

of President Carnot will dispel this delusion and prove beyond a doubt that the hydra of anarchy aims at nothing but destruction, and that its victims are selected for no other reason than the exalted position they hold among the nations of the earth. Republican institutions and the men that represent them are as obnoxious to the secret combinations of assassins as are monarchical governments and despots.

The ultimate effect in France of the tragic end of the president will possibly be disastrous. The country has for some time been the scene of anarchistic outrages perpetrated in various places. The police have repeatedly endeavored to allay the public panic by asserting that the dens of the assassins were well known and the leaders closely surveyed; but the outrages went on, capping the climax by the killing of the nation's chief on a public street thronged with people. The Frenchmen are excitable and it would be no surprise if the deed should cause a change of sentiment among the people against a form of government which to them must seem incapable of coping with the situation. Certain it is that the imperialists who have been laboring incessantly for the restoration of the empire will find in the lamentable incident an excuse for redoubling their efforts and that they will not neglect the opportunity. Many will remember the glory of Napoleonism and, forgetting the rottenness which that gilded exterior covered, will long for a restoration of the empire. The fate of nations sometimes hangs on apparently small incidents, and the cold steel of an Italian assassin may prove to have given republicanism in France a serious if not a fatal wound.

But whatever the effects of the deed may be to France and French institutions, it should arouse the civilized world to united action against organizations that teach murder as a sacred doctrine. Anarchy is sometimes defended on the plea that true anarchy only aims at bringing about a condition of the world in which no government is needed—that is, a condition in which each man is his own ruler. True anarchists, it is said, resort to no violence, but preach a pure gospel of peace. All of which is, as far as can be ascertained, nothing but nonsense. Anarchy or Nihilism or whatever name it bears, as it manifests itself in the world—and from the fruits it must be judged rather than from its theories—is the doctrine of murder and assassination and violence. It is the avowed enemy of society and must be treated as such. The war must be carried on with its own weapons until every expounder of the doctrine of killing has had his teachings applied to himself. A bounty is paid for the destruction of poisonous animals, but murderous anarchists are worse than the snakes or the tigers of the jungle. Society has a right to preserve itself and to defend its peaceful citizens. Such hypocritical denunciations of the anarchists caught in their crime, as are given to the press by their sympathizers, count for nothing. The fact is probably that when those fanatics are found they are made use of as tools whereby the dicta of their societies are carried out.

It is more than probable that the real assassins, the leaders that directed that arm of the murderous Italian, are smoking their cigarettes and sipping their Mocha in some fashionable cafe, reading in the newspapers the details of the crime planned by them. Against such villains the war should be waged to the last.

President Marie Francois Sadi Carnot, whose sad death the world now mourns, was born in Limoges in 1837. He was entrusted with several minor offices in the state and became a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1876. A few years later he was made minister of finance and in 1886 succeeded Jules Grevy as president of the republic. His policy as the head of a great nation has been one of peace and he has succeeded as few in holding the esteem of friends and opponents alike. He was mentioned in connection with the Panama affair, but no taint clings to the memory of his name. He comes near to being considered an ideal president of France and history will surround him with the nimbus of a martyr for republican principles.

#### GEORGE A. SMITH.

The anniversary of the birth of the late President George A. Smith was pleasantly observed by a family assemblage at the residence of his son, Elder John Henry Smith, last evening. President Smith was born in the state of New York June 26, 1817, and died in this city September 1, 1875. In the less than three score years allotted to him in life he carved out for himself a notable career among the people with whom his lot was cast, and especially does Utah bear the impress of his energy, ability and wisdom. He was one of her pioneers in the fullest sense. Not only was he a member of the noble band which entered these valleys in July, 1847, but before and subsequent to that time he had shown to a marked degree his great capacity as a leader among the people in pioneering the way across the desert, and in exploring, opening up and establishing settlements in a new country. In the journey to Utah in 1847 he walked 1700 miles, much of the distance with rawhide soles on his shoes. He was six weeks without bread, though he had twenty-five pounds of flour locked up in his trunk unknown to others. This reserve of flour he distributed by cupfuls to the sick of the company, several of whom owed the preservation of their lives to this action.

He devoted great attention to the sick and the poor. When in Winter Quarters, Iowa, the people suffered really from disease, through lack of vegetable diet. He urged the cultivation of the potato as a remedy, and under his advice the small quantity of seed that could be obtained was planted, the yield being marvelously heavy. He was familiarly called "the potato Saint," and on his arrival in the Great Salt Lake valley he planted the first potatoes put into Utah soil. Under adverse circumstances and great hardships he explored central and southern Utah, establishing colonies at several points, and was recognized as the "father of the

southern settlements," the city of St. George, Washington county, being named in his honor. He was one of the foremost advocates and supporters of home industry, and of commercial relations among the people that would tend to make them self-sustaining by developing natural resources, that the Territory ever has had. As a senator of the provisional state of Deseret, he presented the first bill printed for the consideration of the legislators in this region, one for the organization of the judiciary, and also presented a bill in relation to the construction of a transcontinental railway. His career in public affairs closed only with his demise, and presents an example of unexcelled devotion and integrity. Whatever "Brother George A." did, he did well.

As a preacher, President Smith was exceedingly popular. His sermons were short, and he was seldom known to speak longer than half an hour, but his remarks were fraught with wisdom and good, practical advice, and bristled with anecdotes and reminiscences of the most interesting and instructive character. He had a remarkably powerful memory which was put to valuable service.

There are many thousands in Utah, even among the younger men and women, who have a clear personal recollection of President Smith, and recall his memory with feelings of strong affection. He was one of the great men of Utah, whose efforts always were put forth for purity, and love, and truth, and as such his memory goes down to succeeding generations. The good that he did lives after him, to benefit and bless the people.

#### LOSS, TWENTY MILLIONS.

Such, in brief, is the story and the result, in dollars, of the late coal strike in the United States. But that result, stupendous as it is, does not take into account the bloodshed, the beatings, the outrages and indignities of a hundred kinds with which the great conflict between the miners and the operators has daily marked its progress. Statistics have not yet been compiled showing the number of strikers and non-union laborers who have been killed, nor the fatalities to the deputies, posses or militiamen who have been called out to enforce the law, protect property and preserve order. There have been many broken ribs and heads of which the daily papers have made mention but which will be heard of no more, and there has been an untold amount of suffering and distress among women and children of which the great world has received no knowledge at all. Taking these things into consideration, and making allowance for further losses which have not been and at this time cannot be ascertained, the historian will be forced to record that for extent, lawlessness, hardships, loss, and number of people involved, the great coal strike of 1894 must stand well toward the front of such events in all the world.

Twelve million dollars of the loss above referred to is said to be the miners' share of it. The remaining eight millions does not all come out of the mineowners by any means; a large part of it must be borne