DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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TWO CLASSES OF ANARCHISTS.

In the debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on the anti-anarchist law, a proposition by M. Jaurez to include in the term "anarchist," ministers, senators and deputies accepting bribes, caused an immense sensation. Some of the bankers of the Panama scandal were brought into requisition and ex-Minister Rouvier, who felt his "honor" attained challenged the originator of the proposition to a duel—one of very few French gentlemen have of vindicating their honor. The proposition was, of course, lost, although it received a surprisingly large support, 222 out of a total of the votes cast.

At first sight it may appear that an amendment like that is absurd, for one is not accustomed to look for anarchists in high places. They are generally regarded as the products of the slums, as natural to the lowly strata of society as toadstools to marshy ground. But only a little reflection is needed to perceive that anarchists—as far as the term denotes disregard for law and government—of the present time is flourishing at the top of society as well as below, and that it is not less dangerous because it appears covered with silk and decked with jewels. Individuals or corporations that break the laws with impunity because they can bribe courts and juries, or bribe or frame laws for the robbing their fellowmen, because they are able to buy legislators, are really anarchists but little better than those deluded fanatics who plot in dark corners against the lives of their fellowmen, and the courts and juries and legislators who sell justice, disregarding the sacred trust placed in their hands, do not deserve to be shielded from the legal punishments aimed at the common lawbreakers. For anarchy in high places is, if anything, more dangerous than that in less prominent positions, inasmuch as the former is constantly encouraging the latter by the counteracting example. It is the upper society that gives tone and color and form to the whole. When it is infected the corruption is sure to spread until effectually eradicated.

The fight against anarchy on the other side of the ocean has interest to our own people because of the constant access to our shores from the ranks of the nations of Europe. It is claimed, and no doubt correctly, that much of the trouble recently experienced here in connection with the railroad strike was due to the anarchistic element come from abroad. Whether this is all there is in it or not, the lawbreakers of that class have now learned that the liberty of the United States is no license to barbarous Huns and Vandals to overrun this country with destruction. This being settled, may we not hope that the time is at hand when the attention of the nation shall be turned towards the great lawbreakers who disturb no steel a train but do not hesitate to lay dishonest plans of a much more serious nature.

Great upheavals like the one this country has just experienced mean that there are hidden forces at work in the depths of the nation. It means that although there is temporary disorder, there are creative life and progressive power at work, as the result of which harmony and peace will ensue. Only in the frozen regions of death is absolute quietude. Where there is life, there is agitation, stress, disorder, upheavals, but they all ultimately serve some wise purpose. This is true in nature and the parallel is found in society. The attention now being drawn to the dangers arising to the present condition, the remedy will be found, as energy in the Source can be ascribed to a glorious existence on a regenerated earth, and not in death and annihilation.

NOBLE REALTIES.

Today's dispatches give a more peaceful aspect to the situation in Corea. The Chinese troops have been permitted to land unopposed by the Japanese, and this adds to the impression that the Mikado's representative merely intend to enforce the provisions of the treaty between Japan and Corea to the effect that the latter will maintain a sufficient number of troops at home to protect Japanese residents there. It had been currently reported and believed that Japan designed to extend a sovereignty over Corea, but the fact that the Chinese troops were not interfered with stopped the idea for the present. Added to this is the attitude of the United States and Great Britain, which will have the effect to restrain any undue action the Japanese may have for precipitating war.

It is not to be supposed, however, that the Mikado is idle in any action. On a distant, the liability for it to break out into open hostility is not increased in the least, though the time may be deferred. There is no doubt but China and Japan would have mentioned swords in Corea long since if it had not been for their mutual fear that Russia would accept such a condition as a pretext for the occupation of the peninsula and would thereby secure a strategical and commercial position on the Pacific which she does not have now. It is true that in 1860 the Russian government formally assured China that she would not interfere with Corean territory, but the Chinese have no great faith in Russian promises when the latter can be broken with advantage to the czar. They know also that Russia is not content to have her outlet Pacific port locked fast to six months in the year, as is the case at Vladivostock, and that the magnificent Corean harbors of Fusan and Jensen are desirable to her as a place where a great fleet could flee in safety from storm and ice, thus gain the open sea whenever circumstances required. Besides this, events of recent years have added to Chinese distrust of Russia.

Since the assurance given to China, as stated, the proceedings of the northern power are scarcely of note. Friendly relations with Japan have been encouraged, so that when the latter requested the service of a fleet of Russian instructors to convey troops to Corea, the vessels were promptly furnished. For six or seven years past Russian officers and agents have been making surveys for and while in Corean territory, until the topography of the country is better known to Russian official quarters than any where else. The chief's representatives are have taken special pains to get on friendly terms with their numerous neighbors on the spot, and live in their villages. The Coreans also have accepted invitations to move over the border and dwell in Russian towns, until a considerable number already have their homes in the Russian province of Ussuri, where they are found to be a hard-working, peaceful people. All these facts are evidence of how the Muscovite is seeking to assimilate the Coreans into his own national family, and when the opportunity for territorial seizure comes he confident will be able to point out that they are desirous to have the change effected. Peace may continue for a time in affairs in the far East, but each new development gives deeper conviction of the certainty of international disturbances and changes.

HE REASONETH ILL.

The genius who presides over the Southern Pacific may be a great railroad man, as railway manipulation now goes, but he cannot lay just claim to skill in the art of argumentation. He has been urging reasons why the demand for government ownership of railways, now being made in various parts of the country, should not be granted. Without in any way advocating the policy of government ownership for the railways, there is no difficulty in showing that the gentleman's positions are not well taken. He says that first, railway service would be impaired under government control by reason of political changes and the disregard of civil service regulations; second, there would be no competition, fares and freights would be kept at the same figure, and wages would be reduced; third, the government bonds that would have to be issued for the purchase of the great roads would not be as permanent a security for investors as the present securities of the roads is a great aggregation of private capital, which should own and control all the great railroads of the United States.

So far as the first proposition is concerned the impairment of the service, it might be considered as a bit of humor, coming at the present juncture, very the Southern Pacific president never place on matters of this kind. A reasonable impairment of railway service was during the great strike, and nearly its cause to be "political changes and the disregard of civil service regulations" and it required the very governmental control to which objection is made to relieve the impairment of service on the Southern Pacific. Now there never has been any impairment of the road's work under government control, the local superintendent, local political changes or the disregard of civil service rules, as has been stated, recently during the private control of railways, under the political direction, the government has succeeded where corporations be public service—the road, and every the President—with only two instances of service that can be fairly so called, while railways under the political direction. Was the first place in the railway problem been entrusted to government employes, the result would be quite as satisfactory as that of the corporations is answered in the supposition that it would be unnecessary, since the government would fix fares and freights for the general good of the public. These would remain the same as at present, provided the profit was not such as to warrant their reduction. The cost of operation probably would be no greater than now, and if one-fourth of the earnings of the roads go to enrich boring a capitalist like the gentleman himself, the probability is that fares and freights would be reduced 25 per cent, since the government would not be in the business for profit, but for the general welfare. Besides, the tendency in government ownership of public service is to reduce the general cost, or without the decrease in the latter prices. The gentleman's deterrent recital also setzes the wages reduction question, and gives good argument another way.

The third is the strongest point the gentleman makes, and it is a veritable bombshell. He says government bonds would not be as permanent a security as those issued by a private corporation, but most people will conclude that when government security is good in this country a private corporation's bond will not be worth much; but the point is that government bonds would not bring the investors such heavy returns as the present system does, and that is just where the gentleman and his opponents agree, to the disadvantage of the former, but the big dividends and the heavy profits are what the public regard as a crowing evil in railway manipulation. The "great aggregation of private capital" which the gentleman seems to favor is suggestive of the idea that he imagines private corporations to be greater and more powerful than the government—an opinion which appears to be prevalent among those who control them, and which his mind should have been disabused of in the recent strike, when the governmental power had to interfere in behalf of his side in the struggle. The gentleman should not try another argument on the subject until he gets someone to set him straight, so that he will not appear inconsistent and thus impair his efficiency for raising the good that is in his power.

American businessmen ought to say less about foreign competition, when one of the best of them, president of the greatest city of the New World, makes a practice of publishing such remarks as the following:

Mr. Harrison remained at home this afternoon, attending to some correspondence, reading the newspapers and talking with his grandchildren.

Every grandfather in this broad land does more or less the same thing, and even the dignified of all newspaper departments, the society column, doesn't see fit to mention each case. Yet Gen. Harrison is one of the last of American grandfathers who desire this impolite advertising of his domestic movements.

ADAM MEYER, an ex-alderman of Chicago, is in San Francisco on a visit, and on Sunday night addressed a crowd of strike sympathizers at a time when such proceedings were forbidden. He was arrested and pleaded in extenuation of the offense that he had been drinking California wine, which had a more befuddling effect upon him than he had anticipated. When Justice Conlan required him to pay $100 fine, Meyer discovered that he had made a mistake in casting any reflections on the law-abiding proclivities of the California vintage product. Hereafter he will feel safer in sneaking up on Michigan lake water.

THE CLEVELAND *Gazette* takes this flattering unction to its soul:

We believe we will get a tariff bill from this Congress and we know we will get a free silver coinage bill from the next one. Out of the present darkness we can look for a bright future.

At the present writing the prospect of a tariff bill is but little less remote than that of the silver coinage.

THE WEST TEMPLE Ward Choir of Salt Lake county, Utah, will hold their annual meeting on Saturday, July 28, 1894, at 2 p.m. sharp, in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Gleason building, Main Street, for the purpose of electing officers and attending to other important business. A full attendance is desired.

EDWARD TUTTS,
President.

Stop Your Cough and Get Well.
When the wee lad lies wakeful and tossing,
When the mother's heart-strings are racked for the coughing,
When sleep between him and slumber is tossing,
Why don't you give him Piso's Cure for Consumption.

Screw Away!

To our customers, high grade Charles Boyer's every purchaser counts, the reputation of our shoe and service is engaging.

JOHNSON, PRATT CUTLER CO.,
51 Main Street.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Received Highest Awards at Chicago.

Lyceum Theater.
R. CONRAD STRONG
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Opening July 30th, 1894, A. Darlow, Jr., Author of "Jack Sheppard," and Sol Smith Russell's success in

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J. W. Boyd, Agent.

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Garfield Beach Trains.

Commencing July 15, Garfield Beach Trains will run as follows:

Leave Salt Lake.	Arrive Salt Lake.
*7:45 a. m.	11:45 a. m.
10:00 a. m.	*12:00 m.
2:00 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
3:30 p. m.	5:45 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	6:30 p. m.
10:30 p. m.	11:45 p. m.

*Daily except Sunday. Daily except Monday.

Olsen's orchestra is able to dance every afternoon and evening.

Bowling. Bowling.

Fare round trip 25 cents.

City Ticket Office, 201 Main Street.

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Gen'l Agt. Passgr. Dept.

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A REELIABLE LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER [illegible]

CLOSETS AND CESSPOOLS CLEANED, DALLEY [illegible]

WANTED—A LIST OF GENTLEMAN TO [illegible]

GOODLETS SANITARY CO., 67 MAIN STREET.

CESSPOOLS, VAULTS, HEAD AND [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY AND FARM [illegible]

INSURANCE ON MONEY, SO IN A FEW [illegible]

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

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS UP. WALL & [illegible]

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Buys and Sells, Dealers in Poultry, Fruits, Vegetables. Highest prices paid for poultry and produce.
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REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
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[illegible]

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MEATS OF ALL KINDS	OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, CLAMS, RELISHES, OLIVES.	PRESERVED FRUITS, JAMS, JELLIES, PICKLES AND OLIVES IN BULK.
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Summer Drinks:
Lime Juice,
Fruit Syrups,
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Crackers, fancy and plain.
Creamery Butter, Cheese, Eggs.
Condensed Milk and Cream.
Choice Hams, Dried Meats, and innumerable useful supplies.

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

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. 45 STALLS TO . SELECT FROM.

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Give It a Trial.

Cor. 1st South & West Temple.

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All kinds of Tea.
Ladies' Underwear.
BAMBOO GOODS.
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Prices Lower than ever.
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PRICES: 35c. TO $1.25.

SIGNS of the TIMES

NO SPECIAL IMPROVEMENT IN SIGHT. HOW SHALL WE MEET THE SITUATION?

When Senator Teller said a few days ago that he could not now foresee the result of which those present position were leading to, and perhaps it is neither his peace of mind that he could not, it set many people to thinking very seriously.

But fortunately the American people are not given to yielding to difficulties, but to overcoming them. We anticipated a great expansion in trade and began some months ago making preparations to meet it by procuring machinery to make prices lower than ever before and for doing business with less profit than ever before, believing in times like these that the prices would be the greatest attraction to purchasers. We have not laid off any of our old help, but have employed at large wages lots of new, paying cash and taking shoes in new fields and largely increasing our manufacturing capacity, and are swamped by receiving a large increase in the number of orders. In fact, our agents also traveling salesmen are doing a very satisfactory business.

We are now making a very class, neat business suit for $14.25 and our $16.50, $18.25 and $20 suits this year are some thing to astonish the natives, our $25 and $30, while our prices for the very finest Worsteds are proportionately low.

PLYMOUTH ROCK PANTS CO.
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OUR BIG SHOE SALE IS NOW ON.
See Our Footwear! Get Our Prices, and then
BUY!
DUNFORD'S. THE LOW PRICE SHOE STORE.

WALTNER & Co.,
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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, PHILADELPHIA, LONDON.
PURE AND SILVER GLOSS FOR THE LAUNDRY.
AND CORN STARCH FOR THE TABLE.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS

HIGHLAND Evaporated Cream.
Pure, Unsweetened MILK, Concentrated, Canned and Sterilized.
KEEPS IN ALL CLIMATES.
FOR TABLE USE, ECONOMIC COOKING AND PERFECT INFANT FEEDING.
For Sale by Grocers and Druggists.