

assessed a tax upon them heretofore would have been farcical. Now they are assessable, and the water question, even in its incipient stages, has begun to increase the public revenue. If the laying of a main along one street creates so great an advance on realty in that section, it may be imagined that it would take a tremendous jump if the system was in operation. Thus, in addition to the revenue directly received from water rates, the increased income from the larger taxes by the advancement of real values would aid greatly in liquidating the debt incurred in the first place. What applies to the bench would apply more or less to all other parts of the city to which the mains are not now extended.

It may be said that the city has no right under its charter to create a bonded debt. This is correct. It would require a special act of the Legislature, as in the case of the canal project. The legislative body in that instance, were supported by the popular vote upon the question. If the idea of creating a bonded debt were entertained, the extension of mains could progress under existing conditions pending the sitting of the next Legislative body.

Feeling the importance of the question in point, we have given the subject some attention. We trust that the city government, in their deliberations upon it, will not lose sight of what appear to be two essential and prominent points which should characterize whatever plan is adopted—expedition and comprehensiveness.

YOU CAN DO SOMETHING.

In order to become a town you must not only talk about it and write about it, but also endeavor to beautify it and make it attractive. This may be done to a certain extent, by making such improvements as you consistently can. If you are not wealthy, nobody will expect you to erect a palatial mansion, or individually start a large manufactory, but you can do something. You can use your influence in electing good men to all the public offices, and sustain them when elected. You can be friendly to everyone, even the stranger within your gates. You can sustain propositions for public improvements even if they do not personally benefit you at the time. You can repair your sidewalk and fences and trim your trees. If possible, employ somebody to do something, if it is only to do a job of whitewashing. You can also patronize home made goods, and sustain your local paper instead of sending east or west for all your reading matter. And if you can't help otherwise, you can cheer those men who come to the front with public improvements.

SMOLDERING FIRMS.

In reference to a feature of the Decoration Day procession, the Chicago Mail, with humor fierce and grim, remarks:

"We would like to listen to a joint debate between the anarchists and those little brass cannons that turned out yesterday."

In an editorial article in the same issue, the Mail congratulates the citizens of Chicago on the fine condition of organization, equipment and discipline which the military of the city is now in, and uses the following significant words:

"We may never need the services of these men; it is to be hoped that we never will, but if we ever should there is no question but that they will do their duty like brave citizen soldiers."

Such talk as that in which the Mail indulges conveys to distant readers the impression that all is not well in Chicago; that foul play is probable; that, in short, there exists in that devoted metropolis, smoldering fires of anarchy, which may at any time burst forth, and render military aid to the police absolutely essential. The impressions which the Mail conveys are most likely correct.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

The Crown Prince of Germany is afflicted with cancer in his throat, and has been under eminent medical treatment for several weeks. The royal sufferer's condition fluctuates considerably, the latest advices received being that there was a slight improvement. It is a hard case to overcome, however, and there is generally but little reliance to be placed upon slight deviations in the direction of health; and the worst might happen even when his friends were congratulating themselves upon his improved condition.

There is a decided drawback to royalty in such a connection as that cited. It seems as though all the real sympathy he evokes comes from his own household, the interest which the world at large and even his own countrymen take in the case being mainly in consequence of speculation as to what effect his death would have upon the Empire, its foreign relations, the kind of Emperor his young son would make, etc., himself and his sufferings being but lightly considered.

It is at such times that the folly of man-made power and the perishable nature of all he can bestow or have, become strikingly manifest. The proud, the wealthy, the wise and the great meet their inferiors on common ground in a very short time at the most, and those who are more lowly are likely to receive greater consolation when the hour for the departure of the tenant from its clay arrives, than the ruler and conqueror of his kind.

Nevertheless, we trust Frederick William may recover and become a model ruler, at once a source of protection and profit to his people.

LAW IS MADE TO REACH ACTIONS ONLY.

The recent attempts to obstruct the naturalization of "Mormon" citizens, and the registration of "Mormon" voters who are willing to make all the agreements and take all the oaths required of them by law, are viewed with disgust by the better portion of the country wherever they are understood. The local plotters presume all the time on the ignorance of the great public in relation to Utah affairs, and the general lack of disposition to inquire into them of sources from which reliable information can be obtained. But the present questions are receiving attention in many quarters where there has been an indisposition to make fair investigation, and wherever the facts become known the attempts made to go beyond the law in order to prevent the majority of our citizens from regulating their local affairs, receive that denunciation which they deserve.

The Chicago Tribune, which has never been accused of a leaning to anything savoring of "Mormonism," in a recent issue reviewed the situation here, explained tersely and intelligibly, and, strange to say, correctly, the dispute about the test oath between the Leaguers and the Commissioners, and characterized the course which the former desired the latter to take as "an unconstitutional proceeding," declaring that "the legislation which has been enacted was not directed at religious beliefs but at violations of the laws of the land."

That is the point to be kept in view. The courts should observe it as well as the Commissioners. The highest court in the land has declared that legislation cannot rightly invade the domain of faith. It can only affect actions. Courts have no right to make law nor add to it what they think it should mean or control. They can only interpret and administer the law as they find it. They have no more right to discriminate as to the faith of individuals than legislatures possess. Belief, opinion and the advocacy thereof are free under this great Government, and those who attempt to control them by any degree or kind of force, are hostile to the institutions of our country.

The Chicago Tribune said on this subject:

"A Mormon may believe what he chooses, but he is not at liberty to practice the crime of wholesale prostitution and make it a privilege by local law. The Congressional bills were intended to reach crime, not religious beliefs, however grotesque they may be. The disfranchisement of a Mormon who obeys the laws of the Territory and of the United States would be no more defensible than the disfranchisement of a Spiritualist, or of our 'modern Pagan' Col. Bob Ingersoll, because he does not share the Christian belief."

Who can dispute the correctness of these remarks? The wonder is that there should be any necessity to offer them in this land of civil and religious liberty. The incidental reference to a practice which the "Mormons" have no right to establish by local law is unnecessary though true in principle. The "Mormons" have never desired to establish prostitution by local law. They have endeavored to prevent its establishment, and would have succeeded if it had not been for the protection it has received from the very persons and officials who have made the greatest outcry against polygamy.

But perhaps in using that term the Tribune intended to refer to our plural marriage system. If so the phrase was very improperly selected, for it has no application to polygamy. And even if the word was rightly used, the implication is a mistake. The "Mormons" have never sought to establish polygamy by "local law;" they have viewed their marriage system as an entirely religious matter, outside of the purview of secular legislation. It takes a long time to get this fact well into the craniums of men who write for the information of the American public, but by continually presenting it we hope to make them comprehend it some day.

The Lewiston, Maine, Journal also has an article on the oath question, and presents the facts correctly, deprecating the attempt of the minority to fasten an illegal oath upon the majority, and endorsing the Commission in resisting the scheme. It closes the article with these words:

"This is American wisdom. When the government begins to interfere in the beliefs of any portion of its citizens, it is treading on forbidden ground. It is not the religious beliefs

of the Mormons with which the government is called upon to deal; it is with the abominable practice of polygamy. If a Mormon swears that he will obey the Constitution and the anti-polygamy laws, that is all that can be required of him in words. If he disobeys those laws as well as his oath, then he is a fit subject for punishment at the hands of the civil authorities."

These are the views of the sensible and informed portion of the public opposed to polygamy. All that they required of the "Mormons" is that they will agree to obey the laws. Let those who can do so consistently make that agreement. If they do not keep their promise it will be time enough then for the authorities of the government to interpose. What the "Mormons" believe is no business of any Commissioner, judge, registrar or any other officer, and he who so exceeds his duty as to deny any citizen a political or civil right, or hinder the free exercise thereof on account of belief, membership in a church, or views he may entertain upon any subject, ought to be lifted out of his position so quickly and forcibly that the memory of it would be a caution to him forever.

KEEP WITHIN THE LAW.

We have already shown, beyond question, that the action of Judge Henderson in the case of Hon. William Budge was nothing short of a judicial outrage.

We understand that the officer who made the arrest had no telegram, in the first place, directing him to take the gentleman into custody and hold him pending the arrival of an officer from Idaho. That was a subsequent incident in the case.

But if it even be admitted that the initiatory action of the officer was upon telegraphic communication from an officer in Idaho, which was not, however, the case, the duty of the Judge was plain in reference to the admission of the prisoner to bail. As far as the court could go to the detriment of the latter was to continue the case till the following morning, thus giving ample time for the officer to ascertain the nature of the offense chargeable—so as to determine whether or not it was bailable. The officer failing to make the requisite showing the prisoner should at once have been admitted to bail. Instead of this action being taken he was illegally deprived of his liberty for forty-eight hours.

This was, as we have before shown, a direct violation of the spirit and letter of the Constitution. Further than this, it was violative of an express statute of the United States. In proof of the latter point we give herewith the provisions in this regard from the Revised Statutes of the United States:

"Section 1014.—For any crime or offense against the United States, the offender may, by any Justice or Judge of the United States, or by any Commissioner of a circuit court to take bail, or by any chancellor, judge of a supreme or superior court, chief or first judge, of common pleas, mayor of a city, justice of the peace, or other magistrate, of any State where he may be found, and agreeably to the usual mode of process against offenders in such State, and at the expense of the United States, be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States as by law has cognizance of the offense. Copies of the process shall be returned as speedily as may be into the clerk's office of such court, together with the recognizances of the witnesses for their appearance to testify in the case. And where any offender or witness is committed in any district other than that where the offense is to be tried, it shall be the duty of the judge of the district where such offender or witness is imprisoned, seasonably to issue, and of the marshal to execute a warrant for his removal to the district where the trial is to be had.

Section 1015. Bail shall be admitted upon all arrests in criminal cases where the offense is not punishable by death, and in such cases it may be taken by any of the persons authorized by the preceding section to arrest and imprison offenders."

Judge Henderson is rapidly manifesting that he is a judicial fanatic, and therefore unfit to hold the responsible position he occupies. To him applies with propriety a favorite bancombe cry of the anti-"Mormon" crusaders—"Come within the law."

"FIXING" A JURY.

SOME rare developments are taking place in connection with the so-called trial of Jake Sharp, the notorious New York millionaire, and corruptionist. Several days ago—but when the jury was as near the point of completion as it is now—the Judge got tired of the tardy-gaited manner in which the panel was being filled and announced rather petulantly his intention of assessing a fine of one hundred dollars each against those who had not answered their names and those who failed thereafter to answer, besides citing them to show cause why they should not be additionally and otherwise punished for their contumacy. This brought District Attorney Martine to his feet, who stated in a very flat-footed way that he had evidence of attempts to "fix" the jury from the outside, and the work being done was

quite apparent. The court thereupon ordered him to produce his evidence on Monday, June 6 (yesterday), and he did. As far as it went, it showed that while Sharp has a corps of lawyers as nearly invincible as possible working for him in court, there is also a phalanx of log-rollers and wire pullers manipulating his interests outside of court. The manner in which the "fixing" is arranged is ingenious, in some instances, as witness the following:

"George Ruffie testified that before he had received his notice two young men called upon him and said: 'You are on the Sharp jury, and we wish we were on the jury; we could make from \$20,000 to \$25,000.' They said I could get to be foreman. I thought this all foolishness, and said so. They said they wished they had the chance I had. I swore at them and left."

Of course they didn't capture this one, or we wouldn't have the opportunity of reading about it; but the inference that remains of how many they have interviewed in this way and the details of which events have not been printed for obvious reasons, is something to ponder over, especially when we remember that more than three weeks have passed since the trial began and there are now just nine men on the jury! And this, too, in the heart of a great city where the open venire scheme works all the time and where there are a quarter of a million of men within easy call to draw upon!

If this is not a commentary upon the power of money, we are at a loss to know where to look for or how to devise one. Sharp's cash has not only enabled him to control the New York City Council, but to escape for a long time if not altogether the punishment which pertains to such perversion of the people's will; his instruments have been brought to light and three of them are now the occupants of cells in Sing Sing prison; but the real author of their wrongdoing is keeping the wolf from the door with a vengeance; and if his bank account should not collapse through the terrible strain to which it has been subjected of late, it is a question whether or not he can do so indefinitely. It is a curious state of affairs.

BOY KILLED.

A Young Victim of a Racing Accident.

Willie Chandler, the little fellow who met with a peculiar accident at the Hot Springs race track a week ago last Friday, by coming in contact with a wagon brake bar while riding a race horse, succumbed to the effects of his injuries to-day.

The boy's father is now in the penitentiary for living with his wives, and the time of his release is only a day or two distant. It is learned that neither the boy nor the owner of the horse he was riding obtained the consent of his mother to ride in the races, and too much cannot be said in condemnation of the practice of putting such little fellows upon horseback to act as jockeys. It is a wonder that more accidents have not happened.

The parents, under the peculiarly distressing circumstances attending the case, will receive the sympathy and condolence of the community, and it is to be hoped that the circumstance will prove a warning alike to little fellows who aspire to be jockeys and those who are willing to place them on the backs of race horses when they are exposed to danger and death.—Ogden Herald, June 6.

The term of imprisonment of Brother George Chandler expired yesterday, and this morning he was discharged from custody. Commissioner Pierce coming down early enough for Brother Chandler to get through with the necessary business and leave for Ogden on this morning's train to attend his son's funeral.

THE BEAUTIFUL ROSE.

How It May be Profitably Utilized.

June is commonly called the month of roses. In no part of the world probably is the title more appropriate than in this city, which has literally been made to blossom as the rose; the city is full of them, and in some gardens the air is heavy with the delightful fragrance of these most beautiful flowers. Our citizens seem to have discovered that there is no flower that grows which makes a richer return for the labor expended in planting and caring for it than the rose. And as to quality, it is questionable whether the world can produce specimens of this queen of the floral kingdom more beautiful to look upon or freighted with a richer fragrance than those growing so luxuriantly in many of the bowers and gardens of Salt Lake City. It is a well known fact that the Vale of Cashmere, an elevated valley like our own, is distinguished for the beauty and aroma of its roses, and there is no valid reason why Utah should not achieve a like distinction. It is true that the season of blooming is comparatively short and that thereby the revenue derived from the sale by our florists is proportionately restricted, and consequently many of the last roses of summer are left to waste their sweetness on the desert air. But this is a sheer waste

of one of the most precious perfumes in the world, which might, if properly manipulated, be transformed into a marketable commodity of considerable commercial importance. The attar, or more properly, otto of roses, is an essential oil extracted from the fresh flower, simply by means of distillation. Its yield is not great, being only a few ounces to the hundred pounds of rose leaves, but its value is proportionately great, being variously estimated at from \$180 to \$200 per pound. The apparatus for distilling is comparatively simple and the process easily learned. All that is required is to have a tin can made capable of holding, say six gallons. The lid must be made air tight with a tube containing an eighth of an inch aperture fixed in the top. This may be made of tin and must be bent so as to admit of placing the end in a glass jar at some distance from the can. The can is then filled with fresh roses picked early in the morning with the dew on, and water poured over them. The can is then placed upon a stove and the water boiled for about half an hour, the end of the tube being in a jar of water placed on a table near by, cold water passing about the jar continually to prevent the steam from overheating the water and causing loss by evaporation. The result is that the otto of roses said to be so valuable, rises to the top of the water ready to be decanted into receptacles for bottling. The essential oil thus secured is soluble in alcohol or any of the fixed oils.

Although we have no data at hand giving full details of distillation, yet we would suggest, in order to avoid possible neutralization or absorption of this delicate product, so redolent of the breezy breath of June, that it would perhaps be better to immerse the flowers in distilled, or rain water, but this is a matter that could easily be determined by experiment. Of course, should parties contemplate entering into this business, in order to make it remunerative, it would naturally require the planting and careful cultivation of extensive fields of these beautiful flowers and they would soon assume a fixed commercial value to the distiller, to be determined by weight and quality. It is gratifying to think that our already beautiful city of gardens may be made still more attractive by being perfectly environed and embowered in roses, which, while they minister delight to the senses, may at the same time constitute no inconsiderable source of revenue. For when once the subtle essence of the flower is imprisoned in oil,

You may break, you may shatter, the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses
Will cling round it still.

The Rabbit Pest.

Allen E. Stout, of Leamington, Millard County, writes as follows, June 5:

"Noticing frequent allusions in your valuable paper to the rabbit pest, I beg to be allowed to venture an opinion as to the most feasible method of exterminating them, or, rather, holding their rapid increase in check; for I believe extermination to be impracticable even if desirable.

In dealing with the evil it must be borne in mind that wherever they exist to a troublesome extent, there is a vast range of dry barren land or desert, covered with brush or otherwise as the case may be, and generally extending for miles around the afflicted settlement. This is the rabbits' safeguard. When a rabbit hunt is organized, thousands of them may be killed or maimed, enough to depopulate several square miles perhaps. But hundreds of square miles of rabbits still remain and it only requires a few months time for the enemy to make good the loss sustained. Under such conditions a repose after victory is equivalent to a defeat. The mistake we make is in supposing that man was ever intended as a rabbit exterminator. We should endeavor to find some animal having the ability and disposition to carry the war into Africa. What would there be to prevent a ferret following a rabbit down into his badger-hole home and cutting his throat? If a few pairs were imported and turned loose I can see nothing to prevent their rapid increase and the consequent solution of the rabbit question.

U. and N. Wreck.

The Utah & Northern east bound passenger train which left Butte at 7:10 p. m., June 4th, ran into a band of cattle one mile east of Woodin Station, ditching the engine, baggage and express, smoking car and mail car. Engineer J. W. Else, and his fireman are very badly scalded. The engine and two cars are lying in the ditch on their sides. A special with Dr. Murray left Butte immediately for the wreck. The engineer and fireman are seriously, though not fatally scalded, and as far as known have no other injuries. A wrecking train was promptly ordered out.—Butte Miner.

In Mexico.

A letter written by a gentleman of this city, now in Esenada, Mexico, dated at that place the 2d instant, states that capitalists are coming in there very fast. Land is high and water scarce. The necessities of life are high, on account of the heavy customs duties. The goods of American settlers are admitted free of duty. The land, when well watered, is very productive, and frosts are never known,