DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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Friday, January 18, 1895.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

On Monday next, the 21st instant, the members of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce will elect a new set of officers, to serve for 1895. Of the retiring board it may be said, without reserve, that they have performed their duty in a manner most acceptable to the public. They have earned a wise and conservative course that has redounded to the good of the municipality and will be felt to its favorable effects for a long time to come. There has been nothing of a showy or sensational nature connected with their labors, but steady, capable work has been done, most of it in a quiet, unobtrusive way, all the more effective because of the entire absence of bluster or display. In retiring from office, therefore, each member of the board goes out with an honest claim upon the public gratitude.

In electing the new directors, perhaps some of the former incumbents will be chosen; certainly there will be a goodly proportion new members, for some of the old ones are now in positions of business elsewhere which will not permit of their giving much attention to the affairs of the Chamber. It is to be hoped that the choice, in every instance, for 1895 will be as happy as it was for the past just closed. The Chamber directorate calls for energetic, capable men; not so much men of the "thinking" order, but solid business representatives who will labor for the permanent good of the city—men whose interests are not of a transitory character, who might make a splutter for temporary advantage, but whose homes and financial interests are centered here with a definite purpose to remain.

There never was a time when there was better opportunity for effective operations by the Chamber of Commerce than at present. The Territory is on the verge of entering statehood, the virtues of its people are being recognized throughout the union, its advantages for the honest and industrious toiler and home seeker, for the manufacturer and the capitalist, are being held up to view and their extent is being grasped in goodly measure by the public mind. The eyes of very many of that class which constitutes the strength of a nation—the brains, the hose and the sinew; the patriotic and peace-loving citizens—are turned toward the West as the means of their hopes, and to Utah as a land overlooking other lands. Salt Lake is its chief and capital city, the pioneer of the great Rocky Mountain region in all that relates to permanent prosperity and progress. In the hands of the Chamber of Commerce, as representative of its highest business capacity, is an opportunity for augmenting the city's power and prestige as a commercial and manufacturing center never before offered.

We believe that now is the time for the Chamber to take advantage of the tide which is running strong, and to place in its leadership only substantial, progressive men, who are neither liable to fly off at a tangent or be led away by some specious fallacy, but who will pursue the even tenor of a successful policy, looking to all interests that come within their fields, to the municipality as well as the individual, to the manufacturer as well as the trader. All individual interests should be made subservient to this grand purpose. Thus may the Greater Salt Lake occupy with dignity and honor her natural position in this intermountain region, and be the means of prosperity not only to those within her own boundaries, but to every other city, and to the towns, villages and hamlets throughout all these valleys. In carrying out this object the Chamber of Commerce has, under such leadership as that suggested, may and only have the cordial and unanimous support of the citizens of Salt Lake, but the cordial cooperation of the organizations and the people throughout Utah, to the greatest good of all.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

The crisis in France is tided over, temporarily at least, by the election at St. Petersburg of Professor Claudio Perier. The triumph of the 17 Ministers this week was brief. Deputy Barthou succeeded in placing a man at the head of the state, in harmony with the moderate ministries in which the religious element was evident.

The politician who in this country would be considered fit to be president, is not necessarily fitted, nor is it meant that a combination of republicans and royalists amalgamated a cabinet under which the government was made only three to consider the issue of bonds. The latter government contended that the contract would expire in 19.4, but our authorities claimed that it was perpetual. The question, on being carried before the highest legal tribunal, was decided in favor of the city side. The Chamber of Deputies claimed the right of setting this decision aside, and a conflict between the cabinet and the chamber followed which ended in the crisis.

The new president assumes his position under different circumstances. The radicals joined over their victory and supported as they are in the personal question so much by a large majority of the people who look upon the contracts with the railroads as a scandalous affair, will spare no effort to secure the ousting. The views held by the political majority in the conflict of the power designed to the control of state are nearly revolutionary, and if they succeed in carrying the point, nothing will prevent them from going still further. Whether the new president will be able to mediate the situation remains to be seen. He is a man of experience in public and social experience, having held several positions of trust in the service of his country. Yet the role of conciliator is at present so strong as to facilitate the possibility of another catastrophe.

LA GRIPPE EPIDEMIC.

Salt Lake has had a few cases of la grippe this winter, but it has almost disappeared. Cities of the East are not so fortunate, for in several of the great centers of population the disease is reported as epidemic. Boston has a large number of cases, and New York is so near pandemic that a special consultation of the mayor and board of departments was called to consider the subject, and two thousand men were employed at $2 per day to clean the streets, the filth and accumulations in the alleys being assigned for the general prevalence of the disease, which sends its victims as well from the high and well-fed as the lowly and poor. Of the Metropolitan police force 250 are absent on sick leave—the grip has got them.

Owing to the state of affairs the health department has announced that it looks for a large increase in the death rate; and a feature not less interesting is that this increase is to be charged directly to the degree of the street cleaning department of the city. In other words, it is laid at the door of that division of municipal affairs are not only to blame for the sickness of many people, but will be responsible for the death of a very large number. The warmer weather following the cold snap has let loose the germs of decaying vegetation, and has loaded the air with noxious vapors. Here is a partial description of the streets, as published in the New York World of four days ago:

Nearly all the streets were coated of mud and filth yesterday, from scales of dirty, half-frozen snow adjacent the street cleaners. Some traffic into the cut streets was nearly added upon them in the early hours in the morning. A few of the better residence streets, including Madison and Park avenues, were cleaned, and it was possible to get across them without sinking to the knee. In the tenement districts, where the city poor are to be found in the greatest, the conditions were terrible. Garbage, manure, ashes and every other filth in the history of the centuries with a solitary case that showed an occasional scrape, and frozen fast in garbage that had never been cut away or was in the disappearing course six days ago.

Those are some metropolitan pandemonia that Salt Lake has to see for their sides in New York, however, may serve to make the home cities elsewhere, that continue under sanitary rules in a city grown long ago, cause wonting for an immediate community from disease and premature death.

INDIVIDUALISM, NOT SOCIALISM.

In this age of agitation for a change in existing conditions and for the recognition of new principles in the government of states, any ray of light thrown upon the subject is of importance. M. A. Naquet, member of the French Chamber of Deputies, a writer known for keen reasoning and impartiality, has recently discussed socialism or individualism, as stated by him. He points out that it matters damage to individualism, is as much as it is corrective of individual liberty and worth. Practical and in practice improvements are of the benefits derived from a sound opposition.

M. Naquet argues that the politics of conservation would make a substantial government as just as strong as it is now. He says everything has become the property of the state, the opposition would not even find a place for a public meeting or a newspaper in which its views might be expressed. Not even individual freedom of conversation would be left for, because the state would place to prevent anything subversive of its interests.

The author is evidently in sympathy with the labor-saving classes, but he points out that these frequently forget the enormous work expended for an unsuccessful attempt, and that these cases are rarely put on to wages. Under the new regime this would be the case, since the state would take the investment in the capital in new enterprises. The consequence might be equality among common laborers, but it would be the equality of poverty. Besides, skilled labor, business, engineering and director were better paid than common laborers. There would be no incentive to give the time and study necessary for achieving skill in any particular pursuit, and the state would soon be without men capable of directing its various branches of labor.

But although socialistic theories fail to entirely the prime object of the French deputy, he shows the upper classes of society much at fault and largely responsible for the dissatisfaction existing among the masses. It appears to him that the bourgeoisie everywhere is doing its best to sow the cultivation and exhibition. While such things as the Panama scandals, the Panza Rosenia affair and the Tonkinoy corruption are possible, it is no wonder that socialist views are spreading. The government of idlers who fill their to disreputable places are low in enjoyment on wealth for which they have never worked are a danger to civilization, too. Individualism may be permitted, but it is the duty to the moral decomposition of the upper classes, and it is the duty of the press to combat the double danger.

It is impossible to reconcile the conditions existing at the close of the nineteenth century without losing the justice of the reasoning. The beginning of this century was characterized by a general tearing down of structures traced by former men. But in the general revolution even the foundations were partly removed. New standards of right and wrong were introduced, and the latter part of the century has been engaged in reconstructing society in accordance with the new conceptions. It shall not be denied that much progress has been made, particularly in the direction of restoring the power of government to the hands of the people. At the same time it is evident that no form of government that human wisdom can devise is by itself capable of supplying a remedy for the evils to which mankind is heir. Social plans that do not leave the field child subject the moderation of the individual to a sense of moral responsibility have failed and must always fail, no matter how perfect they may be. Good material is one of the first essentials to the construction of any building intended to stand the attacks of the elements. In the same way, no plan for the settlement of the burning questions of the day will succeed unless they provide for the removal of the very root of the evil, commencing by planting in the hearts of men and women that sensible love for brotherhood which universal brotherhood is impossible.

It is probable that the coming century will be marked by a return to the moral principles all but discarded in the previous revolutionary struggles. There are now indications of such a reaction. If we can suppose the existence of a state governed by the people and composed mostly of citizens in whose hearts righteousness dwells, we have the only conceivable solution of all the social problems now arising. That ideal may as yet be regarded as chimerical, but it will become a reality all the same, for the education of mankind was from the very first planned with that object in view, by a Providence overruling all things.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Dec. 21st, 1894.—We have taken a number of bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Several years ago with its California, I noticed use of Hood's Sarsaparilla and its success. I always recommend it to my friends for such troubles. Mrs. Leonard and son are taking it for the blood and it always makes very favorable impression.

MRS. C. H. WEBSTER.

HOOD'S PILLS are not pills.

The old Wonderland has been renamed. Under its auspices of the olympic, it will start on its new career on SUNDAY, JANUARY 20th, Jack O Diamond will be presented by a second company. Prices 25c.

You will save money by trading with the old Office Fuel Co.

Water Coal Company sell Lump Coal at $5.00, Stove, $4.50, Nut, $4.50. Clean coal and full weight. Tel. 411.

Big stock of Worth's Fairgoods just arrived, at 211 State St.

M. WORTH,
WARREN PARK.

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

Don't fail to see Jack O Diamond, at the Olympic. Tuesday Evening.

AN OPTICIAN GIVES.

Recently Mr. J. D. Thomas, of North Dakota, visited the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and after carefully examining the country, moved to Winchester, as written to Mr. V. Bachrach, Agent and Impressive Optician, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Maryland, as follows: "I have been in nearly every state and territory of the United States, and am back to my opinion that this valley surpasses all other sections in the Union. The lands are low in price, and produce profitable crops. I took you for directing me here, and offer those seeking pleasant and profitable home to locate in this country."

At the Olympic, many interesting features are presented in Jack O Diamond.

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Lessee and Manager.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY. COMMENCING SUNDAY, JAN. 20, 21.

Special Matinee Saturday.

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Prices 25 50, 75, 50, 75, and $1.00. Matinee Prices 25 and 50. Box Office Open Thursday, January 24.

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Andrew Mack and the Lyceum Theatre Company in the Comedy,
MISS PHOEBE CONZONS.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday Nights, and Saturday Matinee, "The Geisha."
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C. E. CALLIS, Manager.

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Prices: 25c, 50c and 75c.
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Thursday, Friday, Saturday, 2:15.
Exclusive agent for Utah and Idaho of
DR. WILLIAMS' CREAM.

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UTAH POULTRY ASSOCIATION

Will be Held in the Salt Lake City Theatre, Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 29 to 31, 1895.

Entry committee will close on date.

WANTED.

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN TO WORK IN OFFICE. Salary $900, and expenses if satisfied, and permanent connection if suited. Inclose stamped envelope for reply. Address, with self-addressed stamped envelope, Manager, Box 1, Station B, Philadelphia, Pa.

A MAN IN EVERY COUNTY TO SELL Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment. Sample free. Liberal pay. Dr. Williams Mfg. Co., Sole Prop., Hartford, Conn.

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BEAUTIFUL BLUE BOOM ROCK DOG, 10 months old, very fine, $10. First bid secures. Address Box 1, Station B.

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LAUNDRY, BOARDING AND ROOM HOUSE, furniture, fixtures, lease, good business. Inquire 1 to 3 p. m. 1 Exchange Place.

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FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen, 2 blocks from Temple Square, 2 minutes walk from cars, with use of bath, $1 per week. Also 2 large rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, $2 per week. Also 2 rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, $1 per week. Also 2 rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, $1 per week. Also 2 rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, $1