DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Wednesday, - - April 25, 1894

UNITY NEEDED.

The latest development of the Coxey movement is the formation of so-called home reserves under the direction of leaders with military titles, for the sole purpose of aiding the marching divisions with contributions and throwing their influence in support of the petitions to be presented to Congress. The promptness with which volunteers of both sexes responded to the call to sign the rolls in places where such rolls have already been issued, is another sign of the uneasiness that prevails in the ranks of the nation. Thousands are plunged into the bottomless pit of despair and reach for a floating straw in hope of obtaining a firm footing. It need not be said that this is the gravest feature of the whole movement.

The pilgrims themselves have generally, so far, proved themselves to be peaceful; even if they were otherwise inclined and were approaching the Capital with hostile intentions, the general government would be in a position to cope with them successfully. But when they come to Washington as the representatives of perhaps millions, who declare themselves ready to back them up if need be, and when it is remembered that the avowed purpose of the agitation is to force Congress to enact laws not contemplated by that body or a majority of its constituents, the situation is indeed one fraught with danger. It is a storm cloud passing over the country, and if it shall have cleared away without discharging destruction-dealing thunderbolts, a feeling of relief and gratitude will fill the heart of every patriot.

It is regrettable that party politicians insist upon charging each other with the responsibility for the conditions which have brought this movement about, instead of devoting their energies to finding a remedy for it. To do so may be "politics," but it is worse than useless while thousands are crying for bread. It is time enough to investigate the origin of the trouble and indulge in speculations of a theoretical nature when the difficulty is over. If the ship of state is nearing a dangerous reef and threatened with stranding, the only thing to do at once is to unite in efforts to avert the calamity, to change the course and find a harbor. After that there is time enough for talk. Prompt action is now needed. That is what these thousands, or millions, of unemployed demand, not the subtleties of political demagogues. And if the people are to be trifled with; if they awake to the fact that they are manipulated as machines for the aggrandizement of a few party leaders, a revolt may be caused far-reaching enough to explode the old parties and bury them deep beneath the smoking ruins.

QUORUM-COUNTING NOT PATENTED.

A great deal of badinage back and forth has been indulged in over the acceptance by the Democratic majority in the national House of Representatives of a plan very like Speaker Reed's quorum-counting rule. The Republicans laugh at the discomfiture of their opponents, who, after trying in vain to muster a sufficient force to proceed with business, were at last compelled to adopt the plan for which, in the Congress before the last, such torrents of malediction was heaped upon the Shakespearean head of the Maine chieftain. The Democrats, on their part, make wry faces while trying to point out that the rule now adopted is radically different from the odious plan of the czar-like Speaker three or four years ago, in that the House itself, and not its presiding officer, does the counting. The difference in fact amounts only to that between tweedledee and tweedledum; the object in either case being to compel members actually present and determined not to vote, to be recorded as present for the purpose of making a quorum to transact business.

The new rule reads as follows:

Upon every roll call and before the beginning thereof, the Speaker shall name two members, one from each side of the pending question if practicable, who shall take their places at the clerk's desk, to tell the names of at least enough members who are in the House during the roll call, who do not respond, when added to those responding, to make a quorum. Whenever a quorum does not respond upon a roll call, then the names of those so noted as present shall be reported to the Speaker, who shall cause the list to be filed at the clerk's desk and recorded in the journal, and in determining the presence of a quorum to do business, those who voted, those who answered as present, and those so reported as present shall be considered. Members noted when their names are called may record their votes notwithstanding the provisions of clause one of this rule.

Mr. Reed simply went ahead on his own responsibility and counted enough [illegible] to help the House out of the deadlock into which dilatory tactics had forced it; he assumed to determine, without the aid of the House or any of its members or employes, whether a quorum was present or not. The Democratic plan of meeting the same problem is by the aid of tellers, whose enumeration and eyes shall determine the necessity of counting silent members as present, and how many of them. But as the Speaker appoints the tellers, the whole power and responsibility appears to resolve itself back, as Mr. Reed without any red tape or formality resolved it, into the hands of the presiding officer himself. It is not to be supposed that under either rule members were or will be counted who really were not or are not present; so that whatever difference there is seems to be largely imaginary—there is a slight variation in the practice but not any in the principle.

If men elected to Congress to represent the various districts of this great nation, and to transact the nation's business, know no better way of fulfilling that important trust than deliberately to sit and block all proceedings, the country ought to feel to congratulate Mr. Reed on devising and employing his scheme to turn some of them into sight and temporary usefulness, and ought to thank him that, as inventor, he did not patent it. The great majority of the people of these United States will agree that it is better to count a quorum, in this perfectly legal and proper way, than to permit any number of dumb and recalcitrant representatives to disgrace themselves, their constituents and their country by childish proceedings which are an insult to the dignified term of "parliamentary obstruction." If members would do their duty there would be no need of any such rule; or even if the opposition preferred not to be registered for or against any pending question, and hoped thus to leave the result to appear in the minutes as having been decided by less than a majority, there always is, as a matter of fact, a majority, whether present or not. The party which organizes the House and elects the Speaker is itself to blame if business can be stopped by the tactics of the minority. Especially in a Congress like the present one is the majority placed in a humiliating light. With over sixty votes to spare in the last House the Democrats have not only not been able to rally enough to overrule the tricks of a compact opposition, but they have been forced to resort to a plan which a short time ago they branded as tyranny and [illegible] of the grossest sort. Mr. Reed's famous Congress couldn't spare quite so many Republicans without being left in the minority, but it easily contained enough to have made quorum-counting unnecessary. As it is, neither party has anything to boast of over the other; honors seem to be fairly easy.

A PECULIAR FATE.

Many instances are recorded in which some slight mishap causing delay has deterred persons from making journeys that would have led them to death. Steamships have met with appalling disasters and railway trains with terrible wrecks, and it is not unusual to meet with persons who were prevented by some unavoidable and apparently unimportant incident from traveling by a particular boat or train and have been thus saved from injury or death. But it is considerably out of the ordinary run of affairs to have to record instances where circumstances of this nature apparently have combined to lead a man to death, as was the case with Seaman Neal [?] Sheridan, one of the passengers whose life was lost at the wrecking of the steamer Los Angeles, off Point Sur, California, on Saturday night.

Mr. Sheridan was a highly respected citizen of Ventura, where he had served several terms as city marshal, and was father of one of the editors of the San Francisco Call. He was 74 years old and an invalid. Arrangements had been made for him to go by the boat which preceded the Los Angeles, to visit the Midwinter Fair, but just as he was starting he slipped and hurt his kneecap. The injury was not serious, but was sufficiently painful to cause him to postpone the journey till the next steamer, on which he took passage. When the accident occurred to the Los Angeles, Mr. Sheridan was too feeble to help himself in the panic, but when the third boat was about to get away friends came to his relief and he was helped to the rail, where a line was fastened under his arms and he was lowered gently over the side of the steamer. But he had been delayed a moment too long. Those in the boat, supposing no one else was to come down for their load, had begun to pull away. The men on the steamer did not discern this movement in the darkness, and when Mr. Sheridan touched the water and the line slackened, he was let rather down under the impression that he had reached the boat. The unfortunate condition of affairs was not discovered until too late, and the old gentleman was drowned. Thus at the very moment when he was thought to be rescued from danger, death claimed him as its victim, under circumstances that fatalists might easily point to as showing that the venerable man was "born to be drowned."

BETTER OFF IN UTAH.

There are some parts of the Great West where even those engaged in farming are subjected to very serious hardships, as is shown in the case of the settlers at Harrisburg, Arapahoe county, Colorado. The settlement is near the eastern Colorado line, in what is known as the rainbelt, where the crops have to depend on the rain for irrigation, as there is no opportunity at present to secure water from other sources for that purpose. The settlers there are mostly Germans and Scandinavians, and are an industrious, persevering lot of people. Their crops have failed for two years past, but they hope for better success this season. Should they fail, they will have to be supplied with the necessaries of life, and perhaps have to move elsewhere—a proceeding they are loth to adopt, as they have made many substantial improvements and like the locality in fruitful seasons.

That section of the state is regarded as excellent for grazing purposes, but these people have been endeavoring to convert it into farms and gardens. They were progressing favorably for a time, until the dry seasons came, two years ago, and since then they have had to endure many privations. This spring the reports of their destitution led the Arapahoe county commissioners to send a committee to investigate. Two of these gentlemen, Commissioners Wheeler and Nesbit, concluded their labors on Saturday, and have made their report. They say they traveled over sixty miles of the section where these people live, and "never want to see such distress and destitution again. People were living in sod houses, burning buffalo chips for fuel, scantily clothed as we [illegible], and almost [illegible]. We gave out orders for provisions and shoes, and procured them some grain for seed, to be sent at once. If there is another failure of crops this year, steps will have to be taken to move the people to a better locality. Some of them have a little stock, but everything they own in the shape of property is plastered with mortgages, and it is little they have to look forward to, even should they get one or two fair crops."

There is nothing like that to be found in all Utah, where the farming part of the community are much better situated. The account given of the Colorado settlers is strongly reminiscent—except as to the plaster of mortgages—of the hardships and sufferings here in the early days, but these times have gone by with the settling up of the country, and in the remotest settlements in the Territory there is no fear of such destitution under existing general conditions as has overtaken the Harrisburg settlers. As a matter of fact the Utah farmers, notwithstanding hard times and many inconveniences resulting therefrom, are much better off than their fellow agriculturists in surrounding states.

WONDERLAND.

Week Commencing Thursday, April 26

[illegible]

10c ADMISSION [illegible] 10c

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Mary [illegible], of the County of Arapahoe and State of Colorado, [illegible]

[illegible]

FRANK KNOX, Trustee.

Dated Salt Lake City, Utah, April [illegible], 1894.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Mary [illegible], of the County of Arapahoe and State of Colorado, [illegible]

[illegible]

FRANK KNOX, Trustee.

Dated Salt Lake City, Utah, April [illegible], 1894.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Mary [illegible], of the County of Arapahoe and State of Colorado, [illegible]

[illegible]

FRANK KNOX, Trustee.

Dated Salt Lake City, Utah, April [illegible], 1894.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Mary [illegible], of the County of Arapahoe and State of Colorado, [illegible]

[illegible]

FRANK KNOX, Trustee.

Dated Salt Lake City, Utah, April [illegible], 1894.

WE ARE PROUD TO STATE

THAT OUR STOCK OF

MEN'S BOYS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING IS NOW IN. ALL OF THIS SEASON'S STYLE AND MATERIAL.

FELT AND STRAW HATS

NEW AND NOBBY, FOR THE LARGEST MAN OR SMALLEST CHILD.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

A COMPLETE AND EXHAUSTIVE LINE.

TRUNKS, VALISES, UMBRELLAS.

OUR PRICES ARE MODERATE. Just to suit the times.

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
FOR NOVELTIES AND STAPLES
IN FABRICS AND COLORS
FOR ECONOMY AND SATISFACTION
CALL AND SEE US.

Z.C.M.I.

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN BOYS' SUITS

There is a good deal in the boy who is hard on clothes; a little thing like elegance doesn't bother him very much. He's looking for fun and he's entitled to it; the time for work instead of play will come soon enough. In the meantime, you have to pay the piper; you have to foot the clothing bills. Well, that's been so since the world began, but the bills won't be so very steep, after all, if you put your boy in one of our suits.

He may be able, so to speak, to kick out the side of a house, but it will take him all his time to wear out that suit.

ONE PRICE.

J. P. GARDNER, 141 Main St.

GRAND CHARTER OAK STOVE LEADS ALL OTHERS

In Uniform Excellence, Superior Workmanship and Perfect Operation.

Will do better work with less fuel and last longer than any other cooking apparatus made.

—SOLD BY—

Z. C. M. I.

IN ALL THREE STORES.

SPECIALTIES IN FOOTWEAR AT DUNFORD'S

Ladies' Tan "Comanche" Toilet Slippers (see our window)	$1.00	Gents' Congress Shoes (worth $[illegible]) for	$[illegible]
Ladies' Dongola Oxfords with pat. leather tip (see our window)	75c	Gents' Dongola and Russet Leather Oxfords	$1.50
Ladies' Tan Oxfords, hand made, the latest novelty out	$1.50	Boys' Fine Bull Shoes	$1.25
		Men's Working Shoes	[illegible]
		School Shoes, [illegible]	[illegible]
Ladies' Dongola pat. tip Shoes	$1.50	Childs' Red and Black Shoes	[illegible]

DUNFORD'S, 57 MAIN.

David Eccles, G. Ernest Romney.

ALL KINDS COAL, Lumber AND BUILDING MATERIALS KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

THE PACIFIC LUMBER COMPANY.

Telephone 306. Cor 11th East and 12th So. G. Ernest Romney, Mgr.

WHITE & SONS CO.

Gustaveson's Axle Grease, the BEST.

C. B. Durst Grocery Co.

74 E. SECOND SOUTH,

Pays cash for Eggs, Poultry and Potatoes.

They make a specialty of home productions, and handle extensively home made Soaps, Brooms, Wash-Boards, Baskets, Canned Goods, Pickles, etc.

A whole box of Soap for $1.25.

P.S.—Try our POULTRY FOOD if you want to make money on poultry. Mail orders solicited. Send for trial order.

GUSTAVESON'S CONDITION POWDER is the best; we are local agents

WALTNER & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS.

219 South Main Street.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL Line of the very best imported Spring Suitings and Trouserings. Our prices are Commensurate with the times. We also keep a Large Stock of Home Manufactured Woollens. Look at the Prices:

SUITS TO ORDER	$15, $18, $22 AND UPWARDS
PANTS TO ORDER	$3.50, $4, $5 AND UPWARDS
OVERCOATS	$14 $16, $18, $20 AND UPWARDS