DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

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City Subscribers will kindly notify J. T. Bowler, circulator, of any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

All communications should be addressed to DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 395.

PERSECUTING THE LABORERS.

Many of the laborers who engaged in the recent railroad strike are at present in a deplorable condition, their former employers apparently determined to retaliate to the full extent of their power. The investigation held by the governor of Illinois resulted in the discovery of the fact that about six thousand persons, mostly women and children, are destitute, the men being unable to secure employment. Mr. Pullman being appealed to in behalf of these starving families turns a cold shoulder to their supplication and prefers to have them thrown on the public, the objects of such charity as their fellow-men can bestow on them. And this proceeding is not brightened by the rumor current that the millionaire is engaged in looking about for a foreign title for his daughter, a vanity on which he presumably is willing to spend a considerable amount of the money these starving ex-employes have helped him to earn.

Worse still is the case of the California strikers. The dispatches assert that the Southern Pacific officials not only refuse to re-employ the men, but that they in addition exert all their influence to prevent their engagement in any other labor in the state. The men aver that such of them as have found work have been at once discharged, whenever Southern Pacific officials learned of the fact, that is in all cases where those officials have any influence over the new employers. The men are therefore doomed to starvation. The company seems bent on crushing them or driving them to desperation.

All this is as wrong as it is impolitic. While the strike lasted and the men, carried away by the harangues of agitators, were led astray and committed acts of violence, it was necessary to point out their error and labor with them for the restoration of peace, and even to meet force with force; but when they were defeated and presumably saw their mistake, there were no longer any grounds for persecution, beyond the administration of justice for the vindication of the laws that had been violated. Private revenge and spite must now be condemned, and all the more when indulged in by those whose station in society is such that they can afford to be generous and magnanimous. Now is the time for reconciliation. The employers who carried the victory in the gigantic struggle with organized labor have the best opportunity ever offered to them, perhaps, of proving that they are not the heartless, unsympathetic automatons they sometimes are represented to be; that they are not slave drivers, but men dealing with men. Why not embrace this opportunity?

The age in which we are living is often termed prosaic. It is supposed that sentiment is slowly dying out if not already dead. Attachment or friendship between employes and employers are exceptions to the rule. But why should it be so? The human heart is, after all, the same as it has always been, and the needs and aspirations and interests of mankind have not materially changed. There was a time when the interest of the employer was, as a general rule, identical with that of the laborer; the success of one was the honor of the other. This would seem to be the only normal state of affairs. The spirit of war now existing between capital and labor cannot be but mutually destructive. Prosperity must rest on a foundation of peace and unity.

SPRAYING AND FRUIT.

While it cannot be said that the law regarding fruit and fruit trees, passed at the last session of the Legislature, has had a thorough test in all of its provisions, yet sufficient has been learned to demonstrate the benefit and practicability of the requirement for spraying. There has been some complaint against this method of treating the trees, and some have alleged that it brings no improvement in the condition of the fruit. But where complaints of this kind have been investigated it has been ascertained that the work was not properly done. In some cases reported, persons who did the spraying thought that the formula provided did not make the liquid sufficiently potent to affect the desired purpose, so they doubled its strength, with the result that the trees were injured. Other instances are known where orchard owners hired persons who engaged in the spraying business to treat their trees, and the latter were not sprayed with prepared liquid at all, but merely had cold water squirted over them. As a result of the work of these spraying frauds, the crop of fruit destroying pests was not diminished. Another season a measure of precaution may be taken against these evils.

From orchardists who did thorough spraying, however, come reports of a most encouraging nature. Even with one season's work a large proportion of fruit has been free from pests which not only mar its appearance but destroy its rich flavor. As an instance of what thorough spraying of fruit trees will do, may be cited the experience of a horticulturist at Alpine, which claims to be chief of the apple-growing localities so far as quality of fruit is concerned. The gentleman referred to has been in the fruit business for years, and is one of the few who make it pay. He says that last season his apple crop was almost worthless because of the fruit being damaged by pests, and he had about concluded to clear the ground of a thousand beautiful trees and put the land to another use. In the spring he determined to make one more trial, and to give the orchard a thorough spraying. He began the treatment two weeks after the blossoms fell, and sprayed different portions of the orchard thoroughly from two to six times, the last occasion of that most frequently treated being in July, when, to his experience, more pests were destroyed than at any other time. The result of his trials is that he says he will not dig up a tree. The spraying succeeded in its purpose beyond all expectations. To show what he accomplished he brought in a quantity of apples gathered without special selection, and of the lot not more than one in a peck is found to be wormy or damaged by pests. And while others are selling their selected fruit at 30 to 40 cents a bushel, he says he is getting 60 cents for his unselected right along. So much for his energetic work.

There is another feature of this gentleman's experience as a fruit raiser that is of special interest to horticulturists throughout the Territory. It has been frequently asserted that fruit culture does not pay under present general methods here; and this point will not be disputed, since the methods referred to inculcate a large ratio of carelessness as to care of both trees and fruit. But it can be made to yield good returns, as is shown in the experience of some, of whom the Alpine orchardist is one. The question was put to him direct, and he made reply: "If with favorable soil and location potatoes can be made to pay at 35 cents per bushel, with the same advantages apples will pay much better at the same figure, and other fruit at proportionate prices. Fruit growing appears more difficult than the other, for the reason that it takes longer to start in the business, and it is necessary to have soil and location adapted to the work. Land for potatoes is more generally distributed. But when an orchard is once started, it takes no more trouble to care for it than for a potato field, and it pays a great deal better. But you have to attend to it."

While the tree spraying has advanced beyond the experimental stage in the country, it was a comparatively new venture in this Territory. The results of one season, however, are of a nature that appeal to the people to give it closer and more careful application hereafter, that our fruit may regain the reputation it once had for perfection and quality, and the public generally be benefited. This, with a more thorough education in horticultural matters, is necessary to make fruit raising what it should be—one of the chief remunerative industries of the Territory. We have the climate, the soil, and the means to make it so. Surely the necessity for it exists; and when this shall be met is a matter which the orchard owners themselves must decide. It should not be postponed much longer.

THE PREHISTORIC WEST.

Recent years have brought to light, through the investigations of explorers and prospectors, many extensive and interesting prehistoric ruins in the West, particularly in that section where Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona come together. There was once a project to preserve these ruins in Utah, and make of them a subject of inquiry by the antiquarian and a means of information to the public regarding the former dwellers on this part of the continent, but the plan was not carried out. Since it was suggested there have been developments which have augmented the interest in this matter, but yet the time hardly seems ripe to put into effect some such scheme as that proposed. The new discoveries that are being made in the locality referred to, however, are an attraction which cannot be passed without notice by people who are interested in the history of our land before its occupation by the present inhabitants.

Another feature of prehistoric relics is added in the report of Dr. William Wallace, who has been among the Indians in the locality described for many years. His new discovery be located in the Chaco canyon, northwestern New Mexico, and about seventy-five miles from the San Juan river. In his party were several persons, one of whom, says the doctor, "was an architect of Pittsburg, Pa. We were traveling down the canyon, which is about half a mile wide, when we came upon the largest prehistoric building I have ever seen. I have visited hundreds of ruins in Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico, but never saw anything approaching this one in size. The building is of elongated circular form and stands at the bottom of the canyon. The architect made careful measurements and we took a number of photographs of the ruins. According to the architect, the structure was originally seven stories high and contained 1,200 to 1,400 rooms. At the bottom we found a number of underground rooms which are supposed to have been places for holding secret meetings. The building is yet five or six stories high in places and is in a remarkable state of preservation. It will well repay a most careful inspection by scientists, as it is perhaps the largest single ruin to be found on the continent."

It is further stated that the party made a long search but failed completely in locating the burying ground of the strange people who lived in the canyon. From experience in finding the graves of the extinct race, Dr. Wallace is certain that the people were not cremationists and that a rich find of pottery and Aztec jewels will be made some day in the canyon. His theory is that the people buried their dead in caves of the cliffs and sealed up the entrances so skillfully as to avoid detection. He estimates that a city of 25,000 inhabitants centuries ago occupied the great building and its immediate vicinity.

The building described is another of the many conclusive proofs that this country was inhabited by a civilized people long anterior to the day of Columbus. And as time goes on and new discoveries are made, the world is being brought nearer to the knowledge that must come to the nations, and that will be yet thoroughly recognized and maintained by the scholars and educational institutions of our land, that the record known as the Book of Mormon is a history of the ancient inhabitants of America, down to the fifteenth century.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S wife is to be presented with a blanket—not the ordinary machine-wove affair, but one of the finest of Navajo blankets, made by the seventeen-year-old wife of Captain Sam, chief of government scouts among the Navajos. The young bride is known as Pin-yes-bah, and is said to be the handsomest squaw in the Navajo nation. She is a resident of New Mexico, and is now on the way to Washington with her husband. Mrs. Cleveland, as the "first lady of the land," gives gracious welcome to aristocratic belles of the Old and the New World; and it is not too much to expect that she will greet as cordially, though perhaps with some variation of formalities, a representative of the oldest society in America, especially as that representative holds a position of distinction among her own people, and is said to have a fair acquaintance with paleface society manners.

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

All are invited to participate and show their appreciation to the Veteran Firemen, whose motto is "We aim to aid and work to save." At Garfield Beach, Tuesday, August 28th.

Excellent Fruit Pickers.
Only 75 cents each, at the Utah Stove & Hardware Co., corner Commercial and First South Streets.

Come and see the Grand Torchlight Procession, on the streets of the city, Saturday night, at 8 o'clock. 175 men in line.

Garfield Beach Trains.

Commencing July 19, Garfield Beach Trains will Run as Follows:

Leave Salt Lake.	Arrive Salt Lake.
*7:45 a. m.	12:40 p. m.
10:20 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
2:00 p. m.	4:40 p. m.
3:00 p. m.	6:05 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	8:10 p. m.
10:30 p. m.	†10:40 p. m.

*Daily except Sunday. †Daily except Monday.

Olson's orchestra in attendance every afternoon and evening.
Boating. Bathing. Dancing.
Fare round trip 50 cents.
City Ticket Office, 201 Main Street.
D. E. BURLEY,
Gen'l. Agt. Passgr. Dept.

Ogden Veteran Firemen are coming to swell the throng at Garfield Beach, Tuesday, August 28th.

Republican League Convention.

A convention of the Republican League, of the Territory of Utah, is hereby called to meet in the Opera House, at the city of Provo, in said territory, on Tuesday, the 11th day of September, 1894, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The object of this convention is to elect officers of the league for the next ensuing year, to effect a more perfect organization of the league throughout the Territory, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

Each regularly organized Republican Club in the Territory is entitled to five delegates in said convention.

Delegations are requested to report to the secretary immediately upon arrival at Provo, the name and location of their club, and the names and addresses of the president and secretary of their club. By order of the executive committee.

SAM J. KENYON, President.
HARMEL PRATT, Secretary.

Two Grand Concerts, afternoon and evening, by Held's Military Band, at Garfield Beach, Tuesday, August 28th.

Lyceum Theater,
T. F. O'MALLY Manager.

Week commencing MONDAY Aug. 20th, 1894. The greatest Irish play ever written.

ARRAH NA POGUE, By DION BOUCICAULT

Don't Forget the

RELIEF SOCIETY EXCURSION

To

SALTAIR, Tomorrow, AUG. 24.

Program commences 3:30 p. m. Come bring a friend and help a good cause.

WANTED.

WASHING WANTED, AT NUMBER 414 South street, City.

SITUATION WANTED BY A COMPETENT lady as assistant prescription clerk; best of references. Address Lillian Higgins, [illegible], Mendota, Illinois.

MCMAHAN'S DETECTIVE AGENCY, Rooms 21 and 22 Gladstone Block, 117 Main Street, Salt Lake City. P. O. Box 11. J. A. McMAHAN, Supt.

A GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSE WORK. Apply to George M. Cannon, Zion's Savings Bank, Main Street, City.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL OUR NEW book, [illegible] Sells at sight, send for circular. Voorhees & Hall, [illegible] Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN TO assist in office. Salary $[illegible], with chance to increase, and position permanent, if suited. [illegible] Manager, Lock Drawer F, Chicago.

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BY YOUNG MAN OF FAMILY—THREE children, a [illegible] woman, as housekeeper. Good steady home for right person. Apply to K., [illegible] South West Temple.

YOU WANT A HOME?

$1,200 WILL BUY A FOUR BRICK and frame house, with five rooms, hall, pantry, closet, summer kitchen, flowing well [illegible]. Situated on 2nd West and Twelfth South, Farmer's Ward. $[illegible] down, balance can be paid monthly at $[illegible] a month. Will trade for lot, with or without [illegible] house nearer in town. Apply to A. Brew, this office.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

THE EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS for the district schools of Salt Lake County, will be held in the University building, corner First South and Second West streets, Salt Lake City, August 27th and 28th, commencing each day at 9 a. m.

TERRITORIAL NORMALS.

The examination of applicants to attend the University of Utah, as Territorial Normals from Salt Lake City and County, will be held at the same time and place.

D. H. ALLEN,
J. B. TORONTO,
G. F. McCORMICK,
Board of Examiners.

ODORLESS SANITARY CO., 67 MAIN STREET.

CESSPOOLS, GARBAGE, DEAD ANImals handled. Improved methods of disinfecting and handling. Telephone [illegible].

LOST.

BETWEEN T. R. JONES'S BANK AND Germania Club, [illegible] East Second South, [illegible] in County Warrants. Return to [illegible] East First South.

LOST.

ON THIRD NORTH, A PUG PUP. Finder please return same to Calder's Music Palace and be rewarded.

FOUND.

NEAR CALDER'S PARK, A FEW DAYS ago, a gray coat. Apply to C. Denney, News office.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM FOREST DALE PASTURE, ONE strawberry roan mare, branded V on left shoulder, cut across left forearm. Information that will lead to her recovery will be liberally rewarded. A. M. Cannon, Jr., this office.

FOR SALE

A GOOD BAKERY BUSINESS, CHEAP. Address A. H., this office.

FOR RENT.

HOUSE OF FIVE ROOMS, CITY WATER, situated on Warm Springs car line, low rent. Enquire of [illegible], Popular [illegible], [illegible] South Main street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

INSURANCE CO. MONEY, 6½ to 8 PER cent. Jas. J. Snyder, 18 Commercial block.

SUMS TO SUIT, ON CITY OR FARM property. Elmer E. Darling, Progress Building, 1st South street.

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Attorney at Law,
Rooms [illegible] Constitution Building, (op. Z. C. M. I.)

I. M. WADDELL, & THOS ADAMS,
Attorneys at Law and Land Attorneys.
[illegible] McCornick Block, Salt Lake City

YOUNG, YOUNG & MOYLE.
Le Grande Young. Richard W. Young. Oscar W. Moyle.
Attorneys at Law,
Deseret Nat. Bank Bldg., Salt Lake City

RICHARD B. SHEPARD,
Lawyer.
[illegible] Commercial Block.

J. [illegible], PATENT ATTORNEY. [illegible]

CHAS. M. CANNON,
Dentist,
Rooms [illegible] Constitution Building.

DR. J. B. KEYSOR & BRO.,
Dentists.
Rooms 1 and 2 Scott-Auerbach Building, 1st floor, 182 Main St.

DR. J. THOMAS,
Surgeon Dentist,
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MEATS OF ALL KINDS	OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, CLAMS, RELISHES, OLIVES.	PRESERVED FRUITS, JAMS, JELLIES, PICKLES AND OLIVES IN BULK.
FOWLS "		
FISH "		
VEGETABLES "		
FRUITS "		

Summer Drinks:
Lime Juice,
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Lemon Sugar.

Crackers, fancy and plain,
Creamery Butter, Cheese, Eggs,
Condensed Milk and Cream,
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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 lawful certificates to teach are expected to be present. All stationery will be furnished by the Board of Education.

J. F. MILLSPAUGH,
Chairman Board of Examiners.

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Buys and Sells. Dealers in Poultry, Fruits, Vegetables. Highest prices paid for poultry and produce.
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We Manufacture 65 different styles of Ladies' Gents', Misses', Boy's and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers. We can sell them cheap because they go direct from the Factory to the Wearer.

SOLOMON BROTHERS.

$2.50	70 Main Street, Salt Lake City.	$3.00

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