EVENING NEWS blished Daily, Sundays Eccepted, AT FOUR O'CLOCK. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR. Wednesday, - Sept. 17, 1884.

LABOR'S APPEAL TO CAPITAL

THE presence in this city of an unusually large number of unemployed men, with no immediate prospect of a better state of affairs for the laboring classes, dught to make the occasion an opportune one for presenting some ideas regarding the establishment and maintenance of such home industries as shall keep what capital we can command within our own borders, and shall have for one chief object the furnishing of employment to home labor. At scarcely any time since the settlement of the valleys has there been such a surplus of unemployed muscle among our people. We hardly remember a time when so many men were seeking and were abable to find work, and when so many felt compelled to accept church assistance for their support. The causes of this condition of things will bear looking into, and, being discovered, should he removed or overcome as speedily as possible. Our situation and prosperity demand this, and the unceasing influx of laborers from our immigration sources is sure to make this matter one of such importance in the near future that steps will have to be taken to

meet it. All concede that the resources of the Territory are but very imperfectly known. The further development of

these, however, is but a matter of John Nicholson, Esq .: time. But there are many with which we are acquainted and regarding the utility and financial success of which there can be no reasonable doubt. There are a number of woolen factories in various parts of the Territory, which, owing to the absence of capital and the difficulty of obtaining necessary material have had a struggling, and at times precarious existence Yet most of them have proved paying investments after all, and have not only furnished good cloth at reasonable rates, taking such pay as the people were able to offer, but have given remunerative employment to many inhabitants of the section where they have been established, who otherwise would probably have had difficulty in obtaining a livelihood. Our annual immigration brings into our midst numbers of skilled workmen in almost every branch of manufacture. We have the coal and iron miners of England and plenty of those whose lives have been spent reduction and utilizing of these most valuable of all minerals. The British Isles have also sent us factory hands in large numbers, whose training has been of such a cha racr as to make them a valuable acquisition to any community that has the facilities for using their energies. The immense cloth factories of Germany and Switzerland have not been slow in sending their employees, especially the latter country, whose invaluable silk industry has also representatives among us. The hardy inhabitants of Denmark and the Scandimavian peninsula are a powerful element in our community, in short there is right here the patient, enduring, skillful, or inventive workman of nearly every trade and profession. Now the policy of true patriots and statesmen is to seek first of all the building up and the rendering thor-oughly independent of their own country. It is a policy which should find unanimous support from the Latterday Saints. The men of means who have in vested in the establishment of home industries deserve all credit for that which they have done, for they are the ones who have shown them selves the true friends of the people and the most sincere well wishers for the land's prosperity. Especially is this true of the past, when railroads, mining and all manner of stock jobbing schemes have offered so enticing a field for the placing of capital where quick and larger returns might be reckoned upon. During the last year or two, however, the inducements for investing in these directions have not been so brilliant nor so certain. Agriculture which always has been a standard occupation with us, and always will be, has not lost ground in the prosperous results which attend its pursuit, but fewer laborers now find employment at it, because of the chespness of the marvelous labor-saving machinery which has been introduced. More than that, something in addition to the tilling of the soil is necessary to the upbuilding and complete establishment of a community like ours on an independent basis. The country is not in every re-spect one admirably adapted for farming, though in many parts crops are raised which are equal to any in the world. Considering the area of our Territory the acreage under culti-vation is not proportionally great. Nor will it be, owing to the scarcity of many party of prospectors in 1863. Since munity like ours on an independent water in many valleys otherwise well

and others. THE RESPONSE To the Hon. William Jennings and others : GENTLEMEN-In response to your request that I should deliver, in some large hall, to be secured by you for the purpose, an address similar to that lately given in the Twelfth Ward As-sembly Booms, I have to say that, al-though personally reluctant to place myself so conspicuously before the public, I will endeavor to comply with your wish. I suggest Monday night (Sept. 22nd,) as suitable for the occa-sion, if that time is agreeable with your convenience. your convenience. Yours respectfully, John Nicholson. Salt Lake City, Sept. 17th, 1884.

ending over the wires a plain stateent of fact. Our contemporary the Herald comes n for its share of animadversion, because it did not, like its censor, com-mits breach of journalistic etiquette and publish the name of the sender of an authorized press dispatch. The organ of the conspirators is ouched in a tender place, hence the exhibition of wrath, and the contorions of the malicious scribes. The creature connected with its staff who hasfor a long time sent the regularAsso-

nated Press dispatches from this point has been so accustomed to flooding the country with anti-"Mormon" misrepresentations, or falsehoods out of whole cloth, as we have frequently

shown in these columns, that when the truth is told it sends a cold chill down the spinal columns of the conspirators, to be succeeded by reactionary symptoms of super-heat, culminating in impotent rags and a consequent outburst of half childish, half demonlacal spite. It rather pleases us to observe the hit birds flutter. So far as the lecture delivered by Mr. Nicholson is concerned, for the present those who heard it can judge of its character. It is more than likely that the general public will have that

privilege before a great while. It can estify of its own quality, In the meantime we call the attention of Mr. Smith, the Associated Press agent at Chicago, to the villainous attacks to which gentlemen are subjected who perform service for the organization and tell the truth.

THE TENNESSEE MASSACRE AND ITS CAUSES."

THE LECTURE UNDER THIS TITLE TO BE REPEATED.

SALT LAKE CITY, September 17, 1884

Dear Sir-The address delivered by you on the evening of the 14th inst. in the 12th Ward Assembly Rooms on the subject of the recent massacre of Mormon Elders in Tennessee, and the causes which led to that fearful trag-edy, having created a deep interest in the community and a desire on the the community and a desire on the part of very many, who were prevented from being present upon that occasion, to hear the facts you have in your pos-session, we, the undersigned, being of the opinion that a more widespread understanding of the circumstances which surround this tragedy and which led to its perpetration will be of public benefit, respectfully request that you repeat the fecture or deliver one of a similar nature, a t as early a date as will be convenient to you. asses over an a date as will be convenient to you. Upon receiving an intimation from you that a compliance with our re-quest will be agreeable to you, and the date that will be convenient to you to

give the lecture, we will take the necessary steps to secure a larger build-ing than the Tweifth Ward Assembly Booms, and to give spitable assembly oms, and to give suitable notice to

the public. Very respectfully, Wm. Jennings, Theo. McKean, A. Miner, Francis Cope, George Swan, Heber M. Wells, James Dunn, H.Din-woodey, G. M. Ottinger, S. W. Sears, David James, G. E. Bourne, John Clark, Elias Morris, Thos. G. Webber and others.

tance is said to be 100 miles. Grass and wears are oblighted by the mountains of the Rocky range on our left intributed any number of streams of brautifies. Grass of the Rocky range on our left intributed by the stream of the stream of the mountains of the stream of th

Following the trail down the cafion reveals a succession of marvellous ef-fects of color, and of light and shade. At one point called

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ARTIST POINT

ABTIST POINT the river is ptainly seen and a succes-sion of ridges of greater beauty and wealth of color than those around the falls. The prevailing tints are lemon, orange, maroon and every shade of yellow and gold. The bright fringe of green seen in the dense growth of timber around completes the picture of grandeur and loveliness. On one of the pinnacles a pair of hawks have built their home on the dizzy summit, just large enough for them. Their lit-tie family are getting ready to their ability to float in the air. Parties having plenty of time should follow the trail down the cafion to Tower Falls and other noted places. In my case I had to leave these points for another visit. The howling winds and angry clouds foretold a coming storm. Treluctantly left these scenes of beauty for the Yellowstone Lake, 7.88 feet above the level of the sea. The distance from the falls to the lake is about 16 miles, and as we ap-proach the very remunerative to the parties inter-Leaving Snake River Station the road

proach the

YELLOWSTONE RIVER,

for several miles. Game, as every-where else, seems abundant. Henry's Lake is seen to the north of the road. This lake is one of the feeders of Snake River. It is shallow and broad, and looks beantiful, nestled in the heart of a pretty calles with towering mountains YELLOWSTONE RIVER, beautiful views are obtained. One frightful place is worth stopping to look at. It is nothing more nor less than a deep hole, at the bottom of which, nearly 20 feet, an immense volume of blue sand is constantly being vomited with a powerful stench of sulpher and other chemicals. This stink-pot caps the climax for hell-holes, and would answer the description well as an en-tranceto a lake of fire and brimstone. It almost seems that we can hardly go to any place without icoming. In con-tact with hot springs of some sort. As we near the Yellowstone lake, im-mense flocks of wild geese, swans, ducks and other wild fowl are met with. The river is full of large fish easily seen from the road. We are now nearing the great water shed of the continent. The lake soon appears. It is a large and broad a pretty valley with towering mountains all around it. The road then winds over the Togwotee Pass, and we bid good by to the waters rolling into the Pacific. On the down grade the streams run into the Gulf of Mexico, and the next point of interest is the SOUTH FORK OF THE MADISON.

Fish and game abound and the usual ountain chains are all around us, covered with dense masses of pine timber, but not very large. From the station at South Fork the road is one of the finest in the world for 12 miles. It then takes over the Norris Pass, a

Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER STRAW! was the first preparation period was the ant preparation pariodity adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first suc-cessful restorer of faded or gray hair to itr natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many initiators, but sions have so fully not all the requirements needful for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp.

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at the receipt of orders from remote con tries, where they had never made an effort s its introduction.

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EXTENSIVE SWAMP

adapted, and to chinatic conditions which may, however, change, as they

have to a marked degree in the past. The devotion of means and experience to the manufacture of such material as is already at our feet seems, however, to be a point in which we are still somewhat weak. The inexhaustible supplies of coal and iron situated in the southern part of the Territory, are gifts from Providence which should not be despised. The product of the sheep which ream over our hills and valleys should be made use of within

our own confines, and not a pound of

A STRANGE COUNTRY, GEYSERLAND.

INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL TO THE GREAT FALLS OF THE YELLOWSTONE AND GEYSER BASIN.

Who has not heard of the Yellow-stone Park, of its many marvels, of the weird and strange sights to be wit-nessed within its borders, of its glori-ous waterfalls, its many colored canons, its mud springs, its spouting geysers, its sulphur mountains and wonGrous lakes? Let those who have not heard bear with the writer in the effort to describe what he saw on mak-ing a visit for artistic purposes in this

ing a visit for artistic purposes in this world-famed region. Take up a map of the Western States and Territories and look at the north-western part of the Territory of Wy-oming, you will see a section marked "Tellowstone Park." Its superficial area is 3,575 square miles, it is 55 miles from east to west by 65 from north to south. On this space, preserved by special act of Congress from the van-dalism of settlers, are two beautiful south. On this space, preserved by special act of Congress from the van-dalism of settlers, are two beautiful lakes, fifty geysers of the first grade of importance as spouters, and 1,500 hot springs. The principal ones of the Gorsers can beat the whole world, the well known water volcances of Iceland being completely dwarfed by those of the great west located in the bark.

by those of the great depoint that the the park. The highest estimated point that the eruptions of the great Geyser of Ice-land reaches is 80 feet and often not more than 60 feet. From this fact the statement may be made that in every respect the ebulitions of the American

party of prospectors then Dr. Haydon has

THOROUGHLY EXPLORED.

mapped, and described the whole re-gion, and it is through his efforts that it has been preserved as United States property, devoted to the pleasure seekers of the world and pro-tected by efficient guards from destruction and spoliation from the depredations of the specimen hunter. No one is allowed to destroy game on-ly as necessity may require. Killing the wild game for their hides is visit-ed, when discovered, by heavy penaled, when discovered, by heavy penal-ties. So much for brief preliminaries The acxt question is how can

A PERSON OF LIMITED MEANS

icit's haif Acte and many wonder in weils and geysers located on each side of the Fire Hole river. I cannot stempt to give in detail the names and sporting qualities of cach geyser. Many of my readers may ask the ques-tion: what is a geyser? In plain talk it is an oriface in the crust of the earth brough which hot water and steam is projected into the air. The height to which this heated water rimes above the surface varies. The immense body of water and steam projected from the Excelsion Geyser in Hell's Haliacre reaches 400 feet. But it rarely gives itself that much trouble, and its ebuilt-tions are uncertain. Some of the others are certain in their actions, notably Old Faithful, in the upper geyser basin. I timed it about eight it ines and found it to vary from 60 to 70 minutes. Its sport is often as high as 150 feet. The Beehive from 200 to 219 feet, the Glantess 250 feet. The duration of the eruption of Old haim-of the others keen up as ions as tweive hours. It is not often you can see the explosion of many of the others keen up are limble to go off at any time day or night and never respect the Sabuth. All of the Geyser water contains lime and other ingredients in solution, which creates about the orifice strong incrustations of the contains lime and other ingredients in solution, which creates about the office strong incrustations that assume all kinds of shapes. Some of the crustar are level, some differ-ent shapes they have been named. If were of a geyser to children I should put a certain quality of oatmeal into a yot, and as these assume differ-ent shapes they have been maned. If were is endextor to acplain the ma-ture of a geyser bo children I should put a certain quality of oatmeal into a yot, and as the bottom of the pot near-st the firs. Now as the water is bound its way line the water in the earth by through the upper crust, throwing out steam sind lumps of the outhour, bey forth through the water from below we be the more heated portions below. We then have an eruption of the heat -is s our own confines, and not a pound of wool should be allowed to leave the Territory. And so with natural re-sources of all kinds, with which we are so bountifully bleased. A company of emigrants reached this city to-day. Is it not necessary that they should be furnished employment of some kind? There are plenty of men who want work, and plenty of re-sources which want developing. We think the matter important enough to receive the careful consideration of enterprising men of capital in our city and Territory, and feel sure that if

soon appears. It is a large and broad high mountain ridge in the Park. The sheet of water shaped something like the human hand about 20 miles across. gap of the main stream of the Madison is seen to the left. From the summit of the mountain into Fire Hole Basin the On the distant borders may be seen Mounts Doane, Stevenson and Sheriroads are full of stumps and bad for bicycles. Glimpses of sulphur springs and extinct craters are beginning to appear. We are now within the limits of the Park, and at dark, by a steep Mounts Doane, Stevenson and Sheri-dan. I found water on his shores as well as a vegetable growth unlike any-thing I ever saw. It seemed to be green, globular masses of vegetable lymph. Vast numbers of dead leeches could be seen. I imagine these are the worms that infest the fish found in the lake We did not wet any fish while escent, we are landed into FIRE HOLE BASIN.

Worms that infest the heat found in the lake. We did not get any fish while there, and so could not tell if they were wormy. The scenic effects over the lake before a coming storm are grand in the extraine. We lay down in our tent looking forward to another clorious day's experience on the mor-No part of this region is less than 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, so that the nights are always cool. The water left in the hand-bowl was frozclorious day's experience on the mor-

water left in the hand-bowl was froz-en solid in the morning, and looking around one could see immense col-umns of steam issuing from the craters of geysers at different distances. The water of Firehole river is warm and pleasant. It is mainly fed from the heated belchers of hot water located above. The road to the Upper Geyser Basin passes the middle basin. Hell's Half Acre and many wonderful row. Daylight revealed the fact that there was four inches of snow all over the beautiful landscape. A few short hours had turned the loveliest scenes of sum-mer into dreary winter. We folded our tents and like the Arab stole gently

our tents and like the Arab stole gently away. The transition from summer to win-ter is not long in high latitudes. We were 30 miles from supplies and had no gun to shoot game, and nothing to bait a hook with. The conclusion was quickly arrived at to make for home, reaching Beaver Cañon through a pelt-ing storm that lasted four days. The wagon roads in the Park are very good—but much of the scenery can only be seen on trails, so that parties will have to pack where wagons can-not bo. I could not visit the Mam-moth Hot Springs, and Morris geyser basin, Fossil Forest and Tower Falls. One month could easily be spent in viewing the marvels of this volcanic region. C. R. Savage.



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Lumber,

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Teas,

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NOTIOE

NOTWITHSTANDING GEORGE THUR-GOOD'S breach of promise to us and the invitation he extends to his old custo-mers, we having brought out his good will in the Globe Market, desire to return our thanks to them for their liberal patronage in the past, and hope that in the disposal of none but CHOICEST MEATS to retain their patronage in the targive.





