

could not maintain that for even two hours, while the "Columbia" is guaranteed to make 22 knots an hour during the whole day and night of 24 hours.

The motive power of this extraordinary vessel consists of triple screws. One of the screws is placed amidships, while the two others are fitted in the ordinary way as in the twin-screw vessels. Her machinery consists of three sets of triple-expansion engines with vertical inverted cylinders. Each engine is located in a water-tight compartment complete in every respect, so that she may be propelled by running one engine alone.

The "Columbia" will carry no big guns. She will have one eight-inch gun as a "bow chaser." She will have besides four six-inch, and light four-inch, breech loading rifles, twelve six-pounders, six one-pounders, two machine guns, one field gun and six torpedo tubes. Her estimate cost is about \$3,200,000.

She will be ready for service October 1st, 1893. The stipulations called for domestic manufacture in all parts of the vessel. Her protection armament is most complete. Much of it is a secret known only to the builders and government authorities.

UTAH JULY WEATHER.

DIRECTOR SALISBURY of the Utah weather service has issued a report for the week ending July 25, 1892. For the week, reports were received from eighteen localities. The weather has been uniformly hot and dry, no rain, and irrigation had to be resorted to everywhere. There have been heavy drains upon the water supply, but in the majority of cases the supply has been equal to the demand.

Haying and harvesting have been in progress during the week. The hay cut was generally the second or third crop. Grain in the earlier ripening localities has now been nearly all cut; the yield will be excellent.

In the extreme north, wheat cutting has commenced. High winds have interfered somewhat with haying. A severe storm would now do great damage to unsecured crops, laying down a large amount of ripened grain.

In Juab County rye has been cut, and fall wheat harvesting has commenced. The stock ranges in the Southern counties have been greatly injured by drouth during the past two weeks. All reports agree that potatoes are not up to the average this year, neither in quantity nor quality of yield.

A BILL FOR STATEHOOD.

On Saturday a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. John T. Caine, for the admission of Utah as a State in the Union on an equal footing with the existing States. It provides for the calling of an election, by proclamation of the Governor, within fifteen days after the passage of the act, for delegates to a constitutional convention, at which a constitution may be framed which shall be republican in form, and shall be submitted to the people at an election, for the purpose. The returns are to be made to the Secretary of the Territory, who,

with the Governor and Chief Justice shall canvass the votes, and if the constitution so framed is found to be ratified by a majority of the votes, they shall certify the result to the President of the United States, with a statement of the returns and a copy of the said constitution, when, if it is found to be in accordance with the provisions of the enabling act, the President is to issue a proclamation and the State is thus to be admitted into the Union.

The usual provisions, with liberal appropriations of land for schools, agricultural college, deaf and dumb asylum, reform and normal school, irrigation, penitentiary, etc., are inserted in the bill, and it is a complete measure for full statehood for Utah.

It may be asked, is there not a bill introduced for statehood and why present another? The answer is, the bill introduced in the Senate is in reality a sort of introductory measure, and requires the action of Congress to pass upon what the people of Utah may do, and it does not contain the common provisions in all enabling acts to perfect the process of transition from the territorial condition to statehood. This bill is full and complete, like any other measure for a similar purpose.

Of course it is not expected that the bill will become a law at the present session of Congress. It will, however, be ready for the next session, and it is thought by many it will receive early attention. When the full text of the measure reaches us we will be better able to comment on its provisions. At present it will only have the effect of preparing the way for future action, and of adding fuel to the fire that the Powers "Liberals" are trying to keep up for the purpose of scorching every effort to bring political liberty to Utah.

WHAT WILL THE COUNTY OFFICIALS DO?

To all appearance, the expected defiance of the Sunday saloon laws did not rear its head yesterday. Everything in the neighborhood of the liquor shops was reported quiet, and the police discovered no sign of either open or secret infraction of the city ordinances. That is, so far, satisfactory.

But the city saloon keepers justly complain that while they are compelled to close up, a roaring trade is carried on outside the city limits. Places within this county, some of them not far from town, regale all comers and the business shut down within town flourishes without, in spite of law and public sentiment.

If this is true, and we are assured that it is, the county authorities are to blame, and the city dealers have reason to say that injustice is done. Why should a saloon be closed inside the city limits, when another just outside, can be run for all it is worth on Sunday the same as any other day?

As for the lake, that is not within the limits of Salt Lake County. But saloons there are within the jurisdiction of the Tooele County authorities, and if the reports concerning them are correct, the Tooele people are deserving of much censure. What is the use of the Sunday law if it is allowed to stand as a dead letter? And what

is the use of county officers if they will not perform their duty?

The course of the Mayor and Captain of Police is endorsed by the better classes of this city of all creeds and parties. If the county authorities do not endeavor also to enforce the law, there will be a great outcry against them from the best citizens, who desire the general welfare. Come, gentlemen, what are you going to do about it?

STRAIGHT SLANDER.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* of July 26 contains an article on "Mormon Women," from the pen of a Salt Lake lady, who has done some smart reportorial work for the *Herald* in this city and has written some very bright articles for eastern papers. There is much in the *Ledger* communication to be commended, but it also contains some things that deserve condemnation. For instance, she says:

"In the outlying districts, where the foreign recruits are placed upon arrival, and parcelled out to men as a drove of cattle, they deserve commiseration principally for their ignorance. Punishment by the execution of the law can alone remedy the evil with them."

This is slander, straight and simple. It is without excuse. Put, as it is, in the present tense, it is contradicted by the well known fact, that no plural marriages have been permitted for years, which the writer declares to be true as to the cities, and she has no right or reason to presume that there is one rule, law, of prohibition for the cities and another for the country districts.

If it is meant to refer to the past it is still nothing but slander—old, stale, stupid falsehood. Nothing of the kind ever prevailed in Utah. Whatever marriages occurred were contracted by the free will and choice of the parties, and nothing short of this was possible under the rules and regulations and ceremonies that then existed. It is shameful that any one acquainted with Utah affairs, especially when appearing to speak in praise of many of the women of the Territory, should revamp such miserable stuff and pass it off for genuine.

There never was any "parcelling out" of women to men in Utah. Immigrants went where they desired, or where they had friends to receive them, and such alliances as some of them may have formed were the result of their own choice. "Punishment by the execution of the law" ought to be inflicted on people who thus spread falsehood and scandal. There is no such "evil" as the writer in question calls for the law to "remedy." And we must confess our surprise, which is equal to our indignation, at the gratuitous slur which she has cast upon a people and a Territory which we supposed she took delight in defending. Her sex is a shield against stronger animadversion, but the wrong of the libel is as great if not greater when the libeller is a woman.

The architects of the world are to be invited to a congress at Chicago during the World's Fair to discuss architectural subjects and the interests of the profession.