

SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD

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THE CONTENTS OF THE HERALD this morning are as follows:

- 1st PAGE—Latest Telegrams—Commercial, etc.
- 2d PAGE—Poetry—Morning Thoughts—Telegraphic News—Thompson Trial, etc.
- 3d PAGE—Correspondence—The Lindsay Trip, etc.
- 4TH PAGE—Editorials, etc.
- 5TH PAGE—Correspondence—Our French Letter.
- 6TH PAGE—The Dog at Eight, etc.
- 7TH PAGE—The Importance to England of her American Colonies, etc.
- 8TH PAGE—Colonel Fanning's War Story—Eating Lemons.
- 9TH PAGE—Sullivan's Case—Telegraphic News.
- 10TH PAGE—Literature, etc.
- 11TH PAGE—Correspondence—Musical Competition.
- 12TH PAGE—Race Entries—Local Items.

THE WHISKY people have a candidate of their own for commissioner of internal revenue. A campaign in his behalf has been regularly inaugurated with headquarters in Cincinnati. Circulars have been sent out to persons engaged in the whisky business to combine their influence. The hope exists of securing the appointment of someone as satisfactory as Baum was. The name of their candidate is kept a profound secret, so as to prevent the scheme from being exposed. It has, though, been publicly announced that Baum will continue to be the agent and counsel of the whisky interest with a liberal retainer.

THE MANUSCRIPT list of pensioners will be completed by July 1st, 1883, and placed in the hands of the public printer. An idea of this list may be formed when it is stated that forty-eight volumes of six hundred pages each will be required to fulfill the Congressional enactment. These books will be for distribution throughout the country, but the completion of the work seems to be purposely delayed until after the fall elections. And to prevent any portion of it being published in advance by the press of the country the commissioner has given orders that it shall be of a confidential character and that proof sheets shall be sent to him alone. All this will only make the people more anxious that the secrets of the pension rolls be exposed by the publication of local lists.

It is a bad practice that theatrical people sometimes indulge in of "cutting" the performance on the occasion of the final performance in a town. Circuses invariably do this, and there is some excuse for it in their case, as in most instances they have to rush away to the next town; and have to steal all the time they can; but dramatic companies are never so crowded for minutes that they cannot give the performance entire, if they choose to do so. Instead, however, if it is not the rule it is certainly often the case, that the last entertainment is rushed through in a hurry, the acts are cut and much of the business is left out. The players, perhaps, are tired and anxious to get to bed. But they should remember that the audience has paid to witness the entire "show" and to deprive them of any part of it is equivalent to stealing so much of the entertainment, or taking money under false pretenses. We admit that in too many instances the audience is the gainer by escaping a whole performance; at the same time, having paid its money it should be made to suffer the infliction complete if it hasn't energy enough voluntarily leave the house. A portion of the admission price. If this thing of cutting entertainments, dropping out songs here and there, and skipping lines or scenes on last nights is to continue, theatre-goers should stay away on last nights, and let the performers do their cutting to empty chairs.

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ARBITRATION TRIBUNALS.

A disposition is manifested by some of the labor organizations in Pennsylvania to resort to arbitration for an adjustment of the sources of discord twixt the laborer and the employer. The movement is a commendable one for many reasons, though it is doubtful whether it will prove efficacious. It may be the laborers feeling weak, have determined they cannot afford to attempt violent measures as they have done heretofore, or it may be they have awakened to a realization of the fact that whatever violent measures are adopted and enforced result in greater evil to the laborer himself than to the persons whom it is intended shall suffer. Arbitration is the only Christian and brotherly method of settling difficulties, but owing to the differences in human nature it is unlikely that it will ever be adopted to any general extent. Arbitration committees in order to discharge the duties of arbitration, must be men of intelligence who are capable of grasping fully the subject under consideration in its various bearings and they must also be perfectly free from bias and without personal interest in the matter in order that their decisions may be made on the merits of the case independent of the results. It is true, there is in humanity a large degree of good, honest, sound sense which asserts itself without any large degree of cultivated intelligence, but such good, honest judgment often-times is led strangely astray, and is not to be relied upon. Arbitration committees to be effective, must possess that which those interested lack; that is, there must be clear and educated judgment—educated on the subject in dispute—perfect independence of thought and freedom of action. Suppose such a body give a decision on a subject, a decision which, as would naturally be expected, is free from bias and perfectly conscientious, how would it be received? In order that its full force might be appreciated, it would be necessary that those whom the decision was to effect should be as intelligent and as fair-minded as the members of the committee—whereas it was the vast difference between the characters and characteristics of the parties that made arbitration necessary. Such a fair decision on the one side appeals to squalor, hard muscle and dogged ignorance, and on the other to avarice, a disposition to command and refined selfishness, if not penuriousness. How much weight, therefore, can a decision which effects to determine a controversy between such contending elements, be expected to possess? If those at variance were prepared to accept such a decision, then the necessity for the decision would never have arisen, for the reason that the fairness, the liberality, and the manly intelligence which would enable all to receive it with favor, would have led to an immediate and a just settlement of all disagreements as soon as they arose, and would have obviated the necessity of resorting to arbitration.

The "differences"—so called—between labor and capital are such that no amount of legislation can remedy them, and the reasons which operate against legislation are of equal force when applied to arbitration. Labor will be dogged and determined because it is labor; and capital will be imperious and avaricious because it is capital; when capital yields, it will be for the reason that the inevitable law of supply and demand forces it to succumb; where labor gains a victory, it will be due to the operation of the same commercial force. It is idle for laboring men, mechanics and artisans to attempt to force the price of labor up, when the trade to which each belongs is overflowing with men. Labor difficulties adjust themselves, and no regulation on the part of trades unions is powerful enough to work a change, unless it be a momentary one. If a particular trade has too many followers, then young men who are starting out in the world will avoid it and seek one which is more remunerative and where labor will be overdone, when other young men will avoid the trade which before was sought after, and so on, each trade regulating itself according to the circumstances, the time and the place.

The only thing the laborer can do to benefit himself is to be frugal, to be industrious, avoid unnecessary expenses, shun luxuries and thus save his means so that, when trade

is slack or old age creeps on, he will be independent of the changes of supply and demand, and above the lash of imperious and dictatorial capital. If the laborer would be independent and would dictate terms, he must himself have capital enough at least to enable him to live whether he works or not; and to this end he should save his means. No decisions of arbitrate tribunals and no affiliation with trades-unions will ensure this result for him; he must depend on his own energies for the desired conditions which he would occupy.

A LAW which provides that the sale of intoxicating drink shall not be licensed in any place which is within 400 feet of a schoolhouse gives the Boston aldermen and their friends but little trouble. When the demand for license becomes imperative, they solve the problem by selling the obnoxious schoolhouse and placing the pupils in another building. Eight large saloons clustered around a schoolhouse were suffering a few days ago for want of license, but the aldermen, who are kindly disposed toward the liquor interest, have relieved the anxiety of the eight applicants by promptly ordering that the school-house shall be sold. Another school-house was sold not long ago apparently for similar reasons. If the number of saloons should rapidly increase, the favors of this accommodating board of aldermen may compel the residents of Boston to send their children to school-houses in the suburbs.

THE *National Republican* at Washington formally nominates President Arthur for re-election. Of course this is intended as a "sunder." It will be curious to observe how the "Garfield republican" organs will take it.

Don't 'Zactly Agree.

The committee on the judiciary to whom was referred the query, "What should a colored man do if meeting a policeman at a late hour at night?" reported as follows:—"We held fo' meetin's of de committee to discuss dis matter, an' we find dat we can't 'zactly agree, Samuel Shin am of de opinyun dat he would wheel to de left an' climb de fence; Ramrod Snyder says he would try to dodge him, an' Telegraph Jones links he could check it frew all right. After lookin' at de case in all its b'arins de committee hev decided not to lay down any rule of axshun, kuse dey can't tell how big de p'riceeceman is or what sort of a bundle de cul'd man may be takin' home.—*Detroit Free Press.*"

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

May 12, 1883.

OILT HOUSE.

T A Powell, D & R G; M L Kerney, Mureka, N; M Murphy and wife, P F Thomas, Park City; J Jones, Beaver; O B Mutchers, Siocton; T O Devellin, M Carrington, J J McCooey, Bingham; C W Lewis, D & R G; T C Bowman, T Ryan, Mureka, Utah; J B Baronsbeck, Goshon; O B Ford, J J Dally and family, B A Bowman, Park City; Geo W Hughes, D & R G; D Ross, N Ross, W Ross, Provo; C W Foot, J T Boles, Green River; A B Thomas, St Louis; D D Watson, Bingham; B Dunn, Ogden.

WHITE HOUSE.

M Alexander, Ohio; G H Davis, Bingham; W H Vanderhoos, Grantsville; F A Reason, New York; T Gleason, San Francisco; T Bryan, Ogden; E Taylor and wife, Juab; J V Thomas, J W Snell, Spanish Fork; T A Spackman, New York; J C Cruse, D & R G; James Chapman, E Ainsworth, American Fork; J T Bellister, Jr, Nepah; T Bryan, A Argal, Ogden, Miss Schind, Salem City; S F Mcout, Sevier County; P Bradford, Spanish Fork.

VALLEY HOUSE.

S Anderson, Lehi; H M Rice, San Francisco; J A Huff, New York; O L Jenkins, Roland Road Party; J N Bussell, A E Strom, Ashler; L M Tigue, S Marks, C H Crabree, Chicago; L E Jefferson, Wisconsin; B B Erniehl, Litchfield, Ill; W H Bassett, Wadsworth, Ohio; J F Richardson, D & R G; R E; Chas W Fulong, Tim O'Raffarty, Omaha; C P Stone, Iowa.

WALKER HOUSE.

Henry Wolf, O T Parsons, D Abrams, Denver; S Rosenblat, Cincinnati; G F Manning, Boston; W Arkwright, A W Byron, J C K Bruce, E W Maxwell, J Hazen, England; G Worthington and wife, Cleveland; C F Irons, Miss H F S Irons, M E Russell, Providence, R I; S Minstian, Constantinople; D W Chapman, Hartford; L P Fruges, St Louis; G F Coleman, G A Fisher, Chicago; J L Tunlow, Topeka; H Corey and wife, Miss Emma Littlefield, Rosie, Eddie, Mary Littlefield, California; Phos Miller, E P Black, W S Hughes, J B Wilbur, W N Babcock, Denver; W P Chandler, Boise City; J Mrs E O Sargent, Danville, Ill; J A Gayton, O P Johnson, D & R G; A D Willard, Washington, D C; E B Chapman, Omaha; A Corbin, Jr, St. Louis, New York; H C Woodrow, D Sternberg, C W Power, Chicago; Jas Talbot, Evanston; Robt Cross, Glasgow, Scotland.

TIN AND GRANITE IRON WARE
At Little, Roundy & Co.

"How things do grow this weather," said the deacon to Brother Amos. "Yes they do," replied the brother. "Last night I heard you say you caught forty fish, and this morning I heard you tell Mr. Smith it was one hundred and fifty."—*Rochester Herald.*

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- No. 3, or Stove, for Ranges, Cooking and Small Heating Stoves.
- No. 4, or Nut, for Base Burners.
- No. 5, or Small Nut, same as No. 4.

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