DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

October 25, 1894

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ILLEGAL NATURALIZATIONS.

Prior to the close of registration, and at a time when political managers were running through the courts large numbers of more or less doubtful naturalization cases, the News deprecated the precipitancy with which the latter were being disposed of, and suggested a more careful inquiry into them. That the suggestion was well-timed is abundantly substantiated by information that comes to us from a source which we regard as being of the most trustworthy character. If the facts are as stated, and we have every reason to believe that they are, a gross abuse of the naturalization laws has been effected, and a situation of great gravity has been created by overzealous and unscrupulous political workers.

In a city of this Territory where sessions of the district court are held with considerable regularity, a score or more of foreigners are said to have been naturalized and registered, not one of whom was eligible under the law; in a batch not one had been in the United States longer than three years, and some not longer than one year; in several if not in most instances, the first papers had not been taken out; a number of the applicants were unable to speak English; and, one, whose name is on the registration list, is not yet twenty-one years old. Now, every one of the foreigners referred to committed perjury. But what is still more surprising, each of them produced two witnesses, who had previously been regarded as honorable and reputable men, who swore to the same false statements.

It is understood that party workers on the opposing side to which these newly-made citizens are said to belong have expressed a determination to prosecute every one of them for perjury should they attempt to cast ballots. A good deal of boiling has been worked up, and friends of the naturalized men are fearful that serious trouble may result to the latter. The evidence with which to sustain a prosecution against them is declared to be overwhelming, and they are at the mercy of their political opponents, and the officers of the law. One of them is reported to have made a confession of the essential facts, and states that his countrymen were deserved as to the requirements of the naturalization laws, and were prevailed upon by political managers to testify as they did in taking out their papers. They are of a respectable and honest class, and have come to Utah to make homes. But they appear to have been duped and placed in jeopardy, all to increase the chances of party success.

This is a scandal that ought to excite the indignation of every citizen, regardless of politics. The naturalization laws are plain enough, and the only reasonable exception against them is that they are too broad. There is no excuse, legal or moral, for their abuse in this instance. If the facts are as stated, a great crime has been committed, and the rights of all the citizens of our commonwealth have been feloniously invaded. It would perhaps be regrettable to see men severely punished for doing what they had been led to believe they had a perfect right to do; but if prosecutions are to be instituted, every honest citizen will hope that the weight of the law's vengeance may fall on the men who manipulated the affair, not slighting the witnesses who testified to the eligibility of the candidates for national jurors.

Probably a judge is justified in admitting an applicant to citizenship which is vouched for by two witnesses who are regarded as men of truth and veracity, but it does seem to us that when an alien is obliged to have no witnesses while being examined, it is a suspicious circumstance, and there is no excuse for precedents on the course of the district courts in this Territory wherein the judge has, on his own motion, departed from the stereotyped procedure, made a close investigation, and rejected the application if the result was not entirely satisfactory. No district judge ought willingly to allow his court to be manipulated by political workers, much less ought he to be willing to let a reputation attach to it implying that political jobbery can be accomplished in it.

THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

Under the heading, "Local Business Outlook," the Chicago Dispatch of the 19th last. has an editorial article, giving figures relative to the industrial situation in that city, which certainly have an encouraging appearance, though there is a perceptible political flavor associated with them, from which such statistics ought to be entirely free. The industrial condition of Chicago is an index to that condition throughout a vast area, and as the figures purport to be official, a value attaches to them which is increased by the decidedly observant statements to which they lead. They are only dried!

There are about 2,000 manufacturing firms in Chicago employing, apparently, 300,000 hands. Of this number Mr. Grossmann secured the representative firms to present information, including all lines of trade, and personally received from the superintendents' official reports of the actual number employed during the World's Fair season, and the number employed during the period of industrial depression, which began to affect manufacturing trades in June and July and reached its height in August, 1893.

The following figures are interesting:

Number of employees in May, '93	80,000
Number of employees in Aug., '93	38,000
Number of employees Oct. 1, '94	75,000

This shows that nearly two-thirds of the employees in prescribed industries were dropped when hard times came. It proves that business has again improved until nearly all the employees discharged in '93 have been reemployed.

It should be remembered that the large number of employees in '93 was partially due to the influence of the World's Fair, which gave to all lines of business an artificial boom.

Mr. Grossmann adds: "Chicago is in good shape for the coming winter. Last year we had an army of the unemployed numbering fully 100,000. This army has disappeared. A large portion of it has found employment, the remainder has removed and left town. The local workshops and factories are busy. There are a few exceptions, but the figures given herein are somewhat that business is healthy and thriving."

Speaking bluntly, it may be said that, while the situation is not such as to relieve the well-to-do from the necessity of aiding the unfortunate, it is far better than it was a year ago. While there are idle men, and families who will be destitute unless they receive aid in excess of their own resources, the number of such cases is small in comparison with last fall. Furthermore, there is more employment now than there was then, some manufacturing institutions, as a rule, running to their full capacity. This creates a state of affairs which affords great relief. There has been a very general adjustment of domestic economy to meet existing conditions, crops have been heavy, the prices of almost all the necessities of life have been much reduced, and the situation as a whole, in this city and Territory, is not by any means as gloomy as it was a year ago.

A GENUINE MATTER OF FRIGHT.

How many of the gentler sex, who still follow the practice of artificially reddening the face, are aware that that fashion in its inception was designed to inspire terror? Such is the conclusion of Dr. Schultz, a learned German scholar who died recently, and who made the study of cosmetics a specialty. He traced the custom to its source, and concluded that by a Socratic association of the useful with the beautiful, face-painting probably came to be admitted on its own account. In the course of its travels, Herr Schultz further seriously affirmed that in Fiji the people used to paint their bodies on the day their taxes had to be paid, and that that day was observed as a day of general rejoicing. It will accordingly be with much satisfaction that present observers of the barbaric whim will be permitted to conclude that much painting of cheeks means that taxes are due or that somebody has a right to get terribly frightened.

FOR UNION OF CHURCHES.

The conference for the purpose of arranging, if possible, a union between the Roman Catholic church and the various ancient Christian organizations in Asia, was opened Wednesday, Oct. 24th, at Rome, his holiness presiding. Reference to this important movement, in which the present incumbent of the papal office has taken the initiative, has been made on previous occasions in these columns. The dispatch concerning the opening meeting contains but few details, but it appears, from the account of the participants, that no representatives of eastern dissenting churches were present, two Catholic patriarchs of Syria and a delegate representing the Maronite patriarchs being the only non-members, except the cardinals representing the eastern division of the church. Full details must be awaited before the success or the importance of this conference can be satisfactorily estimated.

The churches are a peculiar Christian sect of very ancient origin located chiefly on the western declivity of Mount Lebanon, but spread all over the surrounding country as far as Aleppo in the north and Nazareth in the south. At present they number about 150,000 souls. In the 12th century they came under the authority of the Roman church, and received the sanction of union in a following century. In their faith and practices they differ somewhat from Rome. Thus they administer the sacrament in both versions. In their liturgy they use the ancient Syriac language instead of Latin, and their clergymen, married before their ordination, are permitted to continue their marital relations. They also have some festivals and saints not known by the Roman church. Their chief ecclesiastical head is a patriarch, who, however, acknowledges the supremacy of the pope and reports to him every fourth year. The lower clergy support themselves mainly by their own labor.

If the Roman church undertakes to succeed in bring the creed of these Maronites in more perfect harmony with her own faith and also to establish more friendly relations with other eastern churches her efforts will probably be successful. Most of those religious bodies are now maintaining an existence in poverty and ignorance, oppressed by their still more ignorant Mohammedan neighbors. Their union with Rome would bring them better educational, more liberal support and a degree of political protection they otherwise cannot enjoy. These advantages have long been discussed among churches located in Asia Minor and it is not probable that the invitation to join the great Catholic denomination would be rejected, if the change in rites were not too radical at first.

The chief importance of such a union would undoubtedly be in the increased interests achieved by the Roman Catholic in those eastern countries where so many sacred places are located—interests which France, Italy or Austria might some time be called upon to defend from encroachments. With the extension of ecclesiastical territory and jurisdiction over a country practically a highway of all nations, some political complications would be sure to arise. For this reason the statesmen of the world will be interested in the results of the conferences now held at Rome.

PETTY POLITICS.

Two incidents of the present campaign in the great United States of America are receiving a vast deal of notoriety and comment pro and con, and both, as we regard them, are trivial, petty and contemptible in the extreme.

In the first place, the name and the high office of the secretary of the treasury of the United States have been employed in the prosecution of an Englishman, who is understood to have come to this country as a chapman for Levi P. Morton, ex-vice-president, and present candidate for governor of New York. The counter labor law was designed to prevent Mr. Morton as much as anybody else from hiring aliens and importing either the class of Germans which the statute refers to, but it was never intended to prove an instrument for the exhibition of small political spite. It has had to be strained to its utmost limit to cover the present case, and, most maddening of all, everybody knows it would never have been employed in such an instance if Mr. Morton were not a candidate for office and depending upon the ballots of the easily-moved populace for success in his office-seeking. Under the circumstances does it not look as though the honorable secretary of the treasury and the law of Congress might be employed in better business?

The second incident refers, like the foregoing, to the contest for the governorship in New York. Mr. Cleveland is coming in for no end of reproach from party friends in and outside of the Empire state because he does not give his endorsement to the ticket adopted by his party, based by his democratic critics, Senator David B. Hill, Democrats of high and low degree insist that Mr. Cleveland's duty is to express satisfaction with and hopes for the success of this particular candidate and ticket. True, there be many who would spread the President's taste if he declared the heartiest wish that Mr. Hill and Tammany be defeated and buried beneath an avalanche. But, leaving personalities and individual preferences out of consideration, how long since it was deemed significant and appropriate for the President of the United States to vary himself with congratulations and good wishes and energetic assistance in the matter of this, that or the other state candidate? What if every party friend of the administration expected this kind of recognition and aid upon being named for office? Would it be a custom to be more honored in the breach than the observance? Without knowing all the President has done or may do in the matter of the present New York contest, we venture to say the less elements of all parties will care to may display the courage to intimate to David B. Hill and Co. that their struggle is none of his, and that therein he may exhibit the conviction that the more quickly and effectually the President of the United States gets out of factional politics and all the politicians that with concerned, the better for all concerned.

Thoroughly Comfortable.

Passengers desiring to see the prominent cities of the Mississippi River should take the Chicago, Union Pacific & Northwestern Ry. Magnificent Pullman and Wagner sleeping cars, elegant Pullman & Northwestern dining cars, free reclining chair cars, luxurious day coaches and comfortable Pullman colonist sleepers.

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

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The Chicago, Union Pacific & Northwestern Ry. offers the best accommodations to the traveling public between Chicago and points in Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon and Washington. Through trains, fast time, magnificent sleeping cars, elegant dining cars, colonist sleepers, reclining chair cars and handsome day coaches.

The popularity of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the high esteem in which it is held leads us to believe it to be an article of great worth and merit. We have the pleasure of giving the experience of three prominent citizens of Redondo Beach, Cal., in the use of the remedy. Mr. A. V. Tindell says: "I have always received prompt relief when I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy." Mr. James Orchard says: "I am satisfied that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy saved my child." Mr. J. M. Hatcher says: "For three years I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family and its results have always been satisfactory." For sale by all medicine dealers.

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Having purchased the balance of the latest stock of the Boston-Gardner Company, we will give specially reduced prices for one week only, to save expense in handling.

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Keep the dust and soil out of your homes by using the New Rubber Weather Strip, [illegible] and Windows. [illegible] in assorted shades at Z. C. M. I. Prices very low. A carload of Linoleum and Oil Cloth of the latest patterns just arrived.

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TEMPLE CIFE, 16 MAIN STREET,
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HOT FORGED AND HAMMER POINTED HORSE
NAILS.
At the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. A medal and diploma warded "superior excellence in material, method in manufacture, and quality of finished product; elasticity and smoothness combined with holding power in clinch. It allows the use of very small nails."

There is nothing beyond extreme excellence that is there awarded competent to a horse nail. Every nail is made from which it is made, "best material of manufacture," and "quality of finished product." Present Nails, by their "elasticity," are slightly in the adjusting and "smoothness" of the head while the "point" is declared to be "hammer pointed" so as to enable the shoer to hold the shoe in place while he is driving the nails home. The "holding power in clinch" is what we claim. Our nails are always sold upon their merits, and we make no "special horse nail for the trade" but that one the "Putnam" standard horse nail.

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A Rare Chance!

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Our Regular Stock is now Complete in all Departments.
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WARM DRESS GOODS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY, UNDER WEAR, BLANKETS, COVERLETS, GLOVES and KNIT GOODS
We have these in Profusion, besides
TEN THOUSAND ITEMS
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SALT LAKE CITY.
Manufacturers of Cassimeres, Suitings, Ladies' Cloth, Dress Goods, Flannels, Linseys, Hosiery, Yarns and Blankets.
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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

General Election Nov. 6, 1894.

For Delegate to Congress:
JOSEPH L. RAWLINS.

For Commissioner to Locate University Lands:
Thomas Griffin, Cache County.
Isaac Cozzens, Utah County.
Peter Kessler, Sr., Sanpete County.

First Precinct — Delegates to the Constitutional Convention: Le Grand Young, C. W. Pearsall, E. W. Wilson, A. C. Chezeree.
Justice of the Peace—W. W. Lee.
Constable—William Bingley.

Second Precinct—Delegates to the Constitutional Convention: H. T. Hempstead, Sr., J. A. Williams, W. C. Hall, G. R. Thomas, Frank Gerrigan, A. G. Lange.
Justice of the Peace—John F. Howell.
Constable—Benjamin Carter.

Third Precinct—Delegates to the Constitutional Convention: A. W. Norman, W. H. Fenton, Andrew Kimball, A. H. Raleigh, H. A. Smith.
Justice of the Peace—Cornelius Sliver.
Constable—Oliver Ostler.

Fourth Precinct—Delegates to the Constitutional Convention: H. P. Henderson, F. S. Richards, O. F. Whitney.
Justice of the Peace—S. W. Stewart.
Constable—Thomas E. Allen.

Fifth Precinct—Delegates to the Constitutional Convention—John A. Marshall, Heber J. Grant and Thomas Marshall.
Justice of the Peace—Alex. McBaxter.
Constable—Louis Hook.

For Scavenger—James Jensen, of Ward; Herman Ehrenberger, of Salt Lake; R. B. Quinn, of Bingham.
For Sheriff—Thomas F. Lewis.
For Assessor—Frank X. Taylor.
For Collector—Andrew C. Stevens.
For Governor—Eldon A. Gibbs.
For Clerk—R. V. Soper.
For Treasurer—Cyrus L. Hanley.
For Attorney—John M. Cannon.
For Surveyor—Charles S. Walker.
For Coroner—C. A. Carlquist.

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GUNS, BICYCLES, AMMUNITION, FINE FISHING TACKLE and SPORTING GOODS. FINE REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS.
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Republican Ticket
FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,
FRANK J. CANNON.
FOR UNIVERSITY LAND COMMISSIONERS.
JAMES MERRILL, Cache.
J. G. ROBINSON, Salt Lake.
C. R. LYMAN, Iron.
Delegates to the Constitutional Convention—
First Precinct: JAPER MORITZ, CHAS. W. SYMONS, DENNIS J. ECKNOR, FRANK PIERCE.
Justice of the Peace—W. H. FELLS.
Constable—SOL. CROWN.
Delegates to the Constitutional Convention—
Second Precinct: ELIAS MORRIS, G. D. LAWRENCE, W. G. VAN HORNE, S. H. HILL, S. MARKENTOSH, H. G. SUTTON.
Justice of the Peace—W. J. HARVEY.
Constable—WILLIAM ANDERSON.
Delegates to the Constitutional Convention—
Third Precinct: JOHN H. SMITH, DAVID E. EMERY, HIRAM B. SCOBIE, [illegible] WEBB, W. L. DYKES.
Justice of the Peace—W. J. HOLMAN.
Constable—G. H. BARBER.
Delegates to the Constitutional Convention—
Fourth Precinct: A. L. THOMAS, JAMES SHARP, HEBER M. WELLS.
Justice of the Peace—[illegible]
Constable—W. B. BROWN.
Delegates for the Constitutional Convention—
Fifth Precinct: C. C. GOODWIN, W. F. JAMES, S. P. VARIAN.
Justice of the Peace—J. B. KELSON.
Constable—REINHART SPRENGER.
For delegates to the Constitutional Convention:
Precincts Outside Salt Lake City: HARRY HAYNES, GEO. M. CANNON, J. E. BOWLER, A. J. CUSHING, H. T. RICHARDS, J. J. WILLIAMS, JAMES F. SIMPSON, G. D. SQUIRES.

COUNTY TICKET.

Selectmen	C. H. ROBERTS, A. S. GEBBS, ARTHUR SHORTRIDGE
Recorder	W. S. CRISMON
Treasurer	J. D. SPENCER
Clerk	G. E. STANTON
Assessor	W. J. LYNCH
Sheriff	HARVEY HARDY
Treasurer	W. P. LYNN
Attorney	C. C. WHIPTEMORE
Coroner	C. E. OFFENBACH
Surveyor	D. S. JOSLIN

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121 S. Third West Street,
Sell COAL From Wasatch Coal Mine, Coalville.
The Best Cooking and Heating Coal in the Market. Tel. No. 411.

MONEY TO LOAN.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

Mr. E. O. Sorbon, who has been in the north on a business trip for two months returned home Sunday morning. During his trip he visited all the important towns and mining camps in Southern Idaho, and then part of Montana about Helena, and reports everything in a much improved condition everywhere. All through the agricultural country along Snake River in Southeastern Idaho the land is being taken up and cultivated and towns growing rapidly, and thinks St. Anthony the prettiest place along the whole line of his travels and the good camps at Virginia City, Sheridan, Salmon River, Silver City and DeLamar all in a booming condition, and Hailey is again taking on its old time thrift. Mr. Sorbon is highly pleased with our new location, but not at all surprised at our large increase in trade, as it is more than would naturally follow with the increase of stock and manufacturing facilities. He thinks our new fall goods the most desirable selection and at the lowest prices he ever saw offered. His own sales were four times as much as on his last trip over the same territory last spring. This he thinks is partially due to the better financial feeling, but mostly owing due to the greater inducements we are offering this fall.

Call and look over our goods, see and handle them—compare the prices. Then, and then only will you appreciate our offerings.

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PLUMBING,
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Best Quality Beef, Mutton, Veal and Pork.
Refrigerator and Sausage a Specialty.
Prompt Attention Paid to all Orders.
69 E. SECOND SOUTH.

RIVERSIDE CANAL COMPANY.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Riverside Canal Co. will be held at the office of the Lehi-Fort Cove Co., Room 6, Dooly Building, Salt Lake City, at 12 o'clock, N. Charles S. Dee, for the purpose of adjusting matters relating to the assessment of stock for repairing canal, and such other business as may come up for consideration of the company to consider.

GEO. G. LANGLEY, Sec.