DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

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The News can be found on the principal News Stands and on all railroad trains carrying the city mail leaves here.

All communications should be addressed to

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

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THOSE RESOLUTIONS.

By a vote of 8 to 2 at the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce directors, it was decided not to endorse the resolutions introduced at a former meeting, and directed against the Pacific railways' funding bill. Under the circumstances it would seem to be about the best course to pursue, when the directorate of the Chamber was to finally pass upon the matter. It was pointed out that the Chamber had no specific complaint against the Central Pacific, toward which the resolutions primarily were directed, and that it was favorable to the Union Pacific, which also would be affected by any opposition to the funding bill. Under this statement it appeared improper for the directors to unnecessarily strike a blow at either or both of the railways.

But the fact that the four directors did not want to engage in a fight which they regarded as none of theirs, and preferred a more conservative course, does not indicate that the Chamber of Commerce as a body looks with any degree of favor on the funding bill. Instead of this, the act of declining to submit the resolutions to a vote of all the members is an intimation that the bill would be antagonized by that body if it gave full expression to its views; and the reason assigned for refusing to place the resolutions before the whole Chamber—that anything against the railroads would go through with a whoop—is an explicit declaration that if given an opportunity the Chamber would have adopted the resolutions by an overwhelming vote.

There is a great deal involved in the attitude suggested by the resolutions, and while in the first place it is a plain business proposition as to whether the government is to enforce an obligation against a great corporation as readily as it does where an individual with less money power is concerned, there are many incidental questions which should be studied before there is much of resolution-passing on the part of public bodies in our present condition. Although the proposition placed before the Chamber perhaps was unfriendly so far as committing that body to the views suggested is concerned, yet it has been thus brought to public attention. A continued agitation of the subject is likely to follow, in different ways, and the public will be thus more thoroughly informed on the issues involved, and be prepared, whenever the occasion shall arise, to declare themselves intelligently and emphatically upon them.

PENNSYLVANIA'S STRIKE RECORD.

Here is a small morsel of information that ought to be worthy a moment's study, especially by those who still believe in the efficacy of "sympathetic" strikes. It is drawn from the annual report of the bureau of statistics of Pennsylvania for the year 1893. The number of strikes in that state during that year was 55, twice as many as occurred in 1892. The causes of these strikes are thus defined: for increase of wages, 9; against a reduction of wages, 34; for recognition of labor associations, 2; for semi-monthly pay, 1; and miscellaneous causes, 8. Nine of the total number were among iron and steel workers. The estimated loss in wages is $1,395,425; and it did not end there for it was economical.

Now, it is not to be doubted that in at least some of those instances the employes had just cause for complaint and were entitled to redress of grievances. In that view of the case, the friends of labor everywhere may regret that the workingmen lost each time with valor. But inasmuch as their efforts to force compliance with their demands led them in every instance to a condition worse than they were before, is it not clear that some other plan will need to be tried? Is it not true, in the light of this record, that the man who purposely makes a general strike is the worst kind of an enemy to the cause he claims to believe in?

If late it has become the fashion to contend the workingman is effect his own deliverance by the proper use of the ballot. The strike is sound and good. And one of the first uses he ought to make of that most potent weapon is to oust and overthrow some of the reckless, here-brained leaders whose plan of campaign has landed him in the mire and left him to get out as best he could.

DISAPPOINTMENTS IN LIFE.

The pathetic story of Alexander McDonald, as telegraphed from St. Louis, Aug. 7, is not the of many similar instances, showing that earnest efforts to life's tremendous struggle are not always successful. Very often a man with determination and genius advances from the humblest beginnings to fame or power or wealth. There are more enough of this kind on record to justify the views of the happiest optimist. But sometimes genius dies in obscurity, unknown or misunderstood, and it is reserved for coming generations to find out and appreciate their greatness, and perhaps strew their graves and erect monuments as a poor compensation for the heartburns and sufferings and disappointments of life. Sometimes they are not found out at all. Their lustre remains hidden under the unpolished surface and they are lost in the general throng as completely as if they had never existed, at least so far as human minds are concerned. Cases of this kind are numerous enough to give ample ground for a pessimistic philosophy.

McDonald started in, it seems, as a theological student at a Methodist college, but his soul was all the time yearning for something higher than the dry theological dogmas of twenty-days offered immortal man as spiritual food. He longed to become an artist, to copy the beautiful works of the Creator, and he became fairly proficient. He did not succeed, however, in drawing the attention of the world to his efforts, and died finally in a poor house—his reason gone as a result of the long struggle with impossibilities—and was buried in a potter's field, at the age of forty, what might to have been the very bloom and power of manhood. Of the unfortunate artist not much is known, but his history recalls the fate of many who have struggled hard and yet died in destitution.

Mazzini, a French poet, often wandered about the streets of Paris at night because unable to pay for his lodgings. For five years he wrote songs which have been sung by and delighted all France, and yet at the age of 29 he died in destitution. Daniele Manin, the Italian patriot, once president of the republic of Venice, ended his days in poverty and disappointment. Berlioz, the musician, known in America, Russia and Germany although almost unknown in his own country, was by hunger and want compelled to write for a Paris newspaper, while sweet symphonies remained unsung except in the depths of his own soul, and he died unable to complete the work he had dreamed of.

An unusually sad case was that of a Jewish missionary, Mr. Friedlander. His story, as told by one personally acquainted with him, is in brief as follows: When he embraced Christianity, he resolved to give his life for the conversion of his brethren. He labored in Palestine for twenty years, preaching New Testament doctrines, but more particularly spending his energies in works of benevolence. He received from Oxford literal sums to distribute among the poor, and he did it faithfully, adding all the time the greater part of his own salary, choosing to live an exemplification of the doctrine he preached. Finally, being discarded by the English missionary society he represented, he came to America with a view of awakening some interest here for missionary work among the scattered Jews. He died in New York, literally starved to death, after having spent a fortune in doing good to the poor. It remains for some generation to come to raise a monument in his honor, when works of benevolence to the poor of the Jews in this age shall be gratefully remembered, at a time when the people and their land shall have been redeemed and made to prosper.

It may be said enough to contemplate the fact that success is not always the result of wise efforts; that it is not always the "fittest" that survive, notwithstanding the adage, but inasmuch as it is the truth, there is wisdom to gather from it. It may show that much even power is not always exercised to lift humanity to the position he desires, and inspire him to seek that and which is a sure guidance in all things, temporal and eternal.

THE OCEAN YACHTS.

The way in which the Vigilant finished her last two race proves that the Britannia is far from showing her superiority over the American yacht, and that the Yankees do not yet have to bend their knee to the Prince of Wales. The next yacht probably may convey the Vigilant home in high winds, as seemed to be the case in the earlier contests, when as every succeeding other in speed and subsequent events have shown that heat maneuvering, or an adjustment of sails to the courses over which the yachts have sailed, the shifting an accurate knowledge of tides and currents, and of the prevailing trend of the wind, had much to do with some of the Britannia's victories. When there came a genuine test of speed in open water, with all the wind that was obtainable, with a boat to windward and stern, and without local currents to give advantage to the yacht which was in home waters, the Vigilant has shown that she can win the race, even against the combined tactics of two competitors such as the Galatea and Britannia.

With the result, as it stands at present, or the racing in English waters there will be a general desire to see a further test of these vessels on an open course with a fair wind. The Vigilant defeated the America's cup with ease under such conditions, and with her late experience it is pretty generally assumed that another trial would not change the result. The next time there is a contest for this cup, however, the Britisher which competes will be a quicker yacht than the Britannia.

It is reported that a new yacht now being built on the Clyde by a Scotch syndicate, and designed by Watson, the well known naval architect, is being constructed specially for the race for the America's cup, there seems to be preserved on this subject, however, by her builders that the facts have not been definitely ascertained, but it is to be hoped that Great Britain will send a yacht in 1895, or season thereafter as is possible, to contest for the cup which has been the occasion of so many international struggles. If this is done, it is a certainty that American designers and builders will not be backward in exercising their talents at producing a vessel that will keep the trophy where it has been so long, and will call a rose in which both Vigilant and Britannia will be entombed.

FISH AND GAME LAW.

There has been some discussion among sportsmen and dealers in wild game as to the constitutionality of that part of the local fish and game law which makes it unlawful for any person to "have in his possession in the Territory the whole or any part of the dried body or carcass of any elk, deer, buffalo or bison, antelope or mountain sheep, or any lamb or young of any of said animals, between the sixth day of December and the first day of September following," and a number of inquiries have been made upon the subject. The points taken against the statute are that it is for the protection of fish and game within the Territory and therefore to prohibit the possession or sale of game taken lawfully without the Territory is inconsistent with the general purpose of the law, and that it is an infringement of individual rights and beyond the legitimate police power of the Territory to make unlawful within its borders the possession of private property which may be legally held in another state.

The supreme court of California has just passed upon this very question in a contest before the courts of that state, in a case where the carcass of a deer had been shipped in from Texas. The California statute is in almost the same language as ours, and in addition to the objections noted, it was urged that it violated the Constitution of the United States in that it was an attempt to regulate interstate commerce, by designating as unlawful the possessing of game brought from another state—as such commerce regulation is wholly committed to Congress. The court held that the objection was not well taken. Regarding the first of the points taken against the local statute the court says:

It is true that the law is intended for the protection of game within the state, but to be so remote fetches, then it has that it is not the intention as we see it to accomplish that very end to prohibit the sale of the meat of the animals protected wherever. There can be no serious difficulty in any one under such a regulation. If any person imports the meat of the deer into the state in time to which his eyes open. Under such circumstances he can complain if he is prevented from making a use of the article which the legislature has decided to be detrimental to the well being of the state.

The remaining objection to the law is also disposed of by the court, which uses the following language:

The wild game within a state belongs to the people in their collective sovereign capacity. It is not the subject of private ownership except in so far as the people may elect to make it so, and they may if they see fit absolutely prohibit the taking of it, or any traffic or occupation with it, if deemed necessary for its preservation or conservation for the public good. To this extent it is admitted that the state may go. But it is contended that to go further and prohibit the sale of game lawfully killed elsewhere and brought here as private property is in effect to destroy private property, and that this is going beyond a proper exercise of the police power. While it is true that the power to regulate is not the power to destroy, in the sensible sense, it is nevertheless true that the right to regulate frequently and as a necessary sequence carries with it the right to destroy and that the use of property in private property so to speak, is the exception. Private property must yield to the public advantage.

The same reasoning applies to the statutory provisions regarding the sale and the possession of fish and the conditions of fishing tackle under certain conditions. In the case of any question of adding the local statute, the decision of the California court would form a strong precedent for a like ruling here, and would be position any who had indulged in such a test case may learn what they have to meet. As matters stand at present, the statute must in the end be confidently law, because of the difficulty of securing evidence for prosecution in a prosecution. It is pretty generally known that the statute for the protection of fish and game is frequently evaded, to say the least, and it is the duty, as it ought to be the pleasure, of every citizen to aid the officers in its enforcement.

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ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Nevada Mining Company.

Principal office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 25th day of July, 1894, an assessment of ten cents per share was levied on the capital stock of the company, payable to the Treasurer, at the office of the company, Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 1st day of August, 1894, and that all stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 1st day of August, 1894, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before the time of sale the necessary proceedings will be instituted to complete the sale of such stock on Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1894, at the office of the company, Salt Lake City, Utah, for the payment of this assessment, as well as of advertising and expenses of sale, by order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES MOFFAT, Sec'y and Treas.

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