# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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## TAKING THE STRIKERS BACK.

There has been considerable talk about the intention of the local railways regarding the employment of the men who went out during the recent strike. The Union Pacific has made two announcements, one of which appears in the dispatches today, saying that the force of men will be greatly reduced. This affects not only men who went out on strike, but others who were in no way connected with that business, but were laid off by the company owing to the paralysis of the traffic and the consequent dearth of work in the shops. The other announcement is that the men who struck but who come back to work after the expiration of the time given them in the court's order, would not be retained except upon the instruction of the court, the intimation being that as soon as the places of these men could be filled they would be laid off.

It is not an unusual thing for railway managements to disregard local public sentiment, but here is an occasion in which the public has a more direct interest than usual. In the recent unpleasantness the people were called on, through their representatives, by all the local roads affected by the strike, and gave to the railways aid which was legally necessary and for which they must bear the expense; they also went further and extended that moral support which is so valuable in crises like the one just passed. Therefore the wishes of the public are entitled to consideration at the present time.

The feeling in the community is not to pursue the strikers with a vengeful spirit, nor to inflict further punishment upon them. Most of them have suffered enough already, and none realize it more than themselves. They went out, not because they had any complaint against their employers, but because of a supposed obligation to the heads of a society of which they were members. Many of them did not want to strike, and insisted that a mistake had been made in touching the Union Pacific or Rio Grande Western even when the boycott was on elsewhere, as through traffic on those roads was virtually tied up with the cessation of business on connecting lines. They also thought it wrong policy to engage in a sympathetic strike because its force was directed at others than the real parties to the contest. This was the reasoning of the local railway men before they quit work, and they struck out of a mistaken sense of duty to their labor organization. This is the situation of the majority of those who went out; and when out they did not like to surrender. They now realize their blunder, and almost to a man are desirous of getting back to work. The leeway they have received no doubt will have a salutary effect upon them in coming more prudent action in the future.

So far as cutting down the force of men on either of the railways is concerned, the companies are not under legal or moral obligation to keep men on when there is not sufficient for them to do, but as a business necessity must dispense with workmen for whom there is no employment. If the falling off in work is an effect of the strike, then the workmen must bear the reduction process as a fortune of war, even though some of them were not responsible thereby. But it would be a mistake to go beyond this and engage in a crusade against the employes who were on strike and hold out beyond the time indicated in the court's order. So far as these men are capable in their business, so far as they engaged to no violence or conduct, and so far as there is room for them and they make proper application to be reinstated, it would be wise policy for the railways to meet with them in a magnanimous spirit, and give them employment so far as practicable, on a new arrangement. That is all the public asks; that much it has a right to expect.

There is one issue, however, which the railway managers should insist upon, and which the strikers who are re-engaged should give full assent to; that is that the men who filled strikers' places, accepting the situation in a time of peril and the railways' need, should be retained in their positions. It would be base ingratitude on the part of the railway managers to do otherwise. If these men are competent their employment should be permanent. The fact that they took strikers' places never should be permitted to militate against them, and employes who endeavor to make it so should be promptly let out.

Regarding the order which was issued by the court for the time in the hands of receivers, it is necessary for this to be followed and the dignity of the courts preserved, but there is no occasion to be straitened about it. It is sufficient to deal with it from the standpoint of the courts themselves. These are not designed to be punitive in character, and there is not the slightest inclination among the judges to make them such. The purpose of the order was to remedy an improper condition. That object having been accomplished, the continuance of the order is in doubt, and there is no question but that the sentiment in favor of a liberal magnanimity consistent with the powers and duties of the judiciary. If there is a question remaining as to the re-employment of strikers that needs attention from the courts in this Territory, all parties concerned may rest assured that it will be handled in a spirit of liberality and conciliation. A similar attitude on the part of the railway managers would constitute and graceful.

## THE ASPHALT AMENDMENT.

When the bill introduced by Delegate Rawlins, and passed by the House last week, for the opening of the Uinah and Uncompahgre Indian reservations gets through Congress, and the incongruities which existed in the original draft are removed, it is to be hoped that there will not be lacked on to it the provision now being insisted on in behalf of the American Asphalt company. As is well known, the reservations contain asphalt beds of great value, and the company named operates them under leases from the Indians. These leases are not legally binding until ratified by Congress. If the bill as at urged by Delegate Rawlins passes, then the asphalt company leases would not be confirmed, and a serious wrong would be fastened upon millions of dollars' worth of property in that section.

The effort of Senator Gordon was to get added an amendment confirming the leases. The company sought to have this accomplished some time since, but the secretary of the interior would not give his assent, as he intimated that he had been informed there was a job in it. The present secretary does not look at it in the same light. The matter, however, has to be decided by Congress, and it is evident that Delegate Rawlins is determined to resist having the proposed amendment inserted in his bill. The proposition is also likely to meet with opposition from several senators acquainted with the circumstances, not whether or not the opposition will be successful is a matter of present uncertainty.

## THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Those interested in the Nicaragua canal feel somewhat impatient at the slow progress made in Congress in the matter. It is claimed that a powerful syndicate of English, German and French capitalists are exerting much influence to secure the concession for the canal, and that, unless the United states takes some decisive action before long, Nicaragua and Costa Rica may be prevailed upon to violate their pledges and place the control of the proposed canal in the hands of European powers.

The project has been discussed among capitalists of this country for the last twenty-five years, but the collapse of the Panama scheme served to emphasize the necessity of constructing some other navigable channel from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Almost from the time of the discovery of America the desirability of such communication between the two oceans has been evident, and not less than two different routes have been considered, but all except the route via Lake Nicaragua have been abandoned. The distances across the isthmus at this point is 169 miles, but as the San Juan river and the lake are already navigable to the extent of 121 miles, and as there are deep, natural basins which might easily be filled with water, the canal to be cut would not exceed twenty-six miles. The cost of construction is variously estimated at from $50,000,000 to $67,000,000.

The importance of the canal, especially to the United States, would be immense. By means of it this country would obtain almost absolute control over the Western hemisphere, for a naval station on the lake with fortified harbors and a strong fleet would dominate both the Atlantic and the Pacific from the West Indies to the Hawaiian islands and Samoa. And the great water routes of the world would be shortened, so as to reduce greatly the cost of transportation of commodities from the store houses of the world to the places of distribution. The water distance from New York to San Francisco would be reduced by about 10,000 miles; to Hong Kong, China, by 4,000 miles; to Yokohama, Japan, 7,000 miles; to Melbourne, Australia, 8,000; to the Sandwich islands, 8,000, and to Valparaiso, Chilli, 8,000 miles. European nations would be similarly benefited. From New York the distance to the eastern entrance of the proposed canal is 2,021 miles and from San Francisco to the western entrance 5,776 miles.

There can be no doubt that the canal would be of inestimable benefit to the Western states, bringing the Pacific coast in closer contact with the rest of the world, but the results anticipated would be shared by every section and it is, and it would give to the United states a war route whether, a key to the two oceans. Senator Morgan's Nicaragua canal bill, with some proposed amendments now pending, is believed to be satisfactory to those who have examined it, and speedy action therein is earnestly desired by a good majority of the people both in the East and in the West.

## OUR WEAKNESS OUR STRENGTH.

By those who view the social structure of our great Republic through glasses adjusted to fit only less free institutions than ours, the criticism is sometimes offered that the liberty of speech and action granted to agitators is a great weakness and a source of danger. They see in solid restrictions the only guarantee of permanency to the work built on our Constitution. That there is, however, but little cause for alarm on this ground is the opinion of Rev. John Snyder, who in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* strikingly illustrates his views in the following manner:

If anyone will travel along the Beaverdam River he will see large powder factories, which are somewhat surprising built. They are constructed with three sides of stone and one side of the lightest lumber. When an explosion occurs the lumber side is blown out, but the stone sides are preserved. The right of free speech, free press and free ballot is the lumber side of our political structure. They offer but little resistance to the explosions of popular agitation. Hence is built of stone throughout. When the explosion comes all the walls will shatter.

As long as a country, by circumstances due to the depravity of mankind, is forced to harbor a certain amount of explosives, represented by the turbulent element, the wisdom of providing the structure with a safety valve cannot be questioned. But if, through the means of humanizing influences and wise laws, the dangerous elements are gradually assimilated, a country shall be freed from all such dangers, the lumber wall is no longer needed. It may be a most admirable contrivance for a powder magazine, but would not be deemed an ornament to a home, dedicated to intellectual pursuits and domestic happiness. What should the state be—a powder magazine or the home of happy children of men?

## FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

We all have pains and aches, but they need not last long—not any longer than it takes to put on an ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER. The only thing to look out for is that you get the right plaster. There are cheats, but you don't want them; take our word for it, for when you need a plaster you need it, and there's no time for experimenting and feeling in doubtful times. Ask for ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER and see that you get them. If they say that some other is just as good, tell them that only the best is good enough for you. ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are quick and safe, and acknowledged by the highest medical authorities and everybody else to be the best outside remedy for pains and aches of every description.

## PIONEER HOLIDAY, JULY 24TH.

Excursion Rates via the Union Pacific.

The Union Pacific will sell excursion tickets to all points in Utah July 23rd and 24th, limited for return to July 25th, at rate of one fare for the round trip, account of Pioneer Holiday.

A Good Appetite.

Always accompanies good health, and an absence of appetite is an infallible sign that something is wrong. The universal testimony given by those who have used Hood's Sarsaparilla, as to its merits in restoring the appetite, and as a purifier of the blood, constitutes the strongest recommendations that can be urged for any medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headaches. 25c.


When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had children, she gave them Castoria.


## PIONEER DAY.

Wagner's Grove and Pioneer Park. At the mouth of Emigration Canyon. The coolest and most shady place in this vicinity. Only 60 cents from Camp D. Walker.

EXCURSION RATES.

Via the Union Pacific, July 23rd and 24th.

On account of Pioneer Holiday the Union Pacific will sell excursion tickets from and to all stations in Utah July 23rd and 24th, limited for return to July 25th, at rate of one fare for the round trip.


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

FOR SALE.

STORES, FIXTURES, WHICH COST $2,000. DESIRE ROOM FOR OTHER BUSINESS. WILL SELL CHEAP. FOR THE ROOM.

C. W. PECK.
Fine Tailoring.
54 WEST SECOND SOUTH STREET.

WELLS,
THE ARTIST TAILOR, Cutter and Fitter.
The Largest and Finest Stock of
Home Made and Imported Goods.

To Reduce our Large Stock of Summer Goods, we will make Suits to order for the next 30 days at actual cost. See our Prices.
Cleaning and Repairing.

Garfield Beach Trains.
Commencing July 15, Garfield Beach Trains will run as follows:
Leave Salt Lake. Leave Garfield Beach.
7:45 a.m. 10:00 a.m. 12:00 p.m. 2:00 p.m. 3:00 p.m. 5:00 p.m. 10:30 p.m.
10:00 a.m. 12:00 m. 1:00 p.m. 2:00 p.m. 3:00 p.m. 4:30 p.m. 10:00 p.m.
Trains marked thus (*) will not stop on the way down.
Olsen's orchestra in attendance every afternoon and evening.
Bathing, Boating.
Fare round trip 50 cents.
City Ticket Office, 201 Main Street.
D. E. Burley,
Gen'l Agt. Pass. Dept.

Lyceum Theater.
D. C. JAMES, Manager.
Thursday, July 19th, First A. Cookson, "Hard Times Jones" Friday, and Saturday, last time of world's popular "THE PRIZE WINNER."

WANTED.
COUNTY WARRANTS TO SUBPŒNA THE Weekly Mining Journal and sell to Kimball, Tenney, Hyde & Co., Commercial Block.
CLOTHES AND CARPETS CLEANED, HALLS Street, 20 East, Eighth South.
WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN TO WORK in Utah, with small capital, with character or money; for more information call or address, with stamp, Box 1, Deseret News Office.
ORDONLESS SANITARY CO., 87 MAIN STREET.
CESSPOOLS, GARBAGE, DEAD ANIMALS, and sanitary work. Contracts taken for disinfecting and hauling. Telephone 1211.

MONEY TO LOAN.
MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY AND FARM Property, by the Mark of Salt Lake.
INSURANCE FOR MONEY, 6% AND A FIRE Policy. Geo. A. Snyder, 18 Commercial Block.
$100 to $5,000 TO LOAN, Long or Short Time. Call on Geo. A. Snyder, Room 18, Commercial Block.

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Attorney at Law,
Rooms 203 to 209 Constitution Building
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I. M. WARDELL & THOS. ADAMS,
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Surgeon Dentist,
16 Main St. All work guaranteed. Anesthetics administered.

SPORTING GOODS.

WE
Have the Largest Stock and Finest Assortment of Fishing Tackle, Lawn Tennis, Base Ball and Cricket Supplies, Tents, Hammocks, Pocket Cutlery, Sporting Guns, Rifles, Ammunition, Fireworks and General Sporting Goods.
Ride a Copper Rim Rambler, it was said the Best Wheel Made. Send for Catalogue of Sporting Goods.
Browning Bros.,
155 Main St., Salt Lake City.
2401 Washington Ave., Ogden.

John Davis, DEALER IN
GRAIN AND SALT
MEATS OF ALL KINDS.
47 West Second South Street.

W. L. Price & Co.,
Buys and sells. Dealers in Poultry, Fruits, Vegetables. Highest prices paid for poultry and produce.
47 WEST SECOND SOUTH.

NOTHING SO HANDY
FOR PIC-NICS, EXCURSIONS, TRAVEL OR DOMESTIC USE,
AS CANNED OR PORTABLE GOODS.
Z. C. M. I.
CARRIES
AN IMMENSE VARIETY—CANNED, COOKED, READY FOR USE.
MEATS OF ALL KINDS
FOWLS "
FISH "
VEGETABLES "
FRUITS "
OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, CLAMS, RELISHES, OLIVES.
PRESERVED FRUITS, JAMS, JELLIES, PICKLES AND OLIVES IN BULK.
SummerDrinks:
Lime Juice,
Fruit Syrups,
Lemon Sugar.
Crackers, fancy and plain.
Creamery Butter, Cheese, Eggs.
Condensed Milk and Cream.
Choice Hams, Dried Meats, and innumerable useful supplies.
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Continental MARKET
ERECTED AT A COST OF $45,000.
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DIRECTORY
Give It a Trial.
Cor. 1st South & West Temple.

J. W. Boyd, DEALER IN
GUNS, BICYCLES, AMMUNITION, FINE FISHING TACKLE and SPORTING GOODS.
FINE REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS.
13 E. 2nd. South St., Salt Lake City

On June 16, 1894, I sold Seasons from my place of business to Mr. Ed. Ball, who will continue the business at the SEMPLE CAFE & BAKERY, where I will be happy to meet my friends and patrons.
Respectfully,
E. F. BALL.

SIGNS of the TIMES
NO SPECIAL IMPROVEMNT IN SIGHT. HOW SHALL WE MEET THE SITUATION?
When Senator Teller said a few days ago that he could not now foresee the result of which these present conditions were leading us, and perhaps it is wrong his peace of mind that he could not, it set many people to thinking very seriously.
But fortunately the American people are not given to yielding to difficulties, but to overcoming them. We anticipate a great expansion in trade and began some months ago making preparations to meet it by placing themselves to make prices which these were believed to be doing business with low profit (believe them, reading in time like these that our prices would be the greatest attraction a merchant could offer. We have not laid off any of our old help, but have employed a large number of new, joining ranks and increased in new lines, and largely increasing our manufacturing department, and are rewarded by receiving a large increase in the number of orders. In fact, our agents and traveling salesmen are doing a very satisfactory business.
We are now making a very clean, neat business suit for $14.25 and and $16.85, $18.25 and $20 suits this year are one that handsome and the summer for and $25, while our prices for the very finest worsteds are proportionately low.
PLYMOUTH ROCK PANTS CO.
172 South State Street.
SALT LAKE CITY, - UTAH.

OUR BIG SHOE SALE IS NOW ON
See Our Footwear! Get Our Prices, and then
BUY!
DUNFORD'S. THE LOW PRICE SHOE STORE.

WALTNER & Co.,
.... MERCHANT TAILORS. ....
216 South Main Street.
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL Line of the very best imported Spring Suitings and Trimmings. Our prices are Commensurate with the times. We also keep a Large Stock of Home Manufactured Woollens. Look at the Prices!
SUITS TO ORDER $18, $15, $18 AND UPWARDS
PANTS TO ORDER $4.50, $4, $6 AND UPWARDS
OVERCOATS $14 $16, $18, $20 AND UPWARDS

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH.
RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS CHICAGO 1893, PHILADELPHIA 1876, LONDON 1862.
FOR GLOSS AND SILVER GLOSS FOR THE LAUNDRY.
AND CORN STARCH FOR THE TABLE.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

HIGHLAND Evaporated Cream.
Pure, Unsweetened MILK, Concentrated, Canned and Sterilized.
KEEPS IN ALL CLIMATES.
FOR TABLE USE, ECONOMIC COOKING AND PERFECT INFANT FEEDING.
For Sale by Grocers and Druggists.