

Our citations were from decisions of the highest courts of several States on the identical point in dispute. One of them was from Illinois, where the provision of the State constitution is exactly the same as in the Organic Act of Utah in reference to the appointing power of the Executive. Another decision was from Wisconsin under the Organic Act of that Territory, the conditions on this matter being the same as those in this Territory. Another was from the Supreme Court of the United States. All these, as the *Tribune* inadvertently admits, constituted "two columns of proof." Against them it can only rail and spit venom and cry "scrubs," and exhibit its normal brutality and spleen. We do not care to respond in kind, and as it is unwilling to bow to "proofs" that are unanswerable, we leave the public to judge as to whom should be applied the terms "perversity and meanness," and all the rest of the "Liberal" organ's refined and pleasant epithets.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Articles of incorporation have been filed for the Arizona Land and Irrigation Company in Phoenix, A. T. Capital stock, \$5,000,000; paid up, \$1,500,000. The incorporators are H. Cummings of New York, Judge William H. Barnes of Tucson, and A. L. Pogue of Indiana. The company proposes to construct an immense dam at a place known as Pasten's Butte, on the Gila river, and build 240 miles of canal.

A writer describes a Japanese prison, showing that the convicts are not kept in that country within massive stone walls. On the contrary, he says: "On arriving at the prison premises I was struck at once by the fact that there were no outside walls, and that the gates which led into the large garden and farm which surround the buildings stood wide open. The prison contained 1661 prisoners—1542 men and 119 women, and of this number 1062 men and 51 women had been committed for robbery." Japanese criminals are evidently very tame creatures, devoid of enterprise. If a job lot of Western American toughs were imported to Japan there would soon be a revolution in criminal affairs and in the character of the jails of that country.

The late Sir Thomas Chambers was not a wit, and laughter seldom entered the court over which he presided so solemnly. There is, however, one good story told of him in the *Temple*. It is to the effect that a prisoner, who was undefended, pleaded "guilty," and, counsel having been instructed to defend him at the last moment, withdrew the plea and substituted that of "not guilty," with the result that the jury acquitted him. In discharging the prisoner, Sir Thomas is said to have remarked: "Prisoner, I do not envy your feelings. On your own confession you are a thief, and the jury have found that you are a liar."

The following pungent remark is made by the *Phoenix (Arizona) Gazette*: "The first settlers of Utah arrived at Salt Lake in 1847, when that

Territory belonged to Mexico, but these sturdy men hoisted the Stars and Stripes of this glorious Union where it has remained ever since as an emblem of human liberty. How easy it is for papsuckers to blab about 'patriotism' when the country that maintains them was dedicated to freedom by the heroic efforts of the men they are seeking to betray."

Unless an important Warsaw dispatch should be promptly contradicted, it may be accepted as a fact that the mutual pulverizing process between Germany and Russia is about to begin. According to the latest "rumor of war" the Russian troops concentrated in the vicinity of Germany have been instructed to be ready with accoutrements, dynamite bombs and electric batteries, to precipitate themselves over the border and promptly cut of the Prussian communication with the frontier. If this can be relied upon, a tragedy of such magnitude as the world has seldom if ever witnessed, is about to occur. It is best to wait and see whether the usual contradiction does not shortly appear, before arriving at a conclusion on the subject.

A Vienna dispatch received this afternoon is decidedly warlike. In the event of Russia going to war with Germany and Austria, General Gourko is to lead the army of attack, while General Shouvaloff will have command of the army of defense. This news, coming so soon after the Warsaw dispatch, looks as if there might be some fire behind so much smoke.

Lord Dufferin, the new British ambassador to France, has been received with great pomp by President Carnot, in Paris. His Lordship is regarded as one of the ablest and most successful diplomats of the century. He paid a visit in 1878 to this city. There is nothing imposing about his aspect. His stature scarcely reaches medium, and his build is not heavy. His appearance denotes shrewdness, sagacity and, above all, restless, untiring energy. His movements are quick and decisive rather than graceful. An ordinary observer would not imagine him to be the possessor of the ability he really possesses. He is overwhelmingly aristocratic.

Prince Von Bismarck is ill. It is more than likely that he is nearing the end of the closing chapter of his career. He will be seventy eight if he should survive until the first of next April. He has shown himself to be a man of transcendent ability, but his physical machinery is too much worn to enable the giant intellect to longer commensurately exhibit itself. The old veteran has been humbled after doing more for Germany than any other single man. He is not thought a great deal of by his countrymen now, but so soon as he dies his praises will resound throughout fatherland. He will be one of the most conspicuous figures in German history.

An intimation is given by Chinese officials that China may resort to reprisals with regard to the exclusive policy of the United States. Should Americans be excluded from the Mongolian empire in retaliation for

the course of this country toward Chinese emigration, "the fat will be in the fire," and a great noise will arise in this part of the world. Chinamen are an undesirable element of the population in this country, but they can scarcely be blamed for viewing the anti-Chinese legislation of this country as a good deal like the handle of a jug.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed a wholesome law. The new statute makes it a capital offense to attempt to blow up buildings with dynamite. The dynamiter is one of the most dangerous enemies to society, which can only be safe from his diabolical machinations by his removal. He is a great deal more to be feared and is morally much worse than the ordinary murderer. Society has no use for the dynamitic conspirator, and the law ought not to tolerate his existence when his plottings reach the domain of destructive deeds.

The fruit and pickle industry, well adapted to this part of the country, is getting ready to take a fresh hold. A company is in process of formation and \$10,000 worth of stock has already been taken. Bountiful is the proposed locality for the intended pickling and canning factory, and the site the farm of Mr. L. D. Muir. Our best wishes go out for the success of the enterprise.

A RETROSPECT.

[Correspondence of the DESERET NEWS.]

Now that the Territorial legislators have gone home, and the breeze that was raised on account of the sheep bill has passed by, we want to look over the battle field calmly, see who are the kickers, and what cause there is for kicking. The horse men kick at the sheep men; let us inquire what they are doing for the country. There are now about one hundred thousand horses in Utah. Fifty thousand will do the work; fifty thousand are eating the pasturage that the dairy cow ought to eat, or the grass that should be manufactured into wool by the sheep. How much money did they bring into the country last year? I will venture to say not \$10,000. Their value is decreasing any day—too small is the verdict, while they themselves are ever ending, and if I had to stock a pony express across the continent the Utah horse would again be wanted. But those times have passed. Step to your doors and watch the electric cars pass, and you will see that his occupation is gone. Will it pay to raise horses in Utah? Yes, two kinds—the driver and the draft horse; but you must take care in breeding and feeding.

The cattlemen kick at the sheep men. What are they doing? What money have they brought into the country in the last year? Not \$100,000, I will say without fear of contradiction. One of the reasons is that in most cases they produce "scrubs." A case in point. A Utah man took a trainload of steers to Chicago, and they netted him \$15. An Idaho man sold three hundred, netting \$40, the Utah steer dressing six hundred, the Idaho one thousand; and yet the cow orator from Bear Lake would legislate all the sheep out of the country!