

EDITORIALS.

OUR friends the Irish people have considerable influence in this country, owing chiefly to the fact that their votes are useful to the politicians. The children of Erin are among the most staunch and fiery Catholics in the world, yet they must be not only wildly vivacious but very wayward and wilful, for his Holiness the Pope at Rome does not appear to be at all enamored of them, in fact he denounces them as very disobedient and uncontrollably passionate. Cardinal Cullen, it appears, recently went from Ireland to Rome to ask the Holy Father to interfere in behalf of the Galway priests, represented to be persecuted by the English government. The *Giornale di Roma* says His Holiness refused peremptorily to interfere, stating that "the Irish only obeyed the Holy See when they could turn its instructions to good account, and willingly disobeyed it rather than sacrifice their passions." This is certainly heavy on the Irish Catholics, and it will undoubtedly be well for them to repent of their stiffneckedness and become more controllable, and more obedient to the constituted authorities of their Church. They cannot be considered good Catholics so long as they are so rebellious and so disregarding of the instructions of the Holy See.

AT St. Petersburg recently the International Statistical Congress sat, presided over by the Grand Duke Constantine, who delivered a very excellent address in the interest of progress, civilization and humanity. The principal nations on the globe were represented, excepting Turkey and China, and all the delegates experienced notable hospitality from the Imperial government, officials of different kinds, and all classes of the people. The association holds its sessions in the various capitals of Europe. The next session it was unanimously recommended to be convened at New York or Washington in 1875 or 1876. This is a good idea. International meetings of various kinds tend to bring about a good understanding, while it is impossible for such intercourse to be unproductive of welfare to the common interests of humanity. The proposal to hold the next session in the United States is one to be commended, as it will afford a very favorable opportunity for the representatives of the most thoughtful minds in foreign countries to obtain some new and expansive ideas of progress in this most progressive of all progressive countries.

THIS day is little less than a national scramble day for office. Besides the great national event of the Presidential election, there are elections in twenty States, and on the 8th two Territories hold theirs. It is not a very edifying spectacle, certainly. After several months of mutual invective, in which things have been said which are a disgrace to humanity, and which cannot help but lower this nation in the eyes of the civilized world, to-day is the great grab day, when the rival aspirants to serve their country make the grand decisive move. For upon the way in which the Presidential election turns hinge the political and frequently the pecuniary fortunes of thousands of hungry office-holders, or quite as hungry would-be office-holders, for it is a fact that the people of the United States are yet far from that model condition in which the office seeks the man, and not the man the office, and until such a condition virtually exists we cannot expect to have the right man in the right place as a rule.

It would be well for the country if every officeholder did really desire to serve his country rather than serve himself. What glorious opportunities are furnished to officials in this country to work for the good of humanity, and make for themselves a splendid record! What a magnificent country we have! What undeveloped, varied, boundless resources, so ample that prosperity seems almost certain, in spite of corruption! These are advantages which, judiciously improved, would place this country upon a pinnacle of unapproachable progress and material wealth, the extent and quality of which it is difficult to perfectly realize in advance. As the head of the nation the successful candidate for the Presidency, whoever he may be, will be placed in a position to contribute to the weal or woe of the

country to a degree that is well calculated to fill a sober mind with serious thought. The responsibility is very great, and it is to be hoped that he who assumes it will have a due regard to its weightiness and the tremendous results which may flow from its exercise.

A NEW RAILROAD.

Work has at last begun in good earnest on a narrow gauge railroad to connect the mining district of Little Cottonwood with the Utah Southern. The practicability of such a road has elicited considerable discussion and has been doubted by many; but the report of the engineers who have been employed by the new corporation, sets all doubts at rest. From the initial point at Sandy Station, to the mouth of the canyon, the grade is 146 feet to the mile and very gradual. Up the canyon to Alta it varies from 150 to 233 feet to the mile, which is to be considerably lessened by back-switching. Several miles will thus be added to the length of the line, which will be abundantly compensated by the lessened grade.

The roadbed up the canyon will be generally elevated above the wagon-road, and will be constructed chiefly on the north side of the defile to secure the benefit of sunshine in keeping the track clear of snow in winter. Sheds will also be employed wherever necessary. By these means it is expected to keep the road open for traffic through the severest winters.

The locomotives ordered are of peculiar construction, having great steam capacity with less than the usual weight of iron. In these machines mechanical adhesion or traction takes the place of adhesion induced by the weight of the locomotive. This is effected by the application of a very simple and ingenious device, the invention of Col. James S. French, formerly President of the Washington and Alexandria railroad, running over the Long Bridge from the District of Columbia to the Virginia side of the Potomac. A third or supplementary pair of driving-wheels is swung in the rear of the ordinary drivers, and connected with the latter so as to revolve at the same rate of speed. These additional drivers have a grooved tread, and are hung in such a manner as to be lifted from contact with the track, at the will of the engineer. In climbing grades or starting trains the grooves sit astride the rail and compel advance motion with each revolution of the drivers, instead of allowing the wheels to "slip" as is ordinarily the case with heavy trains and steep grades. Numerous vexatious delays are thus avoided and greater rapidity of transit is secured. The invention has been tested on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad with very satisfactory results. It is evidently destined to solve the problem of railway construction in many localities heretofore deemed inaccessible to this kind of traffic.

The title assumed by the corporation having this enterprise in charge is "The Wasatch and Jordan Valley Railroad Company." Its officers are among our most enterprising business men, and their names afford an ample guarantee that the work commenced yesterday will go rapidly forward to completion. The enterprise commences with 3½ miles of excellent roadbed already made, the same having been secured from the Utah Southern, which was chartered to run a branch to the mouth of Little Cottonwood, but which prefers to push its main trunk southward and leave the feeders to the enterprise of others. This three and a half miles start renders it certain that the road will be completed and running to the mouth of the canyon before winter fairly sets in. Iron and rolling stock have been ordered, and unless the season closes in with severity, work will be prosecuted unceasingly to its completion. The capital needed for the purpose is secured, and will be expended with discrimination and economy. The interesting ceremony of "breaking ground" took place between Sandy and the mouth of the canyon yesterday afternoon, and was participated in by all the officers of the company, several of the stockholders, and invited guests. Instead of formally throwing a single shovelful of earth, as is customary, a good rod of excellent road bed was made by the Directors in person. Hon. William Jennings, President of the company, threw off his coat and went at it with such energy as to render it apparent that the grading would surely be done, even though he had to do it himself. Hon. Delegate Hooper, Vice-President, did his full share of the work, as also did the Secretary, Hon. Frank Fuller, and the Treasurer, James T. Little, Esq., as well as two other members of the Board of Directors, Messrs. H. S. Eldredge and H. B. Clawson. Messrs. M. A. Baldwin, of Troy, N. Y., and I. R. Thompson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., both stockholders, fairly split their kid gloves in their determination to be reckoned among the able-bodied diggers. While the engineers of the line, Messrs. Jesse W. Fox and Charles W. Hardy, directed operations in such a manner as to save the region from utter ruin for all future purposes.

The whole affair terminated with speeches, cheers and mutual congratulations on the successful inauguration of a much needed enterprise, of the speedy completion of which no reasonable doubts can be entertained, and the necessity for which is universally admitted.

JUDGE C. H. MORGAN CHARGED WITH CONTEMPT OF COURT.—By courtesy of Judge Charles H. Morgan, we are enabled to publish the following:

Territory of Utah, Third District Court, Salt Lake City, September term, 1872: Present—James B. McKean, Judge.

Whereas, The cause of Lucien Simons, plaintiff, vs. Samuel Richards, et al., defendants, was tried in this court on the third, fourth and fifth days of October, 1872, before James B. McKean, Judge, and a jury; and whereas, Charles H. Morgan, an attorney and counselor of this court, appeared as counsel for the said plaintiff, in the said cause, on the said days; before the said judge and jury; and whereas, during the said trial of the said cause, the said court decided numerous questions of law against the said plaintiff, and thereupon, in every instance, the said Morgan did angrily, insolently and contemptuously insist upon and persist in re-arguing each of said questions of law after it was so decided, and after the said court had repeatedly admonished him, the said Morgan, to desist therefrom; and whereas the said Morgan, upon the said trial, did repeatedly, angrily, insolently and contemptuously insist upon the introduction of testimony which the said court had repeatedly excluded; and whereas, the said Morgan, on each and every day of the said trial, did angrily, insolently and contemptuously persist in disregarding the rulings and admonitions of the said court, as well as the suggestions made by the court with the view of expediting the said trial; and whereas, on the last day of the said trial, and while engaged therein, the said Morgan did angrily spring to his feet, and did contemptuously exclaim, "The court has censured me long enough," and did thereafter, as before, contemptuously persist in disregarding the rulings, admonitions and suggestions of the said court; and

Whereas, The cause of James M. Page, plaintiff, vs. The Central Pacific Railroad Company, defendant, was tried in this court on the twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-eighth, twelfth, thirtieth and thirty-first days of October, 1872, before the said judge and a jury; and the said Charles H. Morgan appeared as counsel for the last named cause, on all the last named days, before the said judge and jury; and whereas, during the last named trial, the said court frequently made suggestions with the view of expediting the said trial, all of which suggestions the said Morgan did insolently and contemptuously disregard; and whereas, on the last day but one of the last named trial, and during such trial, the court admonished the said Morgan that the questions which he, the said Morgan, was then putting to a witness were trifling and utterly immaterial, and that they caused a needless waste of time; and thereupon the said Morgan did spring to his feet, and with a contemptuous manner, and a sneering tone of voice, did say to the said court, "Thank you!" And whereas, the trial of the first above entitled cause should have occupied but three days instead of eight; and whereas, this needless waste of time was caused by the disobedient, insolent and contemptuous conduct of the said Morgan as aforesaid—

Now, therefore, the said Charles H. Morgan is adjudged to be guilty of contempt of court, and he is ordered to show cause in this court at 10 o'clock a.m., on the 7th day of November, 1872, why he should not be disbarred, and his name be stricken from the roll of attorneys, solicitors and counselors of this court.

JAS. B. MCKEAN, Judge, &c.

Dated Nov. 5, 1872.

Territory of Utah,

County of Salt Lake, } ss.

I, Wm. S. Walker, Clerk of the Third Judicial District Court of Utah Territory, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original judgment and order to show cause &c., in the matter of the contempt of Charles H. Morgan, on file and of record in my office.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, at Salt Lake City, this fifth day of November, A. D. 1872.

WM. S. WALKER, Clerk.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Lord Penzance, Judge of the English Court of Probate, has resigned.

Jumping from trains when in motion has been made a penal offense in England. A similar law should be enacted in America.

One result of Blanche Oswald's suicide is that American governesses in straitened circumstances have grown very common in London.

Washburne has high hope of the French Republic. He says that the people are intelligent and industrious, and will get on well enough if let alone.

Dante's house in Florence is disgracefully neglected. The windows are out, the doors off, and little more than the inscription on the door left intact.

Earl Russell, aged 80, thinks he would like to have a hand in government again and proposes to get it by immediately beginning a flank movement in Irish politics.

Under the empire which he lampooned, Rochefort had an income of \$150,000 a year. Under the republic he sighed for he manches a crust in a prison cell.

The office of Master of the Mint in England was lately abolished, or rather, to save the separate salary, merged in that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The rise of one half-penny in the price of the four-pound loaf, which has taken place in London, is attributed to the increased wages paid to bakers under the new scale. Another rise is expected.

The emigration from Germany to the United States increases daily. Thousands of emigrants, including not only farm hands, skilled laborers and tradesmen, but people of a wealthier class, are constantly arriving at Hamburg to take the steamers for New York.

A challenge is published in the London *Sporting Times*, issued by J. Rooke, one of the owners of the English trotter Steel Gray, to trot his horse against any other horse or mare in the world three heats, two out of the three, for £100 or £200 a side. Race to come off at the Royal Oak Park trotting track, Manchester.

The *London Milk Journal* says—

In England, the system of associated dairies steadily gains ground, and butter factories on this principle are being opened. The quality also of the butter is steadily improving, and bids fair to rival that produced in Holstein and Mecklenburg, which now stands first in that market.

A large manufactory of railway carriage springs, established at Kralinger, near Rotterdam, by a large Sheffield house, has just been inaugurated, and other English manufacturers intend to establish branches in Holland. This latter of course is attributed to the strikes in England, the result of which is to drive capital from this country to seek investment on foreign soil.

Prof. Voelckersays in the *Mark Lane Express*, that by far the largest proportion of the fertilizing substances contained in the turnip crop, probably about seven-eighths, is returned to the land if the crop is consumed by the sheep on the field, and only about one-eighth of the materials useful as manure is carried away by the sheep in the form of bone, and the nitrogenous matters which enter into the composition of the animal organism.

The discovery of coal beneath the Permian foundation in the neighborhood of Birmingham is likely to be followed by a similar discovery in the western portion of Lancashire. Mr. Edward Young, of Doughtybridge, who has surveyed and explored the district, is of opinion that there is a coal field of between 400 and 500 square miles, commencing near Southport, and extending to Liverpool one on the side and Lancaster on the other.

A writer in the *John Bull* suggests that convicted criminals be employed in the coal mines instead of being comfortably kept in prison. He shows that paupers in the workhouses fare much worse than felons in the prisons. The tender mercies of State charities always were cruel, and sympathy seems to be exhausted upon those who have outlawed themselves by crime. We shall find there is no safety to society but in God's plan of punishing the wicked.

According to the *London Morning Advertiser*, a new sect has made its appearance in London called the "Howling Repentants," whose practice is summed up in this pithy sentence: "They howl at all convenient periods during the day, and at two periods during the night." At present they have no recognized place of worship, but conduct their services in the open air. This is a sect which is sure to prosper, because at howling time, anyhow, they are sure to have the field to themselves.

A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* at Kumaon says: There is a perfect reign of terror in these parts at present on account of the depredations of a family of tigers that seem to be slaying men and women indiscriminately. It is said that these pests have been emboldened to commit such havoc by the villagers at this season picketing their cattle out in the open. I hear that two men and one woman within the last week have been killed within a few miles of this, and now cows and buffaloes are falling a prey to the man-eaters. It is to be hoped that the government will do something to rid the country of these tigers. At present people are afraid to travel unless in gangs.