DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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TIPPLERS NOT WANTED.

The prohibitionist should take a pointer from a recent order of several railway superintendents in the East, who have been striving to achieve in a most effective manner, and in a way which the whisky regime are so fond of, to make an effectual purchase. The superintendents have realized that the habit of taking intoxicants, indulged in by employes, has been the cause of much restriction of property on the railways, and by direction of the managements of the roads, they put out an order to tell a stop to these losses. It was then by one distiller and had as a consequence that it awaked trouble, and so far has resulted in a storm. The policy is detailed by the following notice which is posted up at almost every point of assembly in the neighborhood of shops, as well as at different places on the line, where the men will be sure to see it:

All employes in all departments of the service are hereby notified that after the date hereof, the use of intoxicating liquor will be sufficient cause for dismissal from the service. This rule will be enforced in respect to employes from officers down to laborers, and no exceptions will be made in favor of any employe who may be found to be violating the rule.

In fact, we understand that principles of the organization of which the members of this order are called to account, in the manner of a court.

Everyone is a large shop, or where little the standard of a class is a manner which many notes with it in extreme cases. In one, it is estimated, at 1,000 square miles, on at least the side of Ireland. Discussions have arisen in abundance, of Mind, with propriety, who always joined in recognition the Chinese authority, and of Chinese companions. A little class is formed by the unions of the two sides. There are several large cities and the total population is well nigh at a million and a half high.

Dutch participation obtained a footing in Formosa in the seventeenth century, but they were expelled by the Chinese who took possession of the island and held it notwithstanding several serious rebellions. Japanese naturally have desire for the possession of the country with the influence possibilities, and it is therefore not improbable that the life of this Asiatic republic.

THE BLOOMINGTON TRAGEDY.

The Bloomington (Ill.) Speaking ought to prove a salutary lesson to those who exercise the pardoning power in this country. A young girl had been unfitly maltreated by two male brutes in human form. They were arrested and jailed, and a mob set out to wreak summary vengeance. The officers' resistance was overcome, and an appeal to the law take its course was disregarded. But the appeal almost had the desired effect. The mob hesitated, and they might have followed the good advice, but they remembered that a high official, the governor of Illinois, had interposed his pardoning power a short time before, and had liberated three rapists. That fact destroyed all the force of the appeal to honor the law, and the mob went on with its avenging work.

If Governor Altgeld had not notified the world's action in the case of those persons under sentence for a serious crime, there is a possibility that the Bloomington mob would have listened to a remedial made in the name of the law, and the fair fame of another of Illinois's cities would not have been tarnished by the record of a lynching. The criminal law had been raised in majesty by the governor's pardon, and one result of it is seen in the awful deed. The event should be a sharp reminder to those who hold the pardoning power to be exceedingly careful about exercising it in criminal cases where the punishment provided by law is already inadequate to the crime which it follows. At the same time, however, it is not to be questioned that the leniency to offenders affords the slightest justification for the lynching, for it does not. The coupling of the two points in the record was the deed of local malcontents, whose disreputableness yet will make of him outlaws as well as criminals, unless it is resolved out of existence by the overwhelming people insisting that all honest and law-abiding men must be put publicly on immediate protection of society.

TALKS TO BOYS.

[illegible] AND THE [illegible] LABOR PROBLEM.

It is not claimed that all the evils heretofore mentioned as being due to intemperance are arising from the use of liquors among boys. Many boys are industrious. But the tendency, taking a view of the matter generally, is towards idleness, vice and crime. Many are employed in the shops, factories, mines, on farms, in stores, and some are entirely self-supporting. Many boys are in every case where the habit prevails. Many are required to do work, which is not suited to their age, strength, or peculiarities. Many are compelled to work long hours, and under circumstances which are not favorable to their moral and physical welfare