DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

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WE ARE WRONGED.

Whether intentionally or not—we shall not say which, because we cannot[] read men's minds—the Logan Nation of Jan. 10 does the DESERET NEWS gross injustice and is itself guilty, in effect if not in technical deed, of an attempt at falsehood.

The Nation of the above date prominently, and apparently approvingly, reproduces in its editorial columns—with every appearance, indeed, save the credit of the act, of an editorial utterance of its own—a short article headed "Absolute Monarchy." It consists of a bitterly partisan attack upon President Cleveland, recites the sum of outrages and commission that have characterized his administration, applies to him brutal and degraded epithets, rates him as a sulking sinner, and concludes with the shriek, "Heal to the king!" The reader would hardly be suspected by any self-respecting person or newspaper, and it would only injure the cause of those who should make use of it.

This miserable screed the Nation credits to the DESERET NEWS. As a matter of fact it appeared in a plainly and distinctly marked editorial which appeared in the DESERET EVENING NEWS of January 5, along with much other partisan matter from both Republicans and Democrats, and all plainly marked editorial—and for all of which this paper took occasion to take some[] pains specifically to disclaim responsibility. We went still farther: We declared that much of the political advertising we had left in editorial had concluded we could stand it if the respective parties could; and we urged upon our readers, while inviting them to peruse as much of it as they felt to endure, to bear in mind that rivals in politics, like rivals in trade, say many things that should be taken with much allowance. We have taken the pains to get the copy that was furnished for the particular article there alluded to. It is a snipping from an obscure Idaho paper—it was not even written for the NEWS at all, even as an advertisement. But that is neither here nor there. Our grievance is against the Nation, and if that paper shall see fit to make a full and manly explanation and apology, thus setting the NEWS right as far as in its power lies, we will try to believe there was neither malice nor intent to misrepresent in ascribing the quotation to our authorship. In all sincerity we hope the Nation will choose this, the only honorable part.

OBJECTIONABLE BILLS.

At least two bills now pending in the lower house of the Legislature are open to serious objection. One is that which relates to artesian wells, and the other is the so-called attorneys' lien bill.

The former provides, in section 1, that any artesian well which is not furnished with such mechanical appliances as will readily and effectually stop the flow of water, is a public nuisance, and the owner, tenant or occupant of the land upon which said well is situated, who causes or even permits the well to remain in that condition, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Section 2 makes it a misdemeanor to permit "water to unnecessarily flow from such well, or go to waste." Section 3 defines an artesian well to be one, "the waters of which, when properly cased, will flow continuously over the natural surface of the ground adjacent to such well, at any season of the year." Mining wells are excluded from the application of the proposed law. Section 6 defines what constitutes waste of water from artesian wells, and the definition accords with the popular meaning of the term. Section 8 makes the penalty for violating any provision of the act, a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $50, and costs. Section 9 authorizes certain public officers, upon complaint of any citizen, to enter upon any premises and inspect any artesian well therein.

Numerous practical facts have demonstrated that there is great danger of ruining an artesian well by stopping the flow, even for a short time. The theory is that, at the base of the pipe, there exists a cavity in the earth which remains filled with water as long as the flow of the better multitude at the surface, but when the flow ceases, the cavity, and the lower end of the pipe, fill with sand, which prevents any further flow after the pipe is opened at the surface, and the flow is turned on. Experiences of this kind have been so numerous that it is an insult to common intelligence to assert, or make as if assertion of them by way of proof.

Moreover, to punish a mere tenant or occupant of realty for failing to make improvements upon some apparentance therein, over which the terms upon which he holds possession may give him no rightful control, is unjust, absurd and unconstitutional. One man cannot be punished for failing to improve property belonging to another.

Again, many artesian wells have connected with them by tunnels tanks, or other devices for storing, or using for different purposes, a portion of the water they produce, while the balance runs to waste, as the latter term is defined in this bill. The wells were driven for this express purpose and frequently at great expense. Such property and improvements are practically destroyed by the bill. For these, and other reasons that could be named, this bill should be rejected.

The attorney's lien bill is as follows:

SEC. 1—An attorney shall have a lien for a general balance of compensation, upon any papers and personal property of his client, which have come into his possession in the course of his professional employment.

2—Upon money in his hands belonging to his client.

SEC. 2—From the commencement of an action or the service of an answer requiring a counterclaim, the attorney who appears for a party has a lien upon the client's cause of action or counterclaim which attaches to a verdict, report, decision or judgment he may obtain in favor of his client, and the proceeds thereof in whomsoever hands they may come, and claims to offset by any settlement between the parties taken or other judgment. Provided, that the lien given by this section shall always be subject to attorneys' commissions and which are now pending.

SEC. 3—This act does take effect from and after its approval.

If this bill were a law, an attorney could hold and sell any promissory notes, stock certificates, evidences of debt or personal property of any kind, belonging to a client, that might come into his possession, for the payment of his fee; or the attorney might help himself, in the full extent of his fee, to any money belonging to his client, which he might be able to get hold of. The bill gives to an attorney, as security for his fee, a first mortgage on property belonging to his client, which might, and often would, in many times the value of the amount secured. Thus a client, by the operation of this proposed law, might have property worth any amount, even a fortune, placed under mortgage, and consequently tied up and unavailable, until he should pay a lawyer's fee, and should such fee not be promptly paid, the client's property might be sold at any sacrifice in order to pay it.

Under existing laws, a plaintiff and defendant may settle a suit at any stage, before or after judgment, on terms to suit themselves. But this bill virtually makes a third party to every lawsuit without whose consent no compromise of any pending suit can be effected, nor can satisfaction of any judgment rendered to entered, for the attorney has a lien on the cause of action before judgment, and upon the judgment after it is entered.

The bill is class legislation of an odious type, and is open to all the objections that apply thereto. Without regard to a client's circumstances or necessities, nor his obligations to other creditors, it encumbers his property to any amount, and renders it liable to any sacrifice, in order to secure the payment of his attorney's fee. This measure comes about as near giving "the earth" to a class of professional men usually well enough able to take care of themselves, regardless of the welfare of the rest of its inhabitants, as any that could well be devised. It should be promptly killed.

THE STRIKE BUSINESS.

S. J. Cooper, Esq., who is owner and operator of seven large coal mines near Barnsley, Yorkshire, England, in a letter to a friend in this city, says that the recent miners' strike there cost the country not less than thirty million pounds sterling. Much of this was due to destruction of property, trees being cut down and houses being carried away by fire. Mr. Cooper states that the distress in some cases was terrible.

The coal strike extended over a period of twelve weeks, kept 250,000 men out of employment, and reduced tens of thousands of families to destitution. The striking miners lost in wages alone $7,000,000, the miners' union fund of $325,000 was exhausted in the fight, and $1,000,000 gathered from public charity, went the same way. The loss to industries that had to be shut down because of the scarcity of coal amounted to $75,000,000. The cost of the strike to the mine owners is computed at $15,000,000, while manufactures and trade dependent upon coal mining suffered to the extent of more than $15,000,000. Thus brings the total damage of the strike while it lasted up to twelve and a half million dollars a month, or about $3,000,000 in all. Of course the striking miners got the worst of it all along the line, for even to the satisfaction which was instituted by the government, the schedule of wages was revised according to the original demand, though not to the amount asked which the mine owners used after the strike was instituted.

After such an experience one would think that miners would feel that in some cases it was "better to bear the ills they have than fly to others they know not of," not exactly ready to do the same. In the particular instance referred to the mine owners said the general depression of business forced them to the reduction, but the miners took another view. Perhaps both sides went to the extreme in their way of looking at the affair, at any rate the greater wrong was perpetrated in the precipitation of the strike, one effect of which was to morally and financially weaken the power of the unions.

But there is a side view more to this strike business than the mere question as to whether the employer of employes shall win in any particular contest as to the terms of either. The issue is the right that the general public has to be considered in the proceeding, and which is inspiring a demand for arbitration legislation and is leading the judicial department to take a stand against either in defense of the public weal. In the Englishmen strike the greater burden fell on the general public. More than two-thirds of the expense, or upwards of $10,000,000, fell directly on those who had no immediate agency in bringing about the conflict. Two had come through the effect of the strike on business, in closing of industrial institutions and its cessation on public conveyances. It is safe from the distress thought to multitudes of thousands who had no voice in deciding the question that involved them in destitution.

It is easily to be wondered that there is a growing sentiment in favor of direct legislation on the subject of strikes, in the way of forming judicial boards of arbitration for the purpose of settling disputes between employers and employes. As such a procedure is an untried experiment there is no knowing just how it will work. But the continued and exasperating disputes between capital and labor are growing more and more bitter and disastrous, and unless there is a change in the trend of affairs through some agency, the prospect for a series of awful conflicts in the industrial world is decidedly promising.

UTAH'S NAME UPHELD.

It will be remembered that certain cadets from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis were sent to France some time ago to take the course at the Maritime Engineering School of the French government. These young men have graduated Six, second and third in their classes. Local interest in the matter centers in the fact that one of them is a Salt Lake boy, Elliott Snow, son of the late Judge Zerubbabel Snow. He won second place over all competitors, being only surpassed by Robert Stocker of Minnesota, who received 1,749 marks out of a possible 1,800, and being followed by another American, Richard T. Hanson of North Carolina. Wherever Utah shines goes among the nations of the earth, it may be looked for and found very near the front of the procession.

THE KINDERGARTEN SYSTEM.

The educational institutions known as Kindergartens—the German for child gardens—may well be counted among the triumphs of modern times in this particular field. The principles on which the system is built were known to ancient philosophers and educators, but in this century was reserved the honor of bringing it to the notice of the world and giving it an importance that eventually will equal that of the so-called higher educational seats of learning. The growth of the Kindergartens in this country, as elsewhere, has been phenomenal. One of the first was established in New York in 1867. In 1870 there were five in this country, but in 1882 the number had swelled to 37,000, scattered all over the Union and bringing sweet happiness to thousands of little boys and girls.

A brief sketch of the life of the founder of the Kindergarten may not prove uninteresting. Friedrich Froebel was born in the little village of Oberweisbach, Germany, in April, 1782. His father was a minister, whose duties in the parish absorbed his interest to the neglect of the family. When his mother died, little Fredrich was therefore left to himself a great deal, and thrown upon his own resources for playthings. In this early part of his life, impressions may no doubt be traced which later led to the invention of building blocks and other useful playthings, by which so many little tots have been made happy. On his appearance in school he soon found that he was far behind his schoolmates of equal years in bodily strength and agility. This led him to recognize the great necessity of developing the children physically. Froebel visited, in after years, many schools and established seminaries, but he recognized that nature was the one great book to study, and his whole life became devoted to the introduction of natural methods in imparting knowledge, as the most efficient. During the siege of a walling island, Hofwyl, near Marseilles, a Kindergarten and training school were established and the public became interested in the experiment. This was in 1826. In 1837 Froebel died, but his work had mostly passed beyond his grasp, by the spirit whose essence it was, to a higher.

The principles on which the Kindergarten system was established thirty-seven years ago are still in force, and are unassailable. Something is to be offered, and commence with the earliest years of the child's existence. But the education must consist in the harmonious development of the child's nature. The results sought are obtained through the activity of the child, which, when properly directed, serves as the means of obtaining new ideas of things, material and immaterial. These ideas the child must be taught to recognize in new combinations and forms. Subjectivity is, according to Froebel, the seat of education. The child expresses what is within by playing, by language, by song, by drawing, by movements, and so should be utilized for the training of the little ones. This is in substance the methods of a Kindergarten.

It is needless to say that great natural gifts and more training are required for any teacher to make a success of this method. It requires nothing less than for the teacher to live and feel and be in sympathy with the little child in its joys and fears. Anything short of this makes of the K. more attractive shadow.

But the greatest merit of the system is this, that every mother or father by giving a little attention to it will be able to understand better the children's wants, physical and mental, and to make of the home a "child garden," a veritable paradise of Eden. To Froebel parents are indebted for an expanded knowledge of that world to which we all have once had our joys and sorrows and trials and triumphs, but which so many in after years have forgotten. It would be a great thing if every child in every community had an opportunity of receiving the blessings of this educational method whether in a regularly established "garden" or in the sacred precincts of home.

It is time for Congress to find out what the administration is doing in Brazil, strikes a rabid anti-administration organ in New York. It is time for the rest of the world to find out if anybody is doing anything in Brazil, gently suggests the indagged newspaper reader.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the stockholders' meeting of the Co. operative Stock Co. will be held at office, No. 11 Main Street, on Saturday, February 3, 1894, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of a board of directors, and such other business as may come before the meeting.

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