

horn of the cow that set Chicago afire in 1871 being among them. It is there, however, not as an exhibit but in the possession of H. C. Atkinson, superintendent of the Donaldson Manufacturing company of Louisville, Ky. He gave eight dollars for the relic immediately after the fire and declares that he would not take \$500 for it. The horn, as we are informed by a Chicago paper, was beautifully fashioned by Mr. Atkinson's brother into the form of a fish. A niche has been cut into the edges of the open end and eyes of glass inserted on the sides, while ivory fins decorate it in the proper places. It is lined on the inside with red plush, and thus, with its mouth on a bias and its curved tail, it looks for all the world like a trout or a salmon as it jumps out of the water. A hook is in its gill, and a ribbon to the hook, so that, all complete, while a fish, it is a handsome jewel case. This is the use to which the horn of Mrs. O'Leary's cow has come at last. With the strange relic is the following: "Made from the horn of Mrs. O'Leary's cow, that kicked over the lamp and caused the great fire of Chicago."

It looks to us as though the managers would be derelict in their duty did they not secure the trophy to exhibit during the great show. Chicago's fortune and a reminder of her greatest misfortune would thus be placed together for the delectation of the wondering throng.

THE SECOND DISTRICT.

The condition of affairs judicial in the Second district of this Territory is one that calls loudly for reformatory action. Until Judge Miner went there last fall there had not been, as we are advised, a jury trial for about two years. The regular terms amounted to nothing more than jury drawing, a case or so tried by the court, and the others and all business of a general character going over to the next term. This was a gross injustice to litigants and a hardship on the Territory, which was interested in several criminal cases the maintenance of which was a steady expense without even the prospect of trials being had. This should be reformed, not indifferently but altogether.

The *Utonian*, published at Beaver, in its latest issue is sarcastic and bitter at once in dealing with this subject. In speaking of the appointment of Judge Barch it says that the Second district has at last "another judge who will put in time at Salt Lake and Garfield beach when he isn't taking a recreation trip and excursion to Milford." This is forestalling the situation with a vengeance and suggests the proposition that the good people down there be not too hasty and see what Judge Barch does before pronouncing condemnation. The paper then goes on to assert with a kind of mock resignation that the people there "have no rights which the Salt Lake ring is bound to respect." We are in utter ignorance as to whom or what the "Salt Lake ring" comprises and don't think there is such a thing at present in organized existence, certainly not the kind spoken of. It is another case

of going from home to hear news of ourselves.

After some more harsh references to the new judge the *Utonian* gets into a calmer mood and talks in a more argumentative strain, saying among other things:

We are all anxious to see Utah developed. We want new railroads, more manufacturing enterprises established, free and unlimited coinage of silver. The capital to do all this must come from outside localities. It is a business truth that capital is shy and coquettish. It must be satisfied that where it will locate, life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness are carefully protected and guarded by the strong arm of the law, duly authorized and constituted courts of justice.

There can surely be no fault found with that paragraph, nor but little if any with the one following:

We have in southern counties this rather gloomy picture for the judge and his officers and grand jury to look at, which are facts: A riot at San Juan to investigate wherein from 15 to 20 men were murdered; forgers, horse thieves, cattle thieves; not a single county, aside from Beaver, has ever had its county records and jails examined and passed upon by a grand jury. In these matters suggested there is continuous work for a district court for long months to come. To be sure they are expensive, but the people pay taxes for protection and they are entitled to these benefits.

The article shows the necessity for a railroad there and closes with the terse but expressive sentence—"Anything to get the courts re-established." The justice of adopting immediate and adequate relief to the citizens of that extensive and important section of our Territory must be obvious to all, and we sincerely trust that those who have the control will not stand upon the order of their doing but do at once.

THE COAL QUESTION.

There being a probability that the New York state legislature will undertake to enact a law limiting the price of coal and it being pointed out that the state now fixes the price of gas, elevator charges and other matters of that sort, the *Chicago News-Record* observes that the proposition is revolutionary and unprecedented. Gas companies almost uniformly use public highways and are thus amenable in a way that railroads are not. Elevators are a part of the common-carrier railway service. But to make a limit of price upon a man's goods is another matter. This seems to be the law of the proposition, more's the pity. Coal dealers have from the first enjoyed special immunities and are in full possession of most of them; so it would be scarcely worth while to try to deprive them of a privilege which others enjoy as well as they—that of selling their goods in the dearest market. It is the concomitant fact that the people have to buy in the same place, instead of the cheapest one, that is complained of; but the prospect is that Salt Lake and Ogden at least will soon be out of that particular wilderness.

It is stated that Carson (Nevada) will shortly have a new evening paper.

LOOKING TO THE YOUNG MEN.

The New York *Recorder* is a Republican paper of the straightest character. It supported President Harrison for re-election with ability, persistence and courage, and when the crash came which sent the party to the bottom of the political well, the paper immediately began the work of fishing it out and putting it in active working trim again. It is now clamoring for a more distinct recognition of and an invitation to the young men of the country and demands that the next candidate for President shall also be a new man. It is quite emphatic on this subject, saying in a recent number that "front seats must be given to them in any plan of organization that may be adopted, and unless it is done no scheme of organization will be successful. The time has come when the 'leaders' who have dragged the party down to defeat in campaign after campaign must be retired. They have outlived their usefulness. Let them serve in the ranks."

The *Recorder* charges that the management of the party in that city has been woefully inefficient, and yet in the late battle it polled nearly one hundred thousand votes. "Under competent leadership it should have polled thirty thousand votes in addition. It will poll one hundred and fifty thousand votes four years hence if the right steps are taken from now on. The party is now out of power," it continues, "and the men who put it in so humiliating a position should step to the rear. If they do not do so voluntarily a way should be found to compel them. They are no use whatever to the party." The article closes with a regular bugle-call: "Let them make way for the young men who are eager to carry the party to victory in 1896."

Without endorsing or opposing our cotemporary's political conclusions, we heartily concur in its estimate as to the wisdom of looking more to the young men than formerly; all the parties might profit by doing so.

POST MORTEN PASTIME.

The late Jay Gould is reported to have said: "I don't think I ever had an ambition, except to break the world and to see what it will say about me when I am dead. No man will be cruel enough to say what he thinks of me when I am dead." In pursuance of an arrangement made by Mr. Edwin Gould, shortly after his father's death, he has received 20,000 newspaper clippings of obituary notices; 12,000 these were taken from the press of the United States and Canada; 3000 from the British newspapers, two from Turkish publications, and the remainder from France, Italy, Germany, Sweden, Holland and Spain. It is sentimentally observed that the character of the clippings renders comment unnecessary; but by what means does the younger Gould propose to comply with his father's desire by advising him of their contents? And, for that matter, by what means did