

agitation is strong for repealing the law of entail, and so abolishing the monstrous land monopoly which has cursed the country for the last eight hundred years; and this terrible wrong on the whole people can not last much longer. Vote by ballot is nearly won. A measure to secure it has passed the Commons, but the upper house with its usual indifference and obstinacy in regard to any and every popular demand, has thrown out the bill, it having been defeated there by a majority of forty-nine. This, however, is almost as good as a triumph, for with such a small minority against it, its passage can not be long delayed.

The revolution in Great Britain is progressing with wonderful celerity, and happily it is being effected without bloodshed. The final step,—namely the abolition of royalty, to which all liberals in the nation are looking, and which the death of the Queen, whenever it takes place, will precipitate, may cause blood to be shed; but even that change, momentous as it would be in England, would not be likely to cause much trouble; for the leaven of liberty is working so thoroughly among all ranks of the people, including even some of the younger members of the aristocracy, that the exit and final extinction of royal dynasties will probably be accomplished with little difficulty. Viewed in its various phases, it can not be denied that the revolution now taking place in Great Britain is thorough in its nature; and it is certainly the most remarkable of which history furnishes any account.

THE EASTERN papers, just now, are commenting freely upon the robberies committed by the politicians of New York city, and if the exposures made by one of the leading journals of that city be true, or half true, the sooner the press, backed by public opinion, ousts the robbers, the better will it be for the citizens of the metropolis, for their present system of government is undoubtedly the most expensive and they the most badly swindled municipality in the world.

According to published statements, ten million dollars have been expended in two years by the present municipal authorities of New York, in furnishing and plastering the several armories of the city. This is an enormous sum of money to be used for such a purpose, and the enemies of the present regime unhesitatingly accuse those who have control of the people's funds of wholesale swindling. A Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Times, in a letter to that paper, furnishes statements which indicate that the people's means are used much more economically in the city of brotherly love than in the metropolis. He says that during the past year contracts have been given out by the Board of Public Education in Philadelphia for the erection of fourteen handsome school houses, which will contain one hundred and seventy-eight class rooms, and furnish accommodation for eight thousand nine hundred children, and that the total cost of these buildings will be \$335,266. The correspondent says that upon the basis of the above expenditures, the ten millions expended for furnishing and plastering armories in New York city would be sufficient to erect school houses for 265,194 pupils, or more than would be needed for all the children at present attending public schools in the four cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore.

If the exposure now being made by the antagonists of Tammany be true, it shows that a most shameful system of public plunder is being carried on by those who rule, or rather, mis-rule, the City of New York, for none, not even their firmest adherents would be so credulous as to believe that anything like the sum of ten million dollars had ever been spent in two years to find plaster, carpets and other necessaries to furnish and decorate the armories of one city, even if it be the principal city in the nation. It may be, however, that the opponents of Tammany Hall, like those of almost any other thing or system, in their efforts to show up abuses, go vastly beyond the mark; but in any case, it would be difficult to exaggerate the meanness and venality of which politicians are capable, and there is no question, whatever, that corruption is rife among the rulers of New York and that a higher price is paid for the maladministration of its municipal affairs than is paid anywhere else.

But bad as the showing is, and supposing the ten million story to be strictly true, it is only the natural result of the working of the political system of the country; for it offers a premium on

rascality. There is a vast difference between a statesman and what is called a politician. The former is patriotic and lofty, aims at the glorification and honor of country, and the greatest good of the greatest number of its people; but the professional politician is as free from loftiness of soul or purpose as the crater of Vesuvius of snow, during an eruption; he is sordid, and cares for nothing on earth but filling his own pockets, no matter at whose cost. It will readily be believed that when such men obtain office they make their callings lucrative; and the wonderful pecuniary success of some of the class has led scores of thousands of the most useless element of the population to adopt politics as their trade, and unfortunately the market in every section of the country is glutted with the article; for as in England any offshoot of the aristocracy or monied classes that is too big a fool for anything else will make a parson, so in this country anybody too mean or dishonest for a respectable calling, or having too small an amount of brains or industry for a useful one will answer for a politician; and as such men, unfortunately, are very often elected to fill positions of trust and influence as the public servants of the people, it is not to be wondered at if the people's money by millions finds its way into their coffers, and that enormous taxation and heavy debts, state, territorial or municipal exist everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The people of this Territory have been extremely fortunate in these respects hitherto, as it is well known that their taxation is very light, and that the Territory is completely free from debt. Utah is a very unpromising field for professional politicians; not but what numerous specimens of the class are to be found here; but they have never succeeded in obtaining office. They are always in the field, but as a class they are despised too profoundly by the people to ever gain the positions they desire. The policy pursued by our people in selecting their public officers is very different from that acted upon elsewhere: as a rule they reject those, who most loudly assert their fitness and trumpet forth their own claims; for general experience has proved that such characters are never trustworthy, and consequently the men elected to fill public positions here, whether territorial or municipal, are those whose patriotism is known to be genuine, and who always hold their love of self and self subordinate to the general good. The happiest results have followed this system, and New York and every other city or State infested with and afflicted by rulers belonging to the class of professional politicians might copy the example of Utah with the greatest advantage, for she enjoys the enviable reputation of having the best government to be found anywhere.

The politicians here are, of course, very discontented, and their howls are loud and long; but nobody heeds them. They form their little rings, have recourse to the meanness for which their class is characterized; do any amount of lying and wireworking, but the spoils are very meagre, and their efforts are impotent for evil; for the past experience of the people of Utah and its present happy results, are sufficient guarantee that the principles which govern the professional politician, whose nature is one and indivisible, no matter by what name he may be disguised, will never be in the ascendant in this Territory.

DIED.

At Millville, Cache County, of childbed fever, on Monday, August 14, 1871, ELIZA HANNAH SERMAN, aged 33 years, wife of John King. Deceased gave birth to a still-born child on the 1st inst, and lingered until the 14th. Sister King embraced the gospel in London, England, October, 1859, and emigrated to Utah in 1861. She lived and died a faithful Latter-day Saint, honored and respected by all who knew her. Com.

Mill. Star, please copy.
In this city, of teething and diarrhea, CHARLES HENRY, son of William and Ann T. Lloyd, aged 5 months, 1 week and 2 days.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of W. J. Lloyd, 15th Ward, at 2 p. m. Tuesday 22nd. Friends are invited to attend.
Mill. Star, please copy.

In this city, August 18, 1871, of inflammation of the bowels, ELLEN PARKHURST SMITH, wife of Thomas M. Smith. Mrs. Smith was a native of Kent, England, and emigrated to Utah in 1866, crossing the plains in Capt. Rix's train. Two small children and a husband are left to mourn the loss of an affectionate mother and wife.
Mill. Star, please copy.

BEEES! BEEES! BEEES!

A FEW STANDS OF ITALIAN BEES FOR sale at \$20 a Stand, in Patent Hives, by Robert L. Campbell, Jr., Historian's Office, Salt Lake City. s44 w22 ly

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP!

The best in the world!

Strictly Pure!

No Sand!! No Rosin!! No Clay!

No Adulteration of any kind!!

Children can do the Washing.

No washboard required.

No Boiling Needed.

DOBBINS'

Triple-Scented

TOILET SOAP!

No Toilet Table is complete without it

The best Emollient in the Market

KRUGHAT

THE GENUINE

Turkish Bath Compound

The only Boot Polish that will produce a Brilliant and Lasting Shine, and at the same time preserve the Leather, is

DOBBINS'

Electric

Boot Polish.

Makes old Boots look like new ones!

And Calt-skin like Patent Leather

It is put up in a Patent Box, the greatest novelty of the age. The Box alone is worth more to keep than the price of Box and Polish combined.

I. L. CRACIN & CO.

119 South Fourth St., Philadelphia.

102 Barclay St., - - - New York.

44 State St., - - - Boston. w4 s97-1y

Z. C. M. I.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

DEPARTMENT,

UP STAIRS, EMPORIUM BUILDINGS.

A full first-class Stocks of

STAPLE DRY GOODS

NOTIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT LOW PRICES!!

Wholesale Buyers and Co-operative Dealers, please inspect.

Retail Dep't,

EMPORIUM BUILDINGS.

THE FINEST DISPLAY

AND

Assortment of Goods

We cut in any lengths, at a small advance on wholesale.

This is the Department for Families.

GROCERY AND HARDWARE

DEPARTMENT,

Constitution Buildings.

Purchasers can here find

An IMMENSE STOCK

And in each branch a Great Variety.

IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS and MACHINERY,

All on the premises.

Miners' Supplies a Specialty.

CLOTHING

DEPARTMENT.

HOME-MADE

AND

IMPORTED!!

Manufactured from

HOME-MADE, FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH and AMERICAN FABRICS

Fine Cassimeres, Cloths and Trimmings

On hand for Gentlemen ordering their own

First-class Fitters and Workmen to fill all orders promptly.

DRUG DEP'T.

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRUGS,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

Liquors in great variety

English Ale and Porter, Averill Paint, White Lead, Oils, Colors, Glass, etc.

Prescriptions from Physicians will have special attention.

H. B. CLAWSON, Supt.