

length at least the *Iliad* of Homer. The gentleman doth protest too little, we think. He would scarcely spend an average lifetime on a production which exceeded the one spoken of only in the matter of quantity. As much could be said for many of the reports which issue from the government departments, only that they do not take so much time, very little in fact.

The titles, it will be observed, are not dissimilar. The *Iliad* relates chiefly to a man, a fighting man or Troy who rejoiced in the name of Achilles, and the wrathful mood in which he found himself at a particular time is the foundation of the poem. Homer was blind and used to meander about the green fields of his native Greece pouring out his soul in rhythmic chants to the birds and other natural objects in the neighborhood—it was all one to him. That was many, many hundreds of years ago, when there were no newspapers or printing offices, and the young Grecian wrote on a flat rock or a piece of sheepskin, or anything he could get that would contain characters. Now Mr. Clegg is not handicapped in that way or at all. It is a pleasure to know that he can see quite well, that he has paper, pens and pencils galore, and there is a printing house in any place where the muse takes a notion to alight. The *Iliad* contained something like 19,000 lines, a figure which Homer's Springfield successor raises to 19,150 lines, being of equal length, and the latter being "attempted" in the same style and measure as the other epic. As Lady Macbeth says, "the attempt without the deed confounds us;" and confident that our correspondent has at least equaled his Grecian prototype in massiveness of thought, in symmetry of expression, in forcefulness of diction, in grandeur of outline, in perspicuity of detail and in tunefulness of song, we will let the matter rest until this thought is confirmed or we are convinced to the contrary.

UTAH'S DAY AT OMAHA.

Tomorrow, Tuesday, Oct. 18th, President Lorenzo Snow, President George Q. Cannon, President Joseph F. Smith, Governor Heber M. Wells and other prominent citizens of Utah, leave for Omaha. Thursday, Oct. 20th, is Utah's day at the trans-Mississippi Exposition, and the State will be well represented on the occasion. The "News" unites with the people generally in wishing the distinguished party a pleasant journey and a safe return.

The trans-Mississippi Exposition is an evidence of the material progress of this Western region, such as has never before been offered to the world. But Utah has nobly contributed a large share towards this progress. Her day at the fair ought, therefore, to be one of the memorable ones, and we have no doubt it will be made such. The interests of the State at the exhibition are in good hands, and visitors will find the Utah section one to be proud of.

GROSS NEQUALITY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pullman Palace Car company took place at Chicago on Thursday evening last, and a very gratifying meeting it must have been to them. It was then and there disclosed that there was a surplus on hand of a little matter of \$18,000,000, and thereupon a motion that this bagatelle be divided among the holders of shares carried without opposition. So it was done. The press of the country seem to have but little to say regarding the transaction, probably looking upon it as too trivial a matter to be entitled to much consideration. But among the papers which comment long and strong is the *Denver Post*, a portion of whose article is herewith reproduced:

"As there was an additional \$3,000,000 net earnings of the year to be divided among the stockholders it is to be presumed that they are in far better spirits than the tax payers of Colorado who will have to dig down deep into their pockets in order to make up the difference in revenues caused by the state board of equalization reducing the assessment of the Pullman company in this state. The company, it was represented to the state board, was barely making expenses on account of the many annual and trip passes it was compelled to issue to officials and politicians, and it should therefore not be asked to pay its proportion of taxes. The state board coincided with the view, and the taxes of the Pullman company were correspondingly reduced, the difference to be made up by the taxpayers of Colorado."

The *Post*, proceeding in the line of facetiousness, concludes that it is not to be expected that another attempt will be made in the legislature to reduce the rates on Pullman cars inasmuch as by doing so the Pullman company will be forced to greatly increase the issue of passes, thereby necessitating a further reduction of taxes in order to even up. "Our state board of equalization," it says, "must feel highly elated over this showing of the poor Pullman company which as a slight testimonial to the guilelessness manifested should present each member of the board a properly inscribed leather medal."

The disproportionate amounts of revenue which invested capital often yields should not, one would think, be further augmented by the favorable action of the law-making power or those who exercise its delegated authority. To most minds it would seem the part of equity and justice to cultivate the welfare of the great body of the people by increasing rather than diminishing taxation where the profits of an enterprise are so enormous as in the case cited, and in a general way to bring all kinds of public conveniences nearer to instead of taking them further from the masses. It argues a lack of true statesmanship to foster a condition of things which in the long run can only mean the overthrow of entrenched oppression by unlawful means; for it is well assured that where such wholly disproportionate gains are acquired, other industries and nearly all people must be curtailed in some way to make up the vast burdens of profit which are not only permitted but made by law to gravitate to the few. This kind of thing cannot last always. There must be, eventually, something approaching an equalization which equalizes; and law-makers who stand in the way of such better conditions being reached by peaceful, proper agencies are assuredly sowing dragons' teeth. The times are sufficiently out of joint without making them worse in the manner indicated.

ANOTHER PIONEER GONE.

Word was received by telephone from Draper today of the death of Elder Henry Day, aged 75 years. The deceased was one of the early settlers of Draper, and for 35 years he has held the position of counselor to Bishop Isaac M. Stewart. He was in Nauvoo at the martyrdom of the Prophet and his brother, and served in the guard that conducted the beloved remains into the city. Elder Day, we are told, has always been active in the service of his Master and remained faithful through all the experiences he has been called upon to share with the people with whom he was identified. He was respected by all who knew him.

DEATH OF S. J. KENYON.

Death not only pays his visits when least expected, but his work is manifested in countless devious and unlooked-for ways. Numbers of men, women and children who are alive and well today, with no visible cause for apprehension, will never see the sun rise again; a large proportion will never see it set again. Every tick of the clock is a note of warning that one more soul has been released from its mortal environment, and amid so vast an army always moving toward the brink of the dark river, we know not which are nearest nor which furthest away. It is a matter that can no more be determined by present circumstances and surrounding conditions than can any other of its secrets be brought forth from the unturned leaves of the book of destiny.

A few days ago Mr. Samuel J. Kenyon, a well known resident and business man of this city in what seemed perfect health, went to Provo on a business errand. He has returned a lifeless body. A little jaunt near the shores of Utah Lake at a pleasure resort in which he was interested, resulted in his being cast into the waters by reason of losing his balance. Being a tolerably large man he was brought into the boat again with difficulty, and on reaching the town took morphine to relieve the pain caused by pressure of water on the lungs. The dose was too large and he never fully regained consciousness again, death claiming him as a victim on Sunday.

Mr. Kenyon came to Utah from Iowa several years ago. He immediately located and made his home here, falling in at once with our community and making himself an active member of it. Being reasonably well provided with the world's goods he not only made himself comfortable, but contributed in no small way to the comfort of those around him. He was educated for the law and was a member of the bar, but his tastes inclined him to business pursuits and he became a banker. He had a decided taste for politics and mingled freely in the conventions and campaigns of his party, the Republican, to which he was always a liberal contributor. His social demeanor, however, was such as to elicit the respect of all classes of people who knew him, and who will regret his untimely taking off, he being but about fifty years of age and, as stated, healthy and vigorous, apparently in the zenith of his career.

THE CUBAN DEBT.

The Spanish peace commissioners seem to be surprised that the American members of the commission are not prepared to assume, in behalf of this country or of Cuba, the so-called Cuban debt. They claim international law and precedence—as, for instance, in the case of Alsace-Lorraine—in their favor.

The plain fact is, however, that there is, properly speaking, no Cuban debt. The indebtedness so-called is Spain's own incurred solely by Spain for the purpose of keeping Cuba in bondage and as a matter of convenience saddled upon the Cuban revenues. How the Madrid government is going to meet this part of its obligations after the loss of Cuba, is its own lookout. It does not in the least concern the commissioners now in session at Paris. The American people are not going to assume any part of Spanish obligations, nor are the Cubans who so dearly have bought their liberty going to pay an additional sum as the price of peace.

Spain's representatives should not