

THE FRENCH ANARCHISTS.

THE anarchist Ravachol, now under sentence of death in Paris for the murder of an old man named Brunel and two women, is a striking character even among the class to which he belongs.

It required several officers to make the arrest, and after it was made he got away and was retaken with considerable difficulty. With the circumstances immediately following—his comrades' revenge on the restaurant keeper where the arrest was made, the terrorizing of the court and thus securing a sentence for imprisonment instead of death on the first trial, and the second trial with the verdict of murder and sentence of death—our readers are already familiar. As to what may follow we can only wait and see. The Society in France and more especially in Paris is a very strong one numerically considered. It has ramifications and adjuncts which give the police an abundance of usually unrequited labor. The anarchists may not be able to effect a rescue or even place any serious impediments in the way of the due execution of the law's sentence, but they can "get even" in a style truly and peculiarly anarchistic, as was evinced in the case of the unfortunate restaurateur spoken of, who lost first a leg and then his life. It is not what they may do before or at the execution that is to be so much dreaded, perhaps, as it is the means to which they may resort to make the government feel their power afterwards.

PROSPERITY IN KANSAS.

THE poverty shrieker is likely to have a poor field in Kansas this year. Crops are excellent, employment for everybody is promised. Already farmers are advertising for help. A committee of Rush County farmers a few days ago sent a circular to the Secretary of the Topeka labor unions, part of which reads as follows:

"Wheat acreage, Rush County, 95,510 acres; wheat acreage, Ness County, 60,000 acres. The crop never looked better, and all who come can find work during harvest and all the fall at big wages. Harvest begins July 1. Come early. A job is certain. Come via Missouri Pacific Railroad to McCracken, Rush County, Kan., the center of the wheat belt."

Both the counties mentioned here are in Western Kansas, and in a district in which up to a few years ago agriculture was deemed impossible. In 1887 Ness County had only 4,000 acres of wheat, and Rush only 14,000. The impression prevailed in those times that corn flourished better in that region than any other crop, but it is now being demonstrated that as a wheat soil Western Kansas will soon excel Minnesota.

LET THE TRUTH COME OUT.

THERE is so much bad feeling over the scandals that have been developed in the police department, and there is such an evident desire to cover up the iniquity in certain spots and to cast mud and mire in order to create an

appearance of evil in others, that we believe it will be necessary, and certainly for the good of the community, to take the whole matter before a court of competent jurisdiction and have it thoroughly investigated. One thing may as well be understood now. Whitewash will not do in this instance no matter by whom applied. Nor will a cranky and vindictive official be permitted to muzzle the mouths of men who know the facts, nor to cover them with infamy in order to keep them quiet or arouse unjust sentiment against them. These inquiries now started must be pursued until the truth appears, no matter where it may strike nor who may be exposed. We think it is a matter for judicial investigation, and hope that those who know the facts will not suffer themselves to be overawed by threats of retaliation, nor be constrained to shield the guilty through fear of falsehood and malicious attacks upon themselves. The great public and the Federal courts will protect the innocent and we hope will punish the guilty.

UTAH MATTERS IN CONGRESS.

As we expected, the Senate committee has restored the provision in the appropriation bill for the salaries and expenses of the Utah Commission which was stricken out by the House of Representatives. This will no doubt be adopted by the Senate, and the bill will go then to a conference committee. But if the House stands by its action the Senate will have to recede. It is in the power of the lower body to prevent the appropriation of public money for any purpose it deems improper.

However, it is not improbable that the Utah Commission will have another but very short lease of life. The Senate committee has stricken out the transfer provision of the Industrial Home to the Deaf Mute Institute. It is not unlikely that a compromise will be effected, the House receding from its proposal to strike out the Utah Commission money, and the Senate receding from its action to strike out the Deaf Mute proposition. It will depend a good deal upon the men who will form the reference committees of the two houses. But the Commission is doomed and cannot last much longer.

The debate in the Senate over the report of the committee on Tuesday, brought out the fact that there is no necessity for further inimical legislation against Utah, nor for the long continuance of the repressive measures now in operation. Even those speakers who opposed the immediate abolition of the Commission, admitted that the time when Utah must be admitted as a State is nearer than many people suppose, and that there is nothing practically in the way but the educating of the public mind to the understanding of the true condition of affairs in this Territory.

Senator Faulkner made a forcible and courageous speech against the longer continuance of the Commission, and showed the wrongs endured under its rule as well as the evils of the absolute veto power vested in the Governor. We present a full report of his speech in another column. Senator

Vest eloquently supported Senator Faulkner, and closed a powerful appeal for justice to Utah by declaring "it was an outrage to keep the Territory in swaddling clothes any longer."

Senators Allison and Platt argued against abolishing the Commission, yet admitted that the time was near when the whole question would be settled by statehood. However, they wanted the Commission to remain until then, and seemed to be under the impression that the settlement of the polygamy question was largely due to the work done by that useless and expensive body.

The Senate amendments would no doubt have passed on Tuesday but for the fact that there was no quorum present and so the matter had to be laid over for a day. The vote was 21 to 15. Senators Carey and Kyle voted with the Democrats against the Commission. Senators Shoup, Dubois, Stewart and Warren voted with their Republican confreres to retain the Commission and make the increased appropriation proposed.

Utah has had many practical lessons in patience, and the probability is that in this case they will receive one more. But there will be an end, in good time, to every wrong, and the end of the evil now in debate is very near at hand.

THE RECORD IS READY.

THE pretended newspaper friends of O. W. Powers will make no capital for him by throwing out a "dare," nor by repeating the whole-cloth falsehood that "the Mormons spent thousands of dollars to get Judge Powers dismissed from office," on a man who formed one of the sub-committee on credentials at Chicago. We are quite ready to ventilate all the facts in this case, if it is necessary. We are quite willing for the whole record to go into print, if it is wanted. We challenge the proof of "thousands of dollars of Mormon money" being paid to the gentleman indicated for the purpose stated, and we do not think the scribe who pretends to champion Mr. Powers' cause is any friend of his in springing this question. We have not assailed Judge Powers personally. We do not propose to do so. But there must not be too much "daring" in this matter, because we have nothing to conceal nor any fear in relation to the subject, individual or journalistic. Judge Powers made a cleaner fight than those who followed him as his backers in the contest at Chicago, and we have no desire to attack him. But in defense of the right we are not to be intimidated by his pretended champions, and we are prepared for the full issue if it becomes necessary. He had better call off his dogs. They scare no one and may hurt him.

DEATH OF NOAH L. SHURTLIFF.

A LETTER to President L. W. Shurtliff, of Weber Stake, from Cardston, N. W. T., Canada, under date of June 20th, brought the sad news of the untimely death at that place of his brother, Noah L. Shurtliff. The fatality was caused by the caving in upon him of the walls of a well, on the night