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THE GOOD NEWS.

The news today that the end of the great coal strike may be considered near at hand, will be received throughout the country with great rejoicing. The President of the United States has selected the commission of six persons, who are to hear both sides and settle the controversy. Their names appear in our Washington dispatches.

This arrangement may be viewed as a great victory for the miners. They have, from the beginning, expressed their willingness to refer the whole matter in dispute to a competent board of arbitration. The operators, on the other hand, have refused to recognize the Mine Workers' union or any of its officials, and, therefore, until quite recently, have declined entering into any measure that would recognize the existence of any such organization. The terms under which this committee appointed by the President will deliberate, involves representation not only from the miners in general, but of the Mine Workers union in particular, and also, of course, of the combined operators.

All parties to the conflict will doubtless have a fair hearing, and there is every reason to believe that a just decision will be rendered. There are some preliminaries to be attended to before the strike can be called off, but the prospects now are that in a few days the working people will be at their old posts, and the bitter feelings that have been engendered during the strike will be gradually obliterated.

The whole country will experience a feeling of relief, and the prices of coal which have gone rapidly skyward will quickly decline, so that the fuel necessary to business, the comfort and almost the life of the people of the east, will be placed within ordinary reach and the country will soon recover from the evil effects of the strike. While we of the west have not been materially affected by the stringency in the coal market, we have sympathized with all who have been afflicted in consequence, and with them feel thankful that the crisis has passed.

LAWYERS BEWARE!

Justice Baskin of the Supreme Court of Utah has the commendation of the public, in which the Deseret News joins, for his outspoken condemnation of the course pursued by some attorneys in berating the District courts from which appeals are taken, and sometimes insulting the bench to which they appeal. Every court should preserve its own dignity and maintain its own rights.

Judicial tribunals are invested with power to punish persons in contempt of their authority. Once in a great while that power is abused because of personal anger or animosity in some individual judge, but usually they are too patient when counsel transgress the bounds of propriety and common decency, and indulge in language unfit to be heard in any courtroom. Particularly in this license to be suppressed when it goes to the length of embodying in a written brief, reflections upon the court below or the court above, which might perhaps be passed by when uttered in the heat of argument. Judge Baskin evidently meant what he said when he warned the counsel that hereafter such strictures and insults would be met with extreme measures from the Supreme Court.

We welcome this action of Justice Baskin as a step in the direction of improvement in the conduct of attorneys when conducting cases, whether civil or criminal. Not only should attacks upon judges be judicially resented and punished, but the violent assaults upon opposing counsel, upon witnesses and upon defendants should be treated with similar severity. Language is permitted from lawyers in court which would provoke a personal encounter if used in any other place.

There is some opportunity for attorneys on opposite sides to defend themselves in kind when attacked, but a witness or a defendant when black-guarded in that way is virtually muzzled and restrained. There is nothing more cowardly than to attack an accused person or a witness in court, in the manner indulged in by some members of the bar, for it is similar to the savage Indian method of tying a prisoner to a stake and torturing him while in that helpless condition.

Judges who have a proper sense of the dignity of their courts should, in our opinion, stop all such distasteful exhibitions of spleen and over-anxiety to gain a case, and should protect witnesses and accused persons from such venomous and needless persecutions. After this counsel will be cautious of the language they use in addressing the Supreme Court of Utah, and we are glad to know it.

AGAIN THE JAIL SITE.

The location of the new city jail seems to have a few city officials, and also our morning contemporary which attempts to voice their views. The matter will probably be settled at the next sitting of the City Council. We hope so, at any rate. The question whether it is a matter of business only and not of "sentiment," is merely incidental. That it is a business affair we do not dispute. That it is sentimental, in so far as the desires and feelings of the Latter-day Saints in the Eighth ward are concerned, is just as certain as that the attempt has been made to put a city jail side by side with their meetinghouse.

We have given reasons why their objections should be considered by the City Council. We now add that our contemporary is much mistaken in narrowing this sentiment down to the objection of a few inhabitants of that particular district. It is shared by their co-religionists throughout the municipality. It is also entertained by many citizens in the Eighth Ward, and other parts of the city, who are not associated with them in religious belief. So much for the "sentimental" feature of the case.

On the business part of the proposition, our contemporary does not seem to have any fixed selection for the site of the jail. Its argument about the value of the ground on the corner of First South and State streets has been met and shown to have little if any weight. It now admits that a spot on the east or west of the square could be obtained by the city for a comparatively small sum of money, where the jail could be built without fastening it upon the ecclesiastical property on the north side. It also proposes that the ward authorities of the Church and the city authorities get together, and make an arrangement for the purchase by the city or by the ward of the land in question or that contiguous.

Well, that is just what the ward authorities originally proposed. That is what the Deseret News has favored. All we object to is the joining of a city jail with a place of public worship, which has been consecrated to that purpose for several decades. There is no necessity for it, and we do not believe the scheme will be consummated. A few persons think with our contemporary, that the present site of the jail is too valuable for the purpose. Well, that does not argue anything in favor of putting the prison on the place proposed.

We think with a great many other people and a number of the city authorities that the old location is the best available for the purpose. If it shall be decided otherwise, there is no need to offend not only the "fraction" of Latter-day Saints in the Eighth Ward but the great body of their co-religionists, for, as our contemporary admits, there are other places equally suitable for the purpose. Let the council decide the matter without needless delay.

THROUGH THE DARDANELLES.

The success, a short time ago, of Russia in obtaining Turkish permission to send warships through the Dardanelles is an event which deserves notice by all who endeavor to follow the current of history. The condition was that the ships should not be equipped with arms and ammunition. Other nations, it is thought, will be granted a similar privilege, and the effect will be the opening of that waterway to the world, though Russia will be the only power that will derive practical advantages from this arrangement.

No foreign battleship has passed through the Dardanelles since the Crimean war which ended in 1856 with the defeat of Russia, by the united forces of England, France and Turkey. Then, by the treaty of Paris, Russia was prohibited from rebuilding the fortifications at Sebastopol. The Dardanelles were closed against all warships except those of Turkey, and the Black Sea was declared neutral. This held good, until 1870 when Russia was permitted to keep any number of warships in the Black Sea, though not to pass any of them through the straits.

But a fleet bottled up in a comparatively small inlet is of little advantage, and Russia has always had her eye on the possibility of obtaining egress through the Dardanelles. Russia's Mediterranean squadron has had to be brought from the Baltic, and whenever any of her ships there needed repair, she has had to depend on facilities kindly bought from any of the friendly powers with harbors in the Mediterranean. Russia naturally resents this. The permission obtained from the Sultan to pass some warships through the straits is a beginning to the removal of the obstruction placed there after the Crimean war in 1856.

The story of how the czar managed this is interesting enough. Grand Duke Nicholas was sent to pay the Sultan a visit on a Russian battleship. He came fresh from the dedication of a monument in honor of Russian officers that fell in the war with Turkey in 1876, as if to remind the Sultan of that Turkish defeat. Among the ceremonies were field maneuvers, representing the routing of Turkish troops by Bulgarians, and a banquet in which Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, though a vassal of the Sultan, hailed Russia as the savior of Bulgaria. After this edifying celebration Nicholas went to Stamboul and, strange to say, was received with distinction by the Sultan. The inquiry was then made whether the Sultan would have any objection to Russian ships of war passing through the straits, if the guns were unmounted and the vessels reduced for the time to the inoffensive condition of merchantmen. There was no objection. On the contrary, the Sultan seems to have made use of this request in order to attempt to drive a bargain with Emperor Nicholas, while the great powers of the world, instead of protesting, remained silent. It is this attitude of the powers, as well as of the Porte, that has seemingly induced the czar to determine to waste no more time in negotiations.

The European powers, it seems, are less concerned about the affair than might be supposed they would be. It is believed that another European congress may be called. The Sultan has no friends among the European powers now. Great Britain owes Russia something for her neutrality during the

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

There is little doubt that what may be called conservative socialism has gained a number of friends during the protracted struggle in the coal region. This is clear enough from comments made in many public journals. The Chicago News, for instance, one of the conservative, independent papers of the country, in discussing the possibility of seizing the coal mines, does not hesitate to say:

"If the question becomes one of seizing mines or starving people, necessity knows no law." Some one besides the present mine owners will get the mines. The people of the United States will have coal at reasonable prices, necessarily if they can, forcibly if they must. The owners of this little patch of anthracite territory, barely forty miles west of the coal fields of Pennsylvania, are in the true situation at the present moment. They are blind of one eye and incapable of seeing much with the other."

Another paper, the Indianapolis News, says:

"We are a patient and long-suffering people when we are merely imposed upon, but we do not tolerate offensive actions tranquilly. It is six men against seventy millions now, and though the six have the advantage of possession, we do not believe their arrogance will prevail."

There is something ominous in such runnings, as it were, of distant thunder. It cannot be denied that the prevalence of a policy, such as that hinted at in these paragraphs, would be the end of American government as now constituted. The heads of a government, with millions of employees—for that is what seizure of a number of public utilities would mean—would be practically endowed with permanent power, and government "by the people" would be a memory of the past.

POST CHECK CURRENCY.

The Pittsburgh, Pa., Dispatch is hopeful that if business men and business organizations urge the passage of legislation to provide for Post Check Currency, action will be secured at the next session of Congress. The paper mentions explains this system as follows:

"The Post Check Currency means simply the printing of circulating notes in such form that the holder endorsing a note in his possession can convert it into a draft payable only to the person named in the endorsement. This will do away with the loss of time, annoyance and expense of a journey to secure a money order every time that the sending of a small remittance is necessary. The saving to the public will immensely outweigh the slight increase in cost to the government, and the loss of revenues from money orders. There should be a strong representation to Congress in favor of the bill."

Citizens who believe that the proposed system would benefit the people, ought to request their representatives in Congress to support legislation designed to furnish this convenient medium of exchange.

The Moras are bent on war to the knife.

To operators and strikers—Mine your business.

Three cheers for arbitration and the six arbitrators!

The strike settled, miners and operators will now settle down to work.

Mr. Roosevelt has shown Governor Stone that he is not the only pebble on the beach.

What campaigning is being done in England is a campaign of education (bill) far excellence.

The president of the Reading road could not possibly bear any malice towards the strikers.

The Federal Salt company has been enjoined. This tends to show that this salt company has lost its savor.

Hail Columbia! Here is President Nicholas Murray Butler asking for ten million dollars for his university.

Santos-Dumont gets more and more flighty. He now proposes to fly from Paris to San Francisco in his airship.

The Cubans may not be so friendly as of yore, but Judge Lacombe has succeeded in alienating the Porto Ricans.

Captain Anson, ex-famous ball player, is going into politics. Always having been a good hitter he should strike it rich.

A military post near Manila will be handy for the soldier boys for snubbing purposes when they play horse with the Filipinos.

President Palma insists on insisting that he and the Cubans are grateful to the United States. No one disputes it, not even Uncle Sam.

Never in Utah's history were political meetings such miserable failures as they are this year if what each side says of the other is half true.

Colonel Carroll D. Wright is to be secretary of the strike commission. This is right, for to be a secretary it needs a man who can write and Wright can.

J. P. Morgan is charged with a desire to control the port of London. Some lion vivants will yet charge him with a desire to control the port of Portugal.

If notice were given that on the first Tuesday in November Gabriel would sound the trumpet for the last time, a whole lot of people would neglect to register.

In eminence and ability the strike commission appointed by President Roosevelt compares with the international arbitration court of The Hague. The members are fit to decide the fate of empires.

Mayor Schmitts of San Francisco has gone east to take a hand in settling labor troubles. Being a musician by profession it is believed that he can bring employees and employers into harmony.

The Venezuelan situation is again critical and Minister Bowen has called for warships. It is a wise precaution but it is hardly probable that the revolutionists will, if successful, make any assaults upon foreigners. To do so would be for them to invite destruction.

The Pittsfield, Mass., justice who found that the motorman and conductor of the electric car that struck the President's carriage, causing the death of Guard Craig, "contributed" to Craig's death must be a humorist. Contributed is really good.

BOOKS IN GERMAN.
Springfield Republican.
The attitude of the German emperor in refusing to receive the three Boer generals unless they seek an audience through the British ambassador, is interesting in connection with the belief that his stern and unbending neutrality during the recent war was bought and paid for by Lord Salisbury, through substantial concessions arranged in a secret convention or diplomatic understanding. The punctiliousness of the emperor in dealing with the Boer soldiers is evidence of a keen desire to satisfy British notions of international courtesy, and may indicate that he expects further favors from the British government in various parts of the earth as a reward for his attitude.

CUBA UNFRIENDLY.

Worcester Spy.
Recent dispatches from Washington and Havana indicate that Cuban authorities, if not actually hostile to the United States are at least lethargic in dealing with matters concerning this country and theirs. It is said that a general treaty was negotiated secretly in Washington in accord with the obligations imposed by the Platt amendment and was forwarded to Havana many weeks ago, and that so far as this government has been informed, no attention whatever has been paid to it. At Washington Cuba's protest against having the few American troops left in the island remain there, while perhaps proper enough, is nevertheless considered as evidence of unfriendly feeling.

Baltimore Sun.
The result is that the Cuban government is slow to accept the treaty drafted at Washington to secure the operation of the Platt amendment. Our government is eager to have the treaty completed. It secures to us certain advantages, and it is desirable to have it consummated before something occurs to alter the situation. There is in it what is amply termed "a considerable measure of reciprocity," but Cuba's chief commercial interests are virtually ignored by our countrymen and are unfortunately regarded at Havana as "niggardly." Hence the delay of the Cuban government to act. The document is in its view a thing to "jump at" on account of its valuable concessions, but is rather a cause of apprehension and aversion.

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R. C. EASTON'S
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Tomorrow, 2:30 p. m.
The favorite tenor will render several Scotch ballads, and will be assisted by Miss Emma Lucy Gates, soprano; Mr. William J. Whitney, quartet and Tabernacle Choir.
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LADIES—Another of those Kid Glove Events for which you know we are so famous. This time it will be \$1.75 Real Kid Gloves for \$1.25. It's a fine Pique Sewa Screen Glove, guaranteed real kid, blacks and colors, all sizes. Their equal have never been offered for less than \$1.75. This week a saving to you of 50 cents a pair.

\$1.75 Real Kid Gloves, \$1.25.

Cloak Department Specials—Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits. A collection of \$21.00, \$25.00 and up to \$55.00 Suits, this week One-Third Off.

\$15 Walking Suits, \$7.50. \$5.50 Cloth Capes, \$2.75

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