DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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The NEWS [illegible]

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THE ENGINEERS, AND "SYMPATHY."

When the strike is all over, the debris cleared away, and all classes of people get down to solid thinking once more, the friends of labor everywhere will be forced to unite upon the proposition that the man who of all others has shown the best sense, and has done more than all others to make the cause of organized labor dignified, influential and worthy, is Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He is one of the few among the leaders of the labor unions who will come out of the contest with a reputation improved by the ordeal. Against such pressure as few in his position would have withstood, he has courageously maintained a high and patriotic position. And whatever may be the effect of the present conflict upon the labor and trades unions generally, he and the great order behind him will have secured an enviable place in the esteem of all law-abiding people, and will have the right to expect a hearing and favorable consideration whenever they feel to demand it. That he is a hard fighter and shrewd has been already many times proven to the satisfaction of the railways and all who have watched his course. But he is also gifted with that rare discretion which is no less potent than valor; he tries to see the end from the beginning; and, above all, he evinces a desire to be sure his cause is just and his course is right before going ahead. In all these respects he could give many lessons to the impetuous Debs, who has tried to be dictatorial without being prudent, and made a dashing and prodigious leap without ever ascertaining where he might reasonably hope to land.

Of the railway engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen, it may be said that as a whole they are a choice element in the industrial world. Vast responsibility is placed in their hands; precious lives and incalculable values of property are hourly entrusted to their keeping. Only by long years of training are they able to obtain positions where so much faithfulness and intelligence are required. They are able, experienced, careful, sober and trustworthy, or they could not keep their positions. Whether or not they are as strong in numbers as some of the other organizations, they are always sure to exert a great influence in labor councils, because of the intelligence and respectability spoken of. Furthermore, they are usually well paid, as they certainly should be, for the responsible duties required.

Now, it seems to us that these men have had less to complain of during the past twelve months than almost any other class of workingmen. It has been a time of great industrial depression, and everybody has felt the hard times. Much labor has been altogether unemployed; much has been provided with only partial employment; and nearly all has had to suffer a reduction in wages. This latter may apply in some measure to the railway man, too; but, taken as a whole, it will be generally admitted that they have fared better than most of their fellow-men. Their employment has been regular, their compensation sure, and in some instances where managements have tried to scale down their wages, the courts of the country have stepped in and forbidden it, defending in the most positive way their rights and the enforcement of the contracts made with them. Is it strange that men with their intelligence, men who have been thus treated, should hesitate before throwing up their employment at the whim of some other society, when they themselves had no grievance to complain of? On the contrary, such ingratitude would be altogether disgraceful in them—it would be an exhibition of which the NEWS is glad to believe them altogether incapable.

Sympathy is a great virtue, as far as it is [illegible]. A fellow feeling for another's [illegible] is one of the best attributes of the best sort of mankind. But sympathy, like charity, is sometimes made to cover a multitude of sins. We hold that, again like charity, sympathy should begin at home. Wife and children have the strongest claims upon the husband and father; neighbors and friends, when those who are [illegible] and honorable, have also claims upon every workingman. Certainly peace, and order, and law, and government have claims to the regard of every citizen. Without going into the merits of the Pullman controversy at all—even admitting, as we are fain to do, that that corporation has been and is a giant oppressor whose power for evil ought to be curbed—we ask the fair-minded people who read these lines whether by any stretch of logic or any definition of true sympathy, they can justify the killing and stoning and beating of men, the destruction of millions upon millions of dollars in property, the untold expense of trying to maintain order, the glare of the firebrand, the watch of the soldier, the fratricidal strife—all because the company George M. Pullman and his unfortunate employes can not agree on a question of wages! We ask them to reflect soberly and be honest with upon the distress and trouble that have been caused in Utah Territory by this strike, and which must be borne by all classes—and then say whether the "sympathy" so much prated about has not been displayed in the wrong direction and in an unworthy and unprofitable way!

THE LOWEST RECORD.

The present year bids well for being the lowest in the record of railway building in this country of any year for a quarter of a century. A report of the number of miles constructed during the first six months of 1894, or to July 1, has been issued, showing 433 miles of new railroad. This is only a third of what was built in a similar period of 1893, 700 miles less than during the first half of 1892, and 550 miles below the first half of 1893. The total track built in each of those years was 2,[illegible] miles in 1893, 4,[illegible] miles in 1892, and 4,[illegible] miles in 1891. The general proportion of new track during the first half of the year is [illegible] per cent, and this would give for 1894 from 1,250 to 1,500 miles. Under the circumstances of the great strike and the consequent depression in new railway ventures, it is likely, however, that even the smallest figure will not be reached, and that the present year will not only be the lowest in its record since accurate accounts of that branch of business were kept, but will be phenomenal for the limited amount of work in that line.

THEOSOPHY.

The fact that theosophy in this age is commanding a great deal more attention among the educated classes of the world than it has done for centuries past is significant. The reason is not to be found in its novelty, for it is probably as old as either philosophy itself, or systematic theology, but it must be due to other circumstances.

In the first place, the thirst of man for knowledge of the mysteries of creation, the existence of a Supreme Being and the origin of evil has never been quenched by the offered dogmas and suppositions of the theological and philosophical teachers of the world, notwithstanding their multiplicity. They have so far been satisfactory only to those who for one cause or another prefer not to exert their own reasoning faculties, or who are interested in their maintenance, while others have long ago given them up either because of their demonstrable inconsistency with facts, or because of their inadequacy to produce practical results, such as the establishment of that state of millennium or universal brotherhood for which mankind has been yearning since its historical infancy.

In the second place, theosophy has lately been taken hold of by men and women whose superior intellectual powers have enabled them to advance it into broader spheres of thought and give it a system which can be analyzed and critically examined and consequently more easily defended by its enthusiastic exponents. As long as theosophy was known by the writings of men who, like Jacob Boehme, did not possess education enough to state their views in grammatically clear sentences, or like Emanuel Swedenborg, who soared so high in the visionary that he was almost invisible to common speculation, the system could make but little progress. This is now changed. Theosophists have placed themselves in contact with their fellowmen and their ideas are all the more readily absorbed by many who find in them, as they suppose, what is needed for the happiness of mankind.

Notwithstanding the new dress in which theosophy at present is presented to the world, its fundamental principles remain the same. It professes to stand [illegible] while both philosophy and theology are sometimes in a way [illegible] in itself. While philosophy [illegible] with facts such as can be [illegible] by the senses, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the necessity of [illegible] the true understanding of things beyond the reach of mere human perception and reason, theosophy claims [illegible] perception of truth, superior to the knowledge derived by means of the [illegible], reasoning processes and revelation.

As a system it meets us in the doctrines of the early Gnostics, [illegible], it represents the Supreme Being as [illegible] that His [illegible] and [illegible] by human intellect. He neither [illegible] direct communication with anything that is created. How, then, is creation possible? The answer given at that time was that by the Divine will an evolution took place by which a being emanated a little lower than the Supreme Being. From this emanation another evolved by the same process, and then another and so on, each succeeding emanation being less perfect than the preceding one, until the last was imperfect enough to come in actual contact with matter, and creation became possible. In this way the origin of evil is explained as being simply imperfection in matter, and salvation is to overcome this imperfection and to start on the road of evolution back to the Supreme Being.

In such a system revelation is impossible, since man cannot communicate with God except through those innumerable beings, the so-called aeons, or angels. Atonement, as understood by New Testament writers, has no significance except as "atonement" with Christ, who is looked upon as one of the great "angels." Knowledge is not regarded as the prerogative of all men, but as the property of a few initiated.

These are some of the leading features of the theosophy with which Christianity in the earliest ages came in contact. Frequently, the writers of the New Testament meet all these views with statements that cannot be misunderstood. Very early the churches in Ephesus and Colosse were troubled with teachings of this kind, and the letters directed to these churches combat them most emphatically.

The author of those epistles declares that in the realm of knowledge there must be no class distinction, no exclusiveness. The object of the Gospel is to warn every man and teach every man in every wisdom, that it may present every man perfect in Christ Jesus." Instead while "wisdom" among the theosophists ["gnostics"] was the exclusive knowledge of the few initiated, it was the property of each and all in the Gospel. Further the "wisdom" of those teachers is called by the inspired writer "pretended wisdom" as distinguished from the real wisdom or philosophy of the true Gospel. There was no foundation, Paul argues, for the supposition of Divine emanations, such as conceived of by these theosophists, because in Christ, who was both God and man, the whole fullness (pleroma) dwelt, and He was therefore a competent Mediator. Moreover, through Him the worlds were made and through Him their redemption would be effected. If there be such intermediate beings of different grades, Christ is superior to all and Lord of all, and He alone can bridge the supposed chasm between God and man.

These teachings of Paul on these points may well be considered the cornerstones of the Gospel and they indicate the direction speculation must take in order to arrive at truth. On this basis the Gospel of Jesus Christ has always rested. So far from representing the Supreme Being as the inconceivable one, it designates Him by a word most familiar and dear to all—Father. And it teaches man to communicate with Him as a child. It promises Divine help to all emergencies of human life and invites each individual to test for himself the promises given. In brief, while the mysteries of theosophy are the property of the few, the favored class, the Gospel is universal in its scope as in its application to mankind.

No one will deny that theosophy presents much that is good and true and that the system has many followers of great moral excellence. Nor shall it be disputed that it may do much good in a world almost dominated by stagnant dogmas. It may serve as a breeze of new thought and awaken to life some of the dormant powers of men. But in its essence it is antagonistic to the Gospel of Christ and as much inferior to it as human intellect is to that of omnipotence, for the simple reason that it establishes its conclusions independent of revelation, without which there can be no true knowledge of things Divine.

THE Chicago Herald of July 1—the fifth day of the great strike—arrived by mail yesterday. It contains cartoons which aptly illustrate events in that city since the date of the paper's issue. The descriptive line is "We shall use no violence, in all—Mr. Debs of the A. R. U." The illustrations represent the strikers holding up non-union men with revolvers, the public being choked by a big bully, and mobs tearing up railway tracks, derailing trains and burning railway property.

It is said that there are more anarchists in Chicago than in St. Petersburg, and more in New York than in Moscow; and the worst of it is, that it is probably true. And yet there seems to be no rational, consistent effort to put an end to this sort of immigration.

There are not so many editorials in the Associated papers concerning the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The Vigilant is a good boat and a fast, but the Britannia still [illegible].

A [illegible] feature of nearly [illegible] Fourth of July oration this year, as far as [illegible] in the papers, is that the [illegible] of the problems of the [illegible] more attention than [illegible] in the past.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
[illegible] or Alum.

Eruption of the [illegible] Cured.

Ed. Veaney, [illegible], Ontario, Canada, says:

"I have used Brandreth's Pills for the past fifteen years, and think them the best cathartic and anti-bilious remedy known. For some five years I suffered with an eruption of the skin that gave me great pain and annoyance. I tried different blood remedies, [illegible] although gaining strength the itching was [illegible]. I finally concluded to take a thorough course of Brandreth's Pills. I took six each night for four nights, then five, four, three, two, lessening each time by one, and then for one month took one every night, with the happy result that now my skin is perfectly clear and has been so ever since."

County Republican Committee.

A meeting of the County Republican Committee of Salt Lake County is hereby called to meet at Zion's Savings Bank, 1, 3 and 5 Main St., Salt Lake City, on Saturday, July 14th, 1894, at 8 o'clock p. m. A full attendance is desired as matters of importance will be considered.

W. F. JAMES, Chairman.

Geo. M. Cannon, Secretary.

Salt Lake City, July 2-4, 1894.

Lyceum Theater,

[illegible] Manager.

Monday, July 9th, the second week of the [illegible]

SOLOMON ∴ ISAACS.

John Davis, Dealer in

FRESH AND SALT MEATS OF ALL KINDS.

47 West, Second South Street.

WANTED.

A GOOD MILCH COW. APPLY TO [illegible]

COUNTY WARRANTS IN SUMS OVER [illegible]

CLERKS AND [illegible]

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN TO [illegible]

ODORLESS SANITARY CO., 47 MAIN STREET.

CESSPOOLS, GARBAGE, DEAD ANIMALS [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY AND FARM property [illegible]

EXCHANGE CO. MONEY [illegible]

$100 to $5,000 TO LOAN [illegible]

B. T. LLOYD, BROKER,

Real Estate, Loans, Stocks, Bonds, [illegible]

[illegible] McCornick Blk., Salt Lake City, Utah.

TO TRADE.

FARMS AND RANCHES FOR CITY property. B. T. Lloyd, [illegible] McCornick Blk.

FOUND.

YESTERDAY IN THE TABERNACLE a key. Owner can get it at this office by paying for advertisement.

PROFESSIONAL.

RICHARDS & RICHARDS,
Attorneys at Law
Rooms [illegible] to [illegible] McCornick Block.

JAS. H. MOYLE,
Attorney at Law,
Rooms [illegible] to [illegible] Constitution Building opp. Z. C. M. I.

F. M. WADDELL & THOS. ADAMS,
Attorneys at Law and Land Attorneys.
[illegible] McCornick Block, Salt Lake City.

RICHARD B. SHEPARD,
Lawyer.
[illegible] Commercial Block.

YOUNG, YOUNG & MOYLE,
Le Grande Young. Richard W. Young. Oscar W. Moyle.
Attorneys at Law,
Deseret Nat. Bank Bldg. Salt Lake City.

J. F. COBBEN, PATENT ATTORNEY. [illegible]

J. B. WALTER,
Attorney at Law.
Practice in all the courts of the Territory. [illegible] Main Street, Salt Lake City.

CHAS. M. CANNON,
Dentist.
Rooms [illegible] Constitution Building.

DR. J. B. KEYSOR & BRO.,
Dentists.
Rooms [illegible] Scott-Auerbach Building, 1st floor, [illegible] Main St.

DR. J. THOMAS,
Surgeon Dentist,
[illegible] Main St. All work guaranteed. [illegible] Administered.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I [illegible]

CITY POUND NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I [illegible]

[illegible] City Poundkeeper. Dated this [illegible] day of July, 1894.

NOTHING SO HANDY

FOR PIC-NICS, EXCURSIONS, TRAVEL OR DOMESTIC USE, AS CANNED OR PORTABLE GOODS.

Z. C. M. I.

CARRIES AN IMMENSE VARIETY—CANNED, COOKED, READY FOR USE.

MEATS OF ALL KINDS FOWLS " FISH " VEGETABLES " FRUITS "	OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, CLAMS, RELISHES, OLIVES.	PRESERVED FRUITS, JAMS, JELLIES, PICKLES AND OLIVES IN BULK.

Summer Drinks:

Lime Juice,
Fruit Syrups,
Lemon Sugar.

Crackers, fancy and plain.
Creamery Butter, Cheese, Eggs.
Condensed Milk and Cream.
Choice Hams, Dried Meats, and innumerable useful supplies.

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

Continental MARKET

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. 45 STALLS TO . SELECT FROM.

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Give It a Trial.

Cor. 1st South & West Temple.

J. W. Boyd, Dealer in

GUNS, BICYCLES, AMMUNITION, FINE FISHING TACKLE and SPORTING GOODS. FINE REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS.

73 E. 2nd. South St., Salt Lake City

On June 1st, 1894, I shall Remove from my present place of business the Union Cafe, [illegible] to [illegible] Main St., [illegible] doors north of present location, which will be known as the TEMPLE CAFE & BAKERY, where I shall be better prepared to entertain and cater to the wants of my patrons and the public generally. Thanking you for your past favors. Respectfully,

S. F. BALL.

More than You Expect

We have a rather unusual request to make. We don't ask you to pay us one visit. We ask you to pay us two. Come at first to see our good, suitable, well made, and handsome Summer Suits for Men, Boys and Children. If you don't buy, it must be because you don't like them. If you do, come again and tell us how you do like them.

We feel confident your first impression will be that you have never seen as good clothing for as little money in your life before.

We are selling these Suits from $10. to $15. and it is a sure thing that they cannot be bought for that money anywhere else.

ONE PRICE.

J. P. GARDNER,

141 Main Street.

OUR BIG SHOE SALE IS NOW ON

See Our Footwear! Get Our Prices, and then BUY!

DUNFORD'S. THE LOW PRICE SHOE STORE.

MAYNES, WELLS CO., Lace Importers

32 Main Street, Salt Lake City.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN TOWN for LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND CURTAINS.

CHOICE LINE OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

FRILLED SWISS CURTAINS. CALL AND SEE US.

WALTNER & CO.,

.... MERCHANT TAILORS. ....

216 South Main Street.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL Line of the very best imported Spring Suitings and Trouserings. Our prices are Commensurate with the times. We also keep a Large Stock of Home Manufactured Woollens. Look at the Prices:

SUITS TO ORDER	$15, $18, $22 AND UPWARDS
PANTS TO ORDER	$3.50, $4, $6 AND UPWARDS
OVERCOATS	$14 $16, $18, $20 AND UPWARDS

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH.

RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS CHICAGO, 1893. PHILADELPHIA, 1876. LONDON, 1851.

PURE AND SILVER GLOSS FOR THE LAUNDRY. | AND CORN STARCH FOR THE TABLE.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.