

tended to Alaska to a terminus at Bering Straits. Such extension would undoubtedly foster a large trade with Asia, where machinery of all kinds will be needed.

Speaking of the Siberian road, the Scientific American observes that it is interesting to note that if an Alaskan road connecting with the United States lines were completed, it would be possible to make the circuit of the globe in one month. The time table is as follows: Five days from New York to the coast; six days to Bering Straits; fourteen days from Bering Straits to London and six days from London to New York.

WELL — ?

The election just held in Utah Territory has resulted in the settlement of a considerable number of important things.

It has settled, firstly, that notwithstanding the illogical and unfair but still plausible and determined efforts to defeat the Constitution of the State, that instrument has been splendidly ratified, and the people's desire for political freedom has been abundantly testified.

It has settled, secondly, a number of political aspirations and ambitions. We would not say that any one of these has been improper or unworthy, either in its inception or progress. But on general principles the less the people give themselves up to these whelpings, the better and more useful they are as citizens; and so, while some have been victorious and may thus be puffed up and incited to further efforts, a larger number have been defeated and may with prudence and profit promptly seek eminence in that private capacity which they are so thoroughly capable of filling with grace.

It has settled, thirdly, a great many foolish rumors and worse than foolish charges against honorable men and an honorable policy in the Church. The victors as a party have seen its majority in this city and county and territory reduced; it will therefore find no reason to believe it profited by any influences which the opposition alleged was being used to the latter's injury. As to the opposition, it will hardly have the hardihood to maintain that it suffered from the untoward results of these influences when it glances at the gains above referred to and compares them with the results in the country at large. At this writing the Democratic party has given as good if not a better account of itself in Utah than in any other state of the Union; truly this appears to be "a Democratic year"—for defeat.

These remarks are made in hearty friendship and kindness to all concerned. The News expresses sincere joy that the campaign is over, for men and affairs may now resume their normal state, and get down to business again. Some of the very best men named on either ticket have been defeated, while some of the least fitted have been successful. It would only be invidious to name the former, while as to the latter, since they have been chosen by the

people's vote, we omit personal mention for the reason that "while the lamp holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return." Hoping for the best, and believing all the time in the glorious destiny of Utah and her people, we ask that late partisans beat their spears into pruning hooks, discard that form of animosity and acrimony which can be all too prominent, rally unitedly to the defense of Utah's name for sobriety, conservatism and hard business sense, and enter one and all into a solemn agreement to do as near right as they know how.

WORK OF THE COUNTRY PRESS.

Now that the polemic battle has been fought, and the ballots are cast and this evening will be counted to ascertain the expression of the voters as to Statehood for Utah, the News feels to compliment its contemporaries throughout the Territory for the patriotic stand they have taken in behalf of Utah's admission to the Union as a sovereign State. It was to be expected that the metropolitan press would advocate Statehood and throw its searchlights upon every scheme of an antagonistic character; and with probably a single exception, itself not of a notable character, this has been done. But the country press has not taken a second place in this struggle for freedom and progress. The advance to Statehood for Utah has been consistently and persistently urged; and when, a few days ago, at a time thought to be virtually too late to counteract much of its effects, there was an attempt to stab the Statehood movement in the back by flooding the Territory with an unworthy argument, there was no hesitancy or wavering of the country press. With that promptness, courage and unanimity born of the most ennobling motives, the newspaper men outside of the larger cities raised the war-cry of liberty, making it ring to an echo with a vigor and clearness that is an honor to children of the Republic.

It would be impracticable as well as needless at this time to reproduce the many expressions of the country press on the eve of election upon this important matter; but we feel in duty bound to give space for one that is typical of the work for which we hail our brethren of the quill throughout the Territory. This particular one is from the Iron County Record:

The editor of the Record is going to vote for Statehood when he casts his ballot next Tuesday. He feels that he has at heart the interests of this Territory; of the coming State of Utah. If any one has advanced a valid reason why this great boon should not be conferred upon us, we have failed to hear of it. We desire to see the people of Utah a self-governing people. We desire to see the way opened for the investment here of outside capital; for the establishment of manufacturing enterprises, and for the building of more railroads into this country. Statehood will pave the way for all this. Its defeat will set Utah back twenty years. We desire to see the Constitution carry more than we do the supremacy of any party. Vote for the Constitution!

Whatever may be the result of today's voting, and we doubt not that before another issue of the EVENING

News appears the canvass of ballots will show a magnificent triumph for Statehood and the Constitution, we experience a deep sense of gratification and of pride at being able to point to the work of the country press, realizing how well and nobly it has been done.

WELCOME SNOW.

The day for general election in Utah dawned bright and fair after a storm which reached throughout the Territory, clothing the greater portion of it in a mantle of snow. Coming at a timely season of the year, this visitation of the weather is a welcome boon. We have had a most delightful autumn so far as an equable temperature and freedom from storms are concerned, but owing to the long dry spell of the closing weeks of summer, the conditions have not been as favorable for health as is desirable. There has been a considerable amount of malarial and kindred influences, and in consequence many people have been victims to typhoid fever and other troubles from which relief may be now looked for. Hence the fall of snow which clears the air and lays the disease-laden particles which fly during long dry spells, comes as an undigested blessing. Bringing, as it does, the precious boon of health, which wealth cannot buy when natural conditions intervene for an opposite effect, the storm of November 4th is thrice welcome to humankind in the vales of the mountains.

HAWKS AND CROWS.

Crows and hawks can hardly be considered game birds, and may not be regarded as susceptible of protection under the present fish and game law or any future amendment thereto. We move, therefore, that a special law be enacted, imposing pains and penalties upon any man who shall kill these birds or destroy their nests.

The News has already made allusion to the matter and has cited scientific and expert evidence to show that so far as the hawk is concerned, he is a valuable ally of the farmer because of his ceaseless warfare upon mice and gophers, while his appetite for young chickens is only occasionally gratified. Even this latter tendency can be restrained by a rattle in the hands of a child, the watchfulness of the house-dog, or the "shoo" of the farmer's wife or daughter; so that then the feathered fighter's efforts to keep his stomach full are wholly directed in a channel that is highly beneficial to the agriculturist. It is now shown that the crow, although as a bird he has different tastes from the hawk, is no less a friend to the farmer, rather than an enemy. This is the conclusion of a special investigation of a division of the department of agriculture, in which nearly a thousand stomachs of the bird were examined. It appeared that corn formed only 25 per cent of the food of adult crows and that most of this was waste grain of no commercial value. In the case of cultivated fruits the loss from crows is trivial. On the other hand, injurious insects such as grasshoppers, May