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STOP AIDING THEM.

The people of Salt Lake City never have been ungenerous or inhospitable to those who have come seeking for succor. Their liberality has been extended without stint and discrimination to all who have applied for aid. They have a firm conviction of duty in giving of their substance to those that stand in need, and in not permitting those who suffer to make petitions in vain. They have felt it to be a solemn obligation to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and administer to the wants of the sick and afflicted, according to their ability, and still are willing to do so, preferring to supply the wants of ministering unloverring persons than to take the chance of helping aside one who is worthy of assistance.

But in the interest of the self-preservation of the people there is a limit to this contributing for the support of others. While the residents of this section of the country hold the views stated regarding the assistance of those who are in need, they also have a firm and deep conviction that it is an improper thing for the idler to eat the bread or wear the clothing of those who are willing to labor. The people of these valleys will divide in the full extent with those who should receive assistance from them, but they conceive it to be no part of their duty to give comfort, or aid, or encouragement to the loafing, idle vagabond who is unwilling to labor for his own support and who is a menace to society and an enemy to good order and government by his idle, lazy habits and beggarly instincts.

In the conditions that have developed in the last few days regarding the influx of unemployed persons on the way east there is no question as to the limit of hospitality having been reached and a point arrived at where the line of distinction must be drawn. There have been deserving men, and probably there will be more, to feed; there also are unwilling persons whose demands should not be acceded to, but who should be given to understand that their imposition on the people has gone far enough. In the last issue of the News was given an account of a detachment of the "Industrial Army" which was located on Pioneer square. These men were furnished good food and plenty of it at the expense of the city; they now demand that they be supplied with blankets and clothing. They also state that they do not want to work. Their captain left a $2.50 a day job, which kept him employed three-fourths of the time, to take up the occupation of an idle and pauperous dead-beat. When he and his men were asked if they would take work at a figure which at least would provide them with food, clothing and lodging till they could do better, they unhesitatingly replied that they would not—that they were not "dollar a day men."

Now right there is the place to draw the line. Living here are taxpayers and citizens who would be glad to get employment at a dollar a day to provide food and clothing for their wives and little ones; men to whom the spare meals given to these "army" troops would be a treat; residents who will be called upon to lose a share of that expense even if their homes have to be sold by the tax collector. It would be far more charitable, more humane, more just, for the city to take one from each of a half hundred families so situated and give them a good square meal occasionally to assure them they are inserting them to continue to feed the vagabonds who are unwilling to earn what they eat.

In such a situation it was unlawful to feed those now in the way it was done. A citizen has his meals, and may be excused because of a prejudice to have to return to his relier than permit himself to suffer, but to provide the mendicant with a good outfit by the taxpayers and deserving people. This gang or more who will not work should be fed if fed at all only as prisoners and placed in confined and made to work as such, while their business in attempting to levy a tribute of labor and clothing on the citizens of Salt Lake should end with prompt and vigorous colonel. Let them leave, work, or go to jail. As the idle vagabonds they have declared themselves to be, let them be given no aid or encouragement. Let the time and clothing go to more deserving persons. Some of them may come along with the "army" or in other ways, but there are many of that class right here, and that affords excellent opportunity for that commendable kind of charity which "begins at home."

OUR DEBT-PAYING POLICY.

An eastern News, who recognizes the evils of the present financial system, but whose remedy is the issue of large quantities of paper money, invites attention in a recent letter to an incident of history, and the result is it, that perhaps may have passed from the minds of many who at this particular time will be interested in reading it. We all know, says he, how the soldiers in the Civil War were paid in greenbacks, and how, by successive acts of legislation, prompted by "Shylocks," the bonds, purchased originally with greenbacks, have been made (interest and principal) payable in gold. Also, not by connection of the currency the value of the land represented by those bonds has been vastly increased, and the value (in money) of the farmer's products equally decreased. In fact, it would take more of the country's products, as wheat, corn, cotton, etc., at the present prices, to pay what now remains of the national debt than to have paid the entire debt twenty-five years ago at the prices at that time. Hence, while we have paid about three-quarters of the face of the debt, and paid it nearly twice over in interest, we still owe the entire debt when compared in our products at the present prices.

Do we all know that, as our friend asserts we do? It is a grim and indisputable fact, nevertheless; and yet, when men talk about the necessity of our acting unauspiciously and independently of countries where the rule of the Shylock is known to control in everything, we are told that we are a "debtor nation," and cannot do as we could if we were not. But we are not helping matters by issuing more interest-bearing bonds—which was done only a few weeks ago, and is again being urged as a necessity, if we would keep up the required gold reserve in the treasury. Plain, every-day people cannot or cause to expected to look at these matters with a financier's eye; but there seems to be a total lack of persons with that kind of an eye who are able to rise up and explain the inconsistencies alluded to, and point out when and how, if the old rule is still going to be followed, the relief is going to be brought about.

PROMPT ACTION NEEDED.

This Territory is fast being made the dumping ground not only of men who cannot get employment but of tramps and criminals from the Pacific Coast who are being shipped into Utah by the Southern Pacific railway. These men gather into California from British Columbia on the north to Mexico on the south, and are being sent east over the railway and unloaded here. The avenues for their further movement eastward are practically being closed. In Wyoming they are promptly rescued and turned back, and there is no knowing how soon Colorado will take a similar stand and leave with us nearly the whole crowd to bring serious trouble upon the Territory. As it is, the opportunities for their going east via the Rio Grande Western are very limited, but they are being filtered thither. Most of them tend to remain on the way, and consequently the section of country along that road from Ogden south and east is being nearly stripped with their presence, and surely will become more so unless immediate steps are taken to make a change.

On the present occasion the people look, as they have a right to do, to Weber county to close the gate against this incoming horde. As has been suggested heretofore, that county holds the key to the situation. It has been stated that local officials there, when the "armies" have come upon them, have aided them to continue in this direction with a view to letting them get farther east. It is now time to stop this procedure and to prevent these "armies" being dumped in any part of the Territory. This step is demanded by the welfare of the people who are being made to suffer.

The courts already have indicated how this can be accomplished. The authority of restricting the Northern Pacific from unloading or having in depots, stockyards, or private cars in Weber a public charge of who are a menace to good order is vested in the courts of this Territory and the duty supposed officers. Where application for the exercise of that authority is made by the proper parties, Weber county, having the location of the Northern Pacific railway, where the dumping place for these incipient "armies" is, is in the position to prevent the Territory from further imposition by applying to the courts for an injunction restraining the railway company from bringing here any more of the so-called "unemployed," or any of the tramps that may travel by its train. If the Southern Pacific or some further west who are dealing with it in the same manner, the question that from now must be helped on their way east they can make arrangements to transport them to wherever they will make a stage on the Territory. What is need is that they cease unloading them here.

If the injunction suggested be applied for there is no question but the court will grant it as the law provides, and then the matter can be settled now for all so far as Utah is concerned. In making this report upon Weber county the people feel that they are doing only that which duty requires in the present exigency, and they ask with full confidence that the Weber county officials have such an interest in the Territory's welfare that they will act promptly and courageously in the premises.

"DISASTERS AND WONDERLAND" is the title of an attractive booklet issued for the control of 1894 by the passenger department of the Northern Pacific Railroad company. The publication is altogether different from the ordinary railroad folder or guide; with entertainment it combines instruction, and with good reading it presents choice illustrations. In description can land "once roamed by the savage Indian and the shaggy buffalo, now dotted by ranches, towns and cities, and cropped by countless flocks and herds—a region also of wonderful phenomena, traversed and reached by the Northern Pacific railroad." The whole Northwest is eloquently and necessarily treated, even Alaska coming in for generous mention; while of course Yellowstone Park with its unrivaled wonders spare both writer and artist in their best endeavors. Mr. Charles S. Fee, general passenger and ticket agent, St. Paul, Minn., is the one to whom the News is indebted for a copy.

AN ANTIQUARIAN has discovered that one of the oldest tunes in the world is that sung to the words, "We won't go home till morning"—it has been clearly traced back to the time of the Crusaders. From which it would appear that the tipsy resolution it gives voice to has always existed.

ANNEXATION may be a growing sentiment in Canada, but separation moves more slowly. Statistics show the gratifying fact that in twenty years there have been but 116 divorces in all the provinces of the Dominion.

OF INTEREST TO ATHLETES.

James Robinson, the athletic trainer at Princeton College, Princeton, N. J., says:

I have found it impertinent to have sure and simple remedies on hand in case of cuts, bruises, strains, sprains, colds, rheumatism, etc. Recently after suffering upon my profession, I discovered such a remedy in Allcock's Porous Plasters. I tried other plasters but found them useless with and bad sting. Allcock's Porous Plasters give instant helpfulness relief, and their strengthening power is incomparable. In case of sprain lock put two plasters on the crest of the back and in a short time you will be capable of quite severe exercise. In "rigors," and "stitches" pain and jumping, the muscles or tendons in the legs and feet sometimes weaken. This can invariably be relieved by cutting the plaster in narrow strips, so as to give free motion, and applying on muscles affected.

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A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. [illegible]

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WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO [illegible]

THE PARAGON. [illegible]

TIME CHECKS, WARRANTS AND [illegible]

CONKLING SANITARY CO. [illegible]

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GOOD PAYING BUSINESS. [illegible]

10 ACRES WITH WATER RIGHT, [illegible]

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B. T. LLOYD, BROKER, [illegible]

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For Sale or Trade in all parts of the city. Jay R. Stephens, 23 Union National Bank Building.

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IF YOU ARE THINKING OF BUYING A [illegible]

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I [illegible]

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CHERRY & CHERRY, Lawyers, Rooms 9 and 10, Walker Bros. Bank Building, Salt Lake City.

CHAS. M. CANNON, Dentist, Rooms 506-7, Constitution Building.

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