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ROTTENNESS IN POLICE CIRCLES.

YESTERDAY the Journal published some striking facts connected with an informal investigation into the conduct of officials connected with the police department of this city. We have been informed of the existence of an appalling degree of rottenness in that branch of the municipal government.

Some of the leading officials of the administration are cognizant of the fact that the News is not ignorant on the subject. One of the members of the Council (a "Liberal") remarked, a day or two since, to a representative of this journal, that it was due the public that it should, through these columns, expose the condition of the police department, with a view to having the gross wrongs corrected. He even intimated that if this was not done he would himself go before the grand jury and would to that body state that the News had information on the subject and failed to do its duty in the premises.

Of course this kind of talk was the veriest nonsense, especially when the source of it is considered. The work of rectifying such wrongs as exist in the police branch of the government and sweeping it clear of the filth that now clings to it, devolves upon the City Council, of which the gentleman who undertook to instruct the News in relation to its duty to the public is a member. Should he and his fellow councilmen and the Mayor fail to do their duty in the premises, then it would be time for the Journal to get in its work, not only upon the transgressors in fact, but upon those who encourage and foster corruption within the lines of the municipal administration by failing to root it out.

It seems however, that the police committee is at work on the subject, and we will give Mayor Baskin the credit of a belief on our part that he will not fail to properly act, according to the evidence that may be placed before him. He took prompt action in the case of Detective Johnson as soon as it was learned that he was conducting a disreputable house, by discharging him from the service. The mayor promises to do similarly in the pending cases, if the reports that have reached him are anything like true. He will find, in our opinion, that they can be well sustained. It is not only the chief of police who is concerned in the misconduct that is being uncovered, but also a police sergeant, a detective, and a police justice.

During the municipal administration which preceded the present one, the police department was a disgrace and a scandal. It was divided into factions. The conduct of some of its members was debased, and the operations of the force so ineffective that criminals from all parts of the country flocked here, because they found it a paradise for their class. Thugs, highwaymen and burglars pursued their vocations with impunity. The climax was reached when the captain of police was shot down and killed on the public street by one of his own men.

The "Liberal" party has in many instances been singularly and deplorably unfortunate in the selection of its officers. This is necessarily the case, because the selections are made, as a rule, without respect either to efficiency or moral status. The leading qualification considered has been that the successful applicant for place has worked with prominent unscrupulousness for the election of "Liberal" candidates. Men who are dishonest in politics are not to be trusted in any department of affairs.

Let the police platter be cleansed of the putridity which now reeks at its head and among its members. The public peace demands that this shall be done.

BOLES OF IOWA.

HORACE BOLES, of Waterloo, Iowa, has been conspicuously before the public during the last few days. He was born in Erie County, New York, December 7, 1827. He is of French descent. His father was a very poor farmer, and while Horace was yet a boy got into serious financial embarrassments. This caused young Boles to leave home, to seek his fortune farther west. He went as far as Racine, Wisconsin, where he worked on a farm for a short time, undergoing most tyrannical treatment. He did not even get enough to eat. After some time he heard that his mother was on the point of death, and he returned to his father's home in New York. The mother recovered. Horace remained with his father and went to work on the farm. In the winter of 1845, he went to school. The following summer he went to Illinois, remained there some two years, working in summer and attending school during the winter months. He returned once more to his father's home in Erie County, and went to school at the town of Aurora.

Ever since boyhood he entertained an ambition to become a lawyer. Being now a young man of 22 or 23, he thought that if he cherished this ambition he must do it. After practice, the time had come to do it. He repaired to Springville, a small village not far from his father's home. Here he contracted with a lawyer to do chores for the privilege of reading law in the latter's office. He studied hard, and after eighteen months was admitted to the bar. He married a young lady named King, a playmate of his, and then opened a law office with a library consisting of fifteen dollars' worth of books. He soon acquired a reputation for industry, conscientiousness, and devotion to the interests of his clients. He moved to Hamburg, a town near Buffalo. About this time the new Republican party was making quite a stir. Young Boles became one of its most active spokes. In 1856 he entered the State Legislature as a full-fledged Republican. The young politician did not enjoy his honors very long. The district underwent a gerrymandering process, and in the next election Boles was ousted. Finally he moved to Buffalo, and soon acquired fame as a lawyer. In 1860 Grover Cleveland was the nominee of the Democratic party for County Attorney. Mr. Boles was a candidate on the Republican ticket for the same office, and lost the nomination by two votes.

In 1862 Mr. Boles moved from Buffalo to Waterloo, Iowa. He is now spoken of exclusively as a western man, though forty years of his life were spent in New York. His first move in Iowa was to secure as much land as he could possibly get hold of. He continued farming with the practice of law. He owns 3,500 acres, which are all cultivated under his immediate supervision.

Until 1880 Mr. Boles had been a Republican of the most stalwart type. From 1873 to 1880 the Republicans of Iowa in their conventions invariably demanded tariff reform. In 1880 the National Republican convention adopted a strong protection plank. Boles among others severely criticised the action of his party, but did not leave it. In 1883 the prohibition craze struck Iowa. The Republicans adopted it. Boles, though a man who has never smoked, nor drank alcoholic liquors of any kind, repudiated prohibition. A state campaign was begun, and a legislature to be chosen. Boles worked against the prohibitionist Republicans combined. They triumphed and he was no longer regarded as of the party. He made a close review of his political convictions. He found himself opposed to sumptuary laws, to high tariff, to vast expenditures of public moneys. In fact he found himself a Democrat, and openly proclaimed himself as such in 1884. He took the stump for Cleveland. He could have no hope for political office, because at that time Iowa was an overwhelmingly Republican, that it was classed as irretrievably and perpetually of that party. In 1887, however, the Democrats made some headway, in 1888 they made more and in 1889 they elected Horace Boles, governor of Iowa, by a plurality of 8,629, on a total vote of 22,000 larger than in the preceding election for governor. In 1890 the Democrats carried six of the eleven Congressional districts in Iowa. In 1891 Boles was renominated for governor. He was elected by a plurality of 9210 in a total vote of 420,000, as against 404,000 in the Presidential election of 1888. Mr. Boles, according to a press dispatch, does not feel over sanguine that the Democratic ticket will be elected next November.

FATE OF AN INDIAN WOMAN CREDITED WITH HEALING THE SICK.

SOME time ago the town of Sonora, Mexico, was thrown into a state of great religious excitement, by reason of a young Indian maiden who it was said performed miraculous feats through the agency of divine power. The excitement extended to the whole province, and whole tribes of Indians and troops of Mexicans came to worship the young woman. The government took the matter up and Teresa Urra was convicted and sentenced to death.

The New York *Recorder* gives the following account of the affair:

It will be remembered that the sentence of death which the district judge of Guaymas passed upon Saint Teresa was commuted upon condition that she leave the country, never to return. The Governor in his instructions to the beautiful Indian maiden and her aged father even went so far as to inform them that they must not stop until they reached the far interior of the United States.

The unfortunate exiles were escorted to the Mexican boundary by a detachment of Mexican soldiers. The first town on the little Sonora railroad of any size on the side of the border is Nogales, Arizona, and it was there that Saint Teresa and her father stopped. They were cared for by the good citizens of Nogales.

The couple rented a little house on the outskirts of Nogales, but had hardly settled when the news of their Saint's mission began to spread among her former Indian subjects and worshipers across the border, in the mountains of Sonora. They flocked to Nogales by the hundreds, and the excitement rapidly spread among the lower classes of Mexicans in southern Arizona. The sick and sore brought to Nogales in all kinds of conveyances, and Saint Teresa is said to have performed many miraculous cures.

"In a few days, however, she began to pine for the sight of her rude mountain home, and the familiar scenes of her happy childhood. Her father longed to be back with his herds of goats and to lead his quiet pastoral life again. They resolved four days ago to leave the wrath of the Sonora authorities and return to their mountain home, and quietly tell Nogales, avoiding the concourse of Indians and Mexicans awaiting to see them.

"Through the assistance of F. L. Morley, a merchant of Nogales, they reached the Mexican boundary line, and on Thursday morning at an early hour they crossed into Sonora alone and struck across the desert toward the mountains, where they had their old home.

"The news of their disappearance from Nogales was telegraphed to the Governor of Sonora, who ordered all the subordinate authorities to keep a lookout for the fugitives and to show them no mercy if captured.

"Late on Thursday evening the rurales, or frontier guards at Cibuta discovered Saint Teresa and her father making their way south through the chaparral.

"They were arrested and taken into town, and on the public plaza of the place Saint Teresa is said to have been shot to death. The life of her aged father was spared, but he was taken to Guaymas under a heavy guard.

THE SUGAR BEET.

MR. C. A. GRANGER, agricultural superintendent of the Utah Sugar Co., Lehi, Utah, has published a very instructive little brochure in relation to the sugar beet, and its proper cultivation. It appears that numerous inquiries from various portions of the country are being daily received at the Lehi sugar works in reference to the beet, and its treatment. This pamphlet has been written and published with a view to answering the interrogations and to present the information in a concise and clear form, which the author has succeeded in doing.

The little work takes a sug ximate of the beet, the soil and its preparation, planting, seed, size, thinning, harvesting, irrigation, tonnage, cost of production, etc. In eight pages all that the farmer wants to know about the cultivation of the sugar beet is found.

THE KNIGHTS OF RECIPROCITY.

THERE exists in the United States a secret political society named the Knights of Reciprocity. It was first organized in February, 1891, and was more or less a direct outgrowth of the Kansas elections of 1890. It will be remembered that the Farmers' Alliance of that year promulgated platforms of a most radical nature, including sub-treasury schemes, absolute free trade, government loans and several other socialistic projects. The Knights of Reciprocity, finding, perhaps, that a golden mean between the extreme Alliance men and the extreme party men would be the best, organized a society mainly for political education, but providing also for social and recreative entertainments.

For the convenience of organizing and extending the order a short political catechism was formulated, and each candidate for membership was and is required to answer the following questions:

"1. Are you in favor of the perpetuity of our Union?

"2. Are you in favor of just and liberal pensions to all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the republic?

"3. Are you in favor of the protection of American industries?

"4. Are you in favor of fair and equitable reciprocity between all nations on the American continent?

"5. Are you in favor of fair and equitable reciprocity between all interests in our nation?

"6. Are you in favor of an intelligent ballot, honestly cast and counted?

"Are you in favor of disfranchising every citizen who offers or accepts a bribe to influence a ballot?"

In Tennessee, where the convict labor question has been a burning one for some time, one more question is added, namely:

"Are you in favor of the abolition of the convict labor question as it exists in this State?"

There is no question as to party proclivities or party feelings. In both the old parties are individuals who favor moderate protection combined with reciprocity, hence the reciprocity idea forms the political basis of the order, and thus from it derives its name. All these questions, it is supposed, must be answered in the affirmative to qualify for eligibility. But the order must not be used for electioneering purposes in the interest of any party or individual. The members are, however, pledge d to vote for the candidates who most closely represent the principles to which they have subscribed.

It is thought that this organization will figure largely in the pending election. At present there are 200 lodges in Kansas, 384 in Missouri, and 90 in Louisiana. The order is represented in New York, Nebraska, Maryland and ten other States. Forty-eight lecturers are already on the road organizing and extending the order into every State and Territory in the Union. The object is to draw every citizen who favors reciprocity into closer sympathy with each other, and then vote for the party which most nearly represents their ideas.

The organization is simple. There is a Supreme Lodge composed of two delegates from each State lodge. Its headquarters at present are in Garden city, Kansas, but after the next annual meeting they will be transferred to Washington, D. C. The state lodge is composed of representatives from subordinary lodges, and meet twice a year.

Reciprocity, especially with the American nations, is favored very strongly by the Republican party, it looks as if this order would be of no small advantage to it. Its main object is, however, to offset the Farmers' Alliance, and it is stronger in those States where that party is also strongest, and it looks as if by a fusion of conservative Democrats and Republicans the alliance may be materially weakened.

THE CZAR'S TYRANNY.

THOSE who imagine that the social and governmental condition of Russia is exaggerated by those who are opposed to the Czar's system, should keep on reading until they obtain a better comprehension. That potentate's absolute sway is as exclusive, as sweeping and so searching that we who have been born and reared under gentler circumstances can scarcely conceive of it at all. It is a proper subject to discuss, for the reason that it is such an anomaly in the midst of an enlightened age, and Russia is the greatest nation in a division of the earth where all else is civilization, progress and more or less enlightenment. The thought that at such a time and under such circumstances there can be found a honored million white people whose ruler is their master as well and whose will is the supreme law of the land, is repulsive; what, then, must be the experience itself?

Poultney Bigelow, traveler and writer, has made several ineffectual attempts to journey through the dark empire, being invariably arrested and turned back before he got very far. Last fall he succeeded in penetrating to certain distances in different places along the western border of the Czar's dominions, and acquired sufficient material for a little volume of 175 pages, which he entitles "Two German Emperors and his Eastern Neighbors." In it he explains the situation as affecting the ruler and the ruled in Russia in a few lines, they being a portion of an interview which the author had with a Polish playwright. He said:

"The matter is extremely simple—limited, in fact, to thirty words, the use of which must be avoided. For example, 'nation' must not be used. It suggests Poland. 'King' is objectionable, as will as 'kingdom,' for both are in contrast to the Czar and his empire. I must never use the word 'emperor' it might imply that there was an Austrian or a German emperor, whereas in Russia there is but the Czar. 'Independence' is of course insulting to the government, so are 'freedom,' 'liberty,' 'nationalism,' 'parliament,' which are obviously in the nature of *lèse-majesté*. We must not only avoid the use of these bare words in any sense, but we must most carefully avoid any suggestion that might imply the assistence of such a thing as Poland. Polish history does not exist in Russia; for how can there be a history for a land of land figuring only as a province of the Czar? The national my country cannot be used, for officially we are not Poles, but we only known to our masters as inhabitants of the military department of the Vistula."

One would think that even the Czar, guarding jealously his power as an heirloom in the royal household, is more punctilious than is necessary or is consistent with real dignity; but he does not rest there, his freaks and spasms of imagined unfriendliness leading him to acts of oppression bordering on criminality. For instance, a large and respectable business concern in Warsaw lost year undertook to open a branch house elsewhere in Poland, but the police would not allow the place to be opened, because the proprietors were suspected of entertaining liberal ideas. They (the police) will not allow favorable mention to be made of anything done or said by a Pole, the design being to make it appear that Poland cannot produce men of intellectual ability. It is related that an excellent Polish writer, who had made a scientific voyage to another country, was interviewed as to his experiences, but not a word of it was allowed to appear in print by the government censor, the only reason given being that it would advertise the writer. And so on, through a dreary list that might be produced, each case combining some overt or poorly concealed intent to harass, hinder or harm.

But for the effect which it would have produced upon the outside world and the prominence of the man, the generous Count Tolstoi would not have been permitted to prosecute his labors of love among the starving subjects of the Czar last winter, and it may readily be understood that the first act of the Count's which by any means of distortion can be construed into an offense against the despot, will be taken advantage of to harass if not to injure or drive the humanitarian away. Personally, Alexander is reported as a rather agreeable person, highly accomplished and disposed to be hospitable, but officially he is not to be emulated or admired.

UTAH WEATHER AND CROPS.

In Director Salisbury's monthly review of the Utah Weather Service Bureau for May, it is stated that the month was notably cool, being 4 to 5 degrees below the normal. Several days were 10 to 15 degrees below the average for the season, and as a consequence crops were backward, and slow of growth. The average temperature for the Territory was 54.8 degrees. The highest of the month was 99 degrees at St. George on the 23rd, the lowest was 20 degrees at Schofield and Lion on the 3rd. Greatest monthly mean, 67.6 degrees at St. George, greatest monthly range at Manti, 72 degrees. Least range 43 degrees at Lake Park. Absolute range for the Territory was 79 degrees.

The rainfall did not vary much from the average, but more evenly distributed both as to time and geography. Logan had 3.60 inches, the greatest amount, St. George 0.20 inches, the least amount. Salt Lake city had 13 rainy days, Schfield had 18 inches of snow, Park City 9, and Logan 8. There was no snow on the ground at the end of the month, except on the mountains.

Thunderstorms were frequent during the latter part of the month. There were some sleet and hail. A faint aurora was observed at Deseret about 8 p. m. on the 16th.

Reports from Beaver, Levan, Moab, Parowan, Snowville, Lion, Grouse Creek and other points go to show that, on the whole, the weather has been favorable to crops. Henry Cruse of Moab picked, on the 20th, a strawberry measuring 5½ inches in circumference.

During May, Salt Lake City had 12 clear days, 9 partly cloudy, and 10 cloudy days. St. George had 12 clear days, 19 cloudy and partly cloudy days.

CAMPAIGNING IN IRELAND.

THEY have lively times campaigning in Ireland. On the 19th instant, at Killorglin, the anti-Parnellites were holding a largely attended and enthusiastic meeting, when a party of Parnellites descended upon them like a wolf on the fold; the platform was wrecked and the band driven off, but those who fled in dismay obtained reinforcements and returned, driving the disturbers home. This reinforcing business, however, proved to be a game which two parties could play at, and the Parnellites, concluding no doubt that they had not had too enough for one day, doubled their force and went back to the scene of action. After considerable disturbance of a general character, not amounting to a riot, things got warmer and finally the fighting began, clubs and stones being the weapons. The police were unable to stop the row; the chairman was knocked senseless, and everybody in either crowd had some sort of a reminder of the event to carry away with him, some of them being themselves carried away.

Hearing of the Killorglin incident started a similar one at Tralee, where a desperate and bloody row took place.

This all goes to show that our Milesian friends have a keen appreciation of the privileges and opportunities opened up to the energetic politician; but we should think that those who are detailed for campaign work in Ireland would procure some sort of insurance on themselves before starting for their field of labor.

THE DANGERS OF SCIENCE.

THOSE who stand in awe of the "deadly trolley" and have been hoping that their fears might eventuate some sort of substitute for the dangerous, are apparently as far from the realization of their hopes now as at any time heretofore. A cable road in St. Louis has just been changed to an electric one, and a 25,000 horse power plant put in to operate it; besides which, the work of extending electric lines goes on almost everywhere where there are any. The people seem to be getting reconciled to it, dangers and all, just as they have regarding the railway with its dangers, many fold more numerous than the other or any other. All departments of scientific locomotion contain a percentage of danger in proportion to their rapidity, and those who avail themselves of such means must take their chances along with the rest, the risk seem paying the trip as an unfailing attendant.

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