

face he admits, "I have been beguiled."

This "beguiling" has been going on so long and to such an extent that it is now generally understood that the chief factor in the Utah merchant's submission to it is his own eagerness to get there. One of these days the people will come to a sense of their true position and the necessity of being self-supporting, and will pass by the doors of merchants whose eagerness to be "beguiled" is a continual bar to the progress of the State. The Wave is right in expressing a lack of confidence in merchants who plead such an excuse for their practically demonstrated enmity to home industries.

OWLS, HAWKS, CROWS, ETC.

With the suggestions of Prof. Whiting, published in last evening's News, relating to the preservation of certain species of birds, such as owls, hawks, crows, etc., the NEWS is and always has been in complete accord. This paper has more than once advised previous Legislatures to concentrate the magnitude of their intellect upon a question seemingly so trivial, yet fraught with vital consequences to the agriculturists of the State. It has too long been permitted to half-baked "sportsmen," or ignorant and occasional gunners, to try their skill upon any and everything that happened to cross their path. That they have not wiped out these particular birds entirely is due to the happy fact that the so-called hunters have generally been unable to hit anything. It is high time, however, that they be prohibited by law from even shooting at them. A fairly healthy owl or hawk is worth more to the community than the average creature who shoots at him; and the law ought to recognize the fact to the extent of providing immunity for the former while fixing dire penalties for the latter.

There is much talk about the protection of fish and game, and the statutes on the subject ought to be so rigorous and snug that no violator can escape. At the same time we again suggest the propriety of protecting absolutely and forever the owls, hawks, crows, gulls and other birds which do infinitely more good than harm, and which in the actual benefits they confer upon mankind by the destruction of field vermin and insects are worth their full weight in gold. The protective measure may as well be specially useful as simply sentimental.

ARIZONA'S OFFENSE.

Bradstreet's, repeating an opinion boldly announced by the majority of eastern papers, concludes that perhaps the most weighty objection urged against the bill for Arizona's admission to statehood was the practical certainty that the admission of the territory would add to the weight of the free coinage element in the Senate. It is difficult to believe that such can be the truth, and had it come from any less reliable source, it ought to be the pleasure of the American press to brand it as an aspersion upon the justice of American congressmen, and a falsehood put in circulation by enemies of the great Republic.

For we hold the alleged objection to be not only most unworthy but

wholly unconstitutional. The qualifications for admission to the Union are nowhere set down to include so-called "soundness" on the financial goose or any other such subject. It would be as fair and as proper to deny the boon of self-government to a territory because its citizens were inclined to prohibition, or woman suffrage, or a protective tariff, or to state banks of issue, as to refuse them statehood because they believed in the use of silver as well as gold as money. What their views may be upon bimetallicism is as little the business of Congress as is their politics or their religion. If they have the necessary population and resources to render them capable of sustaining its burdens, and have by experience shown their love for American institutions, statehood may not be denied them. And the understanding might as well be had first as last that all these sneers about "borough constituencies" as compared with the large populations of some of the older states, and about "silver heresy" as compared with the practical financial hour-bolism of the gold school, are as cordially buried back as the top-lofty and autocratic East can wish for. The aim of every western commonwealth should be to pursue honestly the tenor of its way, and develop within its people the highest standard of patriotism. A time will come when such qualities will be more in demand than any of the other hobbies that now becloud the minds of congressmen when the matter of admitting another state into the Union is discussed. Size never yet was a sure sign of soundness, nor is there reason to believe that all the truth upon any proposition is contained within one narrow view of it. We could have wished that if the day of Arizona's emancipation had to be postponed, a better argument had been made than that her senators would be "silverites." If that, however, is really the head and front of her offending, the hour of her deliverance cannot be long delayed. The gold cure is recognized to be potent, but it is neither a remedy nor a preventative for all imaginary disorders.

THEY HAVE IT HOT.

Utah people are given to occasional bonating of their climate, although sometimes, when the thermometer gets along toward the 90's in the summer or down about the zero mark in winter, or when a January blizzard or March wind comes along, they manage to keep pretty quiet. But with these slight variations they still have reason, in comparison with most other places on the globe, to be thankful for special climatic advantages conferred. Take, for instance, the experience Australia has been having, and which to a Utanian is less harrowing to read about than to have personal knowledge of. It is said that Australia's record for two weeks in January was unprecedented, but the fact that it has been closely approached even on rare occasions is sufficient to prove that Australia's advantages in the line of climate are not of the first order, except for roasting poor mortals.

The Australian papers which came

to hand today give details of occurrences during the heated period, telling of many persons dying from sunstroke, horses falling in the streets, stock dying by hundreds in the field, grapes being cooked on the vines, grain being shelled out, and green crops almost ruined. For days the temperature ranged from 90 degrees up, in some places reaching 122 degrees in the shade. Bush and field fires served to increase the damage, the air being filled with dense clouds of smoke, and in many sections springs and wells were drying up. The very warm weather began January 5, when we had freezing weather here, and two weeks later, at the time of the issue of newspapers that came by the latest mail, there had been little improvement. The Sydney Herald of January 7 says this of the preceding day:

The pavements were burning people's feet, and the horses in the busses fell in the streets sunstruck, as though shot. A lurid haze covered the city, and the sun was like a globe of blood. No such day has been experienced in Sydney for a quarter of a century. In some business places where there are large numbers of work people employed business might as well as have been suspended for all that was done. The heat was so thoroughly enervating that absolutely employees could not work. On public and private building contracts in many instances a similar condition of affairs existed, and in some of the foundries it is stated that a four hours' spell was ordered.

The temperature reached 105 degrees in the government conservatory in Sydney that day; at Forbes it was 115 and at Crook 121 degrees. The ground resembled a desert in many places, not a spear of grass remaining. Herds of stock were hemmed in and destroyed by bush fires; farmers were unable to work during the day, and when the moon rose at night the laborers took to the fields to save what was left of the blasted crops. At Perth, where the temperature reached 117, five persons died of the heat, and people by hundreds slept in the recreation reserves, the houses being so close and hot.

The warmest day was January 13. In Sydney the mercury reached 108.5. Business was at a standstill; many horses died of sunstroke; city employees washed down the business streets in an endeavor to lower the temperature; during that day the city consumed 19,500,000 gallons of water. In the interior the effects of the heat were disastrous. At Goulburn several children died; at Bourke the thermometer registered 117, and ten deaths occurred; cattle fell in the fields by hundreds and died for want of water. Many other places reported that the crops were ruined and much stock lost. In the week ending January 18th there were twenty-two deaths in and around Bourke. The heat wave was felt nearly 200 miles at sea; and much of the time a fierce wind prevailed, the highest recorded velocity in the province of New South Wales, where the heat was worst, being fifty-three miles an hour.

The progress toward the Australian winter season has brought relief; but the record made is such as to warn those who do not delight in the toasting temperature of the torrid zone to give Australia a wide berth in its summer season. The winter of this part of the world is more conducive to health and comfort.