DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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WRITE CONCISELY HERE. REMEMBER EDITORS ARE BUSY MEN.

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CHINESE HIGHBINDERS.

Everybody is more or less familiar with the term "Highbinders," but few have any definite knowledge of the secret societies of the Chinese known by that name. The San Francisco Chronicle of February 17 gives a lengthy account of the workings of these secret organizations, the existence of which in this country has so long remained a mystery.

The origin of the "Highbinders" dates back to the time of Emperor Kang Hi, the second ruler of the present dynasty, about 200 years ago. At that time a Buddhist priest claimed to have discovered a writing of heavenly origin, demanding the overthrow of the Tartar Tsing rulers in favor of the Chinese house of Ming. A conspiracy was then formed to carry out this decree, and the members pledged themselves not to rest till the Tartars were driven out of China. From that time the government has been menaced constantly although able to suppress every renewed effort of the rebels. At last there were compelled to take refuge beyond the sea and established branches of the league wherever they went. They went under various names, one of which is "Association of Righteous Brethren," but the object is the same, whether against the reigning dynasty.

This terrible society was at one time supposed to be merely a benevolent association of Free Masons, but a search of their headquarters, following certain overt acts, led to the discovery by the police of their ritual. Much of this was entirely unintelligible to those not initiated in the mysteries, but enough was translated to reveal the true character of the order. The neophyte renounces his allegiance to the emperor and disowns his parents, kith and kin. He is "born again" by a peculiar ceremony and swears allegiance to the grand chief of the order and binds himself to obey him alone. From this moment he has but one master and disobedience to him means certain death. In a cup of wine a drop of human blood is mixed, and the novice drinks this potion as a symbol of his admission into the family.

Persons thought to be inimical to the society are "tried," sentenced and hunted up by selected officers, who are to deal with the victims as directed by the "court." One of these sessions, when arrested, was found to be in possession of a paper according to which, if killed in the "discharge of his duty," his family should receive $500; if wounded he was to have five medical aid and $10 a month; if maimed he would receive $120 and free passage to China. And if he were sent to prison, his family was to receive a regular stipend until the expiration of the sentence.

Lately a force war has been waged upon the Highbinders by the authorities, and it is to the credit of the Chinese that many of these have aided them in hunting down the criminals. Chinese detectives have been employed with satisfactory results, and as the efforts still continue there are fair prospects that the villainous gang will be suppressed on the Pacific coast. It is not many moons even Chinese Highbinders should learn that this country is not the refuge of murderers, a haven which, it is to be hoped, the numerous—then European societies—are getting to understand from the history of the Chicago Haymarket and the experience of Mr. Most.

BULLETS BUT VALUABLE.

Having a great deal the appearance of ancient history, and yet extremely valuable for its figures, computations, resources and general information, is the thirty hours report—the 16th annual one—on the "Statistics of Railways in the United States," for the year ending June 30, 1892, prepared by the statistician to the Interstate Commerce commission. Many of the salient points contained in the volume have been already commented upon as they became known to the public only unofficial sources; so that little more than a mention of the issuance of the official document is now needed. Philanthropists of the interest of the date at which the work is put forth, the surprisingly early date at which the report is issued, and the comparatively short time it takes to get it into the hands of the public. Even with this point, however, he deems it proper to make some explanations in regard to the time consumed in the preparation. It should be borne in mind, he says, that the railways are not required to file their reports until two and one-half months after the close of the fiscal year ending June 30th, and, as a matter of fact, many fails do not file their reports even so late as the month after that date. In this lies the chief cause of delay, and until the penalty clause of reports can be enforced, it cannot be overcome. In order to obtain results and minimize expenditure, it has been found that from eight to nine months are required after the reports are filed for their proper revision, arrangement and tabulation, and the necessary data for accuracy, all of which operations are tedious and laborious, so far as the assistance is concerned, but does not remove the feeling that it would be well if a little more promptness could be induced into those from whom the information must get its materials.

The volume will be particularly useful at a time of relaxed in view of the present pretensions upon the railway situation and the mighty changes that are about certain to occur.

DISTANT POSSESSIONS.

An interesting and not generally remembered fact is the ownership by the United States of numerous distant islands in the Pacific ocean. The Portland Oregonian makes the following allusion to the subject: "Contrary to the popular idea, the United States owns islands as far away as the Hawaiian Islands, says it does not appear to be generally known that the United states owns seventy-five islands in the North and South Pacific. They are nearly all within twelve degrees of the equator, north and south, and are principally guano islands of small size, which have been taken possession of by Americans. The American coasting laws apply to them, and foreign vessels are restricted from carrying guano from them to the United States."

GIVING CHANGE ON CARS.

Some people are displeased with the idea that street railway companies are legally bound to furnish change to a passenger who tenders in payment of his fare a piece of money of greater value than the amount required. Under this view of the case, conductors have been seized again and again by irate passengers when the car company's representative did not have sufficient cash in his pocket for the occasion. It was only this week that an electric car conductor who could not change a gold note tendered him, and who fell back on the company's rule that change in the amount of two dollars only would be secured, was informed by the passenger presenting the coin that he was legally entitled to the free if the company could not make the proper exchange and that the rule relied on was arbitrary and illegal. The conductor finally managed to get the required amount by borrowing from another passenger and thus ended. What had been a very unpleasant altercation. The passenger who had caused the trouble seemed to be a man of education, yet through a false impression of his legal rights in the premises he had not been able to discern the fact that the giving of any change at all to him was merely a matter of courtesy, and is done by the railway company as a matter of convenience between itself and the patrons of the road.

The supreme court of New York has just passed upon this question, in a controversy wherein a wealthy Gothamite possessed the idea that the car company should come to his house instead of his being the one who should hunt the exact amount required in payment for the service he had received. On the 6th of June last Judge H. Wagner rule on the electric railway from College Point to Flushing, and hended the conductor a $5 bill, something that he did not have the change. The conductor didn't have the chance either, and made several ineffectual efforts to get it by stopping cars going in an opposite direction and asking the fellow conductors to accommodate him. Wagner got in the game when he wanted to get off, and the conductor did had his $5. He demanded it promptly, and the conductor said he would have to keep it until he got to the end of his beat, where he would get change. He refused to take Wagner's name and address, and the latter went away without his change and very angry.

Shortly afterward the car was stopped, at Wagner's request, for a change of fare. The $5 was offered, but Wagner refused to pay it, and the trial went on. The jury was impanelled, and began an action against Wagner for fare and damages. The action has just ended finally. He on the jury the decision on by the judge of peace jointly against the conductor, for the case specially contended the jury to issue into this matter. The verdict gave the conductor $10 damages for his inconvenience. When the latter was seized up on the judgment was so much, the court ruling that in compelling pay for specific purposes the payee is not obliged to make change, and that managing a bill is merely an act of courtesy or custom without course of legal enforcement.

This is certainly good law as well as good common sense. The passenger has had the company to attend accordingly in giving proper transfers and affording service free from unreasonable delays and discourtesies or disorderly or negligent on the conductor, and moreover the passenger was under no obligation to continue to patronize roads in regard to manners or other matters of a kind the inconvenience of the road. Of course the railway companies, if they are wise, will adopt every courtesy possible to their patrons in making change for fares and in other dealings, and in the general mine account for the service of the street cars and keep the road in the place of and open to be conducted for.

"HOME AND HOUSEHOLD."

The March number of this valuable journal, edited by Henry W. Nassau, is on with a great deal of interesting reading matter, suitable for young and old. In the department of fiction we notice the well written story Lucy Dean, the Needle Woman, and an Indian legend, in the "home circle" many valuable hints are given on important topics "Corn and Grits," "Monday morning," "the Infinite Self," and in fact all the departments of the journal are filled full of choice selections of original articles, and the editorials are concise and to the point. The present number is the 60th of volume 16th, and the publisher has one thing now, "When the sun shines again and the birds sing and the flowers bloom," something more substantial than good wishes will be sent to the office of the News Monthly. The hope ought to be abundantly realized.

MR. HERBERT MYRICK, editor of the American Agriculturist, the well known agricultural monthly published at New York, and also editor of the monthlies Farm and Home, of Springfield, Mass., and Chicago, Ill., both of which publications have quite a circulation among the farmers of this region, is about to make an extensive tour of investigation through the trans-mississippi region. He will visit this city on such. Mr. Myrick will accompany him. This gentleman is familiar with agriculture and irrigation, and well acquainted with the agricultural possibilities of what is the East is called the "Arid Region." He was engaged in farming and in publishing a country paper at Fort Collins, in northern Colorado, in 1872-3, and it is mentioned that it was largely through his efforts that Congress passed the act which gives this Territory $15,000 annually for its very successful Agricultural Experiment station.

WILL THE the esteemed City Council of Salt Lake listen to a suggestion? It is this: The members are supposed to have time and patience and fairness enough to listen to grievances respectfully set forth in petitions, and to grant at least a hearing to men who have performed labor on the public works, have waited six months for their pay without getting it, and now have reason to believe they are going to be left out of consideration altogether. To lose one-sixth of the year and nothing for their all requests for a hearing on the other side, may be a good way to get rid of business, but it is not a good way to inspire confidence or promote honesty. Men who haven't the time to listen to reasonable claims haven't the qualifications to be city councilors.

A NEW YORK police official congratulates himself that "gun-selling by Western cowboys in the metropolis is seldom heard of. The policemen can not and call them around as things they were little boys, and they are really quite docile. It must be something in the atmosphere that makes eastern police captains couple enough to swallow all they read and gullible enough to believe all they hear about those wild Western desperadoes. As to what our chiefs would do in Gotham any would stand in a real Western scrap, shortly outside a saloon.

WHAT EFFECT will the Wilson bill have on the business interests of the country? This is a question which is uppermost in the public mind at present. The presidents of the chambers of commerce at New York, Boston, San Francisco and New Orleans have set forth their views as the subject in a timely and important symposium entitled "How the Wilson Bill Will Affect Us" in the March number of the North American Review.

IT IS said the southern coal miners from Pennsylvania, Illinois & Ohio, are remote in having the road and to get out a short the percentage of present views on this subject in the present issues. The politics expressed all manner of rather some than they will cost his approval—a little in thought everybody must have said for a time.

THE STATE of Illinois has had its last to be present. The miners took pool in the street of a city Sunday who tried to organize through the road in house with so not a Democrat of the good leaders in the House of his own.

THE VIEW of March—very like a lamb!

SALT LAKE THEATER

JOHN C. SCHWARZ, MANAGER.

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Together with the beautiful scenic colors,

TEARS, IDLE TEARS.

By the HOME DRAMATIC COMPANY.

The Company—Jessie Hawley Woodruff, Constance Wilson, Sophomore, Julia Clemens, Little Cantlon, H. M. Wells, J. H. Spencer, Harry R. S. Young, Geo. G. Fyfe, Tenor, George Waterwell, S. S. Clawson, Harper Wormy.

Thoroughly competent under the direction of H. S. Kronse and W. E. Wells.

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Prices—25c, 35c, 50c, 75c.

Sale of seats now on at Box Office.

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WONDERLAND.

Thursday, March 1st.

THINGS LIABLE TO BE FORGOTTEN

The Dangers Which Menace Efforts to Establish Home Industries.

While we in our patriotism (which is always dominant in Utah) we are doing all in our power to establish home industries, and encourage the use home manufacture as soon as possible of home material with which our Territory is so abundantly blessed, let us not forget that while we use our patronage and so put in those who are making time and money in setting up industries which are of undoubtedly benefit and profitable to people, that the manufacturers are now supplying to us in return, and have not expect us to fetch do have not had entered into without a strong effort on their part to give us all to be satisfied, and we would not be entirely fair to the promoters of "Home Industries" to not point out the fact that we have received upon by allowing home made goods to be palmed off on a customer larger or an article not much. The public are always and upon the Manufacturer's honor, in a manner, to choose which proved new industries are of merit. Let them not disappoint us, if a home product upon a not great results. People who place their faith in the home made by us will not be disappointed, unless so to future manufacturing. By electric light the manufacturer when so called to be money in the very minutes of our success. Respectfully Yours.

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Everybody AND HIS Wife

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And That

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WHICH IS CHEAPER THAN CALCOMINE. Paper trimmed for buyers without extra expense.

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MENS' SHOES, Way Down.

All solid shoes for men, $2.

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All $3 shoes now $2.

All 3½ shoes now $2.

All $4, $4 and $5 shoes now $3.

We have the world renowned makes, such as Strong & Carroll, Clough and K. T. Hewell in the last offer.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY.

FOR EASE AND COMFORT WEAR THE DAVIS GAITER FOR LADIES

LADIES' SHOES At Cost.

$2.25 shoes for ladies, $1.95.

Words will not express their true value. A surprise awaits you to see them.

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$2.25 boys a fine kid shoe with pointed tip and made in style.

We deserve a medal for selling the best $3 shoe in Salt Lake.

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Wear the DAVIS GAITER. No tearing of laces, no breaking of button holes. Prices the very lowest. Mail orders promptly filled.

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STALL 6. A. W. MURRAY & CO. Fresh Butter, Eggs, Home Cured Hams, Fish and Oysters, Green Groceries, Fruit, Etc.

STALL 7. NEW YORK & CEYLON TEA CO. Teas Direct from Ceylon. Chocolate and Cocoa, Extracts and Spices a specialty.

STALL 8. Salt Lake Cider & Vinegar Co. Cider, Fine Table Vinegar, Apple Butter, Sweet Cider, Lemonade, Grape Juice, Apple Cider, Grape Juice, Wine, Etc. Service Vinegar.

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S. F. Ball Dealer in Meat, Game, Fish, Poultry, Oysters, Bread, Etc. Commencing a specialty. All work warranted pure, and manufactured by professional cooks.

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General Market

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White & Sons Co. take this opportunity to thank their friends and the public generally for their kind patronage during the past eighteen years, and to inform them that they have recently moved into their new and enlarged quarters, a few doors east of their old stand. They are now prepared to serve the public with all kinds of

MEATS, POULTRY, FISH, GAME, FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND GROCERIES

Experienced and competent men have charge of all departments, and the advantages derived from trading with us are that you buy from one business house and you all your goods delivered with one delivery. This is a fact that there is nothing wanted for the table but what can be furnished from our market. Our aim will be to please our customers. Prompt delivery guaranteed. Our prices are as cheap as the cheapest.

Respectfully, White & Sons Co., Jas. H. White, Mgr.