DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

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Telephone 30.

PURSUE THE FISH-KILLERS.

Among those who have investigated the matter, there can be little doubt that the two best fishing streams in the Territory, and two of the finest in the world, have been literally shot to death with giant powder. We refer to the Weber and Provo rivers. Only a few days ago a small party of sportsmen who were traversing the former stream repeatedly came upon evidences of the diabolical work that had been done, in the form of dead fish, large and small, in and along the river. It is a vicious, cruel and criminal practice, repugnant not only to every sentiment of sportsmanship but of humanity as well. The zeal of the law's condemnation has been already set upon it, and the penalties provided are surely heavy enough to deter any but the most wilfully depraved from engaging in it. Yet convictions and punishments are rare in comparison with the number of violations; and it seems to be necessary that a concerted and thorough attempt shall be made on all sides to stamp the evil out.

As to the two streams referred to, it is suggested that the counties through which they run, especially the counties in which they rise and flow during their earlier courses—sections of country which by reason of their altitude or climatic conditions are but little settled—assume the task of paying for a regular patrol of the rivers themselves, and a thorough inspection of all fish caught in such localities. It may even be necessary to invest the officers with the power to examine campers' and others' luggage for powder—a proceeding that no true sportsman would concur in in his own case, and against which no law abiding person who understood the motive would object. It should be the duty of such officers to bring to their calling such zeal that they would win a reputation almost for omnipresence, and be in every way a terror to wrong-doers. Naturally they should be men of high character, unpurchasable and firm in maintaining the law. If they could have a little spontaneous blood in them, it would be all the better, for then they would have much love in their work. There are many such men in the counties referred to, but perhaps not one of them can afford to take up the task from personal interest in it. A few hundred dollars, however, properly expended in this direction would work wonders, and, we believe, would prove an economical investment. The streams will never be depleted so long as fish are caught with the hook and line only, and are protected during the spawning season; and so long as there are fish in them, their shores will be desirable for summer campers. These latter spend a good deal of money, one way and another, in the regions they visit on expeditions of this kind; and many a farmer's wife and children would have to do without their new frock or new shoes if it were not for the relief obtained from this quarter. We repeat, therefore, that the employment of patrols can be fully justified on the score of public economy, to say nothing of other considerations. Finally, if after a good honest trial it should be found that the expense on the affected counties was too great to be comfortably borne, we think we know a few dozen public-spirited men in this city who would contribute an annual sum toward maintaining the system if it proved a success. The duty of the counties is to move out on the lines laid down, or on some other of equal or superior efficacy; they will not be left alone if emergencies call for assistance for them.

WORKINGMEN'S WAGES.

The decision of Judge Wanless in the United States circuit court at Council Bluffs, on the question as whether or not the wages of employes on the Wabash railway should be reduced, will be regarded generally as a fair and reasonable adjudication of the issues before the court. The road is in the hands of a receiver because it could not meet its obligations. The court officer in charge had been able to meet operating expenses but could pay no dividends to stockholders. In order to change this latter condition the receiver decided to take advantage of the fact that many railway men were out of work and could be secured at a less rate than was being paid the employes of the road, and imposed a ten per cent reduction upon the entire system. The employes protested, a master in chancery was appointed and took testimony and recommended the approval of the receiver's course, and the case was appealed to the court.

In Judge Wanless's decision he makes a comparison between the Wabash wages and those paid in other lines operating in the same kind of country, and finds that they are not in excess except in the case of local freight engineers and firemen, where he orders a reduction of the general rate, but not so far as the receiver proposed. On all other points his decision is against Receiver Barnard's scientific. The judge states that because many railway men are out of employment and thus thrown into the present employes could be taken advantage of and be compelled to work for less than they are getting, is no excuse at all for the receiver to pursue that course. On the contrary, he points out that the retention of faithful, intelligent and capable employes is of more importance than any advantage to be gained through lessening the expenses as proposed, and says that the court would not be justified in discharging such employes "because of present ability to employ others at reduced wages, thus perhaps rendering the road liable to accidents, for which the court would be legally and morally responsible. If the wages are no greater than on other roads running through the same country, the reason for retention should indeed be weighty. The evidence shows that some employes are barely able to maintain their families on the present wages. The highest and best service cannot be expected from men compelled to live in a state of plenty and want."

The logic of Judge Wanless regarding what may be anticipated in case of such reductions as would cause the men to feel aggrieved is irrefutable. In railway operation, of all classes of business, there should be a goodly measure of harmony between the management and the men, that the latter may have an interest for the employer's welfare. When that interest is absent, not only is the employer's property liable to destruction through carelessness, but in the case of railways the lives of passengers also are at risk. This has been shown repeatedly by experience after enforced wage reductions, when the number of accidents has been increased alarmingly. In the case of one branch of a line in this Territory, a policy of this kind which resulted in an almost complete change in the working force caused one of the directors to explain that it had cost the road more for breakages in one year than the entire record of nearly a score of years previous would show.

In conditions where the general average of wages is low, men are to a great degree content to give effective service; and for an increase in wages adopt other means at their command than those which injuriously affect the quality of their work. But where one set of employes feel that they are discriminated against because of their wages being less than those of equally competent men in the same business, they proceed about their labor with a lack of interest, and sometimes with a vengeful feeling that is not at all conducive to the employer's welfare. When men feel that they are being done as well by as others of their fellows in the same class of employment, or as well as circumstances will admit, morally they are desirous of giving good service in return. It is the principle of love and confidence on the one hand begetting similar feelings on the other, or of oppression calling forth a natural resistance thereto. If the view suggested by Judge Wanless, that the men should be impressed by a spirit of fairness manifested toward them, were followed by both sides instead of the "diamond cut diamond" policy, there would be many less disputes between employers and employes.

DANGER OF ANARCHY IN CHINA.

As the war in eastern Asia slowly progresses and all indications point to the final triumph of Japan over her antagonist, the danger of the situation to the world at large, and particularly to Russia and British India, can better be understood and appreciated. It is no matter of surprise that the czar is worried almost to death, nor that the British government found it necessary to call an extra cabinet session on account of the "threatened eventualities in the East," as Rosebery's official phrase was.

The fact of the matter is that the chief reason which constitutes the population of China are held together only by the strong arm of the government and the belief that this power is invincible; a conviction strengthened time and again when formidable revolutions have been quelled by the armies of the emperor, who a superior being, this mortal, secluded within the supposedly sacred precincts of his palace, not to his circle of intimate subjects born an invincible but all powerful one to whom the world paid homage and tribute. With this illusion gone, there is absolutely nothing to keep the turbulent hordes of Mongolia within the boundaries of law and order. The society of the inspired Japs after the emperor's fashion and his own disposition and organization would throw nearly one-third of the population of the earth into a state of lawlessness and anarchy. What the result of such a catastrophe would be no one can foretell, but it is the fear of the "eventualities" that might arise which causes the European cabinets to show an anxiety for some concerted action looking toward an early termination of hostilities. Russia and Great Britain are naturally most interested in the matter, as their possessions in Asia most probably would suffer, should the Chinese empire be broken up and the wild hordes commence to look for booty of adventure beyond their own border.

The prospect is not brightened by the fact that Japan, being now a civilized power, would naturally strive to force civilization on China, because it cannot be supposed that that country would be able to govern the vast Mongolian empire. Its soldiers might no doubt control the districts they could actually occupy, but beyond that territory their power would be inadequate. The Chinese mandarins themselves are not too well loved by the people, and the rabble would most likely seize the opportunity of taking summary revenge on their oppressors. Chaos would reign.

Probably the government of Tokio has its program all arranged and knows just what it is doing, but the war has already progressed so far that the world at large is becoming interested in the next movement and demands a solution which, without encroaching upon Japan's rights, gives the rest of the world no cause for alarm. If the rumor proves correct that China is now suing for peace and offering to recognize the independence of Corea as well as pay the costs of the war, Japan should be induced to accept these terms and rest on the laurels already won.

HOW THEY ARE CROWDED.

St. Augustine parish in New York is one of the most densely populated districts of the metropolis, and data secured there in the census just completed by the tenement-house workers gives some interesting features as showing how the people are packed together. In the district named there are three distinct divisions of the city's population—Germans, Hebrews and Italians, with each of these quarters separate and well defined.

In the entire parish there are 19 blocks. Of these 15 are inhabited in the German quarter, and their population numbers 16,791 persons, 7,600 of whom are native born. There are 3,162 families of this number. 2,559 families occupy four rooms and less, the average rental in each being $13.81 per month. The Jewish quarter has 42 blocks, with a population of 49,551 persons, of whom 6,322 are native born; 21,148 are Russian or Polish Jews. The 11,524 families pay an average rental per month of $8.84. The Italian quarter of 42 blocks has 38,260 people, of whom 6,162 are native born. Of the 4,475 families 1,106 occupy rooms for which the average rental is $11.70 per month. In the entire parish there is a population of 104,101, housed in 18,181 families. The average rental per month for each room occupied is nearly $4.

This population of nearly 100,000 people is crowded into an area of less than one square mile. How the people here would feel stifled if they were crowded one-tenth as badly as are the residents of St. Augustine parish! Think of requiring the entire population of Salt Lake City to live on the two forts of blocks facing East Temple street, between South Temple and Fourth South streets, and then they would have as much or more "breathing room" than in the New York district. In the same parish the moral conditions of the people may be judged of in a measure by their opportunities for religious instruction. There are seven church buildings for the entire district, or one to over 13,000 souls, affording seating capacity for less than five per cent of the population, while at the same time there are 504 liquor saloons, or one for each 187 persons.

RIVERSIDE CANAL COMPANY.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Riverside Canal Co. will be held at the office of the Bankers Paper Co., Room 40 Dooly Building, Salt Lake City, at 1 o'clock p. m., Oct. 15, 1894, for the purpose of adopting rules for the management of said company, and such other business as may be for the interests of the company to transact.

GEO. E. LORIMER, Sec.

SPORTING GOODS.

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Have the Largest Stock and Finest Assortment of Fishing Tackle, Lawn Tennis, Base Ball and Cricket Supplies, Tents, Hammocks, Pocket Cutlery, Scissors, Guns, Rifles, Ammunition, Bicycles and General Sporting Goods.

Ride a Copper Rim Rambler. If you want the Best Wheel Made, Send for Catalogue of Sporting Goods.

Browning Bros.,

155 Main St., Salt Lake City.
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Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Contains no Ammonia or Alum.

CONSTABLE NOTICE.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for County Surveyor, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

H. S. JOSLIN.

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J. F. GUMMERT, Mgr.

Two nights, Matinee Saturday. Monday Oct. 15, 1894.

"College Chums,"

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COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Small family. 112 E. First South. Telephone connection.

A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at once. 17 A Ward.

TWO TRADE SCHOOL HOME FOR GIRLS now open. Apply 1 Gates Block.

WANTED—A GOOD GENTLEMAN TO travel in country, with horse, buggy, expenses, etc. Address, with stamp, Mr. Wm. Ward, Chicago.

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FROM FOREST DALE PASTURE, ONE [illegible] will reward any one who will return same to Cassidy Bros. & Co., Salt Lake City.

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FROM SALT LAKE COUNTY INFIRMARY, [illegible] SALT LAKE COUNTY INFIRMARY.

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SATURDAY EVENING, WHITE EX-[illegible] Finder will be rewarded by leaving at the Utah & Nevada Depot, and at the Boss restaurant. The Boss restaurant, Salt Lake City, Utah.

A CHEAP HOME.

ONLY $100 BUYS THREE ROOMS, [illegible] Apply Deseret News Building.

MONEY TO LOAN.

LOANS ON CITY PROPERTY. [illegible]

ON REASONABLE TERMS. APPLY TO Thomas Marioni, No. 46 East Temple Street.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES on real estate. Thompson, 30 West Second South.

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.

Z.C.M.I. Salt Lake City, Sept. 11, 1894.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of this company a dividend of four per cent, was declared upon the capital stock of this company, payable on demand, free of Utah and Nevada territorial tax, payable on and after September 15th, 1894, at the Banking House of the company, Main street, Salt Lake City.

E. L. WARNER, Secretary.

As to Retrenchment.

SOME ECONOMIC SUGGESTIONS TO THE "CITY DADS."

We notice that the City Council is endeavoring to build their "motion electric" promises of right economy in the running of the municipal affairs of the city, which is certainly commended by all good citizens, and all hope they may succeed in saving money dollars to the over-burdened taxpayers. We would suggest, however, that they should wind up alongside the men on the police force and in the fire department. This might result in the reverse of economy.

It might please the taxpayers just as well to dispense of extra sessions 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 at the spigot, we recommend that they see that the bung is securely plugged before they roll the barrel over.

There are times when all should use their careful efforts in the practice of true retrenchment, both in public and in private affairs, and assisting in this very land slide purpose may individual may render a community, and even community the commonwealth, the let each individual be careful to make every dollar expended to be some necessity and see that it is used where 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 prices. This is especially true with regard to clothing. During the slack season we are offering some great bargains, and those who are fortunate enough to be able to anticipate their wool winter necessities by ordering a full suit now, can save enough to go a long way towards a ton of coal or other needed necessities.

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Dr. Miles' Meg. Co., So. Bend, Ind.

WANTED—Responsible [illegible] to travel and introduce our goods. Salary $900 and expenses. Address, with stamp, Mr. Wm. Ward, Chicago.

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Has Made a Special Table of LADIES', MISSES', CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

These will be Sold at Less than New York Prices to Close them Out.

Our Regular Stock is now Complete in all Departments. The Season Calls for WARM DRESS GOODS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, BLANKETS, COVERLETS, GLOVES and KNIT GOODS We have these in Profusion, besides

TEN THOUSAND ITEMS

Which Advertising Cannot Enumerate.

Buyers are Invited to Carefully Look Over our Supply of what they need. If GOOD QUALITY, STYLE, and LOW PRICES are what they ask, we are AT THE FRONT.

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

Deseret Woolen Mills Co.,

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Manufacturers of Cassimeres, Suitings, Ladies' Cloth, Dress Goods, Flannels, Linseys, Hosiery, Yarns and Blankets.

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STRONGEST AND PUREST (ENTIRELY)

This strength and purity Lye makes it the best kind of Lye for soap making. Unlike other Lye, it is free from impurities, and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. With cold water and this Lye, soap can be made in 20 minutes without boiling. It is also most valuable for softening water, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, pails, tubs, etc.

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ESTATES.

Heirs and others having an estate to settle should consult Chas. W. Stayner. He has had an experience of over twenty-five years as attorney for wills. Wills drafted and estates settled. Office McCornick-Richards Building, Salt Lake City.

LAND CASES.

Persons having land contracts, or whose patents are delayed, should consult Chas. W. Stayner. He has just returned from Washington, where he has been conducting a successful practice in the General Land Office. Congressional work attended to. Office McCornick-Richards Building, Salt Lake City.

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DO YOU USE WHISKY OR WINES?

If so, go to the OLDEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE CITY for them.

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