

## EDITORIALS.

## UTAH OPENS THE WAY.

The *Golden Era* jubilates over the passage of the general bill granting right of way over public lands, military and Indian reservations excepted, to all railroads, considering it a great triumph for the right, inasmuch as previously, owing to the combined pressure of corrupt representatives and scheming lobbyists, it was impossible for an honest road, meaning business and not plunder, to obtain such favor. The *Era* rejoices over the success and progress of the Utah Northern, and its good prospects for the future, and says:—

"The Utah Northern has been constructed on a plan which similar narrow gauge roads projected in California would do right to adopt. The company is wholly composed of residents of the Territory, most of whom are directly interested in the section of country which it is intended to develop. The property holders and farmers along the route employed their own teams and hands in grading the road, taking stock in payment."

"The citizens of Montana have already taken such action as will insure the speedy extension of the Utah Northern to the principal points in the territory, augmenting the total length to four hundred miles. Thus Utah leads the Narrow Gauge Departure, which affords the only sure solution of the problem of relief from the monopolizing and oppressive railroad tendencies of the period. And it is Utah, with its one hundred and thirty thousand population, which points out the path and opens the way to California's independence."

That is it, Utah points the way. The *Era* deems the narrow gauge the gauge of the future, which it is very likely to be on many roads from the facts of the smaller expense of construction and working, and its capacity to do all the business required of it in many districts. The maximum of the capacity of the narrow gauge for steady business is yet to be demonstrated. But it ought to be stated that Colorado has gone gallantly into the narrow gauge business and is energetically pushing the construction of that class of roads, so that before many years the halls of the Montezumas will be reached by them, and, thinks the *Era*, the Texas and Southern Pacific road, if not the Northern Pacific, could be built on that principle and pay. Very likely. Economically built and conducted railroads are the one great need of many parts of the country, and such means of communication are earnestly demanded for the development of the resources of the not otherwise easily accessible portions of the public domain.

## THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT VIENNA.

An International Universal Exhibition is to be held at Vienna the present year, opening on the first day of May and closing on the last day of October, thus continuing six months. The Exhibition will take place in buildings specially erected for the purpose in the Imperial Park called the Prater, and will be under the "august patronage of his Imperial and Royal Majesty the Emperor" of Austria. Most of the crowned heads and very many of the titled and otherwise distinguished personages of Europe will be likely to be present, and some of Asia, among the latter the Sultan, who is a partly Asiatic monarch, and the Shah of Persia, who is wholly. The Exhibition will have for its aim to "represent the present state of modern civilization and the entire sphere of national economy, and to promote its further development and progress."

The following is the order of arrangement for exhibition:—

- "Group 1. Mining, Quarrying and Metallurgy.
- "Group 2. Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry.
- "Group 3. Chemical Industry.
- "Group 4. Articles of Food as products of industry.
- "Group 5. Textile Industry and Clothing.
- "Group 6. Leather and India-rubber industry.
- "Group 7. Metal Industry.
- "Group 8. Wood Industry.
- "Group 9. Stone, Earthenware and Glass Industry.

"Group 10. Smallware and Fancy Goods.

"Group 11. Paper Industry and Stationery.

"Group 12. Graphic Arts and Industrial Drawing.

"Group 13. Machinery and Means of Transport.

"Group 14. Philosophical Instruments, Surgical Instruments.

"Group 15. Musical Instruments.

"Group 16. The Art of War.—This group includes all objects and contrivances belonging to the equipment of the army and the relief of the sick and wounded.

"Group 17. The navy.—This group comprehends everything relating to navigation on the sea, on lakes and rivers, ship-building, the fitting out of ships, the construction of harbors and light-houses, life-boats, and salvage.

"Group 18. Civil Engineering, Public Works, and Architecture.—In this group will be exhibited the plans and models of executed or projected works belonging to roads and railways, aqueducts, irrigation, drainage, reservoirs, canals and river embankments, private dwellings and cottages, and public buildings (houses of parliament, theatres, hospitals, bathing establishments, public wash-houses, etc.) and also methods of lighting, ventilating and warming.

"Group 19. The private Dwelling House, its inner arrangement and decoration.

"Group 20. The Farmhouse, its arrangements, furniture and utensils.—In these two groups it is expected that the different nations will exhibit their peculiar forms and actual conditions of domestic life.

"Group 21. National Domestic Industry.—This group is intended to make known the variety and abundance of valuable designs and forms, which the productions of national domestic industry, such as ornaments, potteries, textures, etc., contain.

"Group 22. Representation of the Influence of Museums of Fine Arts applied to Industry.—The object of this department is to show the means by aid of which the modern museums of fine Arts applied to industry (viz.: the South Kensington Museum in London and the similar Museums in Vienna, Berlin, Moscow, &c.) endeavor to improve the public taste and diffuse artistic education.

"Group 23. Art applied to religion.—This group will contain all the products of industry and the works of fine Arts which are employed in public worship.

"Group 24. Objects of fine Arts of the past, exhibited by Amateurs and Owners of collections. (*Exposition des amateurs*). This group has as its aim to enable the visitor to see an Exhibition of the treasures of private collections of works of fine arts, which are usually accessible only to a limited few, thus giving students and others engaged in artistic pursuits an opportunity to gain new ideas.

"Group 25. Fine Arts of the present time.—This group will contain works of fine Arts produced since the International Exhibition of London in 1862.

"Group 26. Education, Teaching, and Instruction.—This group will contain: (a) A representation of all objects and inventions which can assist in the education of a child and contribute to its physical, intellectual, and moral development from its birth to the time of its entering school; (b) Educational and school matters from the elementary school upwards to the technical school and the university; (c) The entire system of instruction and culture, so far as it can be brought into view by products of literature, of the public press, societies, public libraries, graphic and statistical records."

There will be competitive trials of machinery, apparatus, processes, and methods of work of different dates, to show successive improvements, also an attempt to give an epitome of the history of inventions, and to illustrate the influence of machinery on handwork.

The exhibition of analogous products of industry, manufactured at different epochs, will exhibit the history of industry, its dependence and influence upon taste and importance in national economy.

The exhibition of the gradual conversion of waste into use, and the increase in the utilization of the former, specially with reference to the results of discoveries and inventions since the London Exhibition of 1851, will show the influence of science on the progress and development of manufactures.

A history of prices of more im-

portant articles from chief districts of production will be aimed at, going as far back as possible, with samples and specimens in averaged periods of five years.

A representation of the commerce and trade of the world will be formed, showing the international exchange of products, the history, price, quantity, quality, value, destination, etc., of articles of the trade and commerce of the principle seaports and harbors in the world, and the movement of navigation and commerce of each seaport during the last ten years.

Statistical and geographical tables will be prepared in every department, showing from official records the industrial progress made by every country since the London Exhibition of 1851, particularly as it has appeared at subsequent international exhibitions, including the area cultivated in and the productive powers of various nations, also value of land and interest on money, traffic and capital of railways, increase of population, etc.

Exhibitors may attach to their articles the price and description, name of exhibitor, history, etc., of establishment, or any other information of public interest.

Comparative trials and experiments of processes new or little known will be made, philosophical and mechanical, also in wine and beet sugar production. Lectures will be given on these subjects and international prize problems issued.

Arrangements will be made for temporary national exhibitions of animals, meat, dairy products, vegetables, fruits, flowers, plants, plants injurious to agriculture or forestry, etc. Experiments will be made on the tractive force of animals. International prize races of thoroughbred horses will take place, also representations of all kinds of sports, regattas, national games and plays, with such resulting discussions and practical experiments as may be called forth. Refreshment rooms will be provided, where exhibitors can sell samples of their products as cooked food.

During the Exhibition various international congresses and conferences will be arranged for the discussion of important set or spontaneous subjects, especially congresses of scientists, teachers, artists, physicians, architects, mining and other engineers, men and chambers of commerce, bankers, economists, insurance men, agriculturists, foresters etc. Economical and fine art subjects, esthetics, transportation, cheapening food, market organization, reformed cookery, infantile and juvenile rearing and training, gymnastics, early curing of deformity, and the education and social improvement of women will be discussed.

The division of space to each foreign commission will be geographical, according to countries, preferably from east to west. In exhibiting objects that admit of various classification the opinion of the exhibitor will be regarded.

An International Jury will be appointed to award the prizes. An exhibitor must declare whether he does or does not wish to submit to the judgment of the jury. If not, the articles he wishes not so subjected, will be ticked *hors concours* (no competitor).

The awards granted by the jury will be as follows:—

"A. For the fine Arts the prize will be given in the form of a Medal for Fine Arts.

"B. For the other objects exhibited the prizes will be as follows:—(a) Exhibitors in former universal exhibitions will receive for the progress they have made since the last Exhibition a medal for progress; (b) Exhibitors for the first time taking part in a Universal Exhibition will receive as reward for the merit they have shown in a national, economical, or technical point of view the Medal for Merit; (c) Exhibitors whose productions fulfill all the conditions of refined taste in color or in form will have the Medal for Taste; (d) There will also be given Diplomas of Merit, similar to the honorable mentions of former Universal Exhibitions.

"C. The assistants and workmen, who according to the statements made by the Exhibitors, have taken a notable part in the production of a rewarded object shall have the Medal for Co-operation.

"D. The merits of individuals or corporations who have promoted the education of the people, the development of industry or the national economy, or have specially promoted the intellectual, moral, and material welfare of the work-

ing classes, shall be rewarded by special Diplomas of Honor."

Detailed arrangements for organization, composition and operation of juries, catalogues, reports, etc., will be regulated by general and special rules.

Baron Von Schwarz-Senborn, general manager of the exposition on behalf of the Austrian government, hopes to have from America rich assortments of ores from different States, also a full collection of fruits and vegetables, which last may be grown at Vienna. He also wishes some American pines, especially the Washington (Big Tree), to add to a group now growing in the Prater. He thinks a creditable exhibition from America would give a great impulse to the emigration of the better classes to the New World.

STEAM PLOWING.—Steam plowing and cultivating machinery, manufactured by Fowler & Co., England, will shortly be in operation in California, a company having been organized for its introduction there. It is considered, by intelligent California farmers that the double stationary engine system has so many advantages over the traction system that they recommend the former and discourage the latter. Would not machinery of this kind pay in Utah as well as in California? Does any person, company, or settlement co-operatively, contemplate engaging in this business? The plow time in both spring and fall, in this Territory, is liable to be brief, and any paying means of preparing the ground more quickly for putting in the grain would be a great advantage.

[From Wednesday's Daily.]  
VANITY OF VANITIES.

A very few years ago Schuyler Colfax was the most popular politician in the Union. Of late he has been politically in a declining state, and the last few weeks he has gone into a galloping consumption, alarming symptoms having supervened. It is bad to lose faith in one's idol, it is shocking to discover that it is at best but common clay, very common clay. Colfax was once idolized, but the faith in the idol is gone, it has been rudely shaken, yea, dispelled, since the light of investigation was turned upon certain filthy lucre transactions in which it appears that the idol was somewhat engaged. Now that the dog has got a bad name, everybody tries to give it a kick, and it verily seems to be running down hill at a rapid rate, its speed accelerated by the said posterior helps to progress. If Schuyler is innocent, he will come out all right. If not, he will not get worse than he deserves. But as things are, the unfortunate Vice President, at the close of his political career, finds ugly circumstances encompassing him, the storms of adversity break upon his devoted head, friends fail him, old bosom friends say or suggest hard things of him, and the general public discusses whether or not he has been wearing the cloak of the hypocrite for a number of years.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* talks sharply on this wise, Jan. 28:—

"Colfax is not cowed. Witness after witness may add to the chain of testimony that proves his perjury, but he stands defiantly at bay and asserts his innocence. The evidence given to-day, which showed his having deposited \$1,200 on the day after some one drew that sum from the Sergeant-at-Arms, as Ames' check, payable to J. C., is damning. But some charitable friend may trump the trick by remembering that on that day he paid the virtuous Schuyler that sum. Sam Weller thought that there was nothing like a 'halloo' and now that ruin stares him in the face the artful politician may somehow disprove all that has been proven, even if it takes tall swearing to do it. The Senate was not, however, disposed to aid this whitewashing operation by taking the reputation of its presiding officer out of the clutches of the House committee and placing it tenderly in the hands of sympathizing Senators. Should Patterson attempt to forestall action on his case and ask for such a committee he will get it at once, for he, being a Senator, can be expelled, whereas Colfax would only have been admonished. Colfax apparently vacated the chair this morning be-

cause he was under a cloud, but that was all humbug. He had promised weeks since to go over to Philadelphia on the noon train with Wilson, and add respectability to a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association. A precious pair, to be sure, to set up a standard of morality for the young men of the Quaker City! But they went, nevertheless. Wilson is to preside, Schuyler Colfax is to speak, and if Patterson had only gone to sing the *Herald's* obituary poetry the attraction would have been complete. True, Harlan might have gone, but he is waiting to announce Pomeroy's re-election to the Senate. Yet these men are the successors of Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Benton, and other pured, clean-handed statesmen, whose good names were above suspicion, and who never sought the endorsement of a Young Men's Christian Association in a distant city. Alas for Colfax! what will become of him? and where can Patterson hide his head? Wilson is to be Vice President, and perhaps President."

If Colfax is innocent, he has ample cause to hold up his head and take courage. He may be able yet to prove his innocence, and it is to be hoped he will. But things have a bad look, and the fact that he has been a man of exceedingly pious and virtuous pretensions does not make the situation look any better for him. People have come to doubt extraordinary piety and immaculate virtue, among politicians at least, in the light of recent revelations. If he cannot prove his innocence, he may still be able to say that he did not think he was doing wrong when he dabbled with the Credit Mobilier, and he had not the remotest idea that he was likely to have so much as even a little finger in stirring up such a rankly noisome perfume. But such justification would avail him little, as it would go to show that instead of perpetrating a crime or a misdemeanor, he had made a serious mistake, and, as the world goes, a mistake in a politician is accounted less pardonable than a crime.

Is it not a little remarkable that the two idols of the American public, politically and religiously—Beecher and Colfax, should be both just now passing under a cloud, in consequence of certain nasty charges preferred against them?

As to the question what is to become of Colfax, now his retiring from Congressional life is soon to become an actual fact, and that retiring is likely to be under such depreciable circumstances, the *Chicago Times* concludes that as his re-entering the editorial profession is entirely out of the question, the best if not the only thing that he can do is to become an itinerant temperance lecturer, and preach virtue and cold water. That might be an improvement upon the other climes and other times fashion for the disappointed ambitious and the weary of the world to retire within monastic walls and practice penance and asceticism.

HIS DEFENCE.—Colfax has secured New York Congressman elect, Robert S. Hale, a lucky criminal lawyer, to defend him. The line of defence is said to be that the \$1,200 deposit on June 22, 1868, was not received by Colfax from the Credit Mobilier, but somebody contributed it for election purposes, as that same day he sent \$1,000 in a draft to A. H. Connor, of Indiana, to be used in carrying on the campaign. Says a leading New York paper:

Whether this programme will be made thick enough to bear the reputation of Colfax, or whether it will be too thin to keep him from plunging into an abyss of infamy, remains to be seen.

Wouldn't it be appropriate for Wilson, Colfax, Patterson and Ames to sing the chorus to the old glee, "Twas you that kissed the tailor's wife?"

Ones Ames looks pityingly upon the deprecate efforts of the champion sailor to extricate himself from the meshes of deceit which he has woven, and the committeemen regard Colfax's case as a hopeless one.

Why is dancing like new milk? Because it strengthens the calves.

Clergymen, like brakemen, do a good deal of coupling.

Two hundred boys under ten years of age have been discovered at work in coal mines near Bath, England, contrary to law.

Mr. John Bright recently visited Mr. Lord at Leeds. His health appeared perfect, and he was enthusiastically cheered by the populace.