DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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FOR THOSE OUT OF WORK.

Those who are in employment and are earning even small wages have some means of following the advice to provide for themselves a supply of breadstuff this fall; but how they who have no work and nothing but idle time on their hands may follow such a desirable procedure is a problem for which one of the long-time residents of Salt Lake county offers a solution. The gentleman came here in the days of the Pioneers, passing through the experiences from 1847 to the present. He has had to cope with hard times—compared with which these are days of plenty—and he knows how it is; he has been a prosperous farmer for many years, but he has not forgotten his early experiences in Utah; and he thinks that what some of the people had to do for their self-preservation in days gone by, others can do for a similar purpose in the days to come.

He states his plan thus: "To me it appears clear that there is going to be considerable destitution here next winter and spring unless something is done right away to provide against it. We have the opportunity to save a great deal of grain, fruit and potatoes for the use of the poor this season if the poor who were out of work but are able to do something will enlist themselves in their own behalf. Look at our grain fields, where good crops are being harvested. In this county alone there are thousands of bushels of wheat that will be wasted unless there are gleaners in the fields. There is no gleaning done nowadays. Why not have it so the men and boys, and those of the other sex who are able, who have no work could go and glean the wheat fields? Each of them could get enough wheat to feed several persons during the winter. I will name one instance in early days. One lady here, the wife of one of our prominent Pioneers, gathered, with her children, in one season, after harvest, 44 bushels of wheat. Are the men and boys now out of work any better than this Pioneer's wife and family? I think not. I have gleaned myself, and know how it is, and I think that now of all times the wheat that otherwise will be lost should be saved. Why, where there was one head dropped in the old style of cradling, there are three dropped now. On my farm I believe that not less than five bushels per acre can be gleaned. And as to fruit, the apples, currants, plums, etc., are going to waste for want of somebody to pick them. There will be hundreds of bushels of potatoes go the same way unless something is done. The farmers need help to do their work; but we have not the money to pay for it, though we would be glad to pay in produce. If any who are out of work want to glean, there is my farm, and hundreds of others in this county; there are thousands of acres in Davis county. If any out of work want fruit, they can have it at my place for the picking so long as it lasts. There are farmers all over the county who would be glad to make the same offer. Now is the time to start in and let the unemployed save for themselves the wheat, the apples, plums, and potatoes. Why should we waste all this sustenance while many people suffer destitution?"

There are some good points in our worthy friend's suggestions. It is an undeniable fact that under ordinary conditions there is enough grain, fruit and vegetables wasted each year to supply many families if it was gathered in season. To carry out his plan of gleaning the wheat before gathering the extra fruit, and picking potatoes, there is needed some combination of effort. The unemployed could not go out five, ten or fifteen miles and do the work under present conditions, and return home with their daily burden. But if leading men were to take up the subject, and by a combination of those in the city with those in the country districts arrangements were made whereby those who are willing could know where to go to work and when, and could have some provision for temporary support and for getting the proceeds of their labor shipped to their homes, many needy people might be benefited. It would be a task no honest person would shrink from, for what they got would come by honest toil. The subject may be worth the consideration of practical minds among those situated so as to make the plan effective.

There are many poor people now being supported on charity. They are worthy persons, but cannot get employment, and are being provided for by friends. There is a danger, manifested in some cases already, that being supported without work will lead them to cling to that kind of business as long as sustenance is forthcoming. It is not alone sufficient not to encourage idleness; it should be discouraged. And if the plan suggested, or anything else more feasible, can be operated so that those who need but have no other chance of earning means of sustenance, may be placed in a position to gain their livelihood in whole or in part, the whole community will be benefited.

There is no doubt as to the necessity of something being done to ward off destitution from many worthy families the coming winter and spring. The question is, what shall we do, and when and how? Let each one interested in the welfare of the community ponder over the subject; for whatever is done must be by united action to insure success.

THE NICARAGUAN REBELLION.

The dispatches state that Senor Osorte has gone from Managua to Bluefields to settle the trouble there which the Nicaraguan government heretofore has been unable to suppress. While it would be a most excellent thing for the interests of the Central American state to have the present difficulty arranged, it is not at all likely that the Nicaraguan attorney, even with unlimited power to make terms with the insurgent natives, will be able to effect anything like a permanent settlement. There are occasions, especially in Central America, when almost any outbreak could be overcome by money or promise of reward to its leaders, but the time seems to have gone by for this with Chief Clarence. Possibly he may be suppressed, but his recent success has given him an idea of the weakness of the government that will impel him to renewed effort at overthrowing the hated Zelaya and his party and establishing the native rule.

The Mosquitos, insurrectionists though they may be termed, have considerable sympathy, especially from Americans, in the struggle they are making. President Zelaya and the officials of his government are known to be barely cruel in their policy towards the natives. There is no indignity that is too mean to heap upon the latter; no slavery that is too degrading for them. They are looked on as an inferior race, and now that they have turned and are making the oppressor feel the weight of their vengeance, they are not likely to be easily placated; especially is this the case when one of the officials with whom it is expected they will treat is General Cabezas, who has practiced the most atrocious cruelties upon the Indians.

The United States has an interest in the quarrel in Nicaragua to protect the American residents and property there and also to see that England does not establish a protectorate and seek to make a British colony of the country. It also is interested in re-establishing peace, but there is no hurry to interfere in the conflict, probably in the hope that it will result, if the parties are left to themselves, in evolving a condition in which less of savage barbarity to the ruled classes will be a feature of the future regime. It would appear, however, that a beneficently inclined nation on this continent, like the United States, would have to take an active part in Central American affairs before the people can have a government there that is worthy of universal support. That policy has strong advocates in the American residents of those states.

THE TROUBLE IN NORWAY.

The agitation in Norway for the dissolution of the union with Sweden has again assumed such proportions as to demand the attention of the statesmen of Europe. In 1884 when the Selmer ministry was impeached by the liberal Storthing, it leaked out that the government had secretly disabled the arms of the regulars stationed near Christiania, Swedish soldiers at the same time being massed on the Norwegian frontier, so to prevent a possible recourse to armed resistance on the part of the liberals, in case the king should refuse to respect the findings of the court trying the conservative ministry. As soon as these facts became known a cry was raised for an investigation of the matter, with a view of finding the party or parties responsible for the disabling of the rifles. The demand was that they should be punished as traitors to the country, for having caused an important military point to be practically defenceless for the time being. However, the king diplomatically yielded to the wishes of the liberals and dismissed the conservative cabinet, whereupon Johan Sverdrup, the great liberal leader, counseled moderation, and the incident with the rifles was hushed up.

It now transpires, according to advices from Christiania, that during the agitation for a new war and diplomatic service separate from that of Sweden, similar tactics had been adopted. It already has caused vessels in the harbor at Horten to be armed and ready for active service without order from the navy department. An investigation was decided on by the Storthing and the officers of the army and navy, who were summoned before the committee, found themselves in an awkward position. Admiral Koren and General Weigel admitted that guns had been spiked, about thirty thousand rifles mutilated and ammunition destroyed, for the purpose, as was alleged, to prevent members of the liberal party to use force against the government in case of an insurrection. It was stated that the soldiers had done this of their own accord, without the knowledge of the commanding officers, an allegation which, however, is altogether improbable, for the reason that the discipline of the Norwegian army is such as to render a performance of that kind by the privates impossible, and still more for the reason that the great majority of the soldiers are liberals in politics and would do nothing to prevent their party from enjoying power to the greatest possible extent. In fact, if they were commanded to fight a liberal insurrection, it is doubtful whether they would not refuse to obey, and take their chances.

The Storthing, it seems, has now addressed an open letter to the king, asking him to assume his constitutional rights as the chief commander of the army and navy, in order that peace-loving citizens may feel that the defense of the country rests in responsible hands; and also to bring the offenders to speedy justice.

This open letter to the king is remarkable chiefly because it shows that a reaction has set in towards a more conservative policy. The king is thereby placed in a very delicate position. If he complies with the request and if the liberals feel themselves strong enough to emphasize their agitation with gunpowder, there is likely to be trouble, especially if—as some suppose—the leaders of the liberals are in touch with some foreign power.

The trouble on the Scandinavian peninsula derives its importance mainly from the fact that it has given rise to a suspicion that it is of Russian origin, that power being anxious to secure an outlet on the Norwegian coast. The rival powers cannot very well afford to see this done, and hence they watch with intense interest every phase of the peculiar struggle of Norway for the disruption of the union. Bjornson once in an unguarded moment, speaking of Russia's aspirations, said, if a farmer needed the right of way to the high road through another farmer's field, it would be but an act of neighborly friendship to let him have it. This raised such a storm of indignation that the great agitator had to explain that he did not mean anything in particular by the comparison. But notwithstanding the explanation, the suspicion remains that the Norwegian problem is one in which Europe is concerned.

THE ROYALISTS' REQUEST.

The royalist commissioners from Hawaii have been very reticent regarding the propositions which they intend to lay before President Cleveland and cabinet regarding the Sandwich Islands. Their silence on this matter has given additional interest to their position, and now that they have reached Washington, and there is a probability that the purpose of their mission will be known within a few days, there will be an eagerness on the part of the public to learn what the ex-queen wants done. It hardly can be that she would make any request looking to her restoration to the throne, for events at the islands have proceeded too far to hope for such a result; and no matter how desirable it might be from a royalist point of view, the United States could not engage consistently in a scheme of that kind.

The probability is that the ex-queen and her supporters have in view the accomplishment of two chief objects: 1—To give to Queen Liliuokalani and her immediate relatives protection in a residence in the islands and sufficient means to support them in appropriate style; and 2—To oust from position the present officials of the republic as a measure of retribution for the part they took in overthrowing the kingdom. To accomplish this it is quite possible that the commissioners will ask that Hawaii be annexed by the United States, and that it will be shown to the administration that the natives of the islands desire such a step to be taken. In that event a territorial form of government would be established, and under the present regime political offices on the islands would be vacated, and new men would take their place. Thus the second of the objects named would be accomplished. This done, and the other would be likely of attainment.

One great advantage to the natives would accrue from this method; and that is what gives force to the supposition that it is part of the commissioners' plan. It would remove the restrictions now placed by the Hawaiian constitution upon a portion of the inhabitants of the islands, for if annexation is effected, the natives must be, in justice to themselves and in harmony with the principles of a republican form of government, admitted to equal privileges with others in local government; while foreigners—then American citizens would not be foreigners—would have no voice in the government as at present. With this arrangement the natives would be in control of local affairs except in such matters as come under the Federal supervision—a condition that would be vastly more satisfactory to the royalist party than at present, since it would not be debarred from taking part in the government.

Garfield Beach Trains.

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

Leave Salt Lake.	Arrive Salt Lake.
*7:15 a. m.	[illegible] p. m.
10:30 a. m.	*[illegible] p. m.
2:00 p. m.	[illegible] p. m.
3:00 p. m.	[illegible] p. m.
5:00 p. m.	[illegible] p. m.
10:30 p. m.	[illegible] p. m.

*Daily except Sunday. [illegible] daily except Monday.

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When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
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RICHARD B. SHEPARD, Lawyer. 22-23 Commercial Block.

YOUNG, YOUNG & MOYLE. Le Grande Young, Richard W. Young, Oscar W. Moyle. Attorneys at Law, Deseret Nat. Bank Bldg., Salt Lake City.

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CHAS. M. CANNON, Dentist, Rooms [illegible] Constitution Building.

DR. J. B. KEYSOR & BRO., Dentists. Rooms [illegible] Scott-Auerbach Building, [illegible] Main St.

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

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