

THEY DO NOT BITE.

Dr. D. Banks McKenzie is pushing his project for a new hotel in this city. The scheme is not received here with any degree of enthusiasm. So far as we can learn but few if any local men of means are rushing around after the Doctor filled with anxiety for an opportunity to invest money in the enterprise. Probably the gentleman will be under the necessity of obtaining most if not all of the necessary capital outside of Utah. Some men are always most successful in matters of that kind where they are least known. Had Dr. McKenzie been less of a conspicuous failure in his former undertakings, perhaps he might have received some local aid, as "nothing succeeds like success."

NOT GINST THE NTR-PRIZE.

In referring to the failures of the present promoter of the movement to build a first-class hotel in this city, we had no intent to throw cold water on any bona fide project of that character. We desire the promotion of all enterprises which will aid in building up the city, advancing the interests of the Territory, and furnishing labor to the unemployed.

We have some very good hotels in this city, and the traveler and sojourner need not suffer here for lack of comfortable lodging and palatable food. But neither in style nor dimensions are they to be ranked as first-class. A really unexceptionable hotel, after the fashion of the great caravansaries of Chicago and San Francisco would not only be an ornament to this city, but of great benefit financially, and would draw and retain here many more visitors than now spend a brief period to take a fleeting glance at "Mormon-mondom." They would all leave some money here, which would flow in the general circulation of the commercial life.

The site said to be selected for the proposed hotel is a good one, and would take in and supersede the skating pavilion, which has had an unsavory reputation, and this would be a very good thing for the city. Some of our lively and enterprising merchants are taking an interest in the movement, and there appears to be some solid foundation for it, apart from the unsuccessful individual who has figured as its prime mover. We learn that he is but a worker in the project, and that more substantial citizens are financially interested in the enterprise. This gives it some show of reality and a prospect of success. The public would be glad to see that prospect realized.

WHITE WOMEN AT WORK.

If a woman in Utah should choose to do a little garden work or in some country place help her husband or father to rake hay in the field, the cry would go up over the country that "women in Utah are forced to do manual labor," and the sorrows of the "down-trodden" would be at once traced to polygamy. There is probably no part of the country where women do less, outside of domestic work, than in this Territory, although most of them find active employment at home or in labor suited to their feminine capacity. But the following from the New York Times tells a story of woman labor in Pennsylvania which ought to close the lips of all who have ever said a word in regard to women working in Utah.

The account was given by Ex-Mayor Powderly, of Scranton, who had just returned to that place from a trip to the Connellsville coke region, where he saw white women working round the furnaces "doing tasks that would try the stoutest men." He said to a Times correspondent:

"I had often heard of the employment of women at the coke ovens, but never had an opportunity of seeing it before. The women are not employed by the corporations as some persons suppose, but they accompany their husbands and fathers to the ovens early in the morning and assist in drawing and forking coke. At 6 o'clock in the morning I went to the coke works and there I saw that the stories I had heard about this matter were not exaggerated. At one of the ovens I saw a woman half naked drawing the hot coke from the chamber. She had no covering on her head and very little on her person. Her appearance was that of one whose spirit had been broken by hardship and hard work. Her attire consisted of a coarse chemise and a pair of cowhide boots. In a freight car close by stood another woman forking the coke as it came to the car. Forging is the term used to indicate the disposition of the coke when it is thrown into the car. The person who does the forking throws the coal to either end of the car as it is wheeled in. The woman stood in the doorway and was dressed in a rough, loose-fitting outer garment and an apron. Her person from the waist up was exposed. When she stooped over to handle the coke, she caught her hair between her teeth in order to keep it out of her way. Her feet were in-

cased in a pair of heavy shoes and her legs were exposed from the knees down. Her babe, which was brought to the works with her, lay in front of the car, with scarcely any covering except the shadow of a wheelbarrow which was turned up in order to protect the child from the rays of the sun. Many more such scenes met my view and some of them were even worse than this.

This, remember, was in pious Pennsylvania in monogamous society, and under the refining influences of "Christian civilization."

LIGHT TAXES THE RULE IN UTAH.

THE City Council on Tuesday evening fixed the rate of taxation for the year at five mills on the dollar. This is the old rate and shows that the policy of low taxes, which has long been the rule in Utah, is still to be maintained in the territorial metropolis. The light taxes imposed on the people, and the economical and honest administration of public affairs, are distinctive features of "Mormon" local government. We use the term as it is applied by the "Liberal" or anti-"Mormon" fraternity.

The benefits to the community of the simple, straightforward and pay-as-you-go system in vogue in this Territory, are recognized by all classes of citizens and acknowledged by respectable non-"Mormon" tax-payers. The disastrous condition of public affairs which would be the consequence of "Liberal" manipulation, has been foreshadowed by such opportunities for the control of public funds as persons of that persuasion have managed by trickery to obtain. Prominent among them was the so-called "Tooele Republic," with its wholesale robbery, depreciation of county scrip and reckless rush on the road to ruin.

Light taxation and abstinence from bonded debts should continue to be the general policy of municipal, county and territorial servants of the people. Exceptions to the rule should be rare, and only resorted to for some extraordinary purpose essential to the public welfare. While anti-"Mormon" quibblers seek to find fault with our public officers, they cannot but acknowledge, to themselves at least, that as long as the local government is in the hands of members of the People's Party, the burden is likely to be light on the shoulders of the tax-payers.

A SPECIMEN PLACE-HUNTER.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* published a Washington dispatch dated the 6th inst., which stated that Dr. Douglas was at the capital working to have himself appointed clerk of the Supreme and Third District Courts of Utah. This will create no surprise here, as the Doctor is a prominent member of the place-hunters' party. When the Governor attempted unsuccessfully to usurp the power vested in the people and appointed his tools to office by wholesale, Dr. Douglas was his choice for assessor of Salt Lake County. He made application for the office, but did not get it.

Being thwarted in his attempt to steal an elective office under cover of a bogus appointment, his appetite for place remained unappeased, so he formulated a theory in relation to the necessity for the appointment by Salt Lake City of a man of scientific attainments as sanitary inspector for the municipality. He plainly exhibited throughout that the best thing the corporation could do would be to say to him—"Dr. Douglas, thou art the man," but it didn't, and still his hunger for office was unabated.

Now, it appears that, "with a zeal worthy of a better cause," he turns up at the capital, still on the track of office. He is a striking illustration of the antipodes of the set phrase that—"the office should seek the man and not the man the office," and in this particular he is a fitting representative of the so-called "Liberal" party of Utah, to which he belongs.

There are several reasons why Dr. Douglas should not be appointed to the clerkship, which is the object of his ambition. Should he obtain it, the probabilities are that it would inspire other members of the anti-"Mormon" party here with hopes of similar success, and who knows but U. J. Wenner et al., might besiege the capital in consequence.

If there is to be a change in the office and any consideration should be paid to efficiency and adaptability, the clerkship should be awarded to the deputy who has for many years been doing the work in a manner that has given satisfaction to all parties. Besides unquestioned ability to discharge the duties of the office, Mr. McMillan has gained golden opinions on account of his imperturbable temper and unvarying courtesy to everybody with whom he comes in contact, either officially or personally.

"IMPROVING" RAW COFFEE.

COFFEE drinkers suppose that there is no chance of adulterating the material

from which their favorite beverage is manufactured, if they get the green berry, do their own roasting and grinding and mix no other other ingredient with it besides water. But it appears from recent investigations made by the New York Board of Health, that both arsenic and lead are used to give the raw berry an improved color, so as to recommend it to the buyer. It is known that deleterious substances are used in coloring roasted coffee, and also in the ground stuff offered for sale under the name of coffee, but it has not been generally known that the raw berry was spoiled in the way described. The safest way with either tea or coffee, to escape the effects of unwholesome adulterations, is to let them both alone.

FLOGGING A JEWESS.

THE following letter which has been received by Earl Granville, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, shows the continuance of the anti-Jewish feeling, and the lack of courage on the part of some officials to stand up in defence of the unfortunate and oppressed. There is one admirable characteristic of British authority, and that is, its determined attitude when it takes in hand the rights of citizens abroad, or interferes in the cause of humanity. If there is anything in this case to recommend itself to the action of the British Government, we may expect to hear of some decisive step towards the vindication of justice in behalf of the outraged daughter of Judah:

"TANGIER, May 30, 1884.

"My Lord—On the night of January 30 of last year I was dragged from my home and was terribly flogged by the order and in the presence of the interpreter of the Vice Consul at Darabacia (Casablanca). This person, Mr. Joseph Amiel, did not say why I must be flogged, but he made the soldiers beat me until I was almost senseless. I was afterward told that I was beaten because of my improper conduct. Several persons of good standing in Casablanca, including the rabbi and the merchant in whose service I was at the time, and also the American Vice Consul have testified to my good conduct, but I cannot live in my native town after such a dreadful disgrace. May I appeal to your lordship's sense of justice to secure me redress? Mr. Amiel, who is a rich man, has run away to Palestine, and the Vice Consul at Casablanca will not hear my case, nor will the English Minister at Tangier take it up, so I have no one to turn to, and the lawyer who has undertaken my defence tells me that unless Your Lordship will order the courts in Gibraltar to hear the case I shall never get justice, and therefore I pray Your Lordship to grant my request to have the case tried by an English court in Gibraltar. I am now living at Tangiers, as I cannot live at Casablanca. I am told here in Tangiers that there was an inquiry into my case, and that it is all over, so if that is true I must go away and trouble the authorities no more. I was never asked any questions by any English officials, either at Casablanca or here, but some friends tell me that in England there is more justice than in this country, and that Her Majesty the Queen would never allow a poor girl to be beaten nearly to death, as I have been, and I beg of Your Lordship to tell the Queen about it. I am Your Lordship's obedient servant.

(Signed) ESTHER AMAR.

GOVERNMENT DEFEATED IN AUSTRALIA.

THE South Australian Government has been worsted, after a three days struggle with its opponents in the Parliament at Adelaide. The Ministry were charged among other things with "incapacity, vacillation and time-serving," and evidence was given that during the past three years they had ruined the finances of the country, changing a credit balance of more than \$250,000 to a deficit of nearly \$2,500,000. This was "progressing backwards" with a vengeance, and the vote of "no confidence" was passed by a majority of nine. A new Ministry will have to be formed and it is expected that Sir John Colton will stand at the head.

VERY UNCERTAIN.

THE question of the hour is, "which ticket will win in November?" It is just now a little premature. No one can figure out the results with any degree of certainty. Some believe the election will go with a hurrah! and the victory will be sweeping. Republicans who think so expect Blaine to win by a great majority; Democrats who take this view have no doubt of a similar victory for Cleveland. Many others believe that the election will be close, and that neither party will have much to boast of about numbers.

In support of the latter opinion the even division of the people of the United States among the two great parties is cited. A New York paper calls attention to the fact that in 1880, the whole popular vote of the country for President was 4,442,950 for Garfield,

and 4,442,023 for Hancock, and for all others 319,443. The States were equally divided, nineteen for each. But Garfield had 214 electoral votes and Hancock 155. In New York Garfield's plurality over Hancock was 21,033, and his actual majority over all was 6,483. Had Garfield lost the vote of New York he would have been defeated.

The same may be said beforehand in regard to Blaine. New York is necessary to his election. Just now it would be hazardous to state whether there is any probability of his gaining it. When the Kelly and Butler movement is made, the way New York is going to swing will be more apparent. Politics is an uncertain sea, and any compass in use upon it is liable to important variations. We will all have to wait awhile and see.

COLONIZING THE NORTH.

THE feasibility of utilizing the waters of Bear River to irrigate a tract of waste land lying north of Corinne, has been occasionally discussed for many years. At one time it was thought more practicable to make a canal from the Malad River, but the water in that stream was said to be unsuitable either for drinking or irrigation, its name signifying its unwholesome qualities.

The project of colonizing the land in that vicinity with a large number of Irish families, will bring up again the question as to whether the waters of the Bear can be brought upon any great tract in that valley without enormous expense. This will have to be decided by competent engineers before any steps are taken to bring people into the Territory to cultivate the soil under consideration.

There is another thing to be understood. The older residents of Box Elder County have long been in possession of a considerable number of acres in that vicinity, which they have used for meadow and grazing grounds, and if they have not perfected title to it they had better be looking actively after their interests. We do not know that these reach down to the lands obtained from the Central Pacific Railroad by the Kerr purchase, but we know that parties have been endeavoring to oust the old settlers in Box Elder County from their rights of possession, evidently for speculative purposes. The people in that county and in the Malad valley had better be on the alert, while parties anticipating control in that region had better make sure as to clear titles before they close any bargain.

CREMATION.

A COMPANY has been formed in Philadelphia to promote the practice of cremation and erect a large crematory. Burning the bodies of the dead does not strike mankind with favors. It seems an unnatural and shocking method of disposing of the dead departed. This may be owing to custom and tradition. But the sweetest idea of death is, that it is a peaceful sleep which is to be awakened by the trump of the resurrection, and the body is laid away to rest, until the morning of the Lord's great day shall dawn and the Sun of Righteousness shall arise, whose rays of light and life shall warm the sleeping dust and quicken it into immortality. The change that is wrought upon it in the grave is left to the quiet forces of nature, while cremation is a violent and artificial process, and disturbs those sentiments of repose and peace which come with an interment where faith assuages grief.

Some object to cremation on the ground of its inconsistency with the Christian doctrine of the resurrection. We do not see any force in that. No particle of matter is destroyed by fire, it is merely changed in form and reduced to primitive elements, or in their direction, for it is not clear that the action of fire extends so far as to resolve organized matter into its primal atoms. The same power that can cal. forth from the tomb a body that has decayed and gone to dust, can quicken the dried ashes, and draw from the elements the gases that have been dispersed by the flames of the crematory. How much of the actual particles that are seen now by the natural eye is necessary to the re-formation of the human frame into a spiritual body with flesh and bones does not at present appear. But this is certain: The power that can resurrect the body from the grave or from the sea can bring it forth from any place or condition in the universe. Belief in the resurrection implies belief in God, and with Him all things are possible.

There are two objections to the crematory process which appear to us well grounded, apart from sentiment and prejudice, religious or natural. One is the encouragement it might afford to criminals, and the other, the aid it might give to the spread of disease. A body burned to ashes would be cleared of all traces of poison if that had been the cause of its decease. It would be useless, in case of suspicion of foul play, after cremation, to attempt a post mortem examination to determine the cause of death. The poisoner would have a much better chance to escape detection and this might have a bad effect in making the poisoner's path more easy. It is declared by competent chemist

and physicians that the burning of the bedding and clothing of patients afflicted with smallpox or other zymotic diseases, has the effect of causing the germs to pass into the air without diminishing their virulence, and thus of spreading them abroad and aiding them in their work of death. In cremation, while a portion of the body is precipitated and forms ashes in the retort, another and considerable portion passes off through the chimney into the air and mingles with that atmosphere which the living have to breathe.

Thus the germs liberated by the fire and floating off without destruction, would be likely to affect a large area in the immediate neighborhood. While interment makes the matter safe; for the earth is the natural cleanser and the most potent deodorizer, changing that which has been deadly into fair forms of life and beauty.

We believe the burying of the dead is the proper method of their disposal. Earth goes back to earth in a natural way. The body takes its sleep. The grosser particles pass from each other in peace and quietude. There is no violent shock to the feelings of the survivors, like that of the crackling of the flames as they rend and burst asunder the bones and flesh, and lick up the fluids of the form which fond relatives mourn over, and no sickening odor tainting the air like that around the crematory. A good sweet sleep in the bed of mother earth is, after all, a better prospect than a terrible consumption in the flames of a furnace.

THE DRY CANYON WATER QUESTION.

In the minutes of the City Council proceedings of Tuesday night's session, published in yesterday's NEWS, mention is made of a protest against the city's using waters flowing out of Dry Cañon. The following is the document in full:

SALT LAKE CITY,
July 12, 1884.

To the City of Salt Lake. Take Notice:

That I, the undersigned, the owner of 151 acres of land in Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, situate immediately at and below the mouth of Dry Cañon (so called) and first appropriator of the waters flowing from said cañon, and hereby protest against the appropriation or use of said waters to the prejudice and injury of the undersigned, by the City of Salt Lake, and do now notify the said city of my prior rights, and forbid any and all invasion thereof.

Respectfully yours,
CHARLES POPPER.

We learn from Mr. Popper, personally, that the object of the protest and any subsequent proceedings he may institute is to secure a legal title to the water in question, not with a view to making a personal use of the stream nor preventing the people of the "Dry Bench" from having the benefit of it. He claims that his action is merely to secure a permanency of the quantity of water which he has had the use of for several years past, the source of which he fears is liable to diminution from the development of the springs higher up, owned by the city.

If this be the object in view why should he make any movement toward obtaining control of the entire waters of Dry Cañon? Why should not his claim merely refer to the maintenance of the quantity of water of which he has now the undisturbed use, in case of it being diminished by the development of the upper springs, the water from which has never been at any time appropriated by Mr. Popper, and of which his assumed priority of claim is impossible.

On careful inquiry we learn that the only instances of Mr. Popper's ever having used the water now being conducted down Dry Cañon, for the benefit of the distressed people on the "Bench," was when an employee of his diverted it from the channel along which the city conveyed it recently, to his land. When this occurred, the Watermaster at once turned it back into its legitimate channel. We also learn that Mr. Popper, a short time since, asked the privilege of tapping the flume lately constructed by the city in order to fill a capacious tank located near his slaughter house. The request has one of two constructions—a recognition of the right of the city to the water or the establishing of a color of claim for himself. The privilege was not granted, however, as Mayor Sharp had already given instructions to the watermaster to have any person who tampered with the flume or stream placed under arrest as speedily as possible.

The city has purchased, with an eye to the benefit of the people of the "Bench," the land in which the springs are located and made application for the purchase, or right of way through, all the land lying on this side, clear to the military reservation. And in order to avoid even any technical dispute with Mr. Popper, the flume was located outside of the land occupied by him and which is also within the reservation lines.

Any proceedings on the part of Mr. Popper appear to be in singular taste at this late date, after the city, for the benefit of some of her thirsty inhabitants, has expended thousands of dollars on a source of water supply over a mile distant from any to which he has any color of right by priority of appropriation