

## EDITORIALS.

## PRODUCTION OF HOME PAINTS.

On the 27th ult., under the caption of "A Home Industry," we drew attention to the obvious advantages of Utah as a field for the manufacture of paints of various kinds, both for home consumption and exportation. By a communication from A. H. Noon, dated Provo City, August 28th, we learn that that gentleman is already engaged in the successful production of one kind of paint, viz., a brown paint manufactured from the oxide of iron. He encloses a sample, which is of a rich color, finely pulverized and of good body. A circular is also enclosed, signed by prominent citizens of Utah County, highly recommending the pigment in question as fire-proof and admirably adapted for the protection of roofs, buildings, etc. He states that he has been engaged in this business for about a year and that Messrs. Sears & Liddle are his agents in this city.

It is a source of satisfaction to know that this much is being done in this line, and all those who have occasion to use such paint would do well to encourage this home industry. But this is only one color and our mountains abound in material for a rich array of other substances suitable for making almost any class of paint that may be required, and we trust that in the not distant future we shall see a further development of this industry, coupled with a disposition on the part of the people to sustain it and make it a source of beauty and profit to the Territory.

## CHAMBERLAIN'S APPOINTMENT.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, next to the Governor, is the most prominent member of the House of Commons opposed to the Gladstone policy, has been appointed a member of the Fisheries Commission to confer with a like commission on the part of the United States, with a view to the definite and final settlement of the pending dispute between the two countries. The appointment is doubtless a good one from several standpoints. Mr. Chamberlain, though, is thoroughly and altogether English, knowing so far no other nationality or cause when it comes to a conflict between it and his government, and herein we take it is the principal if not the only objection to him.

Generally speaking, the more a man is devoted to his country and concerned in its welfare, the better citizen he is; but this does not mean that he should not be willing to point out errors when and where they exist or refrain from taking an active hand in correcting them. The true patriot's motto is not—"My country, always right," but "My country, may she always be right." More particularly is this the case when the politician proper is called from the rostrum to enter the jury box or take the judge's bench. He should then be willing, in fact determined, to render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, no matter if the cause he represents be the loser thereby.

In the comments of one of the London daily journals on the appointment, it was said that the government had an eye to its own interest in the appointment of Chamberlain, intimating that he could be relied upon in any emergency to uphold the cause of the crown. We fear this is true, but it was impolitic if not unwise to announce it as such. When arbitration is to be resorted to, the knowledge by one of the parties to the controversy that the other has selected men with special reference to their unswerving partisanship under all circumstances will cause such a selection to be made on the other side as a matter of course; and thus, both sides being unyielding and determined to consent to nothing that is not in their favor, nothing is likely to be accomplished. Unless the constituent elements of the fisheries arbitration board are disposed to purge their minds of bias and enter into their calling with a determination to be swayed only by facts as they are presented and by common justice as they may be able to see what is just, they would perhaps do better to remain where they are and not commingle at all. Decidedly is this the case in the present instance.

The United States and Great Britain are the principal powers of the globe and they are united by the ties of early relationship, a common language and similar sympathies. This long-standing difficulty is a reproach to both of them and ought to have been settled before the present generation was ushered into the arena of public action. There are two ways of settlement—war and arbitration. Neither can afford to resort to the former, for the two-fold reason that it is useless, destructive, and very much behind the enlightened sentiment which finds its principal resting-place on either side the Atlantic; and it is useless to invoke the merciful sway of the latter if those who are to conduct the proceedings come panopied in an impenetrable purpose with *Ichi Dien* as their

watchword and "no concessions" as their ultimatum.

There is, however, notwithstanding the popular estimate of his bent, a possibility that Chamberlain may be as just and impartial as he is vigorous and capable—that he can adjust himself to the duties of a commissioner in a manner that will be a credit to himself and a source of additional gratification to his countrymen.

## MORE BATHING FACILITIES.

THE fact of the Utah Lime and Cement Company striking a copious stream of warm mineral water, similar in its constituents to that from which the bath house is supplied, is a circumstance of no small moment.

It will reduce to a point far below the temperature of the water of the stream the ardor of the numerous applicants to lease the bath-house property from the city. It places in the field a formidable competitor for the patronage of the great unwashed portion of the public.

There remains but little doubt that the company will carry out the expressed intention of piping the water to some central part of the city and there erecting a bath house that will, according to an expression very remote from originality, "meet a long-felt want."

Recent developments manifest the fact that this community are a bathing people, and if the proper facilities for indulging in that salubrious habit are placed within easy reach of them, the patronage will doubtless be simply enormous.

Bathing in such water as that of the springs immediately north of the city is not only essentially delightful but exceedingly health-giving. By the time it reached the city, the water would be slightly cooled in transit and would therefore be about the proper temperature, without the necessity of a resort to cooling-tanks. The medicinal properties of the springs are excellent, especially as a curative for colds, some physicians of this city resorting to the baths as a remedy for that affection. It has also been demonstrated that they are highly beneficial in rheumatic maladies and all cutaneous diseases.

Take into consideration the fact that in conducting baths of this kind in the heart of the city there would be no need of heating apparatus, and that they would doubtless be popular at all seasons of the year, and it will be seen at a glance that the Utah Lime and Cement Company have struck something superior in a fortune-making capacity to an ordinary gold mine.

The natural resources and facilities in and around this city are enormous. They are being appropriated and the process of utilization is in progress. The increase of Salt Lake in magnitude and importance is, in consequence, a foregone conclusion. It is a good time for our citizens to manifest enterprise, that they may not be left in the rear of the procession of material progress by more recent incomers.

## SHAKESPEARE OR BACON?

A RECENT number of the New York *World* contains two pages devoted to a discussion of the book lately published by Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, on the subject of Shakespeare's works, in which he endeavors to disprove the authenticity of the immortal Bard's productions altogether. Donnelly's idea is that of many others, which has appeared at different times and in various forms of late, the object being to show that the man so generally accredited with the authorship of the works was not only a wholesale literary pirate, but an adulterer, a fornicator, a drunkard, and an illiterate, cunning rascal.

These people would have the world believe that Francis Bacon was the composing genius, that Shakespeare was known to be incapable of such productions and Bacon was known to be capable. This of itself would be a strong, in fact an invincible argument in the hands of the iconoclast if he could only succeed in making his premises as apparent to the ordinary mind as his conclusions are direct and opposite. The means adopted by Donnelly, judging by a hasty perusal of the *World* review, must certainly give him the credit of erudition, research, and that keen and exhaustive dissection quality which always characterizes the work of the master of *nisi prius* law. He has gone into the subject with the apparent determination of making the world see as he sees—of tearing the mask of literary greatness from the expressionless face of a knave and bestowing the meed of praise upon the memory of the man who was entitled to it while in life and among his fellow beings. This would go to show that it was a labor of love and justice on the part of the Minnesota author, but to the majority it will assume the aspect of yielding to that disposition which is rife among men of destroying idols, of dissipating pleasant dreams, of crushing out cherished hopes and displacing the calculations of admiring generations.

One point upon which Mr. Donnelly

strongly relies is the alleged discovery of a Baconian cipher in the play of "Henry VIII." This is cunningly shown to have been to Bacon what a trade-mark is to the dealers of to-day, only that it was not divulged so that others could understand or use it. This is a point, truly; but it is only a point. It requires a great many more by way of elucidation or corroboration to make even a foundation upon which to rest disbelief, and so far as voluminousness is concerned these are not wanting; but they do not seem to cohere, each one standing by itself and having no special relevancy to any other or to the subject in hand.

The next most important feature of the attack is the allegation of Shakespeare's illiteracy, which also would be strong if fortified by the indispensable adjunct of truth; and as such support tablets and manuscripts with his signatures in different styles of writing and each illegible, are presented, in contrast with the penmanship of some of his contemporaries, notably Bacon, which is plain and regular almost to the Spencerian point. This might mean something or nothing. Illiterate men are apt to write bad hands, but the converse is not true—those who write bad hands are not always illiterate—in fact, the more profound and far-reaching the mental qualifications and the greater the burden of work, the worse the penmanship as a rule. How, then, shall we adjust a conclusion to the "hen-scratches" of Shakespeare? It would seem from the very force of charity, if for no other reason, that we ought to give him the same benefit we extend to a person accused of crime—the supposition of innocence in the absence of positive proof of guilt, and thus we conclude that he might have written never so poorly in a mechanical way, and yet his angular joints and indescribable curves have been the tenements where abided the immortal and delightful soul of poetry.

The allegations of immorality and general shiftlessness are demurrable. The conclusion therefrom that material exists in support of the principal charge of piracy, on which the accused is arraigned, is a *non sequitur*. He might have written the works which bear his name and been anything but a model citizen, husband or father. If it is meant to show by the force of association that because of his being so bad a character he was equal to the theft of another man's productions, logic falls again, since all men, whether good or bad, are capable of committing most of the crimes in the calendar; and the fact that they have committed one or more is no sign that they have committed all the rest or any of the rest. The supposition of law, and in this instance of fact also, is again the other way. More particularly is this the case when it is remembered that the majority of the great literary luminaries of the earth have not been selected by commentators as exemplars of absolute morality.

We have not at our disposal the space or time to review the work of Mr. Donnelly as exhaustively as the *World* writer has done it, nor as the importance attached to the subject by the literary inclined here and elsewhere or the abstract merits of the production itself demands. The reviewer referred to does not reach the conclusions that we do in detail; in fact he is inclined to support many of the positions and much of the logic of the author; but he leaves the plain inference that Mr. Donnelly has at times let too much to prejudice and mere assertion, which is exactly as it appears to us as a whole.

To suppose that so monstrous a theft could be perpetrated 300 years ago and the seal of silence and secrecy placed upon it remain unbroken during all the intervening time; to imagine a man whose character is all that goes to make up a loathsome and contemptible object standing in the favor if not invested to some extent with the patronage of his sovereign, to our mind, to do violence to the rules and precepts by which we are enabled to draw conclusions. The pedestal, then, upon which Shakespeare stands remains unbroken here.

## BREAKING HORSES.

IT need not cost any more, in Utah, to raise a horse that will sell for \$100 than to raise a steer that will bring \$30. Of course it costs more to start the business of raising good horses, than it does to get a herd of cattle, but the difference in the amount of capital invested at the outset is not at all in proportion to the respective profits derived from the two classes of animals. It costs less to herd horses than cattle. The former organize themselves into bands, choose leaders and stay in "bunches," while the latter scatter indiscriminately. Cattle will starve on a good range if covered with snow to a considerable depth, while horses will hold their own on the same range. Horses are less subject to epidemics than cattle are, and are saleable for a much longer period. Money is lost on cattle that are not sold by the time they are four years old, but horses, saleable at three years, increase in value until they are five, and do not begin to depreciate until they are seven or eight years old. We are speaking of unbroken, well bred range stock.

These advantages in favor of the raising of horses, expressed in dollars and cents, make a heavy percentage. And yet ten men make a business of raising cattle where one does of breeding horses in this great stock belt. The reason for this is that cattle always sell readily for cash, even if prices are low, while horses, unless extra good ones, are slow sale. The reason why the horse breeder finds it so difficult to turn his property into cash, is because of his methods, and the condition in which his property is generally found. His animals are unbroken and hence useless. The money value may be in them, but he cannot realize from it. In the hap-hazard, unmethodical way in which the horse breeder in these parts usually conducts his business, it costs him from \$15 to \$25 to get a horse broken sufficiently to make it saleable. The animal selected is driven, with its "bunch" into a corral, "roped" and "choked down," a hackamore is put on it, and it is gradually made to comprehend its master's will, by a process of which cruelty forms a conspicuous part. While being broken in the usual way, the horse, if he has any degree of life, will struggle more or less fiercely, and is apt to hurt himself or the person who is handling him. A large percentage of range horses are ruined in breaking, either by being hurt, or through the ignorance or brutality, or both, of the operator.

These are drawbacks to the raising of horses, but a number of breeders in and near Laramie, Wyoming, have hit upon a plan to abolish them. A joint stock company has been organized to purchase a plant and establish the business of breaking horses on a wholesale scale. The plant is known as the Shedd training apparatus, one of which is now in operation at the Kansas City stock yards. It consists of an array of barns, stalls, chutes, drives, sheds, etc., which is quite imposing in its appearance and also quite expensive, costing all the way from \$3,000 up. The principle of the system is that while "range" horses are naturally wild animals, they are easily domesticated when the proper treatment is administered, and that the old practice of lassoing the wild horse, choking it until it falls to the ground, is a barbarism which should be done away with for the interests of the owners themselves if not from motives of humanity. The *Boomerang* says that it is claimed that by the new method, it is possible to break wild horses at half the expense now incurred, to reduce the injuries to animals and trainers to a trifling per cent, to preserve the naturally good disposition of the horses, to train them more quickly and to handle them in larger numbers.

With this plant, from twelve to twenty-four horses can, it is said, be broken in a day, that is on an average. Of course one day's handling will not break a horse. Necessary stable room and pasture are attached to the training apparatus, and ranchmen can send to it any number of horses, from one to a hundred, at a time, with the assurance that they will be quickly and thoroughly broken, in a humane manner, and on scientific principles.

To the mind of an intelligent person, at all familiar with the horse business, many other advantages of the new system will at once suggest themselves. It would be a great benefit to this Territory if horse breeders in different parts of it would co-operate and procure a training plant. If one such plant existed in Cache County, another in Box Elder, another in Tooele, and others in other parts of the Territory where horses are raised in considerable numbers, the animals could be cheaply and quickly prepared for use or sale, and an immense impetus would be given to a great industry.

The thickly populated regions of the east are calling on the west for horses. They are wanted for street railways, livery stables, drays, and many other uses. The farming regions of the Mississippi Valley cannot compete with the ranges in prices. On the latter all it costs to feed and care for 500 or 1,000 head of horses, the year round, is the wages of half a dozen men, while horses raised on farms are fed hay and produce that cost and represent a heavy money value. Another point is the great superiority of the range horse of this region over the farm raised animal further east. Our rarified air gives the former large lungs, and the exercise he is compelled to take gives him bone, muscle and endurance that make him the best all-purpose horse in the world. While poor and even mediocre horses are slow sale, it is a fact that here in this city, good prices in spot cash can always be secured for good race, draft or carriage stock, and any number of car loads might be shipped east every year at good prices if the animals were of the right kinds.

## SALT LAKE EXTOLLED.

MR. HITCHCOCK, editor of the *Omaha World*, who has been in Salt Lake for several weeks, is supplying his paper with some very readable correspondence. Although the papers are descriptive of matters and things with which the residents of this region are familiar, they would even be attractive to them, owing to the purity of the style in which they are written. He extols Salt Lake as a sanitarium of extraordinary facilities, devoting con-

siderable space to a description of the Lake, its islands, surrounding scenery, specific gravity of the water, the delightful sensation and salubrious effects produced by bathing in it.

The article now before us is embellished by wood cut illustrations. One represents a bather about to take her first plunge, another is indolently floating, while a third picture is intended to give the reader an idea of the contrivance known as the floating procession, formed by a number of persons in the water linking together by feet and armpits until a sort of human sea serpent or Bear Lake monster is constructed and swims away on the briny waves of the Dead Sea.

Still another of the illustrations gives a fair idea of Garfield beach and pavilion. Besides Garfield, the other bathing resorts, Lake Park and Syracuse receive some attention, followed by a glowing picture of the future of the Lake, whose shores are prospectively, in Mr. Hitchcock's mind's eye, dotted with villas, while its placid and sometimes turbulent bosom is adorned with pleasure yachts, excursion boats and other craft.

In addition to the beauties and advantages of the Lake, the hunting and fishing facilities are extolled, and the people of Omaha are informed that this locality presents to them the best place to resort to to get rid of the heat and flurry of business, to rest, recuperate and regain lost health and energy.

It is stated that what is required to open the facilities of this region to Omahans is for the Union Pacific Railroad to insure a thirty hours run from the Missouri to this point and matters to be so arranged as to enable the visitors to come westward on that line and return on the D. & R. G. at excursion rates. This would enable them to see the grand scenery of Echo Canon and the still more sublime pictures of nature to be scanned along the route of the "Little Giant."

If Mr. Hitchcock's ideas are adopted the influx of visitors from the east will be greatly increased when another summer shall dawn upon us.

## A MODERN EVIL.

PERSONAL—DETECTIVE WORK. Shadowing, etc., done by —, the "human ferret." If you have a skeleton in your household, consult him. Matrimonial troubles a specialty. No. —, — Street.

The above advertisement is taken from a Chicago exchange, the blanks being ours. It illustrates a phase of modern social life which is abominable, and peculiar to the present age. It flourishes with especial luxuriance in Chicago, which, of all large cities on the continent, entertains the most violent opposition to "Mormonism." In this circumstance a rare fitness of things is displayed.

That advertisement means that any husband or wife who desires a divorce, may employ the "human ferret" with the assurance that the latter will procure evidence sufficient to secure a separation. The proof is obtained by "shadowing" the person against whom it is wanted, or it is manufactured by the process of perjury. These "human ferrets," as a rule, do not scruple at the means of winning, in a case upon which they enter. If the husband is unscrupulous—and honorable men do not often if at all have use for private detectives in connection with matrimonial troubles—he will have his wife watched, and it is the business of the "ferret" to make such a record of her actions, visits and words, and put such a construction upon them, as will have the desired effect in court. If the wife has an intrigue on hand, and wishes separation from her husband, she purchases with a fee, the skill of the "ferret," and in due time has proof, genuine or manufactured, that her husband has done that which will open the way for her to marry again without danger of indictment for bigamy.

What body-snatchers are to a medical college; this class of private detectives are to the divorce courts. They work in darkness to obtain the moral carrion, in the shape of evidence, which is displayed and dissected in the court room. They are "ferrets" indeed; and undermine domestic happiness and social purity more effectually than do many other agencies that receive credit for a much larger amount of that kind of work.

## THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

THE New York *Sun* of August 30th has a long editorial on "The offer of the Mormons." It is a review of the "proposed Constitution" drafted by the Utah Convention. It explains the facts in regard to the composition and work of the Convention, pronounces the general provisions of the Constitution framed by it "complete and satisfactory," and decides that it "compares favorably with the organic law of any State in the Union." The sections which have been the subject of so much discussion are then given in full with the following comments:

"The arguments most frequently urged against admitting Utah as a State, upon the promise of the Mormons to abandon polygamy, are met by these several provisions.

The first objection has been that any Constitutional prohibition would be