DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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VOTERS' PRIMARIES.

It is the duty of every voter to attend his party primaries. There is where the machinery is put in motion for the nomination of candidates for offices. When this, that or the other aspirant for official position is able to the formation of small "rings" to control primaries because they are poorly attended, he also is able to bind his party vote for him when it he be left out the choice of the majority. Thus it is that chronic office hunters and unworthy men get into official position, and politics is but a game of corruption. The honest, patriotic, respectable voter who actually is interested in having politics clean will be at the primaries and see that he does his share there to have things started right.

There are many voters who, figuratively speaking, are "on the fence," in political affairs. They have their political preferences, but in order to "avoid turmoil," as some of them put it, they do not attend political gatherings. They say they will wait until the tickets are put up, and then will vote for the "best man." In the mean time the primaries are held, perhaps manipulated by "hard workers," and the conventions fixed in the interest of schemers, so that when the tickets are ready there are no "best men" to choose between. The game has been won by the politicians, and the voters who have been too self-dignified to get on the right end of the political cart grow! at corruption and clamor for a change. They are themselves to fault; for if they had come down off "the fence" and put in their work at the primaries they would have had something of a satisfactory character to choose between and support at the polls.

In the coming elections the best element in all parties can have representative men on their tickets if they put forth prompt effort. If this is not done the place hunters who want a fat living at the public crib will stand a fair show of getting there, in some case at least. The number of candidates now in the field is largely in excess of the number of offices to be filled. None of these aspirants for political favor are of the highest responsibility. Their integrity, honor and ability are beyond question. Others who are scheming for official plums must be described differently. If the patriotic, honest voting element want public offices of the same class as themselves, they will get down to the work at the outset. They will run the primaries, the conventions, and the elections. Then they can hope for a new and fair distribution of the offices, and there will be less reason to complain of corruption in politics. But if they stay away from the primaries their hope is more than likely to be vain.

THE STRIKE INVESTIGATION.

The labor commission appointed to investigate the recent Pullman strike and incidents connected therewith has now adjourned after having heard a number of witnesses for both sides. It is understood the commissioners will reconvene at Washington at the end of the month and prepare a report on the investigation.

Some important facts bearing on the labor problem have been brought to public notice by the testimony given. According to the statements of Mr. George Pullman himself, the company had commenced with a capital stock of $1,000,000 in 1867, and this was now increased to $20,000,000. During the first two years a dividend of 12 per cent was paid to the stockholders and 18 per cent during the following two years and after that 9 per cent annually. At the same time the company accumulated a surplus of $25,000,000.

It further developed that when the dull time came and it was found expedient to continue the construction of cars at a loss rather than to let the workmen stand idle, the management decided to curtailment this money reducing the wages of the laborers. In reply to a question if the stockholders who pocketed $2,500,000 annually in dividends could not afford to share the losses of the employes, Mr. Pullman stated he did not know of any reason why the former should suffer any diminution of their profits. What his reasons were why the employes should be made to suffer, he did not state; nor did he satisfactorily account for the circumstances that his own wages and the wages of the high-salaried foremen and superintendents remained unchanged while the earnings of the laborers were repeatedly reduced. It was also laboriously established that the rents exacted of the Pullman hands were on an average too high for them, and when little reduction there was in the regular expenses for living was entirely out of proportion to the increase in the daily wages.

Without discussing, at the present time, the merits of the strike, it certainly appears that the laborers had more cause for complaint than the general public at first were aware of. It is easy to see that when the tale is all the "line" of Pullman's company which has a yearly income of millions, that twin does not mean the same thing as when a laborer earning $1 a day suffers a "cut" of fifty per cent by the reduction of his wages. In the former case it simply means that the accumulation is that much less, while to the latter instance it means the reduction of a thrifty workman to a scene approaching pauperism.

The laborers did many foolish things during the recent trouble and the most foolish of all was, perhaps, that they listened to certain leaders who induced them to pursue a course which was sure bound to defeat. Where the sympathizers with the Pullman employes presumed that they had a right to dictate the terms under which railroad corporations could move their trains, and on this assumption proceeded to unhook Pullman cars, and even resort to violence, they certainly showed poor judgment. But in the light of the facts now ascertained at the investigation just closed, it is equally certain that all the wrong done is not chargeable to the laborers. If power, cultivation, wealth and social training are considered, the responsibility of the members of the Pullman company is greater than that of their employes. The former presumably had means at their disposal wherewith to prevent the trouble, the latter were led to believe that there was no remedy but an industrial war. To continue this as a bad experiment is perfectly proper and easy enough, but to suggest a better one is a more difficult task.

FLAWS IN IRON AND STEEL.

Several marked advances have been made in the iron and steel industries of the country during the past decade. The most important have been in connection with electricity, which is taking a prominent part in the manipulation of the metal. The developments made by Edison, as referred to in a telegram regarding his works in New Jersey, some days ago, and as explained in detail in the NEWS some time before, promise to be of great value; and in the case of Utah, which has vast mountains of iron yet to be converted into wealth for the people of this region, may be utilized at a not far distant date to reduce the native ores to merchantable iron and steel at a much lower cost than can be done today.

The recent armor plate frauds have brought out a new electric contrivance, the latest application of electricity being in the form of an instrument to discover flaws in iron and steel. It consists of a small pneumatic tapper worked by the hand, with which the sample of metal tested is tapped all over. This tapper is connected with a telephone, in the circuit of which a microphone is interposed. Then, while one operator applies the tapper, another listens through the telephone to the sounds produced. Both being in electrical communication and in separate apartments, the direct sound of the taps does not interrupt the listener, whose duty it is to detect the internal flaws in the sample of iron and steel by the taps deviating from the normal. Directly a false sound is heard the operator, whose ear is at the telephone, signals for the spot to be marked and thus locates the flaw. It is said that the device works with almost marvelous accuracy.

The idea in the new application is simply taking the potter's plan of detecting cracks by "ringing" an earthenware vessel, and through the agency of electricity utilizing it in a truly scientific fashion.

THE YAQUI WAR.

The Mexicans have been trying for a long time to settle their differences with the Yaqui Indians by warlike means, but after an experience of many years it must be admitted that the aborigines are foilers. The Mexican forces in several campaigns have been overpowered and outnumbered, and in the conflicts have shown marked physical courage. But the Yaquis also have exhibited an invincible will in their determination not to submit to force of arms while life remained, and to their mountain fastnesses have fully maintained their rule in the long contest.

The recent battle on the Rio Yaqui shows that the relative positions of the opposing powers are unchanged. When the Mexicans force their way into the Yaqui country they are sure to meet with telling reverses. In the late battle there was not a very large force actually engaged on either side, but the result was that the Mexican army had to fall back. The Sonoraville battalion had taken an advantageous position, and in making a bayonet but succeeded in pass a third time the Indians, who fired at point range, and one-fifth of the Mexicans fell. The battalion rallied outside the entrenchments, and for an hour and a half the battle raged furiously, when the Indians withdrew, having captured all the baggage, animals, money and ammunition of the troops, who lost nearly half their number, while the Indian loss was small. Among the Mexicans there was killed the wife of a sergeant; and when, during the heat of the battle, a charging party of Indians took prisoner the wife lieutenant and some of the warriors were about to shoot her, a Yaqui chief about twenty years of age interposed, saying: "Let the woman go, the quarrel is with me."—an offer which was promptly obeyed.

Under the circumstances connected with the Yaqui-Mexican conflict, it would seem to be an appropriate move for the heads of the southern republic to try a change of policy in settling the difficulty. The military power has failed. A peace commission could do no more; but in the present stage of the controversy the prospect is that a peace commission would accomplish that which has not been within the reach of the army. The Yaquis are by no means a vicious, untractable people. They are naughty and wayward in dealing with those whom they esteem as enemies; but to friends they are amiable and are unswerving in their fidelity. They are tired of the war, and maintain it only to save themselves from the worse fate of being treated as a conquered people. And it is quite likely that if the Mexican government—apart from the local officials of Sonora, who have incurred the deadly hatred of the Yaquis—were to institute a policy of conciliation, by which the Indians could be guaranteed rights not inconsistent with those enjoyed by citizens of the republic generally, it would not be long before the dispute would be settled amicably and for all time. The Yaquis have an idea that they should be treated as men and not as savages; and though they are not far advanced in civilization, yet the incident which is related by the Mexicans as occurring in the last battle shows that they are entitled to some consideration for their humanity.

LABOR DAY.

Labor day is one of the legal holidays of the nation. As such the first Monday in September is being observed in the North, the South, the East and the West. In some places elaborate programs have been arranged, and speeches, music, parades and fireworks will be the order of the day. In other localities the workingmen and their families will enjoy themselves in excursions and various recreations, and in rest.

The NEWS believes it a duty to honor public holidays according to their intent. Its employes remain at steadily at their toil from day to day as do any other class of workers; and as Labor Day is a holiday for working people, the NEWS and its patrons deem it proper that the printers as well as others should enjoy its privileges. Therefore the next issue of the paper will be on Tuesday.

LIFE AND DEATH.

The great procession of humanity has moved along since the evacuation of the garden of Eden. A thousand phases of increase and decrease have marked that history. Yet in spite of all obstacles, obstructions and calamity, general maintenance and increase testify to the wonderful forces and tenacity of our race. Myriads have fallen victims to the Moloch of war; millions have passed away through unrelenting plagues, and famine has devastated whole regions, sweeping nations almost from the face of the earth. Earthquakes, accidents and minor calamities by their magnitude and frequency have become historic, and every setting sun has marked somewhere in its course a mighty host of slain. Yet this appalling series of startling inroads upon the numbers of the human family is as "the dust in the balance," to that astounding series, which from quiet and unknown chambers, in every hour yielding to the inexorable fiat of death. Every year vast numbers, from the premate of life, make their exit through the gateway of suicide. Every year millions die in immaturity—they know not manhood or womanhood, but are as abortive product of nature somehow, as if it were her indignant protest against ignorance, incompetency and surroundings. The statistician tells the world in times which ought to roll like thunder, that a quarter of those who are born, die are they reach two years of age, and the assertion has often been made without challenge, that in enlightened, intelligent Christendom (?) one-half die in the first six of five years. Learned men further assert that a large part of the diseases which further decimate the remainder—one-half at least—belongs to the preventible class, or are readily to extermination, were precaution, experience and science to rule in these matters as they do in some others.

No sacred chapter comes into human life and its affectional relations deeper than when the little ones in their innocence, beauty and purity are called away. Who does not remember the feel their experience in this line, the anxiety, the sorrow, the turning this way or that for hope, relief and consolation? Who has not felt that overpowering weight of gratitude when recovery was assured, or the intensest grief of a wounded heart when the crisis went the other way? And yet there are hallowed hours in this, for here experience is revealed even in the gloom and there a young life goes out, stepping from the threshold of manhood or womanhood when life's road or stretching down forward full of promise, laden with beauty and perfume as are the flowers of spring;—the young man full of vigor, hope and good intent, the young woman fair and good, an embrace of angel life dwelling in a tenement of clay; but they are gone, and the aspirations of fatherhood and motherhood are quenched by the floodtide of unavailing tears. Life seems left of its glory, the home of its sunshine, duty of its willing worker, and society of an acknowledged charm; these climaxes coming at times, not by insidious disease or a lingering fever and wasting—from a visible change and anticipating of the end, but oftentimes the grim messenger comes with the rapidity of the lightning's flash, and from a sky as serene as the morning, without warning and against all human probability.

Who has not known of the father of a little family, of the mother of a little flock, suddenly called away? The bread winner on the one hand, or the untiring and devoted mother on the other! And yet the effects not the children alone but the utter homelessness and desolation which behalds the survivor appears without a redeeming feature. Paralysis of soul and energy, indifference as to the future or to surroundings, is the lot of many a broken heart; continuous or otherwise searching to mentality, spirituality or that innate "hope which springs eternal in the human breast."

Separation from those who are matured; from those who have "borne the burden and the heat of the day," when weariness has supervened, and "the grasshopper has become a burden," is not so necessarily calamitous. The great loss is anticipated, discounted, inevitable, survivors feel as if it were release from a mission sealed, from a life well filled, from duty well performed. Natural sorrow from associations, natural recognition of indebtedness, natural relenting of a beloved form or a mutilated face, there is of course; but the keen edge of a separation found in earlier life is dulled by an evident propriety and assurance that "the time had fully come!"

Even in the most sad and solemn and crushing of all bereavements, it is possible to endure, from a realization in part that "we are not our own;" that there is an unseen but recognized authority which has "determined the end from the beginning." There is the operation of faith, the conclusion of reason, the inspiration of the eternal spirit, which in the active receptive soul, reaches that conclusion which is true and philosophic, that "He doeth all things well." The poetic or inspirational soul realizes, believes, knows, that

"Angels of life and death alike are His.
Without His leave, they come no earthbound
kiss.
Who then would wish, or dare, barring the
way,
Against His messenger to shut the door?"

There is an indefinable feeling in susceptible humanity everywhere, if not so clear as the above, yet carrying with it a certain consolation which comes of innate cultured or religious faith, or from spiritual phenomena which is almost as universal as our race. That something in advance of this vague, this hopeful feeling, this intense desire, this half-assurance of mankind, should be found among the Latter-day Saints, is in no way surprising; for in addition to this general intuition, this expectancy of hope, they have "a more sure word of prophecy, unto which they do well to take heed, as to a light shining in a dark place;" and all bereavement, no matter how sad, sudden or undesirable, carries with it its illuminated side. The views and thoughts which grow out of the acceptance of the principle of pre-existence, of time's probation, of personal agency, of an overruling hand, of continuous relationship, are grandly consolatory. These remove calamity from the realm of accident. All has been known and if veiled and long forgotten, yet in the divine program and record it is inscribed more brilliantly than it could be under the noonday sun. So there comes mitigation of the heaviest sorrow, sunshine into the densest cloud, and a quiet which is never absent in the wildest storm. The tendrils, the most sensitive affection, the greatest loss, have an intelligence which is the reflection of a brighter shore; and where all the tender and sacred ministries of love have been conspicuous and continuous, full understanding dooms that this can neither slumber nor sleep; that there is an unseen but not unfelt watchcare which is a principle and a prerogative also; that a promising son, a loving father or devoted husband, is not taken away by the hand of Death; that the precious daughter, the dedicated wife, the grad young mother or one of tender years, is not so far removed but that their gentle souls can whisper, in such form as is preservative and salutary all the time.

From this has come the answer to many a prayer, the healing of many a heart, and the experience of "that peace which passeth all understanding;" for it is the offspring of the sunshine of a clime more radiant and warmer than that of earth. God, in the infinitude of His mercy, "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," and accommodating as He does that craving for those beloved which is an ingredient placed by Him in the human heart, every such prophetic manifestation is assurance of its fulfilment. So while "He maketh his angels ministers, and His servants like a flaming fire," those stricken of the flock, and in the Holy Priesthood, are beyond all controversy "ministering servants, sent forth to minister unto all those who shall be heirs of salvation" for ever and forever.

In buying or selling Second-Hand Goods we recommend the L. X. L., 46 east, Second South. 2nd-Hand goods wanted.

Go to Rayner's old book store, for all kinds of books, news, stationery, magazines, etc. 52 East Second South.

Irrigation Congress.

The Denver & Rio Grande railroad, in connection with the Rio Grande Western railway, was selected as the official route for the delegates and their friends who go to Denver to attend the Irrigation Congress.

A special Pullman car will leave Salt Lake Saturday evening, September 1st, with the delegates.

Tickets for the round trip, good thirty days, $25. Call on Mr. I. A. Benton, city ticket agent, No. 15 west Second South street, for tickets and Pullman berths.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Burlington Route Dining Cars.

The Burlington route is the only line running dining cars on the "A la carte" plan, between Denver and Omaha, Kansas City and Chicago. Passengers have to pay only for what they eat. Be sure that your tickets read via the Burlington route.

The direct line to Kansas City, St. Louis and Atlantic seaboard, is via the Missouri Pacific Railway, from Pueblo. Through sleeping and chair cars, and all conveniences made in Union depots in the day time. If you are going East as I care for a daylight ride through the grandest scenery of the Rocky Mountains on route, see that your ticket reads via Missouri Pacific Railway. Elegant chair cars positively free to holders of regular train tickets.

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Keep your deeds and other valuables, including jewelry, in a safety deposit box at Zion's Savings Bank & Trust Co. Rates for the cost only amount to a few cents per month. Ladies specially invited to call and see vaults.

A Good Appetite

Always accompanies good health, and an absence of appetite is an indication of something wrong. The universal testimony given by those who have used Hood's Sarsaparilla, as to its merits in restoring the appetite, and as a purifier of the blood, constitutes the strongest recommendation that can be urged for any medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headaches. 25c.

AN OPINION GIVEN.

Recently Mr. J. D. Thomas, of North Dakota, visited the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and after carefully examining the country located in Winchester, he writes to Mr. 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 frank in my opinion that this valley surpasses all other sections in the Union. The lands are low in price, and produce profitable crops. I thank you for directing me here, and solicit those seeking pleasant and profitable homes to locate in this country."

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

Lyceum Theater,
C. E. O'MALLEY, Manager.
Week commencing Monday August 27, 1894.
College Chums.

As to Retrenchment.

SOME ECONOMIC SUGGESTIONS TO THE "CITY DADS."

We notice that the City Council is endeavoring to fulfil Lent "before election" promises of rigid economy in the running of the municipal affairs of the city, which is certainly appreciated by all good citizens, and shall be if they may succeed in saving many dollars to the overburdened taxpayers. We would suggest, however, that they should avoid circumlocution, for such the policy have said in the first instance. This might result in the reverse of economy.

It might please the taxpayers just as well to dispose of extra officers of the council and devote less time to discussing personal character and more time to genuine public benefits. In their "efforts to stop the leakage of the spigot," we recommend that they see that the bung is securely plugged before they roll the barrel over."

These are times when all should use their utmost efforts in the practice of true retrenchment, both in public and in private affairs, and assisting in this very laudable purpose each individual may assist a community, and each community the commonwealth. So let each individual be careful to make every dollar expended be for some necessity and see that it is used when its purchasing power will be greatest, and all should try to prepare for the coming winter by providing themselves with necessary fuel, food and clothing while the opportunity exists, and before the increased demand increases price. This is especially true with regard to clothing. During this slack season we are offering some great bargains, and those who are fortunate enough to be able to anticipate their next winter's necessities by ordering a full suit now, can save enough to go a long way towards a ton of coal or other needed necessaries.

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EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS FOR SALT LAKE CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

AN EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS FOR certificates to teach will be held in the High School Building, beginning September 3rd, 1894, at 9 a. m. All applicants for positions in the public schools who do not possess valid certificates to teach are expected to be present. All stationery will be furnished by the Board of Education.

A. P. MILLSPAUGH,
Chairman Board of Examiners.

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We count on a Good Trade after a Season of Enforced Economy, and would say that we will in every Department meet the necessities of today, both in Quantity, Quality and Price.

M

Our Friends are Invited to Call.

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent. I