large stone, commenced making experiments, and, as we all know, finally discovered the art of printing from stone—lithography.

INJUSTICE TO LABORERS.

One would think that in the present depleted condition of mines on the once great Comstock lode, economy, retrenchment and the husbanding of resources would be the order of the day; but they are not. On most lines all carries fly as high and as fast, or nearly so, as in the halcyon days of '59-'60 and on for a few years. It is scarcely worth while to say that the salaries paid to some of the mining presidents, superintendents, etc., in those days were princely, because it is common information; that gentry as a rule lived like so many nabobs, and neither the reduced circumstances of the Comstock companies particularly nor the depressed condition of the silver product generally has effected much of a change in the amount of their salaries or their mode of living. The only movement in the direction of cutting down expenses was aimed at those who earn what they get way down in the bowels of the earth where the blasts direct from Tartarus boil the blood and blister the skin. This was sternly resisted and at latest advices the workers were still getting their regular $4 a day.

One of the arguments advanced by the men as to why their pay should not be curtailed was what we have herein set out, and as an exhibit supportive of their position the payroll was brought into requisition. Here are a few extracts from it, the figures representing monthly salaries:

C. H. Fish, president Consolidated California and other companies, $750.

A. B. F. Harrison, president of Potosi, Chollar and other companies, $500.

George E. Wells, president of Best and Belcher and other companies, $[illegible].

A. W. Havens, secretary of the Consolidated Virginia and Utah, $500.

[illegible], secretary of the Sierra Nevada, $[illegible].

Charles [illegible], secretary of the Mexican and other companies, $[illegible].

F. B. [illegible], secretary of the Ophir and other companies, $[illegible].

A. K. [illegible], secretary of the Confidence and other companies, $[illegible].

[illegible], secretary of the Savage, Lady Washington and Alta, $[illegible].

A. C. Hamilton, superintendent of the Potosi and other companies, $[illegible].

W. [illegible], superintendent of the Challenge, Chollar and Confidence, $[illegible], and as superintendent of the Yellow Jacket, a Nevada corporation, and the Union Mill and Mining company, a total of about $[illegible].

The miners thought that many of these salaries might be scaled without injury to the service or injustice to the recipients of them. They also declare that there are non-resident superintendents who get salaries running up to $[illegible] a month and they do not spend three weeks in a year on the property from which they draw their pay! In the light of all this to propose cutting down the wages of men who get $100 a month and earn every dollar of it is little less than outrageous; to put it into practice would be nothing less.

A LONG LEGAL FIGHT.

John McNulty and T. O. Vincent are awaiting death at the hands of the sheriff in California for murders committed in 1888 and 1890 respectively. The cause of the long delay was the remarkable struggle made by the men's attorneys, the cases having gone the complete rounds of the courts including the Supreme Court of the United States. In the case of the first named the death sentence was first pronounced on the 25th of August, 1888, and again, after the round of appeal had been taken, on the 17th of June, 1892. On the latter occasion the date of the hanging was fixed for August 12th of the same year, but the attorney succeeded in unearthing what he believed to be new evidence, and a reprieve of fifteen days was granted. The day set for the execution having passed, the sheriff demurred to carrying out the sentence, and on September 10th the convicted man was sentenced a third time, the day set being October 14th. Again the attorney stepped in with an objection in the very nick of time and a supersedeas took the case temporarily out of the hands of the superior court, and it was carried to the United States Supreme Court. That body decided against McNulty and the last legal intrenchment was swept away on the 9th instant.

Vincent's case was fought out on identical lines, and now, unless the governor should interfere, which is not at all likely, the men will hang. The incident is but one of many that furnish texts for comment upon the law's delay.

DENVER'S DARK DEED.

If it is true as it seems to be that Denver is unloading her surplus thugs, footpads, burglars and miscellaneous villains generally upon this city, there should be some heroic measures adopted here without delay that the horde may be welcomed with strong hands to hospitable dungeons, then as rapidly as possible be sent back to where they belong. At the same time let our sister city be served with a notice that her conduct in the premises is disgraceful, dastardly and not to be excused—that amenities are suspended and personal communication is at an end.

The friendliness and good will which have ever characterized Salt Lake's feelings and actions toward Denver should have been fostered and reciprocated, not ignored and trampled upon. If that city cannot take care of its own criminals, does it suppose it is doing right to ship them here, more particularly when it is considered that we generally have a full complement and have to be constantly on the alert? We sympathize with any city's misfortunes and when they rejoice we rejoice with them if the subject be a proper one, but such treatment extended to us as is reported from Denver ends all that and we can only look upon the authors of it as beneath contempt and unworthy of even charity. If that city be guilty of that great wrong, or has connived at or consented to it, she will hereafter wear a reputation that will cling to her like the shirt of Nessus and make her a hiss and byword throughout the land.

Loss, LIFE and prosperity in the Brooklyn hired girl, who, asking permission to go to the savings bank and being refused by her mistress with the offer from the latter of the loan of a little money if she needed it, patriotically explained: "I heard the banks were in trouble and I just thought I would go and deposit $5 that I have saved up in my trunk!"

THE FINAL destination of the money that foolish depositors withdrew from the savings banks to insure its safety, is always an interesting matter. The latest contribution to such stories is that the victim of an upset boat in one of the Maine bays managed to swim ashore, but on touching land found he had lost a belt in which he had secreted $1000 in gold.

WHO DOESN'T like to eat peaches? Will it spoil their taste to say that according to medical men, the delicious fruit is a tonic, an aperient, food and drink, good for the digestion, the complexion, the blood, reducer of fat, wounds without cause, sciatica, gangrene, Georgia itch and house-maid's knee? Surely the peach is a good thing to keep in the house.

A SEVEN dollar may seem a small thing to the eastern gold brains; yet it was large enough to cause a suit for divorce in a New York court last week. The wife, who was also the complainant, claimed that her husband, the defendant, earned $25 a week and only gave her $15 of it.

HUMBAH for "the wild and woolly West!" Hon. Lafe Pence of Colorado, according to the Congressional Record ran his lance into Mr. Rayner, of Maryland, for his phrase, "glittering heathwords," saying that he supposed he meant to say "catchwords."

THE NEW YORK policeman who shot a dog that was accidentally but harmlessly chasing his own tail has as yet failed to explain satisfactorily why he deemed himself in any danger. Perhaps the sight of so much energy made the "copper" tired.

A TRAMP in Nebraska who has been sentenced to ten days' hard labor and two baths per day thinks modern civilization has nothing to boast of in the barbarity of its penalties.

FASHION NOTE.—Checks are not so popular as they once were, though in some places they seem to be much worn. Even the "certified" variety find difficult access to the best society.

THE CLEAREST case of reciprocity for the season comes in the announcement from Jere Simpson that he doesn't want to be governor of Kansas.

SPEAKING of the financial situation, a first South street merchant declares that as yet he sees very little "change."

Do Not Miss This Item.

The portrait department of the Art Bazar will be closed until Aug. 21st, when Mr. R. G. Savage will resume his labors with the camera, more than ever determined to do first class work. Wait until then and come and get *your* picture taken. C. R. Savage, 12 and 14 Main St.

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My wife and four children were taken very suddenly with severe cases of cholera morbus. I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and from one to two doses gave relief in each case. I heartily recommend it, believing it the best remedy known for bowel complaints. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. d&w

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