DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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TELEPHONE NO.

HAPPILY ENDED.

With the decree of the Territorial Supreme court ordering the restoration of the personal property and money in the hands of the Receiver to the First Presidency of the Church, we apprehend there will be not one word or complaint from any source whatever. That the order was in great measure formal—the recent act of Congress and the mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States having made it so—does not in the least detract from the satisfaction with which the happy ending of the long litigation is regarded. The change in official and public sentiment which began, with reference to this confiscation business, about a couple of years ago, has worked its way step by step to the gratifying conclusion now recorded. It only needed time and gentle guidance into regular channels, not particularly hot, hard fighting, to make it effective. And while hereby thanking all those whose friendly words and attitude have helped it to this result, the News as the organ of the Church feels that the objects of chief congratulation are the nation and its people, on the reestablishment of their sense of justice, generosity and right. The "Mormon" Church could much better sustain the permanent loss of its property than the great American Republic could temporarily survive this loss of reputation. In the restoration of both in the manner now indicated, there is accordingly room for nothing but contentment and pleasure all round.

The phrasing of the decree is so plain as to need no additional elucidation. Of course the congressional proviso as to the uses to which the property may be applied is incorporated; the language on this point being as follows: "It is hereby ordered, adjudged and decreed that the said receiver deliver said property and money to Wilford Woodruff, George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith, the First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, to be applied under their direction and control and that of their successors in office in the charitable uses and purposes of said Church, that is to say, for the payment of the debts for which said Church is legally or equitably liable; for the relief of the poor and distressed members of said Church; for the education of the children of such members, and for the building and repair of houses of worship for the use of said Church, but in which the righteousness of the practice of polygamy shall not be inculcated."

As to other property belonging to the Church, and now under control of the Receiver, it is only consistent to hope that its restoration also will speedily follow. A memorial to Congress to this effect has been introduced into the Legislature and will probably pass both houses without delay and receive the Governor's approval. It applies to all the real estate, whereas the above decree refers to personal property only.

NO MERCY FOR ANARCHISTS.

By the trial and condemnation to death of Auguste Vaillant, the monster in human form who threw the bomb in the French chamber of deputies some time ahead, the Paris jury and judge worked with commendable expedition. The prisoner told his story, how he threw the deadly missile with the intention of murder; he regretted that the effect had not been more terrible; arraigned society as responsible for his thefts and robberies, and showed himself hostile to the state on general principles. It took the jury only twenty-five minutes to conclude that he ought to die. Vaillant accepted the verdict with thanks and refused to appeal to a higher court.

The chief value of the whole proceeding is that it ought to be a notice to murderous anarchists that there is going to be no mercy shown them. The war is one of extermination. Other infested countries will undoubtedly follow this example until it is clear to the exponents of the doctrine of a rule of blood and terror that the civilized world has no asylum for them.

Some of the anarchists, so far caught and condemned, have exhibited wonderful stoicism in the face of death. Vaillant defied the judge and everybody in court, knowing that his sentence would be carried out. The condemned anarchists in Chicago exhibit fortitude to nobly on the very gallows. Their enthusiasm in one respect resembles that of holy martyrs of old, but some have even thought proper to draw a comparison between the cases. They are, however, as widely different as heaven from earth, as right from wrong, as light from darkness. The martyrs of the Church died for the evidence of crime. They never plotted against the state or their oppressors. From the time of God and Stephen, the first martyr, to the Prophets who were slain at Carthage, their whole lives had been spent in efforts to promote the happiness of their oppressors. If they entertained views different from the great majority of men—as of course they did in some respects—they never sought to introduce those views by means of violence or by disregarding the rights of others. Their warfare was spiritual. They labored for the right by means of persuasion, appealing to the intelligence and understanding of their fellow-men.

In all this they are diametrically opposite to the anarchists. These disregard persuasion and appeal to violence. They seek to establish themselves on the graves of their opponents and to live, like hyenas, on the corpse of society, if they could refuse it to that state. The comparison therefore is wholly unreasonable. The cause of the martyrs was vindicated by their heroism in death, for they thereby proved the truth of their doctrines. But to anarchists on such result will follow. They die as criminals and nothing more. The sentimental may for a moment sincerely regret their fate, but a sigh of relief each time will come that the world is well rid of another bloodthirsty monster.

INEXCUSABLE DELAY.

There may be good and sufficient reasons, outside of anything political, why the Senate should not confirm the appointment of Judge Horniblower as associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. It is certainly proper that all nominations to be so examined a position should receive full and careful consideration. But there can be neither policy, dignity, statesmanship nor reason in holding the nomination unacted upon, either favorably or unfavorably, during weeks and months of valuable time. If the gentleman is not qualified, in the opinion of the Senate, for a place upon the nation's highest bench, his name could as well have been rejected two months ago as it can be now, and another could have been submitted. If he is, and has been, fitted for the dignities and responsibilities of that high position, he ought to have been confirmed, and quietly permitted to don the robes of office.

The delay is not only discourteous and indecent as a matter of legislative procedure; it is also a grave injury to the Supreme Court itself, and to litigants before its bar. That high tribunal recently had its attention called to the fact that in the determination of constitutional questions there ought to be a full bench. The Senate's delay made the filling of the one vacancy impossible, and the court promptly recognized the point made by the counsel who urged it. Hence in an important interstate commerce case involving a construction of the Constitution, and which had been set down for argument on last Monday, the court let the case go over to be called up when a full bench shall be secured; and it is understood that no cases involving constitutional questions will be considered until the bench is again filled. The President has made the very proper request that prompt action be taken on Mr. Hornblower's nomination, so that whatever disposition may be made of it the bench of the court of last resort be filled at once. It is understood that the matter will be decided this week. Meanwhile the criticism remains that there is no excuse at all for the delay that has already occurred.

A QUESTION OF ECONOMICS.

An important addition to the tariff literature of the country is a little work by Prof. Stoltz-Gerrardz, a German economist who has completed a series of exhaustive studies as to the relation of wages to the cost of labor. That his views are in accord with the arguments of leading tariff-reformers in the United States will perhaps be sufficient reason for their rejection by a large proportion of American economists, and yet, since his deductions directly assail the value of the comparisons of wage rates for the United States and other countries, so frequently seen in the arguments of high protectionists, it might be worth the while of the latter to give him some attention, if only for the purpose of demolishing him.

This is the gist of his whole argument, boiling down: "Where the cost of labor is lowest the conditions of labor are most favorable, the working day is shortest and the weekly wages of operatives are highest." This means, if it is true, that the comparison of wage rates is apparingly quoted in favor of the American workman, is worthless in proof as to the cost of labor per unit of product. In other words, while the German statistician finds that wages in his country and Switzerland are lower than in England, and lower in England than in the United States, yet his calculations show that that in the weaving mills of the last named countries the weekly product per worker is only 400 yards as compared with 700 yards in England and 1,200 yards in the United States. Thus it would seem to some extent the higher wage rate encourages a lower cost of production—exactly just the opposite of that claimed for the higher wage rate by the high-tariff people.

To these latter, who are generally amply able to take care of their side of a dispute, these conclusions are commended as worthy of notice. The News gives this matter space and prominence in them because they strike us as coming as interesting and really important side-light on the great subject of present political contention.

A LIVE VOLCANO.

Our neighbors beyond the Rio Grande are having a real sensation, outside of their personal revolutions and Indian outbreaks. This is neither more nor less than a fiery eruption of their mighty volcano mountain, Popocatepetl, which, if really in eruption, is the first occurrence of the kind for nearly four hundred years. Popocatepetl, if not the highest, is at least next to the highest mountain in North America, the Joint being rather in favor of Orizaba, another Mexican volcano.

Readers of history will remember that the "great smoking mountain," as its name means, was regarded to be in active and vindictive condition about the time of the Spanish conquest of the American land. Since then it has been quiescent, though keeping up years and years of continuous smoking. The column ascending from its mouth has at times been visible for great distances, but there has not usually been anything to interfere with a descent into the crater of with the operations of the laborers engaged in collecting sulphur there. The Boston *Herald*, describing the vast fields of lava and the hundreds of extinct cones in that part of Mexico, argues that these all show that at a period of comparatively recent date, in a geological sense, there was a terrible volcanic activity. One great bed of lava runs far towards the Pacific coast from the peak of Ajusco, the third highest elevation about the valley of Mexico. Many scientists have regarded it as not at all unlikely that Popocatepetl should break out very actively some day. Mexico has two very active volcanoes. The peak of Colima, near the coast, and the comparatively slight eruptions of Jorullo in the state of Michoacan. These are both remote from lines of travel. As Popocatepetl is very near the City of Mexico, with railway lines across both its western and eastern flanks, it would offer an unrivaled opportunity for tourists to see a "live volcano," should it really prove to be in active eruption.

COLORADO'S EXTRA SESSION.

The extra session of the Colorado legislature met at noon Wednesday, Jan. 10, in answer to the call by Governor Waite. It is a remarkable legislative gathering, because it is convened against the earnest protest of probably a majority of the people it is supposed to represent, and because it is a question whether the state has any means available for the expenses it involves. It is really the governor's own extra session.

When the price of silver fell to 62 cents and the mines of Colorado were closed, followed by an unprecedented depression in all branches of business, all energy was exercised to find out some means whereby the value of the white metal might be sustained. But while bankers, lawyers and business men generally failed to see any light in the darkness, Governor Waite conceived a plan to which he has clung with remarkable tenacity. This plan was to coin the silver of the state and make the money thus obtained legal tender. A monetary union with Mexico was also contemplated, until the president of that republic informed the governor that he could not enter into official negotiations with a state government.

As soon as the governor's great scheme was made public, it met with so much opposition that the wonder is that he did not abandon it. Even if the arguments advanced against it were insufficient to convince him of the impracticability of his proposition, he ought to have considered that laws cannot be enacted in a free country against an overwhelming public sentiment. The probability is that the legislature now assembled will give due regard to this fact and adjourn without taking any steps in the direction indicated by the chief executive of the state. The convention has become pretty general that to the Federal government, if to anybody at all, and not to state legislatures, the people must look for a relief in financial straits.

POLISH SUGAR-MAKERS.

A New Orleans weekly, calling under the tremendous title of *The Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacturer*, is a bright and newsy exponent of the interests that such a periodical might be expected to look after. Its range of information seems to be wide as the earth, and it gleans and gathers from various climes with much skill and fecundity. Colorado, so "the practice of the sage book," and some of the work done in that great state is experimenting, seems to be prominent mention, and various references to it in the following report are found from a recent issue:

"The Poles are after the sweetness in spite of the danger to its tissues. It is telegraphed from Omaha that Count Lubienski and other Polish capitalists have been there for months investigating the beet sugar industry with the view to establishing large factories. They have decided to establish a factory and a refinery at a cost of $[illegible] and [illegible] a century of Polish beet sugar farmers.

THE HANDSOMEST CALENDAR for 1894 now far to hand is that issued by the Winchester Arms company, distributed in local stores by their Utah friends and associates, traveling members, at Ogden and Salt Lake. The Winchesters are noted in making from annual compliments real works of art, and truly the present offering is no exception.

ON CHRISTMAS in New York, Mme. Eve holds forth as a ladies' dressmaker, and only a square or two distant glitters the sign of Mr. Adam, artist. Any thought of primeval consciousness may, however, Gotham is no Garden of Eden.

HUGH O. PENTECOST was at one time so absorbed in spiritual matters, he tells us, "I began to study Hebrew, and he effectually cleared me from the chaos." The trend of associate study appears to be to hold people up into the clouds.

THE ONLY difference between working and boiling, according to a recent Kansas Populist definition, is two cents per day.

THE GEM BARBER SHOP.

250 West First South Street.

Announcements of free public lectures. On Christian science, Monday evenings will be devoted to expert medical lectures in Chemistry, Wednesday evenings to experimental lectures in Natural Philosophy, and Friday evenings to popular lectures in "Light Science."

The "Light Science" lectures will be on miscellaneous subjects, and generally will be illustrated with pictures.

All these lectures will be free to the public, though admission will be by card. One card will admit to the series on Chemistry; another to the series in Natural Philosophy, and still another to the series on "Light Science."

Persons desirous of attending one or more of the series of lectures will please apply for cards of admission to Dr. James E. Talmage, at the Church University building.

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Two nights, Monday, Jan. 15, Night DIXIE. Tuesday, Jan. 16, DOLLY VARDEN. Prices—25, 35, 50, 75c. Sale of seats begins Friday, Jan. 12.

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Z. C. M. I. note, No. 8,[illegible], dated July 31, 1893, face of $[illegible] payable to Thos. Kirkham or order. Finder will be rewarded.

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STALL 11. J. M. REINSIMAR. Fresh and Smoked Fish, Poultry, Game, and Oysters.

STALL 4 AND 14. W. L. PRICE & CO., Fruit and sale stables in Poultry, Fresh Vegetables. Highest cash price paid for poultry and produce.

STALL 6. NEW YORK & CEYLON TEA CO. Teas and Coffees. Wholesale and retail. Extracts and Spices a specialty.

STALL 8. Salt Lake Cider & Vinegar Co., Cider, Fruit, Wet, sweet Cider, Cider and Salt Vinegars, Drinks, Chicago House Relish, Mincemeat, etc. Barrels wanted.

STALL 13. Central Meat Market. D. Hilton, E. Fenton, O. Chiswell, H. D. Hilton & Co., Proprietors. Family Trade Solicited.

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