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FACTS FOR "LIBERALS" TO PONDER ON.

We give place today to an "interview" with Col. H. G. Leit, the well known real estate man of this city, which appears in the Denver News. The situation here is very clearly described, and the stories that have been circulated to deceive the public in reference to Utah, and to work up public prejudice among her people, are traced to their original source.

The question asked by Mr. Leit, in reference to the expectations of the "Liberal" faction, is one that rational "Liberals" would do well to reflect upon. How long will it take them to get a majority in this Territory? As the great bulk of the people have divested and joined one of the real political parties, and as each of the local organizations has been recognized by the national committees, what prospect is there of any "Liberal" increase? It is not sure that in a very short time what remains of "Liberalism" will dwindle away to extinction, unless it drops its work of obstruction and by voluntary division its members take their proper places in national politics?

What is the use of keeping up the local strife that prevents that progress here which all classes and parties profess to desire? The "polygamy" pretense is utterly demolished. The "priestly rule" fiction is sharing the same fate. It is of little use to harp upon those broken strings, and the discord raised thereby cannot long effect its purpose in any degree.

The facts in regard to the success of the Democrats are as admitted by Col. Leit, himself a strong disciple of the Democracy. The course of the fanatical and "Mormon"-eaters, in keeping together so many professed Republicans as opponents of the movement that is to place Utah, eventually, where she belongs, has given a force to Democratic influence in the Territory, which will be more and more difficult to weaken as time rolls on. It seems suicidal on the part of Republicans to thus foster the very force which they will, before long, in the nature of things, be engaged in opposing.

"Liberalism" has exhibited its fruits in Ogden and Salt Lake, to say nothing of Tooele, the history of which is comparatively remote. The confidence of its own supporters, except the few who have personally profited and expect to profit by its continuance, must have been terribly shaken, while the great body of the people of the Territory are deeply disgusted. Its war cries have been silenced by the thunder of the changes that have come, and when repeated by the incorrigibles only excite derision. Its professed purposes are no longer in view. It is without any definite object except that of obstruction. It has no "nucleus" except to jabber about dead issues, and imaginary woes to come if Utah steps into her place in the sunlight.

Sensible men should reflect on these facts, and come out from the falling structure that must shortly tumble into everlasting ruin. There are place for them in the ranks of the enduring parties and a need for some of them in the land. Let the policy of hindrance, misrepresentation and religious prejudice be thrown away, and let tolerant people move forward on the lines of legitimate politics, for the general welfare and the rights of Utah among the commonwealths of the country!

DAMAGING ADMISSIONS AND HEROIC REMEDIES.

THE reign of terror, vice and crime which has existed in this city almost from the time of the advent of the "Liberals" to power is causing some anxiety among the chiefs of that party, because of its probable political effect at the approaching election. The "Liberal" organ assumes the role of journalistic reformer with almost phenomenal zeal. It is sorely worked up because of the odium which the existing conditions cause to be cast upon its party. Notwithstanding the grossly political character of its motive, we trust it will be successful in removing some of the offensive smudge from the "Liberal" official platter. On Tuesday morning an article in it was devoted to the necessity of heroic measures for rapid regeneration in official circles. It spoke thus:

"Just a word with the Council. When a railroad or other corporation becomes hopelessly corrupt, a receiver is appointed, the courts are invoked, and as the mobile is worked out. We have not interfered very much with the mayor and Council of this city, but we beg to say to them this morning that they ought to slaughter on the Police Department, even if they have to appoint a receiver. How much is to be charged to dishonesty and how much to incompetency we do not care to consider."

Then follows a wail in behalf of the "Liberal" party:

"We wish to say that if such an overhauling could be made as is necessary, the Police Department placed on such a basis as it ought to be, it would in the next three weeks go far to undo and counteract the impression which, partially by errors and partially by the efforts of those who are trying to destroy the Liberal party, has been fastened upon the city.

"There are a few things in town, there is a great deal of uncleanness in town, there is a great deal of evil in town which cannot be suppressed but which can be guaranteed and there are men here who could put the fences at work which would change the whole face of affairs in three days. It is due to the city and the Liberal party that no stinking of this kind shall be done."

The "fences" are to be placed in order to direct attention to the cause for the impression that the "Liberal" party has been placed in the balance and found wanting. "Partially by events" means, it is presumed, the fact that the citizens cannot walk the streets without being stopped, robbed, beaten or murdered by highwaymen. That the people are no longer safe in their places of business or homes because of the frequent invasions of private premises by burglars; that vice of every form rains rampant and unchecked. The latter, we presume, is what this "Liberal" reformer would like to see quarantined, but not suppressed.

There is a statement in the above to the effect that "there are men here who could put the fences at work that would change the whole face of affairs in three days." Doubtless there are such men, but they do not seem to be within the ranks of the "Liberal" party. If the change does not speedily occur, then this point will be proved to a demonstration.

But there follows here one of the most striking paragraphs in the entire article:

"There is no reason why the Police Department in this city should not be as decent as the Fire Department, and in the same way, that is to the extent of its means. And it is high time that the remedy should come. It is necessary, half a dozen more policemen had better be killed than have things go on as they have heretofore. The first essential is that the head of the police shall be an honest and capable man, and then that he shall have the power to work out his own plans."

What is the meaning of such a proposition as that? Is it that, providing the situation does not change, rather than have it continue in its present deplorable state, it would be better for six other policemen to share the fate of the late Captain Parker, by being shot dead? This is certainly an heroic remedy for "Liberal" malfeasance.

The Council comes in for a share of the animadversion, being spoken of thus:

"The Council, with the experience of eighteen months past, ought to know where the fault lies, and knowing that, if they have not the courage to correct it, it only shows they are not fit to be Councilmen."

This means that the city fathers have the power in their hands to correct the flagrant wrongs referred to, and that if, after eighteen months experience they have not the courage to remove the evils, these "Liberal" councilmen are not worthy to hold their positions. Then if the wrongs are not removed we are to understand that the "Liberal" council and police department are a total failure. This proposition would make a good showing on the "Liberal" campaign banners prior to the coming municipal election.

THE FIELD MISFORTUNES.

THAT is a melancholy story the dispatches tell about the Field family in New York City. It illustrates the adage, that misfortunes never come singly. It is melodramatic in its details of sin and misery.

Only two weeks ago the name of Cyrus West Field was good for millions in money. His family were envied for their wealth, happiness and fame. Today all is changed. Mr. Field's credit is not worth ten dollars in cash. His family is completely broken. His wife dead, his daughter dying, his son in an insane asylum, himself on a bed of pain and suffering, tortured in mind and body. This is the man who united America and Europe with the electric current.

Cyrus W. Field was born at Stockbridge, Mass. At fifteen years of age he entered a mercantile house in New York City. He prospered and in 1840 retired from business, at the age of 24. He traveled in South America, and on his return the possibility of establishing rapid communication between the United States and the British Islands was earnestly talked about. The project then most popular was to erect a telegraph line across the island of Newfoundland, to St. Johns, the furthest point, and there connect with a line of fast steamers, which, it was thought, could reach the nearest point in Ireland in five days. Mr. Field was applied to for aid in this scheme. He entered into the enterprise immediately, and visited Newfoundland. While there, the thought struck him, "Why not carry the line across the ocean?"

At this time very little had been done in submarine telegraphy. The first experiment was made in 1839 by Dr. J. O'Shaughnessy at Calcutta, British India. He laid a copper wire insulated with cotton thread and pitch under the waters of the Hooghly, and succeeded in transmitting signals through it. An American named Craven, made trade experiments, and in 1848 the laying of the gutta-percha cable between New York and Jersey City was successfully accomplished. In 1851 a permanent cable was laid in the English Channel connecting England with the continent. In 1854 Cyrus W. Field conceived the idea of cabling the Atlantic.

When the Field project was first promulgated even the great Robert Stephenson predicted failure. Electricians almost universally declared that the current could not be sent so long a distance. Faraday alone of the great scientists of that time, encouraged the project. In 1858 the first Atlantic Telegraph Company was organized in London by Mr. Field, himself subscribing for more than one-fourth of the capital. After several unsuccessful attempts the feat was finally accomplished in 1866.

On December 2, 1840, Mr. Field was married. The lady he then led to the altar died one week ago. The shock to him was so great that he was prostrated. His daughter, Mrs. Lindley, was also taken sick. His son, Edward Mose Field, a member of the firm of Field, Lindley, Wheeler & Co., brokers, had become entangled in financial difficulties, and was the means of wrecking that firm and dissipating the entire wealth of the family. The young man attempted suicide and is now in an insane asylum. Mrs. Edward M. Field is also dangerously ill. The Lindley of the firm is one-in-law of Cyrus W. Field. Mr. Wheeler is son of the sugar man, who is reported to be at the head of the anti-Havemeyer trust. It is said the firm dabbled in sugar extensively.

The affection of Mr. Field for his erring son and his sacrifices to maintain his honor and business integrity are graphically portrayed in the dispatches from New York. The whole nation will sympathize with the unfortunate father and with the Field family, which has become illustrious in American history.

A LOOK FOR WOMEN.

THE full report of the transactions of the National Council of Women of the United States, which was held in Washington, D. C., February 22 to 25, 1891, is now published in book form. It makes a handsome volume of 372 pages with the index, and to all persons interested in the progress of woman's advancement it will be very valuable and interesting. Portraits of a number of America's foremost lady advocates of woman's cause embellish the volume. These are beautifully executed and are real likenesses of the originals, very different from the hatchets and caricatures so often seen in public prints. A variety of subjects are treated upon and it will form a text book for those who have to address the public on living topics, while all who desired information on these questions will find it in this excellent book. Among these subjects are: Organization, social purity, co-operative housekeeping, dress reform, women in religion, care of the vicious and depraved classes, care of defective children, women's relief corps, temperance, education, political status of women, women's occupations, clubs, associations, etc., etc. Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells has a number of volumes to dispose of, and the Relief Societies and Suffrage Associations will do well to apply for them at once.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW.

HENRY CLEWS in his report for the week ending Nov. 28, 1891, says that some improvement in the tone of business at the Stock Exchange is visible. The change is attributed to a relief from the extreme tension lately existing in European markets. The danger of trouble in Paris and at St. Petersburg, arising from the threatened failure of the Russian loan, has been averted by the Czar's government relieving the Paris syndicate of $40,000,000 of the $200,000,000 of bonds they had become responsible. A minor also prevailed that the Rothschilds came to the aid of the negotiators. At the same time, the embarrassments of the Bank of Spain have been so far settled with its Paris creditors as to enable the bank to renew its working advances, thereby restoring confidence in Madrid.

M. de Giers' visit to Paris and Berlin appears to have aimed not only at the protection of Russia's threatened financial position and to have been in that respect more or less successful, but also at effecting understandings relating to affairs in which the dangerous asperities existing between European courts.

The situation in Brazil is hopeful. Fonseca's resignation and the revocation of the decree of secession by the provinces of Rio Grande del Sul have helped to restore confidence among holders of Brazilian securities.

During the week Russia has closed her ports against the export of wheat, which, added to her previous stoppage of exports of oats, must have the effect of largely increasing the shipments of those cereals from our ports.

For the three months ending October 31st, the total exports of merchandise exceed those for the same period of 1890 by 24 millions, while imports for the same months fall 15 millions below those of last year. The trade balance in our favor, for the three months, is 41 millions compared with only 15 millions in 1890. This balance, however, has been set off by simultaneous gold imports amounting to 28 millions which left an outstanding balance in our favor of 13 millions at the end of October. That balance has since been increased, and of course continued imports of gold must necessarily follow.

The situation at home is reassuring. The bank reserves are satisfactory. Trade is improving. The earnings of railroads are gaining on those of last year. And on the whole there is promise of activity in American enterprises.

POPULATION OF NEBRASKA.

THE population of Nebraska according to the census returns of 1890, was 1,058,910. In 1880 it was 452,402, an increase for the decade of 134 per cent. In some of the counties of the State there a decrease, while very large increases are shown in nearly all. The urban population has a still larger increase. Sixteen cities have been returned as having each a population of 2,500 or more, with an aggregate population of 191,194. In 1880 these places had an aggregate population of 75,402; this gives the enormous increase of nearly 154 per cent. Omaha stands first with 140,452, Lincoln next with 55,154, Beatrice 12,699, Hastings 11,584, and Nebraska City 11,041. All the other towns are below 10,000 each. The largest increase for the decade is shown in North Platte, it being 731.60 per cent. There are seven cities which show increase of over 200 per cent. since 1880.

"LIBERALISM" EXPOSED.

JUDGE LEET, OF SALT LAKE CITY, EXPLAINS ITS REPUTE.

(Denver News.)

"There has not been a polygamous marriage in Utah since the issuance of the proclamation," said Judge H. G. Leit, of Salt Lake City, yesterday. "I am quite satisfied of that fact and so is everybody else, for that matter, though there is a little knot of politicians, the remains of the Liberal party, which argues to the contrary for purposes of its own."

"Who, then, is responsible for the statements which are made from time to time that polygamy continues to be practice and that the church leaders are working it secretly?" we asked.

The judge smiled for a moment before replying. "Well," said he, softly, "do you know I think the Tribune, Judge Goodwin's paper, is the main source of these stories. The fact is that the Republican managers and the Tribune made a great mistake when the Mormons announced that polygamy would be discontinued. If they had accepted the declarations as being made in good faith and the paper had entered its first page with rosters of it is very doubtful if the Democrats would have a majority in Utah today. As the Democrats have no fault to find with the course of the Tribune, and we fully fully tell Goodwin that it is the most powerful ally we have. It is driving votes to us every day. At the last territorial election the so-called Liberal party or its election carried but nine out of thirty-six districts. Utah is overwhelmingly Democratic. The enemy has not any chance except in a few of the districts in Salt Lake City.

"This is all the more remarkable," continued the judge, "because several of the leading officers of the Liberals are members of the Republican party."

THE MORMONS HAVE DIVIDED.

"The fact of it is that the Mormon Church has split up between the two leading parties, just the same as any other church. The Republicans see that the majority of the people are opposed to them and are raising little cry about polygamy confusing in secret and about the deep laid plans of the priesthood to energize a Mormon State into the Union. They are doing so simply to excite prejudice against Utah and keep it out of the Union. They talk of waiting until the immigration has been heavy enough to make the Gentile vote exceed that of the Mormons. At the last election, fought out upon those lines, the latter had a majority of 18,000. But it is the opinion of all who honestly and earnestly wish for the prosperity of Utah, apart from any thought of political beating, that there will not and should not be another election wherein the city will be Mormon vs. Gentile. The Gentile vote has finally divided and both the Republican and Democratic organizations have been officially recognized by the national central committees of those parties. Do those who will cling to the remains of the Liberal party expect that all the immigrants will accept their views? How long will it take them to get a majority—twenty years? Utah to remain a Territory during all that time? They should come out of the pool and get into the present with us